THE CITY RECORD.

VOL. XXXVII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909. NUMBER 10958.

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Published Under Authority of Section 1526, Greater New York Charter, by the

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, MAYOR.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, CORPORATION COUNSEL. HERMAN A. METZ, COMPTROLLER.

PATRICK J. TRACY, SUPERVISOR.

Published daily, at 9 a. m., except legal holidays.

Subscription, $9.30 per year, exclusive of supplements. Three cents a copy.

SUPPLEMENTS: Civil List (containing names, salaries, etc., of the city employees), 25 cents; Official Canvass of Votes, 10 cents; Registry and Enrollment Lists, 5 cents each assembly district; Law Department and Finance Department supplements, 10 cents each; Annual Assessed Valuation of Real Estate, 25 cents each section.

Published at Room 2, City Hall (north side), New York City.

Entered as Second-class Matter, Post Office at New York City.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Aldermen, Board of—
Minutes of Stated Meeting of May 18, 1909 ... 5893
Armory Board—
Proposals ... 5961
Assessors, Board of—
Public Notice ... 5968
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—
Proposals ... 5960
Board Meetings ... 5963
Bridges, Department of—
Auction Sale ... 5962
Proposals ... 5962
Brooklyn, Borough of—
Proposals ... 5966
Change of Grade Damage Commission—
Public Notice ... 5968
Changes in Departments, etc ... 5959
College of The City of New York—
Proposals ... 5971
Commissioners of Common Lands Fund—
Proposals ... 5971
Correction, Department of—
Proposals ... 5961
Docks and Ferries, Department of—
Proposals ... 5971
Education, Department of—
Proposals ... 5962
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of—
Public Notices ... 5968
Finance, Department of—
Corporation Sale of Tax Certificate. 5965
Corporation Sales of Buildings, etc. 5965
Notice of Sale of Tax Liens for Unpaid Taxes, etc ... 5964
Notices of Assessments for Opening Streets and Parks ... 5964
Notices to Property Owners ... 5963
Sureties Required on Various Classes of Contracts ... 5965
Fire Department—
Auction Sale ... 5963
Proposals ... 5963
Public Notice ... 5963
Manhattan, Borough of—
Proposals ... 5963
Municipal Civil Service Commission—
Minutes of Meetings of April 14 and and 15, 1909 ... 5889
Public Notices ... 5965
Notice to Contractors ... 5976
Official Directory ... 5960
Official Papers ... 5971
Parks, Department of—
Proposals ... 5961
Police Department—
Proceedings of May 7, 1909 ... 5892
Public Charities, Department of—
Proposals ... 5963
Public Service Commission for the First District—
Calendar of Hearings ... 5889
Queens, Borough of—
Proposals ... 5960
Richmond, Borough of—
Proposals ... 5961
Supreme Court, First Department—
Acquiring Title to Lands, etc ... 5971
Supreme Court, Second Department—
Acquiring Title to Lands, etc ... 5973
Supreme Court, Third Judicial District—
Notices of Applications for the Appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal ... 5974
Water Supply, Board of—
Proposals ... 5963
Public Notice in Relation to the Removal of Bodies and Tombstones from Certain Cemeteries ... 5963
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of—
Proposals ... 5961

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,

No 154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CALENDAR OF HEARINGS.

The following hearings will be held during the remainder of the week beginning Monday, May 17, 1909:

Thursday, May 20—10:30 a. m.—Room 305.—Case No. 1047.—METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO.—"Rehearing as to fenders, wheelguards and safety devices used on surface cars operated in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx."—Commissioner Maltbie.

2:30 p. m.—Room 305.—Case No. 1032.—SOUTH SHORE TRACTION CO.—"Application for permission and approval to construction and operation of extension through Borough of Queens."—Commissioner Bassett.

Friday, May 21—2:30 p. m.—Room 305.—Case No. 278.—NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.—"Application of the City of New York for opening W. 234th Street across the tracks of the New York & Putnam division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. RR. Co."—Commissioner Eustis.

2:30 p. m.—Room 310.—Case No. 1107.—BROOKLYN UNION GAS AND EQUITY GAS CO.—"Application for merger."—Commissioner Maltbie.

Regular meetings of the Commission are held every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m. in Room 310.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Minutes of Meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York, Held at the Commission's Offices, No. 299 Broadway, on Wednesday, April 14, 1909, at 10 a. m.

Present—President Frank L. Polk and Commissioners R. Ross Appleton and Arthur J. O'Keeffe.

The President, Mr. Frank L. Polk, presided.

A public hearing was had on the proposed amendment of the Municipal Civil Service classification by including therein the position of Hospital Clerk for Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Winford H. Smith, General Medical Superintendent, appeared in behalf of the proposed amendment. Mr. Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, also addressed the Commission. There being no other appearances, the chair declared the hearing closed.

A public hearing was had on the proposed amendment of paragraph 11 of Rule XV., to permit of promotions being made from the non-competitive class to positions in the ungraded service (competitive class). Mr. Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, appeared in opposition. There being no further appearances, the chair declared the hearing closed.

A public hearing was had on the proposed amendment of the Civil Service Rules by changing paragraph 1 of Rule XXI., to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the appointing officer in any department, office or institution the employees of which are paid direct from the treasury of the City to submit to the Commission all payrolls for certification, as required by section 19 of the Civil Service Law, and to certify to the Commission that the persons named therein were appointed or promoted to, or employed in, the positions indicated, in compliance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and of these rules, and that they are regularly employed in the performance of the appropriate duties of such indicated positions, and have not, during the major part of the period covered by such payroll, been assigned to the performance of duties appertaining to any other title."

Mr. Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, appeared before the Commission and suggested that the rule be amended by striking out the words "and have not, during the major part of the period covered by such payroll, been assigned to the performance of duties appertaining to any other title." There being no other appearances, the chair declared the hearing closed.

After the Commission had gone into regular session the minutes of the meetings held April 7 and 13 were approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Municipal Civil Service classification be and the same hereby is amended by including in the competitive class, Part I., group 11, the following title:

"Hospital Clerk, with compensation not exceeding $900 per annum."

On motion, the proposed amendment of paragraph 11 of Rule XV., to permit of promotions from the non-competitive class to the ungraded service (competitive class), was laid over.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Municipal Civil Service Rules be and the same hereby are amended by changing paragraph 1 of Rule XXI., to read as follows:

"1. It shall be the duty of the appointing officer in any department, office or institution the employees of which are paid direct from the Treasury of the City to submit to the Commission all payrolls for certification, as required by section 19 of the Civil Service Law, and to certify to the Commission that the persons named therein were appointed or promoted to, or employed in, the positions indicated, in compliance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and of these rules, and that they are regularly employed in the performance of the appropriate duties of such indicated positions."

The hearing of Joseph H. Mahoney, Patrolman, on the charge of having deceived the Commission as to his age was adjourned for one week.

George A. Hutchinson, of No. 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, Manhattan, having failed to appear, as directed, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the name of George A. Hutchinson, No. 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, be and the same hereby is removed from the eligible list of Patrolman on Aqueduct under paragraph 14 of Rule VII., for having made a misstatement in his application as to the date of his birth.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the percentage of Harry V. Callahan, of No. 928 Pacific street, Brooklyn, in the examination for promotion to Sergeant of Police be and the same hereby is corrected to read 82.63, the same being the percentage to which the candidate is actually entitled, the percentage of 83.83, with which he was first credited, having been given him through error.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Transfers, the following transfers were approved:

Martin F. Byrne, Inspector of Plumbing, from the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

Nicholas Deevy, Clerk, fourth grade ($1,800 per annum), from the Department of Docks and Ferries to the Law Department (Bureau of Street Openings).

John J. O'Leary, Clerk, third grade ($1,200 per annum), from the Department of Public Charities to the Department of Finance.

Philip Hundemann, from the position of Foreman to that of Laborer in the Bureau of Highways, office of the President of the Borough of Richmond.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Reinstatements, the following reinstatements were approved:

Frank M. Donohue, in the position of Clerk, third grade ($1,650 per annum), in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, he having resigned from a similar position on April 30, 1908.

Michael J. Brennan, in the position of Foreman Bridge Painter in the Department of Bridges, his failure to report on July 17, 1908, after five days' absence without leave, having been construed as a resignation under paragraph 2 of Rule XIII.

Edward A. Hosey, Clerk, first grade ($480 per annum), in the Department of Finance, he having resigned from a similar position in the Law Department on March 31, 1909.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the action of the Commission on April 7, 1909, in approving the reinstatement of Mary A. McWilliams, of No. 289 Pearl street, Brooklyn, in the position of Typewriting Copyist, second grade ($750 per annum), in the Tenement House Department, be and the same hereby is rescinded, the candidate having been ineligible for reinstatement by reason of the fact that she had not completed her period of probation when she resigned.

The President presented the following report on transfers, reinstatements, etc., in the labor class, acted upon by him:

Transfers Approved.

Jacob Wick, Laborer, from the office of the President of the Borough of Queens to the Department of Bridges.

Ernest L. Hultgren, from Bridge Mechanic to Lineman, Department of Bridges.

Frederick G. Mueger, Laborer, from the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan to the Department of Bridges.

Thomas E. Tyrrell, from Rigger to Riveter, Department of Bridges.

Thomas Brady, from Blacksmith to Riveter, Department of Bridges.

James J. Kelly, from Park Laborer, Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, to Dock Laborer, Department of Docks and Ferries.

Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Edward McGowan, Rammer to Park Laborer; William Holland, Rammer to Park Laborer; Daniel Gannon, Rammer to Park Laborer; Charles S. Knoll, Paver to Park Laborer; Joseph Cassazza, Rammer to Park Laborer; William Myers, Rammer to Park Laborer.

John Gilday, from Driver to Hostler, Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

Thomas F. Clark, Bricklayer, from the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, to the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Department of Street Cleaning—Daniel Rubenetti, from Driver to Sweeper; Michael Chester, from Driver to Sweeper; John Burke, from Stableman to Hostler; John F. Parker, from Stableman to Sweeper.

Michael J. O'Brien, from Stoker, Fireman, Fire Department, to Oiler, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Daniel F. McCarthy, from Driver, Department of Street Cleaning, to Laborer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

James Healy, from Laborer to Driver, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Reassignments Approved.

Oscar F. Redman, Painter (bridge), Department of Bridges.

William Spence, Asphalt Worker, office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Department of Street Cleaning—James McQuillan, Sweeper; Giochoma Patti, Sweeper; Timothy Coughlin, Sweeper; William J. Culkin, Stableman; Joseph A. Weaver, Driver; Maurice Spencer, Driver; Pasquale Ferrara, Sweeper; Giuseppe Sandomassino, Sweeper.

John H. Myers, Laborer (Westchester County), Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Charles Tilford, Laborer (Putnam County), Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Reinstatements Approved.

Thomas J. Kelly, Dock Builder, Department of Docks and Ferries.
Joseph Peloso, Dock Laborer, Department of Docks and Ferries.
Patrick Mack, Licensed Fireman, Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.
John Lynch, Asphalt Worker, office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.
P. F. Carberry, Asphalt Worker, office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.
Department of Street Cleaning—John Armstrong, Driver; Henry McAuley, Scowman; Jacob Erhardt, Driver; Carmine Coronato, Driver; Morris Grossman, Sweeper; Abraham Schwartz, Sweeper; Norman L. Ray, Driver; Patrick Hynes, Sweeper; Jack Abrams, Driver.
William J. Taylor, Laborer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
Leon Gotthelf, Laborer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
Philip McGuire, Laborer, office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Applications Granted.

Request of the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, dated April 2, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of William Welton, Ship Caulker.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, dated April 5, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of William J. Donovan, Park Laborer.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, dated April 5, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of John Martin, Park Laborer.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated March 26, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Andrew Osterberg, Laborer.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated March 26, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Henry Dettner, Sewer Cleaner.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated March 31, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Charles H. Taylor, Laborer.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated April 3, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Valentine Falger, Laborer.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated April 6, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Philip Hublitz, Laborer.

Request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated April 7, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Edward Brown, Laborer.

Request of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated April 2, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of John Miller, Laborer.

Request of the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, dated March 31, for authority to grant a leave of absence without pay for three months, from April 1, 1909, to Dennis Sullivan, Deckhand, on account of illness.

Applications Denied.

Request of the Commissioner of Bridges, dated April 8, for authority to transfer Daniel T. Killian from Laborer to Lineman, he having failed to qualify in the oral examination for the latter position.

Emergency Appointments Approved.

Edward Boyle, Licensed Fireman, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; January 24 to February 2, 1909.

Thomas McGuire, Scowman, Department of Street Cleaning; March 18; March 25, 1909.

John Bennet, Scowman, Department of Street Cleaning; March 23.

James O'Brien, Scowman, Department of Street Cleaning; March 24.

The report was adopted.

The appeal of Henry C. Kreimeier, of No. 41 Orient avenue, Brooklyn, for a rerating of his record in the examination for promotion to Assistant Foreman, Fire Department, was denied on the statement of the Chief Examiner that the award mentioned by the candidate had been received after the holding of the examination.

The appeal of Lieutenant James E. Fleming, Headquarters Squad, Brooklyn, for a rerating of his papers in the examination for promotion to Captain of Police was referred to the President for consideration.

The appeals of the following named candidates were denied on the recommendation of the Labor Clerk:

James J. Lowery, No. 286 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, physical re-examination for the position of Dock Builder.

Peter Quinn, No. 197 Tillary street, Brooklyn, re-examination for the position of Cleaner.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated April 9, stating that Miss Margaret McMahon had been notified to appear for a non-competitive examination on March 3 to qualify her for provisional appointment as Nurse in the Department of Health, but had not appeared. Accompanying the report was a letter from the Department of Health stating that the candidate's non-appearance had been due to a misapprehension, and that she had performed the duties of Nurse up to and including April 3, 1909. On motion, the Secretary was directed to certify Miss McMahon's payroll for services rendered from March 10 to April 3, under the emergency clause of Rule XII.

A report was presented from the Labor Clerk, dated April 7, transmitting for the consideration of the Commission a letter from the Acting President of the Borough of Brooklyn stating that he had rescinded the dismissal of Thomas J. Lawless, Asphalt Worker in the Bureau of Highways, the preferred list for that position having been exhausted. On motion, the action of the Acting Borough President was approved.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 10, with reference to a communication from the Secretary to the Board of City Magistrates, First Division, dated March 27, and recommending that the examination which had been ordered for promotion from Interpreter to Assistant Court Clerk in that Court be canceled, in view of the statements of the Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the action of this Commission in ordering an examination for promotion from Interpreter to Assistant Court Clerk in the City Magistrates' Court, First Division, be and the same hereby is rescinded.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 10, with reference to the case of Samuel W. McAneny, a Clerk in the Department of Health, whose salary had been increased to $1,800 per annum by reason of his promotion to fill a vacancy, the payroll for which had not been passed by the Commission for the reason that Mr. McAneny had not qualified therefor by a promotion examination. On motion, the recommendation of the Examiner that a non-competitive examination for promotion to fourth grade Clerk be granted, was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed, in the event of the said employee being successful in passing the examination, to certify his payroll at the increased rate from the date of the examination.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 13, in relation to the request of the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for a special promotion examination for Frank P. Baumann, a Clerk employed in the Richmond office of the Department. On motion, the request was denied, and the Secretary was directed to state that no reason or explanation had been advanced to justify the Commission in ordering the examination, since the candidate could have applied for examination during the month of October.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 13, in relation to a memorandum submitted by the Chief Clerk of the Law Department with further reference to the proposed examination for promotion to Examiner. On motion, the matter was laid over pending the receipt of additional information.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 10, with reference to the recommendation of the Secretary that the minimum fixed by the rules be stricken out, and that the passing mark in all future promotion examinations be left to the discretion of the Commission, so that in large examinations the mark might be fixed in proportion to the number of appointments to be made. The Examiner stated that, in his opinion, the desired result might be attained without a change in the rules; that a minimum mark or rating should be set for the mental examinations for promotion in the Police and Fire Departments, as in other promotion examinations, such mark to be fixed by the Commission, in its discretion, so that in large examinations it might be fixed in proportion to the number of appointments to be made. The recommendation of the Examiner was adopted.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 14, transmitting a communication from Mr. W. E. Mallalieu, Assistant to General Agent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, advising that Mr. William M. Johnson would take his place as Examiner in the practical test for Engineer of Steamer, in accordance with the agreement made with Mr. Mallalieu when he accepted the appointment.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Mr. William M. Johnson be and he hereby is appointed an Expert Examiner, to assist in the examination for Engineer of Steamer, at a compensation of $10 a day while employed.

A report was presented from Mr. Murray, Examiner in Charge of the Promotion Bureau, dated April 14, with reference to the inquiry of Mr. William J. Bierach as to whether the examination which he passed on December 26, 1906, might be construed as of the fifth grade (present schedule). It appeared that the said examination was for change of title and promotion from fifth grade Stenographer and Typewriter to eighth grade Clerk (old schedule), and that the eligible list resulting from same was established on February 14, 1907, the candidate having passed successfully with a rating of 88.50 per cent. On motion, the Secretary was directed to inform the candidate that his examination might be construed as of the present fifth grade ($2,400 a year and over).

A communication was presented from the Police Commissioner, dated April 7, advising the Commission that the dismissal of Frederick Krenkel from the position of Patrolman, on August 31, 1908, "for unsatisfactory conduct and capacity while on probation" was the result of an error, that such action had been rescinded and Krenkel reappointed a Patrolman, to take effect August 31, 1908, he having waived any and all back pay or salary which might be due and owing to him from The City of New York from that date. The Secretary was directed to note the reinstatement on the records.

A letter was presented from the Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries, dated April 5, requesting that the name appearing on the records of the Commission as "Philip Gies," Assistant Engineer, be changed to read "Philip Guise," the latter being correct; also requesting that the name appearing as "Daniel McPeek," Dock Builder, be changed to Daniel McPeak. The Secretary was directed to note the changes on the records.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, stating that Miss Anna Boylan had been employed as a Ticket Agent by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Ferry Company prior to the time that the City assumed the operation of the ferry, and that her name had been omitted from the list of those forwarded to the Commission for non-competitive examination under chapter 533 of the Laws of 1906. The matter was referred to the President.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries, dated April 12, requesting approval of the reassignment of Gustav Raefle, who had been formerly employed as a Watchman in the Department, and whose absence from January 29, 1909, had been due to illness. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, requesting that the eligible list for promotion to Clerk, second grade, in that Department be divided into separate lists for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The matter was referred to the Examiner in Charge of the Promotion Bureau for a recommendation.

A letter was presented from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, requesting approval of the reassignment of Joseph Pearson, Clerk, who had been absent from February 1, 1909. It appearing from the doctor's certificate furnished that the absence of the said employee had been caused by illness, the reassignment was approved.

A letter was presented from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated April 8, requesting approval of the reassignment of John Hoyne, Foreman of Laborers in the Borough of Manhattan, whose name had been off the payroll from January 1, 1909. It appearing from the doctor's certificate furnished that the absence of the said employee had been caused by illness, the reassignment was approved.

The leave of absence, without pay, granted Fireman (third grade), James J. Morris, for a period of sixty days, beginning April 1, 1909, was approved, it appearing from a statement of the Secretary of the Fire Department that the same was required on account of illness.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Fire Department, dated April 7, requesting that the name appearing on the records as Peter Andrews, Jr., (Chief of Battalion), be changed to read Peter Andrews. The Secretary was directed to note the change on the records.

A letter was presented from the Board of Water Supply, dated April 13, nominating Messrs. William J. Bresnan, of No. 508 West Forty-seventh street, Manhattan, and John W. Eskholme, of No. 816 Beverley road, Brooklyn, for provisional appointment as Photographers. The Secretary was directed to arrange the necessary non-competitive examination under paragraph 3 of Rule XII.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to proceed with an open competitive examination for the position of Photographer.

A letter was presented from the Board of Water Supply, dated April 7, renewing their request of recent date that the name of Philip H. Muehlenthal, of Pleasantville, New York, be restored to the eligible list of Axeman, Board of Water Supply, and recertified for appointment at $840 per annum. It appearing from the statement of the Secretary that the entire list of Axeman, Board of Water Supply, had been certified, the request was granted.

A letter was presented from the Board of Water Supply, dated April 13, stating that the following named persons had been designated as a Board of Examiners for positions in the non-competitive class, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Rule XVIII., the said Board to supersede the one appointed on June 5, 1907:

Thomas H. Wiggin, Designing Engineer; Thaddeus Merriman, Division Engineer; William J. Buhrendorf, Chief Clerk.

The designation was approved.

The appointment of the following named persons as Miners in the Board of Water Supply, with salary at the rate of $3 a day, was approved under paragraph 7 of Rule XII.:

Guiseppe Montellio, Storm King, N. Y.; Earlie Jones, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Louie Smith, Storm King, N. Y.; John Petterson, Storm King, N. Y.; Leon Wright, Storm King, N. Y.; William M. Stokes, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Milford Fleming, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Charles Brooks, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A letter was presented from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, dated April 9, designating the following named officers of his Department as a Board of Promotion, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Rule XV..

William J. Zartmann, Superintendent; Thomas F. Reilly, Secretary; Francis X. Kerrigan, Chief Clerk.

The designation was approved

A letter was presented from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, dated April 6, requesting approval of his action in continuing the temporary services of Joseph C. O'Dea, Topographical Draughtsman, for a period of three months, from February 7, 1909. The Secretary stated that Mr. O'Dea had been appointed to the position of Topographical Draughtsman on January 7, 1909, for a period of thirty days, and that his name was second on the eligible list. The action of the Commissioner was approved.

A letter was presented from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, dated April 6, requesting that the appointment of Jaroslaw Kraus as Architectural Draughtsman in his Department be made permanent, or else that the Commission authorize the extension of his temporary appointment for a further period of three months. The Secretary stated that Kraus' name was No. 7 on the preferred list for temporary appointment and No. 10 for permanent appointment. The request was denied for lack of power.

A letter was presented from the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx, dated April 8, stating that Bernard J. Walsh, Automobile Engineman, had been reassigned to duty. It appearing that the said employee's absence from February 1, 1909, had been due to illness, the reassignment was approved.

Letters were presented from the Boards of Coroners of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, requesting an amendment of the classification of exempt positions in their offices, as follows:

First—By striking therefrom the position of Replevin Clerk for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Second—By including therein, for the Borough of Manhattan, the following title: "Assistant Property Clerk."

Third—By striking therefrom the title of Replevin Clerk for the Borough of Manhattan and including therein, in lieu of same, the following: "Replevin and Property Clerk."

The Secretary was directed to advertise a public hearing on the proposed amendments, in accordance with Rule III., for Wednesday, April 21, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A letter was presented from the Acting President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated April 8, with further reference to the continued employment of Messrs. Dow and Smith as experts on wood block pavement.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That, with the approval of the Mayor and the State Civil Service Commission, the limit of compensation fixed by Rule XII., paragraph 6 ($750), be and the same hereby is waived so far as it applies to Messrs. Dow and Smith, experts on wood block pavement, who were excepted from examination on September 9, 1908, to serve in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx; provided, however, that the total compensation for the services rendered shall not exceed $1,200.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Department of Health, dated March 27, withdrawing the request for an examination for promotion to the position of Matron.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the examination for promotion to the position of Matron in the Department of Health, ordered by the Commission on December 16, 1908, be and the same hereby is cancelled.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That, with the approval of the Mayor and the State Civil Service Commission, Mr. Eugene Winship, of No. 21 Central avenue, Tompkinsville, Borough of Richmond, be and he hereby is excepted from examination under paragraph 6 of Rule XII., to be employed by the Department of Health from May 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, to supervise the work of filling in and draining certain marsh lands in the various Boroughs of The City of New York, with a view to their destruction as mosquito breeding places; provided, however, that the total compensation for such service shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800).

A communication was presented from Dr. William H. Park, Medical Examiner in the Department of Health, requesting that Miss Alper be permitted to compete in the examination for Laboratory Assistant. The request was denied, the applicant being less than the minimum age of eighteen.

A letter was presented from the Secretary of the Armory Board, dated April 8, requesting that the title of Lawrence V. Meehan be changed from Wireman to Assistant Clerk of the Work, there being a vacancy in the latter position, the said change to carry with it no difference in salary. The matter was referred to the Examiner in Charge of the Promotion Bureau for a report.

A letter was presented from the Acting Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, dated April 8, requesting authority to continue the services of Frederick H. Dresler as Deputy Clerk of Part II., with salary at the rate of $2,000 per annum; August Hornung, Stenographer, with salary at the rate of $2,500 per annum; John A. Saam and Peter J. McNeece as Clerks with salary at the rate of $1,200 per annum. On motion, the appointment of Messrs. Dresler, Saam and McNeece for an additional period of fifteen days was approved under paragraph 4 of Rule XII., upon the understanding that before the expiration of that time the places should be filled from the list of Assistant Court Clerk recently promulgated; and the Secretary was directed to summon August Hornung for a non-competitive examination to qualify him for provisional appointment as Court Stenographer, fifth grade, under paragraph 3 of Rule XII.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to proceed with an open competitive examination for Court Stenographer, fifth grade (male).

The leave of absence without pay granted Joseph A. O'Neill, Clerk in the Bureau of Highways, Borough of Manhattan, for a period of six months beginning April 1, 1909, was approved, it appearing from the doctor's certificate furnished that the same was required on account of illness.

A report was presented from the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, dated March 29, in relation to the complaint of the U. S. Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union, Local No. 1, against an alleged violation of the Civil Service Law in that Department in the assignment of Joseph Burnett, Peter Peterson, George Silk, Robert Allen and Tony Enton, Laborers, to perform the duties of Blacksmiths' Helpers. The report stated that the said employees had been appointed Blacksmiths' Helpers and were performing the duties required in that position, with the exception of Tony Enton, whose name did not appear on the payroll of the Department; that there was, however, a man named Anthony Ernst who had been appointed a Mechanic's Helper, which title corresponded to the duties he was performing. The report was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from the Tenement House Commissioner, dated April 8, requesting approval of an additional leave of absence, without pay, granted Daniel Federlein, Clerk, for three months beginning April 11, 1909. It appearing from the doctor's certificate furnished that the leave was required on account of continued illness, the same was approved.

A communication was presented from the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, dated April 5, transmitting a voucher in favor of O. G. Mason for services rendered as X-ray Photographer during the month of December, 1908, amounting to $473. The matter was laid over pending the receipt of further information.

A letter was presented from the Comptroller, dated April 14, requesting that the payrolls of the following named Accountants for services rendered from March 15 to March 27, 1909, be certified, and stating that the same covered a period between the expiration of the emergency appointment allowed by the Commission under paragraph 4 of Rule XII., and the date on which they were regularly appointed from the eligible list prepared as a result of the non-competitive examination held under paragraph 3 of Rule XII.:

John S. Hayes, Rowland C. Turner, F. H. Smith, Henry M. Hardie, S. H. Crawford, E. H. Vaughan, W. H. Ivimy, H. F. Johnson, Lester D. Mapes, Edward Louvat.

The request was granted.

The Secretary called the attention of the Commission to a voucher from the Department of Public Charities in favor of Percy B. Williams, for services as Telephone Switchboard Operator (Central office, Borough of Manhattan), from February 1 to 28, inclusive, amounting to $125. It appeared that when the voucher for the salary of the Operator for the month of January had been certified, the Department had been informed that it would be necessary to dispense with his services and to appoint a person from the eligible list, which they had failed to do. On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Department and state that the voucher could not be approved, and to call their attention to the fact that it was imperative that an appointment should be made from the eligible list at once.

The following emergency appointments were approved under paragraph 4 of Rule XII.:

December 6, 13 and 20, 1909—Michael F. Bonney, furnishing Attendants at organ recitals, College of The City of New York.

October 7 to December 20, 1908—Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, furnishing ushers at organ recitals, College of The City of New York.

December 29, 1908—Rose Feurlicht, Stenographer and Typewriter, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

January 14, 1909—H. K. Brown, Stenographer and Typewriter, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Nurses, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

H. K. Baldwin, fourteen nights.
Florence Ball, one night.
Reginald Claris, one night.
Rose Dougherty, seven nights.
Charles Cox, two days.
Frank Duval, six nights and two days.
Evelyn Fraser, one night.
N. S. Gerard, nine days.
Herbert Jamison, ten nights and two days.
Joseph A. Maulbauer, one night.
Addie McCann, one night.
Elizabeth McConnell, one night.
Gertrude McCutcheon, three nights.
Mabel McKay, one night.
J. R. Rafferty, one night.
Mary Reading, three days.
Jennie Robinson, ten days and one night.
Mary Roper, three nights.
Dorothy Ross, one night.
Guy Ross, two days.
Eliza Sly, six days.
Mary Summey, three nights.
Sophia Wagonhoffer, three days.
Clara Williams, four days.
John Costello, three days.
A. R. Fisher, seven nights.
Ernest Ware, one night.
W. F. Halliday, five nights.
Sarah Allen, ten nights.
John F. Costello, five days.
Jennie Carnes, five nights.
Steve Davis, one night.
Alice Mann, ten days.
Mary Nangle, five nights and sixteen days.
Helen Egginton, fifteen nights and one day.

The Secretary called the attention of the Commission to a voucher from the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, in favor of Messrs. Mercurio & Palladino, for the services of a licensed Blaster, amounting to $69.30. On motion, the Secretary was directed to certify the voucher under paragraph 6 of Rule XII.

The Secretary called the attention of the Commission to a voucher submitted by the College of The City of New York in favor of John McClaron for services rendered as Coal Passer during a period of thirty-one days, amounting to $77.50. It appearing that the services had been rendered while the Department was endeavoring to appoint from the eligible list certified from the Labor Bureaus of the Commission, the voucher was approved.

The reports of the following departmental Boards of Examiners for positions in the non-competitive class were approved upon the recommendation of the Chief Examiner:

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, March 1, 23.
Department of Parks, The Bronx, April 3.
Department of Correction, March 29, April 6, 8.
Department of Public Charities, April 5.

The following requests for restoration to the eligible lists indicated were granted:

Lester M. Friedman, No. 25 Rutgers street, Financial Clerk. Name was removed from the list under paragraph 5 of Regulation XIV.

John F. Kavanagh, No. 24 Butler street, Brooklyn, Stenographer and Typewriter, second grade. Staten that he declined appointment in the Board of Water Supply on account of temporary inability, and not on account of salary offered ($900 per annum), as reported by that Department.

Thomas M. Sullivan, No. 333 East Thirtieth street, Searcher (for temporary work). Declined temporary appointment at $3 a day.

Thomas J. Denver, No. 250 Ninth street, Brooklyn, Financial Clerk, at $750 per annum. Stated that since he had declined appointment at less than $1,050 per annum he had met with business reverses.

Peter Cassidy, No. 100 West Ninety-ninth street, Janitor and Stationary Engineer, for appointment in Brooklyn. Stated that he declined appointment in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for the reason that he would have to report at 5 a. m.

Walter N. Hadley, No. 200 Broadway (Room 608), Searcher (for temporary work). Declined temporary appointment on October 2, 1908.

Jeremiah M. Doran, No. 3000 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Temporary Clerk. Stated that he was ill when certified to the Receiver of Taxes in September, 1908 (doctor's certificate).

Samuel P. Epstein, No. 43 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, Clerk, first grade. Stated that he was out of the city when certified to the Department of Health.

The request of H. Spenser, No. 132 Nassau street, that he be permitted to compete in the examination for Interpreter was denied, the receipt of applications for that position having closed.

The request of John L. Sullivan, of No. 227 East Fifth street, a Clerk in the employ of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for permission to amend his name in the various papers of his examination for that position to read "John L. B. Sullivan," was granted upon his statement that the initials "L" and "B" stood for baptismal and confirmation names, and that he was ignorant of the fact that his name should appear uniformly in all of his papers.

An affdavit was presented from John E. Gunn, of No. 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, to the effect that he was born on January 3, 1887, and that the date of birth given in his application for Fireman, January 23, 1877, was incorrect. Accompanying the affidavit was a baptismal certificate in which the date of birth was given as January 3, 1887. The Secretary was authorized to permit the candidate to correct the date of birth in his application.

The request of Thomas F. Sheridan, of No. 175 East Eleventh street, for permission to correct the date of birth given in his application for Fireman as June 7, 1888, to read June 7, 1887, to conform to the baptismal certificate furnished, was referred to the President.

The request of John F. Gaynor, of Jamaica, N. Y., for permission to change the date of birth given in his application for Fireman as August 30, 1888, to read August 30, 1887, was referred to the President.

The application of Andrew Duffy, of No. 212 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, for Fireman, was rejected for non-citizenship.

The request of Miss Clara Mayer, of No. 778 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, that her application for Typewriter Accountant be accepted, was denied for the reason that she was less than the minimum age of twenty-one (21) years.

The request of Alfred H. Rahe, of No. 729 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., that his application for Laboratory Assistant be accepted, was ordered continued on the calendar.

A letter was presented from Thomas J. Sefton, Esq., Counselor at Law, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn, dated April 12, transmitting a petition on behalf of certain appointees of Ex-Sheriff Flaherty during his term of office, for permission to take an examination under chapter 637 of the Laws of 1907, to qualify them for transfer to the Department of Correction. Ex-Sheriff Flaherty appeared before the Commission in relation to the matter, and stated that at the time of the holding of the examination by the Commission, the right of the Sheriff to have appointed the petitioners to the positions of Jail Keeper and Matron was being litigated in the Courts of the State in the case of People ex rel. Michael J. Flaherty as Sheriff, etc., vs. Charles J. Milliken, et al., comprising the State Civil Service Commission, but that on December 15, 1908, the Court of Appeals decided that the appointments so made were proper, and that the petitioners, therefore, felt that they had been unjustly deprived of their right to take the examination given in April, 1908, to other employees in the Kings County Jail holding positions mentioned in chapter 637 of the Laws of 1907. The matter was laid over.

The Commission then adjourned to meet Thursday, April 15, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Minutes of Meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York, Held at the Commission's Offices, No. 54 Lafayette Street, on Thursday, April 15, 1909, at 9 a. m.

Present—President Frank L. Polk and Commissioners R. Ross Appleton and Arthur J. O'Keeffe.

The President, Mr. Frank L. Polk, presided.

The Commission met for the purpose of preparing questions for the examination for Patrolman, and after such questions were prepared the same were printed and ordered distributed to the candidates.

The Commission then adjourned to meet Friday, April 16, 1909, at 3 p. m.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

May 7, 1909.

The following proceedings were this day directed by the Police Commissioner:

Whereas, Although provision has been made in the Police Department Budget for the payment of veterinary services to this Department, certain bills of veterinary surgeons are pending in the Finance Department for the reason that the compensation of such employees has not been fixed by the Board of Aldermen, as required by section 56 of the Charter; and

Whereas, The exigencies of the service require the employment of six veterinary surgeons, whose compensation shall be $2 per visit;

Ordered, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and are hereby respectfully requested to recommend to the Board of Aldermen that the salary or compensation of said veterinary surgeons be fixed at $2 per visit, and that when such recommendation is made, the Board of Aldermen be requested to fix the salary or compensation accordingly, and to authorize its payment out of the fund appropriated for veterinary services in No. 523 of the Budget, entitled Apparatus, Machinery, Vehicles, Horses and Equipments, which includes the sum of $8,406 for veterinary services.

Granted.

Permission to James F. Neary, Patrolman, Thirty-fifth Precinct, to receive reward of $50 from United States Army for arrest of deserter. With usual deduction.

Permission to F. H. Tucker, Jr., No. 15 Glenada place, Brooklyn, to withdraw application for concert license for premises No. 940 Halsey street, Brooklyn. Deposit of $150 to be refunded.

Disapproved.

Applications of the following for appointment of Special Patrolmen: John W. Jehelka, Elmhurst, L. I., for appointment of Joseph Zlamany; John J. Mayrowski, North Side Hall, No. 83 North Seventh street, Brooklyn, for John Stetz; John A. Sonntag, No. 2 Lenox avenue, Manhattan, for Richard Tobin, and F. W. Woolworth & Co., No. 260 Sixth avenue, for Mr. Davis.

On File, Send Copy.

Communication from Board of Estimate and Apportionment, transmitting certified copies of resolutions adopted April 30, 1909, as follows:

"Resolved, That the request of the Board of Aldermen by resolution adopted April 7, 1908, for an appropriation to provide for an increase in the wages of the Hostlers in the Police Department, from $2.50 to $3 per diem, be and the same is hereby denied."

"Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held December 18, 1908, adopted a resolution requesting the heads of the various City Departments and offices not to advertise for contracts nor enter into any further obligations to be paid by the issues of Corporate Stock without first submitting the same to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for reapproval; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the request of the Police Commissioner for authority to award contracts for repairs to the plumbing in various station houses, at an estimated cost of $19,600, be and the same is hereby approved."

Copies to the First Deputy Commissioner and the Bookkeeper.

Report of Lieutenant in command of Boiler Squad, dated May 5, 1909, relative to engineers' licenses granted. For publication in the CITY RECORD.

Special Order No. 126, issued this day, is hereby made part of the proceedings of the Police Commissioner.

Special Order No. 126.

The following transfers and assignments are hereby ordered, to take effect 8 a. m., May 10, 1909:

Lieutenants—Patrick J. Randles, from Twenty-second Precinct to Ninth Precinct; Daniel W. Davis, from One Hundred and Fifty-first Precinct to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Precinct; James M. Walsh, from One Hundred and Seventieth Precinct to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Precinct; Thomas Kenny, from One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Precinct; John A. Altenbach, from One Hundred and Sixtieth Precinct to One Hundred and Seventy-second Precinct; Robert F. Powers, from One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct; John McLaughlin, from Seventy-fourth Precinct to Sixty-first Precinct.

Sergeants—Peter Kuhlmeier, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Precinct to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Precinct; John J. Tiernan, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Precinct to One Hundred and Sixtieth Precinct; Thomas J. Dempsey, from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Precinct to One Hundred and Seventy-second Precinct; Patrick V. Shea, from Fortieth Precinct to Bureau of Electrical Service, duty as Operator in Manhattan; Daniel J. Carey, from One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct to Bridge Precinct C; Owen E. Treanor, from Twenty-eighth Precinct to Fourteenth Precinct; William M. Mahoney, from Fourteenth Precinct to Twenty-eighth Precinct; Archibald H. McNeill, from Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct; Thomas W. Mullarkey, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct; Edward J. Hayes, from One Hundred and Seventy-third Precinct to Children's Court Squad, Brooklyn; Thomas Blake, from One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct to Third District Court Squad, Brooklyn; Thomas Fox, from One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct to Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn; William F. Benkler, from First Precinct to Eighth Precinct; Thomas B. Hayes, from Fourteenth Precinct to Eighth Precinct; Edward J. Manchester, from Twenty-eighth Precinct to Harbor Precinct, Station A; Byron H. McCauley, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct to Bridge Precinct A; John M. Lanigan, Tenth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes and transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-first Precinct; William Plant, One Hundred and Fifty-first Precinct, transferred to Tenth Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Morris Cohen, from Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Precinct to Eightieth Precinct.

Mounted Patrolmen—Daniel J. Collins, from One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct to Traffic Precinct A, without horse and equipments; James F. Smith, from Sixty-fifth Precinct to Traffic Precinct A, without horse and equipments.

Bicycle Patrolmen—James J. McCann, from Eighty-ninth Precinct to Thirty-second Precinct, with wheel; Daniel J. Prendergast, from Thirty-second Precinct to Eighty-ninth Precinct, with wheel; Walter F. Shea, from Eightieth Precinct to Twelfth Inspection District, duty on motorcycle in plain clothes.

Patrolmen—Elbert H. Fagan, Sixty-third Precinct, transferred to Bridge Precinct D and assigned to bicycle duty; Thomas Gallery, from Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Precinct; William Hoeffling, from Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad to One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct; Fred Holder, from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct to Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad, duty in boiler room; William F. Muller, from Thirty-ninth Precinct to Bureau of Electrical Service, duty as operator in Manhattan; John O'Neill, from Forty-third Precinct to Bureau of Electrical Service, duty as lineman in Manhattan; John F. Shea, Twenty-first Precinct, transferred to First Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Michael T. Foley, Sixty-first Precinct, transferred to Seventh Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Walter Thiele, Sixty-third Precinct, transferred to Seventh Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes; John J. Downey, Thirty-fifth Precinct, transferred to Fifth Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Charles J. Pyle, Twenty-second Precinct, transferred to Ninth Precinct and assigned as driver of patrol wagon; Charles F. Vigotty, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct, remanded as driver of patrol wagon and transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Precinct; William F. Murray, One Hundred and Fifty-second Precinct, transferred to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct and assigned as driver of patrol wagon; Charles Witzman, Fifteenth Precinct, transferred to Fortieth Precinct and assigned to bicycle duty; David A. Telly, from Central Office Squad to Fourteenth Inspection District, duty at Comptroller's office.

Patrolmen—Godfrey L. Jensen, from One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Precinct to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Precinct; Thomas Lynch, from Thirty-first Precinct to Thirty-third Precinct; Michael Murphy, from Thirty-sixth Precinct to Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct; William J. Whittman, Thirty-second Precinct, transferred to Eighty-first Precinct, and assigned to bicycle duty; George O. Clinchy, Twelfth Precinct, transferred to Second Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Lawrence Klossett, Twenty-sixth Precinct, transferred to Second Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Harry Hauser, from Ninety-ninth Precinct to Eighty-first Precinct; Peter Dineen, from Traffic Precinct B to Traffic Precinct A; William L. Blair, First Precinct, transferred to Sixty-sixth Precinct, and assigned to mounted duty; Patrick Casey, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Precinct, transferred to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct, and assigned to mounted duty; Daniel O'Rourke, from One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct; James McCarthy, from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; John Loughman, from Forty-third Precinct to Seventy-seventh Precinct; George E. Cooper, from Seventy-seventh Precinct to Forty-third Precinct; John T. Pinder, Ninth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct; Abraham Hirschewitz, Ninth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; Otto W. Reich, Tenth Precinct, transferred to Twelfth Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; John M. McLaughlin, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, transferred to Twelfth Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Edward J. Grimes, Second Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to Fourteenth Precinct; James E. Monaghan, Twenty-first Precinct, remanded as driver of patrol wagon, and transferred to Central Office Squad, duty in main hall; Henry Lustbader, Twenty-third Precinct, transferred to Twenty-first Precinct, and assigned as driver of patrol wagon; Thomas Duffy, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Precinct to Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth Precinct; Joseph Horan, from Traffic Precinct C to Seventeenth Precinct; August C. Seigfreid, from Thirty-sixth Precinct to One Hundred and Forty-third Precinct; Isaac McLaughlin, One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct, transferred to Eleventh Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; James A. Dowling, Fourth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to Fourteenth Precinct; John W. Burberg, Twenty-sixth Precinct, transferred to Fourth Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Henry Hadleck, from Sixty-third Precinct to Sixteenth Precinct; Edward L. Tierney, from Sixty-third Precinct to Sixteenth Precinct; Joseph A. Murray, from Thirty-first Precinct to Sixteenth Precinct; William J. M. Flynn, from Thirty-second Precinct to Detective Bureau, Manhattan; John J. Flynn, Eighth Precinct, transferred to First Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes; Harry Shelley, Seventeenth Precinct, transferred to Sixty-sixth Precinct, and assigned to mounted duty.

To Twenty-third Precinct from precincts indicated:

Patrolmen—William H. Deal, First Precinct; Richard P. Heep, Fifth Precinct; Emil A. Kasschau, Sixth Precinct; Thomas Kenny, Eighth Precinct; Thomas F. Gilligan, Ninth Precinct; Lawson R. Grant, Twelfth Precinct; James Hassett, Thirteenth Precinct.

To Bridge Precinct D, from precincts indicated:

Patrolmen—John L. Scherf, Thirty-first Precinct; Philip Clark, Twenty-ninth Precinct; John D. Belton, Sixty-third Precinct; John J. Kileline, Sixty-fifth Precinct; James Faulkner, Fortieth Precinct; William Rohrig, Second Precinct; John W. Carroll, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Tobias Glennon, Eighteenth Precinct; John J. Donnelly, Sixty-third Precinct; Michael Reilly, Ninth Precinct; James P. Maher, Thirty-fifth Precinct; George J. Kettler, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Patrick J. McNerney, Forty-third Precinct; James J. Rooney, Thirty-ninth Precinct; Joseph Herzing, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct; Albert E. Blythe, Twenty-fifth Precinct; John A. Hughes, Sixteenth Precinct.

Doormen—William Baumker, from Thirty-sixth Precinct to Two Hundred and Eighty-first Precinct; George Dorsch, from Second Precinct to Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct.

Hostlers—James P. McGrath, from Sixty-sixth Precinct to Traffic Precinct D; Patrick McDonald, from Sixty-eighth Precinct to Traffic Precinct D.

The following temporary assignments are hereby ordered:

Lieutenants—Daniel Daly, Twenty-ninth Precinct, assigned to command precinct, during absence of Captain John J. Lantry on sick leave, from 8 a. m., May 5, 1909; Frank A. Tierney, Twenty-third Precinct, assigned to Central Office Squad, duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Division of Horses and Equipments, during absence of Lieutenant William T. Davis on sick leave, from 8 a. m., May 8, 1909.

Patrolmen—Daniel O'Rourke, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct, and Peter Thornton, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct, assigned to Fifteenth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 p m., May 6, 1909; Frank P. Mallon, Sixty-sixth Precinct, assigned to Tenth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 p. m., May 10, 1909; James McCusker, Sixty-fifth Precinct, assigned to Fourteenth Precinct, duty at Night Court, from 8 a. m., May 10, 1909.

Cleaner Louis Sugarman Sixty-fifth Precinct, assigned to Thirty-sixth Precinct; during absence of Cleaner John Farrell on sick leave, from 8 a. m., May 6, 1909.

The following extensions of temporary assignments are hereby ordered:

Lieutenant Max Neumaier, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Precinct, to Central Office Squad, for twenty days, from 8 p. m., May 6, 1909.

Patrolmen—John J. Leidig and Matthew T. Adams, Twenty-first Precinct, to Third Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 p. m., May 9, 1909; James O'Neil, Ninth Precinct, to Harbor Precinct, for thirty days, from 8 a. m., May 6, 1909; Joseph Weckesser, Harbor Precinct, assisting Mechanic, for thirty days, from 8 a. m., May 6, 1909; John J. Leary, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct; John J. Flood, One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct, and Harry McCrossin, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, to Tenth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 8 p. m., May 8, 1909; Patrick F. Kane, Ninth Precinct, to Tenth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 2 p. m., May 7, 1909; Harry Schreiber, Twenty-eighth Precinct, to Central Office Squad, duty in Chief Inspector's office, for ten days, from 8 p. m., May 7, 1909; Isaac Steier and William Ornstein, Thirteenth Precinct, to Eighth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 p. m., May 7, 1909; John Watson and Charles F. Figge, Thirty-first Precinct, to Eighth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 a. m., May 8, 1909.

The following temporary assignments are hereby discontinued:

Patrolman Peter J. Beadle, Twenty-second Precinct, to Tenth Inspection District, from 8 p. m., May 10, 1909.

Matrons—Delia Slattery, Twelfth Precinct, to Central Office Squad, from 4 p. m., May 6, 1909; Maude M. Leslie, Twelfth Precinct, to Central Office Squad, from 4 p. m., May 8, 1909.

The following member of the Force is excused for eighteen hours, as indicated:

Captain Thomas Murphy, Central Office Squad, from 4 p. m., May 9, 1909.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted with full pay:

Captain David Evans, One Hundred and Seventy-first Precinct, for ten days, from 12.01 a. m., May 15, 1909, to be deducted from vacation.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted with half pay:

Patrolman Martin Cahill, Sixth Precinct, for one-half day, from 12.01 a. m., May 15, 1909.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted without pay:

Lieutenant Lawrence P. Powers, Nineteenth Precinct, for one day, from 8 a. m., May 12, 1909.

Permission granted to leave city:

Patrolman Frederick Winthrop, Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Precinct, for sixty days, while on sick leave.

The following advancements to grades are hereby ordered:

Patrolmen.

To $1,000 Grade, May 4, 1909—Henry Koenig, Second Precinct; Alexander F. Innes, Second Precinct; Harry Kent, Fifth Precinct; Stephen I. Powers, Fifth Precinct; Guiseppi Caravetta, Sixth Precinct; George L. Weiners, Sixth Precinct; Cornelius E. Renahan, Sixth Precinct; Thomas A. Knowles, Seventh Precinct; Charles Lang, Seventh Precinct; Edgar P. Marlow, Seventh Precinct; Thomas J. Hogan, Eighth Precinct; Henry Schreiber, Eighth Precinct; Charles Traenkle, Ninth Precinct; Patrick Gannon, Ninth Precinct; Frank J. Flanagan, Tenth Precinct; Frederick E. Eschbach, Twelfth Precinct; Philip B. Korber, Thirteenth Precinct; Henry Weiland, Thirteenth Precinct; William K. Bierman, Thirteenth Precinct; William J. Coakley, Fourteenth Precinct; Frederick Holck, Fourteenth Precinct; Matthew Murray, Fourteenth Precinct; Thomas M. Ward, Fourteenth Precinct; William L. Kennedy, Sixteenth Precinct; Charles T. Gallagher, Seventeenth Precinct; George Walter, Seventeenth Precinct; Charles McNerney, Eighteenth Precinct; Andrew S. Dondero, Twenty-first Precinct; Edward T. Rowley, Twenty-first Precinct; Daniel J. Neville, Twenty-

second Precinct; Martin Curnan, Twenty-second Precinct; Edward Braun, Twenty-fifth Precinct; William T. Donohue, Twenty-fifth Precinct; Thomas F. Dugan, Twenty-fifth Precinct; William J. Murray, Twenty-fifth Precinct; William O'Brien, Twenty-ninth Precinct; William Reith, Thirty-first Precinct; Arthur D. Mayer, Thirty-second Precinct; Joseph Birnbaum, Thirty-fifth Precinct; Walter Stephens, Thirty-fifth Precinct; William W. Murdoch, Thirty-sixth Precinct; Philip F. Schmidt, Forty-third Precinct; Edward J. Aylward, Sixty-ninth Precinct; George Feulner, Seventy-fourth Precinct; Frank Welsh, Eightieth Precinct; Eugene J. Newman, Ninety-ninth Precinct; John P. A. Taaffe, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; Edward C. Davenport, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; Cornelius Platt, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; Leonard J. Preston, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct; Isaac B. Townsend, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct; Denis O'Sullivan, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct; Wilhelm H. Harrer, One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct; John R. Therkatz, One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct; Benedict J. Oswald, One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct; John Doris, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Precinct; Owen Kelly, One Hundred and Sixtieth Precinct; James P. Durkin, One Hundred and Sixty-first Precinct; Anthony Stiefvater, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct; Maxwell F. Barr, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct; John J. Coleman, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Precinct; Julius Reinert, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Precinct; Thomas F. Normoyle, Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct; James V. Scully, Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct; John Eadie, Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Precinct; George O. Morrison, Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Precinct; James J. Brennan, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Precinct; John J. Glaser, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Precinct; Bernard J. Kelly, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Precinct; Edward J. Maloney, Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth Precinct; Patrick J. Dooley, Two Hundred and Ninety-second Precinct; William F. King, First District; William S. Drum, Tenth District; Edward J. Campbell, Traffic Precinct B; William D. Benisch, Traffic Precinct A; George E. Siller, Traffic Precinct A; William J. Smith, Traffic Precinct C; Emile Wagner, Bridge Precinct C; Alfred Winter, Traffic Precinct C; William J. Distler, Bridge Precinct C; William J. Shearer, Central Office; Frederick J. Beekler, Detective Bureau, Manhattan; Max Isaacson, Detective Bureau, Manhattan; Thomas O. Caputo, Detective Bureau, Brooklyn.

To $1,000 Grade—James C. Pritchard, Twenty-sixth Precinct, May 3, 1909.

The following Special Patrolmen are hereby appointed:

Michael Wolf, for Glendale Schutzen Park, Myrtle avenue, Glendale, Queens; John H. Genore, for the Fifth Avenue Building Company, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, Manhattan; James E. Smith, for Dreamland, Coney Island.

The resignations of the following Special Patrolmen are hereby accepted:

J. Shelton and F. Regan, employed by Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, Kent avenue and South Tenth street, Brooklyn; J. J. Moran and William Cooper, employed by Jackson Brothers, No. 168 Church street, Manhattan; Charles M. Clark, employed by Holmes Electric Protective Company, No. 34 East Fourteenth street, Manhattan; Charles O. Snyder, employed by W. H. Rudolph, No. 187 Havemeyer street, Brooklyn.

The appointment of the following Special Patrolman is hereby revoked:

Thomas Curry, employed by Jackson Brothers, No. 168 Church street, Manhattan.

THEO. A. BINGHAM, Police Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATED MEETING.

Tuesday, May 18, 1909, 1.30 o'clock p. m.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-Chairman took the chair.

Present:

Aldermen

Timothy P. Sullivan, Vice-Chairman;	George Emener,	John McCann,
Thomas F. Baldwin,	O. Grant Esterbrook,	Adolf Moskowitz,
Thomas F. Barton,	James H. Finnigan,	Otto Muhlbauer,
Francis P. Bent,	Joseph Flanagan,	John J. F. Mulcahy,
Herman W. Beyer,	Patrick F. Flynn,	Thomas J. Mulligan,
B. W. B. Brown,	John Sylvester Gaynor,	John Mulvaney,
James W. Brown,	Bernhard Goldschmidt,	Arthur H. Murphy,
Michael J Carter,	Henry F. Grimm,	Percival E. Nagle,
L. Barton Case,	John D. Gunther,	James J. Nugent,
Charles P. Cole,	Edward V. Handy,	John W. O'Reilly,
Daniel R. Coleman,	William J. Heffernan,	Lewis M. Potter,
George A. Colgan,	John J. Hickey,	Thomas M. Quinn,
John J. Collins,	James J. Hines,	John J. Reardon,
William P. Corbett,	Frederick C. Hochdorffer,	James W. Redmond,
Matthew W. Crowley,	Tristam B. Johnson,	David S. Rendt,
Percy L. Davis,	Joseph D. Kavanagh,	William P. Sandiford,
Charles Delaney,	William F. Kenneally,	Joseph Schloss,
John Diemer,	Francis P. Kenney,	James J. Smith,
Reginald S. Doull,	Max S. Levine,	Michael Stapleton,
Frank L. Dowling,	John Loos,	Alexander J. Stormont,
Robert F. Downing,	James F. Martyn,	Jacob J. Velten,
William Drescher,	Samuel Marx,	John F. Walsh,
	Thomas J. McAleer,	James R. Weston.

George Cromwell, President, Borough of Richmond.
Lawrence Gresser, President, Borough of Queens.
Louis F. Haffen, President, Borough of The Bronx.
Bird S. Coler, President, Borough of Brooklyn.
John F. Ahearn, President, Borough of Manhattan.

The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the Stated Meeting of May 11, 1909.

On motion of Alderman Gunther further reading was dispensed with, and the minutes were approved as printed.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

No. 2195.

City of New York, Office of the Mayor,
May 15, 1909.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, disapproved, resolution No. 2195, passed by your Honorable Board May 4, 1909, entitled:

"Resolution permitting the Traders' Hygeia Ice Company to set a scale in a sidewalk."

It would appear that section 50 of the Charter prohibits the placing of any permanent obstruction in "any street or sidewalk."

For this reason I return the proposed resolution disapproved.

Respectfully,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Resolved, That permission be and same is hereby given to the Traders' Hygeia Ice Company, to set scale in sidewalk, in front of building owned and occupied by them as boiler room, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, New York City. The scale to be set in place now occupied as driveway; and the beam and beam box to be set inside of building, so as to keep sidewalk free and clear as at present.

Which was laid over, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the CITY RECORD.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Vice-Chairman asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following:

No. 2260.

Whereas, Coney Island has for many years been a playground and recreation centre for the poor and working classes of The City of New York and vicinity, a place where they could secure the benefits of the ocean breezes and see many free entertainments and instructive amusements, this locality being about the only one which offers to such a great extent those attractions and the fresh air so much appreciated by the poorer classes as is testified by the enormous numbers who frequent this resort, especially on Sundays and holidays, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, being the direct representatives of the people, and familiar with their needs and requirements, do hereby respectfully request his Honor the Mayor, who has always safeguarded the interests of the poor and laboring people of this city, to take means as soon as possible to rescind any unnecessary action on the part of any of the city authorities tending to prohibit the further continuance of such recreation and free pastime enjoyed by the great community which on Sundays and holidays frequents Coney Island and kindred resorts, and enjoys itself in a peacable and orderly manner.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 2261.

Public Hack Owners' Union,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, Chairman, Board of Aldermen, City Hall:

Dear Sir—At a meeting held on Sunday evening, May 16, the members of the above union unanimously adopted the bills now before your Honorable Board for the adoption of the same as they now stand on public hack and taxicabs for the benefit of the riding public.

Hoping you will take immediate action without any further delay, believe us to be,

Yours very truly,
PATRICK REDDEN, President.
Wm. J. Ryan, Business Agent.

Which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

No. 2262.

F. W. Scutt & Co.,
No. 336 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.,
May 15, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—In regard to the location of the Queens County Tax office, I desire to call your attention to the fact that in the nine years, from 1901 to 1909, there were 1,497 new buildings erected in Long Island City, and 6,253 new buildings erected in Jamaica, which is a graphic illustration of the trend of the growth of the Borough.

I would also call your attention to the fact that in 1901 there were 31,902 parcels of land assessed in Long Island City against 16,584 parcels assessed in Jamaica. In 1909 there are 28,133 parcels assessed in Long Island City, while Jamaica has increased to 28,508 parcels, as I am reliably informed.

Another argument: In 1901 the assessed value of the First Ward, or Long Island City, was $30,735,375, as against Jamaica, $20,535,621. While in 1909 Long Island City was assessed at $67,571,740 and Jamaica has increased to $78,399,065.

Another, and one of the most important reasons why the tax office should be located in Jamaica, is that it should be located near the County Clerk's office for the greatest convenience of the public.

I do not think the argument that the Borough Hall must follow the Tax office is necessarily true. I do not care where the Borough Hall is located, but the Tax office should be near the County Clerk's office, at Jamaica.

Very truly yours,
F. W. SCUTT.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 2263.

P. Gallagher, Contractor and Builder,
No. 1181 Broadway,
New York, May 18, 1909.

Hon. MATTHEW J. CROWLEY, Building Committee, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—As a citizen, a taxpayer and a builder, I respectfully request that the new building code be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing. I have been unable and so has an overwhelming majority of our citizens and taxpayers who may be seriously affected by it, to obtain sufficient information regarding the provisions of the proposed code to feel that your Honorable Board would in any way be justified in approving it, until the citizens have an opportunity to examine it and ascertain how much truth there is in the rumors so current that some of its provisions will, if approved in its present form, be very detrimental in many particulars to the interests of a large majority of the citizens of this metropolis; while it may give great and unjustified advantages to a mere few.

I respectfully submit that your Honorable Board cannot afford to permit this code to be approved before our citizens have an opportunity to have hearings on its provisions.

Very respectfully yours,
PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Same objection from Petrowski & Konop Company, concrete workers, New York City.

J. Odell Whitenack, Carpenter-Builder,
Nos. 99 and 101 Vandam Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—Would request that before the proposed new building code is passed there be a public hearing on same, as there are several provisions of the said code that are extremely detrimental to the interests of the investing public, and to the building interests of The City of New York; and I think it no more than right that they should have a chance to be heard.

Yours very truly,
J. ODELL WHITENACK.

P. Gallagher, Contractor and Builder,
No. 1181 Broadway,
New York, May 18, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—As a citizen, a taxpayer and a builder, I respectfully request that the new building code be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing. I have been unable, and so has an overwhelming majority of our citizens and taxpayers who may be seriously affected by it, to obtain sufficient information regarding the provisions of the proposed code to feel that your Honorable Board would in any way be justified in approving it, until the citizens have an opportunity to examine it and ascertain how much truth there is in the rumors so current that some of its provisions will, if approved in its present form, be very detrimental in many particulars to the interests of a large majority of the citizens of this metropolis, while it may give great and unjustified advantages to a mere few.

I respectfully submit that your Honorable Board cannot afford to permit this code to be approved before our citizens have an opportunity to have hearings on its provisions.

Very respectfully yours,
PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Ferro Concrete Contracting Company,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, Chairman, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—Referring to the proposed building code, we call upon you to have same resubmitted by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Buildings for the purpose of a public hearing.

This request is made for the protection of the hundreds of men that we employ daily, the concrete industry in general, and for the benefit of the citizens of Greater New York in particular.

Respectfully,
FERRO CONCRETE CONTRACTING COMPANY,
By Clarence Martin, Secretary.

Building Trades Employers' Association,
Nos. 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street,
New York, May 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, Manhattan:

Dear Sir—The Building Trades Employers' Association, which, as you probably know, represents nearly a thousand of the largest and most well known firms and corporations engaged in the building industry in thirty-three trades in this city, respectfully requests that the proposed new building code, which we understand is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, be referred to the Committee on Buildings for public hearing. The provisions of this code, as we understand them, are exceedingly detrimental to the investing public as well as to the building interest, and we therefore trust that you will see to it that public hearings are held and objectionable features of this code changed before being put before the Board of Aldermen for passage.

Yours very truly,
ROSS F. TUCKER, Chairman, Board of Governors.

Eidlitz & Hulse, Counsellors at Law,
No. 31 Nassau Street,
New York, May 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—As counsel for the Building Trades Employers' Association, we beg to call your attention to the proposed new building code, which we are informed will be presented to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next, and to say that it has been the understanding of the building trades that they would be given an opportunity of being heard before the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the provisions of the new code.

We understand that there are several seriously objectionable features in the new code, from the standpoint of the building trades, and we take this opportunity of calling your attention thereto, and respectfully request that before the Board of Aldermen takes up the new code for consideration it be referred back to the Committee on Buildings for the purpose of giving the building trades a hearing thereon. We are sure that a matter of so great importance will not be put through in its final form without giving those interested an opportunity of being heard.

Very respectfully,
EIDLITZ & HULSE.

The Concrete Association of America,
No. 225 Fifth Avenue,
New York, May 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, Manhattan:

Gentlemen—On behalf of the Concrete Association of America, I respectfully request that the new building code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, be referred to the Building Committee for public hearings, as we understand that the provisions of this code are exceedingly detrimental to the concrete interests.

Yours very truly,
ROSS F. TUCKER, President.

The Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials,
Room 303, Welles Building, No. 18 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Mr. P. J. SCULLY, Secretary, Board of Aldermen, New York:

Dear Sir—This association respectfully asks that a public hearing be given on the proposed new building code at such time as may be convenient to the Board of Aldermen or the Committee having it in charge.

Yours truly,
FRANCIS N. HOWLAND, President.

Sloane & Moller, Carpenters and Builders,
Office, No. 316 East Sixty-fifth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—In reference to new building code which is to be reported on May 18, we would kindly request that this be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours truly,
SLOANE & MOLLER.

Traitel Brothers & Co.,
Nos. 44 to 50 East Nineteenth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Having carefully read the proposed new code and being convinced that some of the provisions are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and the building industry in particular, we beg to say that we earnestly request that it be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearings.

Yours truly,
TRAITEL BROTHERS & CO.

The Traitel Marble Company,
Webster Avenue and East River,
Long Island City, N. Y., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

In Re New Building Code.

Dear Sir—Having carefully read the proposed new code and being convinced that some of the provisions are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and the building industry in particular, we beg to say that we earnestly request that it be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearings.

Yours truly,
THE TRAITEL MARBLE COMPANY.

Masters' League of Cement Workers,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I understand from current reports that the proposed Building Code is about to be reported, and that it contains a number of features detrimental to the best methods of building construction, and particularly so to reinforced concrete and to concrete used for fireproofing steel structures.

As the members of this association, containing as it does the best concerns in the concrete business in New York City, believe that the public welfare should be better protected than is proposed in the new code, accordingly petition you to use your best influence in having this code referred by the Board of Aldermen to its Committee on Buildings for public hearing.

Trusting that you will use your best endeavors in this respect, I am

Yours very truly,
F. G. WEBBER, President.

George Hildebrand,
Potter Building, No. 38 Park Row,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—I am informed that the new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, and I beg to ask that you kindly have same referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE HILDEBRAND.

Richard L. Walsh Company,
No. 100 William Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, N. Y.:

Sir—With reference to the new Building Code which is to be reported to your Board on the 18th inst., we are taking the liberty of requesting that the code be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

The code involves measures that are of vital interest to the investing public at large, as well as to the building industry in particular, and it would appear to us, in view of the stupendous interests at stake, that a public discussion is essential before the code becomes a law.

It is with a full knowledge of your efforts in the direction of fair legislation that we approach you in the matter, and we are further emboldened in our request by the sincere belief that a public hearing would be conducive to the public good.

With an earnest solicitation, therefore, that you give this communication favorable consideration, we beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,
RICHARD L. WALSH COMPANY,
Richard L. Walsh, President and Treasurer.

T. New Construction Company,
Nos. 518 and 520 West Twenty-ninth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that the new Building Code, which is to be returned to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Respectfully yours,
T. NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
L. W. Harrington.

Henry F. Dabelstein & Sons,
No. 156 West Ninety-ninth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Honorable Sir—We wish to call your attention to the new Building Code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen Tuesday, May 18. We consider same detrimental to the interest of the general public, and wish you to use all your influence and power to have same referred back to the Building Committee, so that a public hearing can be had on same before it becomes a law.

Thanking you for any consideration you will give this matter, we are,

Yours very truly,
HENRY F. DABELSTEIN & SONS.

The Snead & Co. Iron Works,
Office and Works, Foot of Pine Street,
Jersey City, N. J., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We believe that the proposed new Building Code now before your body for consideration to be detrimental not only to the building industry and the investing public, but to the most important, the working and poor people who pay the rents. It is the tenant who suffers from buildings that cost too much, and it is to the interest of our City to have erected the best possible buildings at the lowest cost. A Building Code is complicated at its best, and we respectfully request you to have public hearings in the matter and learn the views of experts before acting.

Yours respectfully,
THE SNEAD & CO. IRON WORKS,
U. Snead, President.

Hecla Iron Works,
No. 118 North Eleventh Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—In reference to the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, 1909, we wish to state that the provisions of the proposed code are extremely detrimental to the building industry, as well as the investing public, and we would request that you use your good offices in having same referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours very truly,
HECLA IRON WORKS,
Francis D. Jackson, Second Vice-President.

R. H. Casey, Builder,
No. 109 West Thirtieth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I write to say that the proposed Building Code, which I understand is before your Board to be acted upon, is a great detriment to the building interest, which has been nearly at a standstill for the last eighteen months.

Please use your influence to prevent the passage of this code in its present form.

Yours truly,
R. H. CASEY.

S. Niewenhous (Inc.), Builders,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—We feel that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen Tuesday, May 18, should be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, as some of the provisions of this proposed code are detrimental to the property owners and the building industry.

Respectfully yours,
S. NIEWENHOUS (INC.).
August Niewenhous.

The Lobel-Andrews Company,
Nos. 531 and 533 West Fifty-fifth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as we are convinced that the new Building Code, if passed as a law, will be very detrimental to the building industry, we urgently request you to kindly use your influence to have the new Building Code, which will be reported to you soon, referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Thanking you, we are,

Very respectfully,
THE LOBEL-ANDREWS COMPANY,
Wm. L. Middendorf, Treasurer.

Pottier & Stymus Company,
Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon P. F. McGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—As we are interested in the new Building Code, which is being prepared, on reading over this code, as now provided for, we consider it extremely detrimental to the investing public and to the building industry in general.

Before taking action on the lines contemplated, we feel that this matter should be given serious consideration, and write you this letter, trusting it will have the desired results.

Yours very truly,
POTTIER & STYMUS COMPANY,
Wm. P. Stymus, Jr., President.

Bramhall, Deane Company,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Water Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that the new Building Code to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday the 18th inst., be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

We consider this a very important matter, and hope the Board will take this action, as suggested.

Very respectfully,
BRAMHALL, DEANE COMPANY,
Geo. A. Smith, Vice-President.

Building Trades Employers' Association,
Nos. 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—This association, composed of one thousand firms and corporations in the building industry, is convinced that some of the provisions of the new Building Code are extremely detrimental to the investing public and to our industry in general.

We earnestly request that it be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearings.

Yours respectfully,
BENJ. D. TRAITEL, President.
Wm. J. Holmes, Secretary.

Hugh Getty (Inc.), General Contractor,
Nos. 359 and 361 West Twenty-sixth Street
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would ask that you use your influence to have the new Building Code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

Inasmuch as the real estate owners, builders and the taxpaying public in general are deeply interested in this matter, they should have an opportunity to express themselves after the provisions of the code have been made known to the public.

Yours respectfully,
HUGH GETTY (Inc.),
By W. J. T. Getty, Treasurer.

McGratty & Sons,
No. 315 Butler Street,
Brooklyn, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We earnestly protest against passing the new Building Code without referring it back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Very truly,
McGRATTY & SONS.

The Charles L. Eidlitz Company,
Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that the new Building Code be referred back to the Committee, with a view to giving a public hearing, as we believe that this is absolutely essential.

Trusting that you will see your way clear to take the above action, we are,

Very respectfully,
THE CHARLES L. EIDLITZ COMPANY,
Chas. L. Eidlitz, President.

Electric Construction and Supply Company,
General Electrical Contractors,
No. 237 Broadway, New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, City:

Honorable Sir—We request that the new Building Code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Trusting that you will grant our request and thanking you in advance, we are,

Respectfully yours,
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY,
Chas. E. Rocap, President.

William S. Miller,
No. 141 East Fortieth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Aldermanic Chamber, New York City:

Dear Sir—I understand the provisions of the new Building Code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on May 18 are extremely detrimental to the investing public and to the building industry in particular and you are hereby urged to use all the influence in your power to have same referred back to the Building Committee in order to have public hearing on this matter before it is made law.

Yours truly,
W. S. MILLER.

Horace S. Ely & Co., Real Estate,
No. 21 Liberty Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We understand that the new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, and we beg to ask if you will use your influence to have this Code referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing. We think the Code should be altered in many of its provisions, and believe that the public is entitled to be heard further in regard to such modifications.

Very truly yours,
HORACE S. ELY & CO.

Turner Construction Company,
No. 11 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We are informed that the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen will report the proposed new Building Code to the Board on Tuesday, the 18th, and request immediate consideration without public hearing.

We have good reason to believe that the proposed Code contains many provisions hurtful to the interests of reinforced concrete construction, among them being limitation in the height of future concrete buildings to 75 feet.

Reinforced concrete is generally recognized by the engineering and architectural professions as offering a form of construction at once fireproof and economical and especially adaptable to factories and warehouses. Such construction should be encouraged and not prohibited.

We beg to request that the proposed Building Code be referred back to the Building Committee of the Board for a public hearing before final action.

It is important to remember that the proposed Code is prohibiting a form of fireproof construction at present acceptable to the City Building Departments and to the insurance companies and eminently satisfactory to property owners.

Yours very truly,
H. C. TURNER, President.

Expanded Metal Engineering Company,
No. 225 Fifth Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—We are advised that on to-morrow a new Building Code will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen by a Commission specially appointed to prepare same.

It has been my privilege to have seen some advance copies of the report, and in view of the radical changes proposed in the law with reference to important features in forms of construction, I beg to urge upon you that the Code be referred to the Committee on Buildings and that such Committee arrange for a public hearing. The subject interests the public very greatly and it would seem quite unwise, if not unfair, to pass a new Code involving radical changes in the law not giving fullest opportunity for public investigation.

Hoping for favorable action at the hands of the Board of Aldermen, I am,

Yours truly,
EXPANDED METAL ENGINEERING COMPANY,
Merrill Watson, Manager.

Lord Electric Company,
No. 213 West Fortieth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—In relation to the proposed new building code which is to be reported by your Building Committee to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, the 18th inst., we take the liberty of suggesting to you that a matter of this importance to the general public and the many individual interests which inevitably will be affected by the code revision, should be the subject of public hearing. We, therefore, request that when the matter comes up in the Board that you have it referred back to the Committee and that one or more public hearings be arranged for, at which sufficient opportunity will be given to all who may desire to do so to discuss the propositions involved

Respectfully yours,
LORD ELECTRIC COMPANY,
F. Lord, President.

John Pirkl Iron Works,
Nos. 240 to 246 North Tenth Street,
Brooklyn, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

Sir—The provisions of the proposed new building code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and to the building industry in particular, and we would ask you to kindly use all influence in your power to have public hearings on this matter before it is made law.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, we remain.

Respectfully,
JOHN PIRKL IRON WORKS,
A. E. Holmes.

The P. J. Carlin Construction Company,
No. 16 East Twenty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, New York City:

Dear Sir—In the interest of the building industry of this city, as well as the owners and occupants of the buildings, I respectfully request that you use your best endeavors to have the new building code reported back to the Building Committee for a public hearing. Many of the provisions of the proposed code are extremely detrimental, not only to the owners and investors, but to the building industry of this city.

I sincerely trust that it may not pass without a public hearing.

Very respectfully yours,
P. J. CARLIN.

J. & F. Holler,
Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Kosciusko Place,
Brooklyn, May 17, 1909.

P. F. McGOWAN:

Dear Sir—I beg leave to ask you to use your best efforts towards requesting that the new building code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

By doing so you will favor

Yours truly,
J. & F. HOLLER.

A. B. See Electric Elevator Company,
No. 220 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that the new building code, which we understand is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, 1909, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours respectfully,
A. B. SEE ELECTRIC ELEVATOR COMPANY,
By Wm. J. Burnett.

Robert A. Keasbey Company,
No. 100 North Moore Street,
New York, May 18, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We note that the new building code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18.

We write urging you to use your influence to have the same referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, feeling that the code as it is now presented is detrimental to the best interests of all parties concerned in New York City, and should have further investigation before it becomes an act.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT A. KEASBEY COMPANY,
Robert A. Keasbey, President.

White Fireproof Construction Company,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, City:

Dear Sir—Information has reached us that the proposed new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18. It seems to us that a matter of such vital importance to all the taxpayers and voters of New York City should be thoroughly discussed in public before a final report is made to the Board.

We would therefore request that you will do what you can with a view to holding a series of public hearings so that the Committee in charge of this matter may have all possible light before the final report is submitted on this very important matter.

Very sincerely yours,
WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
G. Edward Escher, President.

Arthur G. Stone, Builder,
No. 44 Court Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, New York:

Dear Sir—In relation to the new Building Code would respectfully request you to use your influence to have same referred back to Building Committee for public hearing.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very respectfully,
ARTHUR G. STONE.

The Herringbone Metal Lath Company,
Nos. 257 to 263 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street,
New York City, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, City:

Dear Sir—We understand that the proposed Building Code will be acted on by the Board of Aldermen at an early date.

If the articles in the new Building Code, as it is now drawn, governing the construction and installation of reinforced concrete floors between steel beams, and reinforced concrete for structural purposes, becomes a law it will certainly mitigate against the installation of concrete in buildings in this city. In fact, it will practically make such construction prohibitive because of its greatly increased cost. Such a proceeding would certainly not serve the best interests of the community, as both structural concrete and concrete fireproofing are certainly in every way the equal, and in many respects the superior of terra cotta fireproofing.

Concrete has long since been recognized by a majority of the leading architects, engineers, builders and general contractors as a standard type of high-class construction for first-class buildings, and the thousands of high-class structures in which it has been installed and in which it has given the best of satisfaction, is the best argument in its behalf and attests to the high merit and practical value of this type of construction.

You no doubt thoroughly realize the necessity of a Building Code that properly provides for construction that safeguards human life and prevents liability of mishaps in times of danger, but it is possible that you are not, perhaps, aware of the fact that it can be demonstrated beyond a doubt that concrete is at least the equal of terra cotta as a fire retardent and is considered by the majority of architects and engineers as a superior fireproofing material, both from a structural and a fire resisting standpoint.

It is a subject that the entire community is directly or indirectly vitally interested in and we sincerely trust that we may count on your support in favor of measures that will accord this form of construction proper and equitable recognition in the new Building Code.

We feel that a public hearing should be granted on the new Code before it is submitted to the Board of Aldermen for final action and we request of you, as citizens and voters, that such a public hearing be granted as a matter of fairness and a matter of right.

Any assistance which you may lend towards the securing of such a public hearing will be greatly appreciated by us and by the building interests in New York City in general.

Respectfully yours,
THE HERRINGBONE METAL LATH COMPANY,
Fred P. Kafka, President and General Manager.

William H. Brady, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 17 Battery Place,
New York, N. Y., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Honorable Sir—On behalf of my clients, the Otis Elevator Company, we request that you favor public hearings on the Building Code, which we understand is to be reported to your Board on the 18th, and that the same be referred back to the Building Committee of your Board for that purpose.

Our reason for making this request is that there are many provisions in the said Code which are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and more particularly to the industry of building, and sincerely trust that you not only will vote but use your influence to have this report referred back for public hearings as above stated.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. BRADY.

G. Ernst Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 503 and 505 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—I would respectfully request you to use your influence to have the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, inst., referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Respectfully,
G. ERNST.

The Merchants' Association of New York,
Nos. 66 to 72 Lafayette Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, City:

Dear Sir—We are informed that a new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen and put on final passage to-morrow. Those sections of the Building Code relating to protection against fire are of great importance to this association, and we are therefore extremely desirous of having an opportunity to fully consider the sections relating to that subject before final action is taken upon them by the Board of Aldermen.

During the consideration of the proposed new code by the Building Code Revision Commission we have made frequent inquiry as to the provisions in question, and were several times informed that before the code was reported in its final form by the Commission, public hearings would be held and opportunity given for those interested to make suggestions and express their views as to the suitableness of the Commission's recommendations.

No such public hearings upon the report in its proposed final form have been held, and we respectfully represent that in a matter of this great importance, final action should not be taken by the Board of Aldermen without public hearings and full discussion by the public of the suitability of the proposed provisions.

We therefore respectfully request that the report of the Building Code Revision Commission be referred to the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with instructions to hold public hearings thereon before final action by the Board is taken.

Very respectfully yours,
FRANK R. CHAMBERS, Chairman, Committee on Insurance.

H. C. Miller & Co.,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Mr. P. F. McGOWAN, New York City:

Dear Sir—We understand that the new Building Code will come up for action at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. We respectfully request that the code be resubmitted by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Buildings for public hearing. The provisions of the code radically affect the industry in which we are interested, and we feel that the matter should not be passed in its present shape without the fullest publicity.

Trusting that you will grant our request, we are,

Yours very respectfully,
CORRUGATED BAR COMPANY,
A. Atkinson.

New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—The Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is informed that the new Building Code for this City is to come before the Board of Aldermen for action to-morrow. The importance of this Building Code to the public and the building interests of The City of New York is so vital that we respectfully petition your Honorable Body to postpone final action on the code until an opportunity be given the public to examine and discuss it in its persent form. No public hearings have been held by the Committee on Buildings, except those that were preliminary to the drafting of the Code, and these were merely for the purpose of receiving suggestions.

We beg to urge that no Building Code be adopted without the most careful consideration.

Very respectfully,
THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
Arnold W. Brunner, President.
D. Everett Waid, Secretary.

Nimis & Nimis,
No. 314 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—Seeing in the newspapers that the new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, I request you as a constituent to do everything in your power to have the new Building Code referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing, as I find many bad points in same.

Hoping you will consider my request, and thanking you in advance, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
A. A. NIMIS.

National Elevator Company,
Nos. 24 and 26 Stone Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly use your influence to have the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing? It is the opinion of the people in the building industry that the provisions of the proposed code are detrimental to their interests, and we believe that an opportunity should be given to thrash this matter out.

Yours very truly,
NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY,
W. L. O'Connell, Treasurer.

Richey, Browne & Donald (Inc.),
Flushing Avenue near Metropolitan Avenue, Maspeth,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Sir—We respectfully request that the new building code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing. The proposed code would be detrimental both to the building industry and to those investing capital in building projects, and, as members of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, we request the privilege of a public hearing before the code is brought before the Board of Aldermen.

Yours respectfully,
RICHEY, BROWNE & DONALD, Inc.,
G. S. Richey, President.

Walker & Chambers,
No. 50 East Twentieth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would appreciate your using your influence to have the new building code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, as the provisions of this code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and the building industry in particular.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Very truly yours,
WALKER & CHAMBERS.

Pietrowski & Konop Company (Inc.),
Nos. 418 to 424 East Ninety-first Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber:

Dear Sir—We beg to make a personal request to have the proposed building code resubmitted by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Buildings for public hearing. The code as it is at present will be extremely detrimental to the concrete industry throughout the Greater City, and also to the general business in the building line. Sincerely trusting that you will give this proposition your esteemed attention we beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
PIETROWSKI & KONOP COMPANY, Inc.

The J. C. Vreeland Building Company,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—Regarding the new building code, which is to be reported to your Honorable Body on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for approval, we desire to say that we are not in favor of this code receiving your approval without the usual and customary public hearing. There are a great many sides to the question of building code for this City, and we earnestly request that the code, as amended, be referred back to the Building Committee for the purpose of public hearing.

Yours truly,
J. C. VREELAND BUILDING COMPANY,
J. C. Vreeland, President.

Henry Hanlein & Son,
Nos. 401 to 417 East One Hundred and Third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Esteemed Sir—We consider that some of the provisions of the proposed building code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, will prove detrimental to the building interests, and earnestly request that the same be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY HANLEIN & SON.

Isaac A. Hopper (Inc.), Building Construction,
No. 1170 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—The revision of the building code for this City, now under consideration, is very important to this community, more so than the average citizen, or even the building investor realizes, that the best efforts of those in charge of the matter should be given all the light and information on the subject possible. In view of this fact I write to ask you to use your best efforts to have the matter, which will soon come up before your Board, referred back to the Building Committee, for a public hearing, so that the builders can give such practical light on the question, as will best serve the public interests.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC A. HOPPER.

Office of Philip Herrman's Son,
No. 407 West Fourteenth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I respectfully request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, as we believe that the provisions of the proposed Code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and to the building industry in particular.

Yours truly,
PHILIP HERRMAN'S SON.

Master Carpenters' Association of The City of New York,
Nos. 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—When the new Building Code is reqorted to your Honorable Body on to-morrow, May 18, we request that it be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

The provisions of the proposed Code are not at all satisfactory, and we feel that a hearing should be had, and the views of the building industry heard on this measure before it is made law.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT CHRISTIE, JR., Secretary.

Chr. Hafers Iron Works (Inc.),
Nos. 407 and 410 West Thirty-seventh Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN:

Dear Sir—We would request you to have the new Building Code, which is to come up for passage to-morrow (May 18) referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, as this is very important to both the investing public and the building trades.

Yours truly,
CHR. HAFERS IRON WORKS,
John W. Heimbush, Secretary.

The Concrete-Steel Company,
No. 29 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Mr. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—We understand that the revised Building Code will be reported to the Honorable Board of Aldermen on Tuesday and in view of the fact that the changes made therein will materially affect our business, we would respectfully request that the Code be resubmitted by the Honorable Board to the Committee on Buildings for public hearings.

We trust that you will see the justice of our request, for to make changes in the Building Code without a public hearing would be legislating in the dark, and we firmly believe this is not the desire of your Board.

Awaiting your favorable reply, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,
THE CONCRETE-STEEL COMPANY,
W. H. Pouch, Treasurer.

Edwin Outwater, Builder,
No. 225 Fifth Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I hereby request that the Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing. The provisions of the Code are extremely detrimental to the investing public and to the building industry in particular, and I respectfully request that you use what influence you possess to keep this matter, which is so vital to the public and to the building trades in general, from being passed without a public hearing.

Respectfully yours,
EDWIN OUTWATER.

Edwd. F. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 36, 38 and 40 West Fifteenth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We take the liberty of addressing you in regard to the law about to be passed respecting the new Building Code.

We wish to say that we would deem it a favor if this could be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing, as we have an important suggestion to offer.

Respectfully yours,
E. F. CALDWELL & CO.

Keystone Fireproofing Company,
No. 1123 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, New York:

Dear Sir—As manufacturers of fireproofing which has been in use extensively and accepted as a standard material in this and other cities during the past fifteen years, we beg to urge upon you in justice to all those engaged in this line of business, that you use your efforts to prevent the passage of the proposed new Building Code into a law until same has been referred back to the Committee of Buildings of your Board for a public hearing.

We do this with no knowledge as to whether the proposed new code is favorable to our particular line or otherwise, but merely as a matter of justice to all concerned, which we cannot but feel you will recognize.

Yours very truly,
KEYSTONE FIREPROOFING COMPANY,
By F. Lester Williams, General Manager.

Lewinson & Co.,
No. 128 West Forty-second Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee of public hearing.

Yours very truly,
LEWINSON & CO.,
M. Lewinson.

Charles T. Wills (Inc.), Builders,
No. 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We respectfully request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 18th inst., be referred back to the Building Committee for a further public hearing.

We are of the opinion that the provisions of the proposed code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general and to the building industry in particular

Yours respectfully
CHARLES T. WILLS (Inc.),
By Charles T. Wills, President.

Union Building Material Company,
No. 3 Old Broadway, Harlem,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We do most respectfully urge upon you the right of the citizens of New York to have a public hearing on the new Building Code, and when the bill is presented to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, that you use your influence to have it referred back to the Building Committee for such public hearing.

Very truly yours,
UNION BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
F. L. Union, Treasurer.

The Berger Manufacturing Company,
No. 210 East Twenty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Honorable Sir—We respectfully request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours truly,
THE BERGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Geo. D. Glass, Manager.

D. C. Weeks & Son, Masons and Builders,
No. 289 Fourth Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City, N. Y.:

Honorable Sir—We believe that the provisions of the proposed new Building Code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general, and to the building industry in particular, and would respectfully urge that you use all influence in your power to have the matter referred back to the Building Committee for public hearings, before it is made law.

Respectfully yours,
D. C. WEEKS & SON,
Per F. M. Weeks, President.

Niagara Wood Working Company,
Nos. 159 and 161 East Eighty-eighth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We most earnestly request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Board Committee for public hearing.

Yours respectfully,
NIAGARA WOOD WORKING COMPANY.

Ronald Taylor,
No. 520 East Twentieth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I request that the proposed building code be resubmitted by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Buildings for public hearing.

The provisions of the proposed code are extremely detrimental to the investing public and the building industry generally, as well as to the concrete construction branch in particular.

Yours truly,
RONALD TAYLOR,
H. WOOD.

Hennebique Construction Company,
No. 1170 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We have been informed that it is intended to pass on the proposed building code immediately without hearing. We strongly urge you to give a public hearing upon this code before it is made law, as there are so many important points which should be brought before your Honorable Board. In many of its provisions the proposed building code is detrimental not only to the investing public, but also to the building industry in general, and particularly it does injustice to some specialties, such as reinforced concrete, which have proven to be a great progress in the building industry.

Respectfully,
HENNEBIQUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Armstrong Cork Company,
No. 50 Church Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—It has come to our attention that the new building code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 18th of this month, and that there is a possibility of this code being passed without a hearing.

We have been working as contractors in New York and vicinity for the past fifteen years, and believing that all interests would be better served providing the building code is referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, we respectfully request you to lend your voice and recommendation to this end.

Respectfully,
NONPAREIL CORK WORKS,
C. H. Young, Manager.

Manhattan Fireproof Door Company,
Nos. 412 to 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

The Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I would respectfully request that the new building code, which I understand is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing. From what I have heard of the provisions of this code, some of them are very detrimental to the building industry, and I would request that the building industry and the investing public be given a chance to be heard on the subject.

Yours respectfully,
C. G. NORMAN.

The Bayer-Catton Company,
Nos. 196 to 200 Lewis Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that you do all in your power to have the new building code referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Respectfully,
THE BAYER-CATTON COMPANY,
Per Gillies.

Michael Wielandt,
No. 166 East Twenty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I understand the new building code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, May 18.

The provisions of the proposed code are extremely detrimental to the investing public in general, and to the building industry in particular, and it should therefore be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearings before it is made law.

Kindly use all your influence to have the same referred so that the public hearings may be had.

Respectfully yours,
MICHAEL WIELANDT.

Candee, Smith & Howland Company, Foot of East 26th Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We would most respectfully request that the new Building Code which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, 1909, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours very truly,
CANDEE, SMITH & HOWLAND COMPANY,
Francis N. Howland, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Hubener & Escher, Masons and Builders,
No. 748 Melrose Avenue,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—Having been informed that the proposed new Building Code is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 18th inst., and as we are of the firm belief that the measure is one of eminent unfairness, in that it is aimed against the best interests of investors, who after all are the upbuilders of this great city and in the main the cause of its extensive growth and consequent wealth, also that it is extremely detrimental to the building industry, which employs a vast percentage of the labor of this community, we desire to state that we are firmly and unalterably opposed to its patronage, and respectfully request that your Honorable Board cause its recommitment for the public hearing thereon.

Respectfully yours,
HUBENER & ESCHER.

M. F. Westergren (Inc.),
Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221 East 144th Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN:

Dear Sir—The proposed Building Code is to my mind very detrimental to the investing public at large, and particularly so to the people engaged in the building trade. As I understand it is proposed to pass the Code without any hearing, I trust that you will use all your influence to arrange to have a public hearing in this matter. This is a matter of the most vital importance to The City of New York, and feeling that you will comply with my request, I remain, dear sir,

Very truly yours,
M. F. WESTERGREN.

George Vassar's Son & Co. (Inc.),
No. 1170 Broadway,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I herewith earnestly request that the new Building Code be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing, and trust you will do all in your power to bring this about.

Yours truly,
GEO. R. VASSAR, Secretary.

Blackall & Baldwin Company,
Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—We hereby respectfully request that the new Building Code, which is to be reported to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, May 18, be referred back to the Building Committee for public hearing.

Yours very truly,
BLACKALL & BALDWIN COMPANY,
Howard D. Black, Secretary.

Knoburn Company,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Regarding the new Building Code, which, we believe, is to be discussed at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held Tuesday, May 18, would say that we regard the provision of this Code as detrimental to the building public and to all persons in the building industry, and we think it would be advisable to have the matter referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

Trusting you will use your influence in this direction, we remain,

Yours truly,
KNOBURN COMPANY,
Danl. P. Gallagher, President.

H. W. Palen's Sons,
Kingston, N. Y., May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Honorable Sir—We earnestly request that the new building Code be referred back to the Building Committee for public opinion. This is a matter of such vital importance to the general public and building interests of the City that we are led to ask you to take this action, and sincerely hope that you will lend your efforts in that direction.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your attention, we are,

Respectfully yours,
H. W. PALEN'S SONS.

Andrew J. Robinson Company,
No. 123 East Twenty-third Street,
New York, May 17, 1909.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Referring to the new Building Code, which is to be reported to your Honorable Body on Tuesday, May 18, I trust you will use your influence to have it referred back to the Building Committee for a public hearing.

I have been engaged in the building business for a period of over thirty-five years, during which time I have erected some of the largest and most important buildings in the City, and I consider it extremely important that the Code be referred for a public hearing before it is passed.

Very truly yours,
A. J. ROBINSON

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Buildings.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY, COUNTY AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

No. 2264.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
May 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith certified copies of three resolutions adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 14, 1909, approving of the issues of Corporate stock as follows:

For constructing and equipping New Bellevue Hospital Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, $500,000.

For the proportionate cost of the improvements to be borne by The City of New York in connection with the abolishing of the grade crossings of highways and railroads, pursuant to chapter 507, Laws of 1903, as amended, $750,000.

For rebuilding and permanently bettering premises No. 124 East Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan, for the use of the Department of Public Charities, $30,000.

I also enclose copies of reports of the Comptroller relative thereto, together with forms of ordinances for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

April 30, 1909.

To the Honorable, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Under date of March 11, 1909, Mr. James K. Paulding, Secretary, Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, forwards a request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $585,000 for the purpose of providing funds for the erection and equipment of a new laundry building in connection with the new Bellevue Hospital.

The amount above named is made up in detail as follows:

Estimate of building proper	$221,000 00
Steam heating and ventilating plant	60,000 00
Plumbing plant and vacuum cleaning system	110,000 00
Electric wiring and fixtures	14,000 00
Laundry machinery	40,000 00
Refrigerating plant	55,000 00
	$500,000 00
Ten (10) per cent. for contingencies	50,000 00
Architects' commission, 5 per cent.	27,500 00
Engineers' commission, 2½ per cent. on $279,000	6,975 00
Total	$584,475 00

These figures have been gone over with the architects, and it has been decided that in all probability $500,000 will prove quite sufficient for this work.

I therefore recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize the Comptroller, pursuant to section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, to issue Corporate Stock to the amount of $500,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping new Bellevue Hospital buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

Respectfully,
H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), to provide means for the constructing and equipping of the new Bellevue Hospital buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 14, 1909, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to provide means for the constructing and equipping of the new Bellevue Hospital Hospital buildings, Borough of Manhattan, and when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller is authorized to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

No. 2265.

May 5, 1909.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—The Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission in communication under date of January 26, 1909, makes application by resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the issue of $1,185,000 Corporate Stock, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 507 of the Laws of 1903, as amended, as the City's share of the expense on the Bay Ridge and Brighton Beach improvements.

These improvements at present are practically at a standstill. In order to proceed with the most urgent portion of the work, conferences have been had with the Commission and representatives of the railroad companies, and I would advise that consent be given to the making of contracts requiring the work of the Long Island Railroad, from New Lots road to Atlantic avenue, and the completion of the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad.

The money required for the year 1909 to pay the City's share of this work and unpaid bills, I estimate at $750,000, calculated as follows:

Long Island Railroad, from New Lots road to Atlantic avenue		$100,000 00
Long Island Railroad, Manhattan Beach Division		100,000 00
For Payment of Bills on Hand.		
Long Island Railroad—		
Total on hand	$435,000 00	
Retained for opinion of the Corporation Counsel	200,000 00	
		235,000 00
Manhattan Beach Railroad—		
Bills on hand and work to be done	$350,000 00	
Retained for opinion of the Corporation Counsel	35,000 00	
		315,000 00
Total		$750,000 00

I therefore recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize the issue of Corporate Stock to the amount of $750,000, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 507 of the Laws of 1903, as amended, for the City's share, to be expended in the work of the Bay Ridge improvement and Brighton Beach improvement, under the provisions of chapter 507 of the Laws of 1903.

Respectfully,
H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000) to provide means to meet the proportionate cost of the improvements to be borne by The City of New York in connection with the abolishing of the grade crossings of highways and railroads, pursuant to chapter 507, Laws of 1903, as amended by chapter 603, Laws of 1904.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 14, 1909, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 507 of the Laws of 1903, as amended by chapter 603 of the Laws of 1904, and the requisition of the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission by resolution adopted January 26, 1909, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), for the purpose of providing means to meet the proportionate cost of the improvements to be borne by The City of New York in connection with the abolishing of the grade crossings of highways and railroads, pursuant to said chapter 507 of the Laws of 1903, as amended by chapter 603 of the Laws of 1904, and when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller is authorized to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

No. 2266.

New York, May 10, 1909.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sirs—Under date of March 27, 1909, the Hon. Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Public Charities, asks the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $30,000 in Corporate Stock to permanently improve the property at No. 124 East Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, which has been assigned to the Department of Public Charities by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for use as a Children's Bureau of such Department.

I have had the matter investigated and it is reported to me that the premises in question were included in a proposed site for a Carnegie library, but which, after acquirement by the City, were not required for library purposes.

The building as it stands requires rebuilding throughout with steel beams, fireproof flooring and partitions, new plumbing and new trim. The detailed estimate for this work, as furnished by the Departmental Architects, is as follows:

Tearing down and removals	$1,000 00
Each floor 15 I's, 12 inches by 31.5 inches, 75 beams, No. 59,062	3,500 00
Fireproofing 5 floors, each 90 feet by 25 feet, 110,000 feet	3,000 00
Flooring 11,000 feet, at 15 cents	2,000 00
Cellar flooring, 2,200 feet, at 20 cents	450 00
Plastering 3,000 yards, at 60 cents	1,800 00
Stairs, 6 flights, enclosed iron and glass	2,000 00
Roofing	300 00
Plumbing, 40 fixtures, at $100	4,000 00
New carpenter work and material	2,000 00
Mason work, partitions, etc	2,000 00
Painting, etc.	1,000 00
Electrical work, etc	1,000 00
Steam heating	3,500 00
	$27,500 00

As to the need of the building, from investigation of the conditions now prevailing in the Children's Bureau at No. 66 Third avenue, there can be no doubt that the present quarters are entirely inadequate and new quarters urgently needed. Furthermore, the Commissioner of Public Charities states that the new location at Fifty-ninth street is convenient and could not well be bettered.

I therefore recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize me (Comptroller), pursuant to section 47 of the Greater New York Charter as amended by chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, to issue Corporate Stock to the amount of $30,000 for the purpose of rebuilding and permanently bettering for the use of the Department of Public Charities the premises at No. 124 East Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan.

Respectfully,
H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to provide means for the rebuilding and permanently bettering premises No. 124 East Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, for the use of the Department of Public Charities.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 14, 1909, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to provide means for the rebuilding and permanently bettering premises No. 124 East Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, for the use of the Department of Public Charities, and when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller is authorized to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

No. 2267.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
May 14, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held May 14, 1909, a report was presented from the Comptroller referring to the request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx for an appropriation for Supplies and Contingencies for the Bureau of Highways for the year 1909, and suggesting, in view of the facts set forth, that a copy of the report be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, looking to an issue of Special Revenue Bonds for this purpose.

In accordance therewith, I inclose copy of said report.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE, Assistant Secretary.

May 6, 1909.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On April 16, 1909, a communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, addressed to your Honorable Board, was referred to me for investigation. In connection therewith I respectfully submit the following report:

In the communication above referred to the President states that in the Budget for 1909 there does not appear to have been any provision made for a Contingencies Account for the Bureau of Highways. There does not seem to be any reason for the omission, as there has been an active account under this title for several years past, a similar appropriation having been provided for this year for the other Bureaus under the jurisdiction of the President.

The Budget allowance in 1907 for Contingencies was $1,500, and in 1908 the sum of $1,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Examination of the working papers of the Examiner who prepared the schedules upon which the Budget appropriations for 1909 were based discloses the fact that he recommended an allowance for Contingencies for the Bureau of Highways, but for some reason the allowance does not appear to have been made.

This omission should be corrected, as there are numerous disbursements which should properly be made against a Contingencies account. Although the President does not specify the amount required, it seems to me that $1,500 would be sufficient.

In view of the facts as herein stated, I respectfully recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment suggest to the Board of Aldermen to approve a resolution providing for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds in the amount named. For that purpose the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be directed to transmit to the Board of Aldermen a copy of this report.

Respectfully,
H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

No. 2268.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
March 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 14, 1909, recommending the establishment of the additional grades of positions in the office of the Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to take effect as of date May 1, 1909, as follows:

	Incumbents.	Per Annum.
Assistant Engineer	2	$2,400 00
Clerk	1	2,100 00
Clerk	1	1,050 00

I also transmit copy of communication from the Chief Engineer of the Board relative thereto, together with form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen, to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
May 12, 1909.

Mr. NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer:

Sir—Under date of April 15, 1909, I submitted to you four (4) resolutions in regard to the changes of Budget items for salaries affecting the employees of this Division, which resolutions were subsequently passed by the Board April 30, 1909. I now find that in preparing these resolutions my records in this office were deficient and that no provision was made for the establishment of the following grades:

	Incumbents.	Per Annum.
Assistant Engineer	2	$2,400 00
Clerk	1	2,100 00
Clerk	1	1,050 00

—in consequence of which it will be necessary for the Board to pass a supplementary resolution to carry out the intent of the other resolutions as adopted, the same to take effect as of May 1, 1909. Such resolution is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,
HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer in Charge.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held May 14, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the following grades of positions in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in addition to those already existing therein, to take effect as of date, May 1, 1909:

	Incumbents.	Per Annum.
Assistant Engineer	2	$2,400 00
Clerk	1	2,100 00
Clerk	1	1,050 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salaries of said positions as set forth therein.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the President, Borough of Brooklyn:

No. 2269.

The City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, May 18, 1909.

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—Request is hereby made for the adoption of a resolution recommending the issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars the proceeds to be used by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of removing sand which has accumulated upon the sidewalks and roadways of West Twenty-third street, between Surf and Neptune avenues, Coney Island. This street was some time ago graded by assessment proceedings. Since that time sea sand from private property has been blown into the street and the failure of the Street Cleaning Department to remove it caused it to accumulate to such an extent that there are now ten thousand yards obstructing the highway, covering the fire hydrants and making the street impossible for traffic. Property owners have complained and I have received letters from the Fire Department informing me that the condition is dangerous and requesting the removal of the sand. There is no fund in my possession which can be applied to this kind of work.

In view of the urgency of the matter, I would request that your Board adopt a resolution recommending the issue of Special Revenue Bonds immediately.

The Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Highways reports that his estimate of the cost of removal is fifty cents a yard and his estimate of the amount to be removed is ten thousand yards.

Yours very truly,
BIRD S. COLER, President, Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of removing sea sand which has accumulated upon the sidewalks and roadways of West Twenty-third street, between Surf and Neptune avenues, Coney Island.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the Public Administrator:

No. 2270.

Bureau of Public Administrator,
New York, April 30, 1909.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Pursuant to chapter 230, section 30, of the Laws of 1898, the undersigned hereby reports a transcript of such of his accounts as have been closed or finally settled, and of those on which any money has been received by him as part of the proceeds of any estate on which he has administered since the date of his last report.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator.

A Transcript of Such of His Accounts as Have Been Closed or Finally Settled Since the Date of His Last Report.

Name of Deceased.	Date of Final Decree.	Total Amount Received.	Total Amount Paid for Funeral Expenses, Expenses of Administration and Claims of Creditors.	Commissions Paid Into the City Treasury.	Amount Paid to Legatees or Next of Kin.	Amount Paid Into City Treasury for Unknown Next of Kin.	Balance Held.
Martha R. Wood	.....	$173 27	$164 61	$8 66	.....	.....	.....
Sarah Adams	.....	2 51	2 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katherine Wagner	.....	407 97	387 57	20 40	.....	.....	.....
Polidora Massano	April 1, 1909	864 52	82 55	43 23	$738 74	.....	.....
August Kreth	April 1, 1909	436 86	19 86	21 84	395 16	.....	.....
Sarah Collino	.....	17 87	1 95	.....	15 92	.....	.....
Elizabeth Golden	.....	491 25	160 19	24 56	306 50	.....	.....
Charles Alph	.....	18 80	17 86	94	.....	.....	.....
Marie Band	.....	25 16	23 90	1 26	.....	.....	.....
Gottfried Withalin	.....	5 10	5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blanch Sherman	.....	1 14	1 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ermangardi Di Lauro	.....	160 85	143 08	8 04	9 73	.....	.....
Alfred Kirk	.....	11 08	2 80	.....	8 28	.....	.....
Mary J. Gordin	.....	176 88	168 04	8 84	.....	.....	.....
Henry Ehrenpries	.....	13 50	12 82	68	.....	.....	.....
Ida Henziker	.....	437 93	399 95	21 89	.....	.....	$16 09
Jacob Kapp	.....	130 45	11 84	6 52	112 09	.....	.....
Anastasia Mina	.....	168 63	8 27	8 43	151 93	.....	.....
Rome J. Stewart	.....	126 93	120 58	6 35	.....	.....	.....
John Ott	.....	30 94	4 75	1 55	24 64	.....	.....
Cassie Young	April 16, 1909	1,193 09	368 08	59 65	765 27	.....	.....
Jacob Weisenberger	.....	2,067 86	600 41	53 39	1,414 06	.....	.....
Estates received from Commissioner of Charities, January 11, 1909, as per list attached	.....	14 26	.....	71	.....	$13 55	.....
Estates closed pursuant to chapter 230, Laws of 1898, as per report to Chamberlain.	April 28, 1909	735 67	.....	93 48	.....	642 19	.....
Total		$7,712 43	$2,707 86	$390 42	$3,942 32	$655 74	$16 09

A Statement of the Title of Any Estate on Which Any Money Has Been Received Since the Date of the Last Report.

Name of Deceased.	Total Amount Received.
Alice Wood	$0 51
Mary Grant	11 55
Frank Plimiack	7 30
Otto H. Marnick	25 00
Frank McGuire	1,000 00
Jacob Weinstein	152 01
Gustav H. Schroeder	37 95
Sarah Lambertson	370 16
Heinrich Wendt	82
Marko Cujek	117 51
Sarah Kingston	42 50
William A. Anthony	14 42
Mary, or Marie Civik	15
Amelia K. Hoffman	937 19
Ida Gholstion	6 34
Karl Brown	10 28
Estates received from Commissioner of Charities, April 5, 1909, as per list attached	68 83
Robert Haskins	525 00
Hannah C. Schultz	27 30
Louise Nolian	87 89
Frank Meyers	72 00
Hilda Spitzen	33 10
Mary A. Johnson	953 59
Charles B. Brady	613 57
Wilhelmine Linstett	2,629 55
Edward A. Ellers	639 68
Joseph B. Manch	10 01
Henry A. Heide	1 96
Peter O'Hare	15 48
Ida Hunziger	$390 43
Elizabeth O'Brian	199 50
Miguel A. Barbarrosa	1,485 25
John Hollander	30
David Levy	47 00
Kate Cunnien	72 67
Fred Weiss	1 60
Arturo Ascencio	1,564 27
Arthur Crafer	170 00
Karl Vorliecke	628 85
Sadie Mayer	750 36
William O'Brien	5 60
James Kosmelis	3 35
Emil Bonnig	31 86
Arthur Crafer	150 00
Ernest F. Lohse	295 87
John G. Scherer	298 70
John J. Connolly	569 00
Zecheria Pronin	31 00
Henry G. Waugh	715 20
Frank L. Amine	202 00
Catherine A. Knoop	215 79
John Donnelly	55
Henry A. Heide	38
William Bergner	2,046 22
Louis Kaplin	12 56
Interest credited by banks on average amount of deposits	229 83
Total	$18,529 79

Cash Received from Commissioner of Charities January 11, 1909.

Kate Devine	$0 15	Leo H. Duffin	1 33
Mary Gaylord	50	Wm. Smith	1 00
Lydia Wardelow	5 00	Celia Massett	10
John Koch	75	Thomas Erickson	36
Annie Henry	52	Chas. H. Vogt	1 00
Ellen Hall	45	Mardarosa Exsarzian	2 00
August C. Bulheller	20		
Benjamin Lloyd	90	Total	$14 26

Cash Received From Commissioner of Charities April 5, 1909.

William Meyer	$3 10	John O'Donnell	6 00
Lizzie Mastejack	1 00	Mary Forfay	63
Helen Burns	08	John H. Wood	1 25
John Smith	3 25	Henry Watkin	05
Joseph Podlasek	2 00	John Slavin	05
Llewellyn Gabay	83	Margaret Cunningham	2 00
Barney Byrnes	10 00	George Gocker	38
John Fisher	1 00	John Bannon	2 35
Louise Heinzelman	1 28	Stephen Raymond, less carfare 10 cents	7 41
Eleanor Lendhardt	6 79	Joseph Miller	2 05
Hattie Bennett	38	Bernard O'Connor	1 00
Annie Fortune	2 00	Patrick Lyons	4 66
James Walden	1 00	Bridget Mitchell	3 06
Ellen Ring	18		
Mary Reynolds	1 05		
John H. Yorke	4 00	Total	$68 83

Which was ordered on file.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the President, Borough of The Bronx:

No. 2271.

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx,
Municipal Building, Crotona Park,
May 11, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I inclose you herewith copy of the correspondence relative to the increase of rentals by the Mott Haven Company of the plots of ground at East One Hundred and Forty-third street and College avenue, The Bronx, used by this office, from $1,750 to $2,200 per annum. It seems that the Comptroller has no funds wherewith to pay the extra charge of $450 per annum, and it is suggested that the Board of Aldermen authorize an issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of $300 which will be sufficient to meet the increased rental from May 1 to the end of this year (eight months), as requested in the letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a copy of which I inclose.

Yours truly,
LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx.

City of New York—Department of Finance,
May 5, 1909.

Hon. LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith a copy of report made by the Comptroller to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, relative to your application for a renewal of the lease to the City of the plot of ground at the corner of College avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street, Borough of The Bronx.

This matter was presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at meeting held on the 5th inst. and referred back to you, with the request that you make immediate application to the Board of Aldermen for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of three hundred dollars ($300), which will be sufficient to pay the increased rental for the remaining eight months of this year.

Very truly yours,
N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Secretary, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx,
Municipal Building, Crotona Park,
May 10, 1909.

Hon. LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx:

Dear Sir—With reference to the annexed communication from Mr. N. Taylor Phillips, Secretary, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund relative to the increase of rentals by the Mott Haven Company, of the plots of ground at One Hundred and Forty-third street and College avenue, used by this Department, from $1,750 to $2,200 per annum; it seems that the Comptroller has no funds wherewith to pay the extra charge of $450 per annum, and it is suggested that an application be made to the Board of Aldermen for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of $300, which will be sufficient to meet the increased rental from May 1, to the end of this year (eight months).

I respectfully recommend that such application be made at once.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH PICKARD, Property Clerk.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the Fire Commissioner:

No. 2272.

Headquarters, Fire Department, City of New York,
Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street,
Borough of Manhattan, May 12, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Sir—The quarters of Engine Company 31 of this Department, located at Lafayette and White streets, Borough of Manhattan, and which have been in use for a period upward of twelve years, have been reported to me by the Chief of Department as in pressing need of general repairs to prevent their deterioration and to maintain them in satisfactory condition for continued occupancy by the members of the uniformed force assigned thereto.

The Superintendent of Buildings of this Department estimates that the sum of $7,000 will be required for the work of repair, and as this Department is without

available funds to undertake the same, I have the honor to ask that, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Aldermen adopt a resolution, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to an amount not exceeding said sum to accomplish the object in view.

I enclose draft of resolution in the matter, and request in view of the urgency of the case the early and favorable action of the Board of Aldermen thereon.

Respectfully,
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Aldermen hereby requests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to an amount not to exceed seven thousand dollars ($7,000), the proceeds to be applied to defraying the expense of making general repairs to the quarters of Engine Company 31 of the Fire Department of The City of New York, located at Lafayette and White streets, Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Correction:

No. 2273.

Department of Correction,
Commissioner's Office, No. 148 East Twentieth Street,
New York, May 15, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—In pursuance of the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, I would respectfully request from your Honorable Board authority to enter into a contract, without public letting, with John T. Brady & Co., for certain alterations and additions to present sewer and boiler plant, in course of erection at the City Prison, Brooklyn, at an amount not to exceed seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars ($7,921).

1. Sewer	$3,050 00
2. Boilers	2,777 00
3. Enlarge boiler room, etc	2,094 00
Total	$7,921 00

These changes and alterations are in connection with the contract for the construction of a new women's prison on the property adjoining the City Prison, Brooklyn (Raymond Street Jail).

In this connection I beg to enclose copies of estimates submitted by the contractors, also recommendations from the architects supervising the work, together with a report of the Inspector of this Department.

As the work of remodeling the old prison and building the new one will be held up pending action by your Honorable Board, I trust that this request will meet with its early approval.

Very respectfully,
JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.

May 5, 1909.

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, City:

Dear Sir—Enclosed herewith please find proposal of John T. Brady & Co. for $3,050 to remove the present sewer under the proposed woman's jail and to substitute a new iron sewer carried around the said jail and discharged in the Raymond street sewer; connecting up and taking care of the various lines which now discharge into the brick sewer. Also accompanying said proposal is a letter from said firm in regard to the same.

Considering the difficulty, dangers and complications involved in this work, we deem the above stated amount as reasonable and proper and hereby approve the same.

Yours respectfully,
D'OENCH & YOST.

New York, May 4, 1909.

Messrs. D'OENCH & YOST, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City:

Gentlemen—Confirming our verbal estimate given to you this afternoon for the new sewer at Raymond street jail, we beg to quote you the sum of three thousand and fifty dollars ($3,050).

This includes the construction of the new 15-inch cast iron sewer in place of the present brick sewer, three manholes and the necessary Y's and connections to take care of any drains that may be encountered; also all sheet piling and repairing of the street pavement.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN T. BRADY & CO.
By John T. Brady.

New York, May 4, 1909.

Messrs. D'OENCH & YOST, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City:

Gentlemen—Referring to our estimate for the construction of a new sewer to take the place of the present brick sewer which comes in the way of the excavation of the cellar for the new building, we beg to draw your attention to the difficulties to be encountered in doing this work. The present brick sewer is a live sewer, and some kind of temporary arrangements must be made to take care of the sewage pending the making of the connection to the new sewer. It will also be necessary to carry the new sewer in various directions on account of the cellar levels of the new building, this necessitating a large number of bends and fittings.

We have also included in this figure the taking care of all the various connections which now exist to the present sewer, that is, we will connect all the drain pipes now connected to this brick sewer to the new iron sewer. Some portions of this iron sewer will require very deep excavations, which involve some heavy sheet piling.

We have also included the furnishing and completing of three manholes and the necessary repairing of the street pavement.

We would like you to give this matter your earliest attention as we are unable to proceed with the excavation until the matter of the sewer has been settled.

Yours very truly,
JOHN T. BRADY & CO.
By John T. Brady.

May 5, 1909.

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, City:

Dear Sir—Herewith inclosed please find amended proposal of John T. Brady & Co. for $2,777 to substitute Babcock & Wilcox bricked-in-boilers for the Fitzgibbon type of boiler now contracted for.

We deem this amount reasonable and proper and hereby approve the same.

Respectfully,
D'OENCH & YOST.

New York, May 4, 1909.

Messrs. D'Oench & Yost, No. 289 Fourth Avenue. New York City:

Gentlemen—In conformance with your request of this afternoon at the time of our conference with the Commissioner of Correction, we are pleased to submit you our revision for work covered in Omission No. 7 and Alterations Nos. 16 and 17, for Raymond Street Jail.

For the installation of the two Babcock & Wilcox boilers in place of three of the Fitzgibbon type, there will be an additional cost of two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($2,777).

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. BRADY & CO.,
By JOHN T. BRADY.

May 13, 1909.

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner, Department of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, New York:

Dear Sir—We beg respectfully to forward herewith the estimate submitted by John J. Brady & Co. for the rearrangement of the piers to suit the new boilers in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, and amounting to $2,094.

This is a reasonable and proper charge for the proposed work. We hereby approve the same.

Respectfully,
D'OENCH & YOST.

New York, May 13, 1909.

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner of Correction, Department of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, New York City, New York:

Dear Sir—Our estimate for furnishing the additional labor and material required to enlarge the boiler room in the Raymond Street Jail, as set forth in the revised specification under paragraphs 8 and 9, as per sketch plan No. 69, submitted by Messrs. D'Oench & Yost, architects, together with itemized estimate attached, is the sum of two thousand and ninety-four dollars ($2,094).

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. BRADY & CO.,
By WM. M. STEELE.

Additions.

Excavation	$49 00
Concrete	184 50
Granite caps	42 00
Cast iron and steel	1,393 00
Reframing and detailing, etc., present steel	200 00
Rowlock arches	20 00
Concrete fill	16 00
	$1,904 50
Plus 10 per cent.	190 00
Net additional cost	$2,094 00

The reasons for changing the Fitzgibbons type of boiler, specified for under the original contract with John T. Brady & Co., to "water-tube boilers equal to the Babcock & Wilcox type," are as follows:

The existing contract calls for three 100-horse-power vertical-horizontal tubular boilers. To install this type of boiler would require tube tunnels of sufficient length to permit drawing out defective tubes, to be built at the back of the boilers, and it is also difficult to clean the tubes of such boilers (a very important factor). These are not practical boilers for high pressure work.

I would therefore recommend that instead of installing three 100-horse-power Fitzgibbons (or similar type boilers), that two (2) 150-horse-power high pressure horizontal water tube, brick-set boilers, equal to the Babcock & Wilcox type, be specified, for the following reasons:

They are better adapted for high pressure work.

Because by concentrating the horse-power (300-horse-power in two boilers instead of in three) will materially minimize the cost of fuel to operate them, as there will be only two furnaces to fire.

The tubes can be cleaned from the front of the boilers, as well as by drawing same in case of repairs. In fact, the water-tube boilers, though more expensive, are better adapted for hard and continued use, which will be the case at this institution, as they will be in use the year round.

The first cost of the boilers now recommended will be the principal expenditure, as experience has shown us that a boiler of the high pressure water-tube type is more suitable for the purposes of this Department, that it renders better service and gives greater satisfaction, as Department plants now in operation have proven.

Water-tube boilers have been adopted by all the large lighting and power plants throughout the City because of their high efficiency.

In regard to cost of enlarging boiler room: This is a very necessary item, as under present conditions there is only a space of six feet in front of the boilers for firing, which makes it almost impossible to work there. It is, in fact, hardly to be expected from human beings.

I would recommend that at least sixteen (16) feet should be the space in front of these boilers. To make this change means the taking down of several walls and supporting the upper walls for five stories on steel girders, hence the additional cost.

The change recommended in the main brick sewer is necessary for the reason that the foundation for new building goes at least four (4) feet below bottom level of sewer, and as this is the main sewer for all the buildings composing this institution, and it will have to be run in another direction, so that proper drainage can be maintained to main sewer in street. The cost for this was not provided in main contract, hence the additional amount asked for.

All the changes noted above are of great importance, and speedy action is desirable, otherwise the contractors will be obliged to stop work, which at present would be a very serious matter.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES JAMER, Department Inspector.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The Vice-Chairman laid before the Board the following communication from the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division:

No. 2274.

Court of Special Sessions,
No. 171 Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn,
New York, March 22, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I have been directed to request the Board of Aldermen to recommend the issuance of Revenue Bonds to the amount of $1,500 to defray the expenses of the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, City of New York, for special and exceptional services of Interpreters, Stenographers, etc., as follows, to wit:

Special services of Polish Interpreter, year 1909	$750 00
Special services of Italian Interpreter	100 00
Special services of Hebrew Interpreter	166 66
Special services of Stenographer	166 66
Supplies and contingencies	300 00
	$1,483 32

Yours respectfully,
JOS. L. KERRIGAN, Clerk of the Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

At this point Alderman Kenneally, as Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, offered the following report of the Building Code Revision Commission and moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Buildings for a public hearing:

No. 2275.

Building Code Revision Commission,
Room 11, City Hall,
New York, May 13, 1909.

To the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen:

Sirs—Herewith I submit for your approval and transmission to the Board of Aldermen the final report of the revision of the Building Code, adopted by the Building Code Revision Commission at a meeting held May 6, 1909.

The Commission has given full and careful consideration to every clause, and its provisions, we believe, represent the best practices of modern building construction.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. J. BRADY, Chairman.

E. R. KNOWLES,
PATRICK F. KENNY,
JOSEPH D. DUFFY,
ANDREW P. EAGAN,
PATRICK J. REVILLE,
JOHN SEATON,
DANIEL CALLAHAN,
P. J. BYRNES,
C. B. MEYERS,
JOHN D. MOORE,
EDW. S. MURPHY,
WM. P. KENNEALLY,
WASHINGTON HULL,
CHARLES H. CULLEN,
PAUL STARRETT.

CHAPTER I.

THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SECTION 1.

Title of Code.

The Building Code—The following provisions shall constitute the Building Code of The City of New York, and shall presumptively provide for all matters which affect and relate to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures erected or to be erected in said city, and may be cited as the Building Code.

SECTION 2.

Remedial Code.

This code is hereby declared to be remedial and is to be construed liberally.

SECTION 3.

Construction.

In construing this Code, except where a contrary intent is expressly declared in the provisions to be construed, or plainly apparent from the context thereof, the Statutory Construction Law, Laws of 1892, chapter 677, entitled "An Act relating to the construction of statutes, constituting chapter one of the general laws," the Real Property Law, Laws of 1896, chapter 547, entitled "An Act relating to real property constituting chapter forty-six of the general laws," and chapter twenty-two of the Code of Civil Procedure, and acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, apply to the provisions of this code.

SECTION 4.

Definitions.

(1) Words used in this code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person; "writing" includes printing, printed or typewritten matter; "oath" includes affirmation or declaration; "signature" or "subscription" includes "mark," when the person cannot write, his name being written near it.

The following terms used in this code have the significance attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

(2) The word "attorney" signifies an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State, duly licensed to practice as such.

(3) The term "corporation" includes every association having any corporate rights, whether created by special acts of the Legislature or under general laws.

(4) The terms "oath," "affidavit," "petition" and "application" include every mode authorized by law of attesting the truth of that which is stated.

(5) The term "swear" includes every mode authorized by law for administering an oath.

(6) The term "file" includes to properly endorse, keep on file and index.

(7) The terms "Superintendent of Buildings" and "Bureau of Buildings" shall be construed to mean the Superintendent of Buildings or the Bureau of Buildings of the Borough where the property is situated.

(8) The term "owner" includes his duly authorized agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee and a person entitled to an interest in property.

(9) The term "violation" includes a failure to comply with, a departure from, the doing or assisting in an act against, or omitting to perform an act under the provisions of this code, or notice, rule, regulation or direction thereunder.

(10) The term "occupied" as used in this code, as applied to any building, shall be construed as though followed by the words: "or intended, arranged or designed to be occupied."

(11) The term "approved" as used in this code, as applied to any material, manner or mode of construction, shall be construed as though followed by the words: "by the Superintendent of Buildings."

(12) The term "standard" as used in this code shall be construed to mean standards as approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(13) The terms "building," "structure" and "appurtenance" include city, public or private buildings, structures and appurtenances, parts or portions thereof, or one in connection therewith on, above or below a public highway; excludes all others on, above or below a public highway, and fixtures, except as otherwise provided in this code.

(14) The term "building" includes the terms "structure" and "appurtenance."

(15) The term "structure" includes the term "appurtenance" and a wall, platform, staging and flooring used for standing or seating purposes, shed, fence, sign and billboard on city, public or private property or on, above or below a public highway.

(16) The term "appurtenance" includes plumbing, boiler erecting, drainage and sewerage, gas and water piping, a meter, an auxiliary fire appliance, an elevator, escalator, a dumbwaiter, a fire-escape and a vault and a passageway on, above or below a public highway in connection with a building on city, public or private property.

(17) The term "erect" includes the term "construct"; the term "alter" includes the term "convert"; the term "remove" includes the term "demolish."

(18) Ordinary repairs shall not be construed to include cutting away any stone, concrete or brick wall, or any portion thereof; removal or cutting any beams or supports, or the removal, change or closing of any stair, or opening in an exterior wall, or the alteration or removal of any house sewer, private sewer or drainage system, or the construction of soil, waste or vent pipe

(19) The term "street" includes sidewalk, highway, avenue, road, alley, boulevard, concourse, parkway, public square and public place, docks and ferries.

(20) Wherever the word "lot" is used in this code, it shall be construed to mean the entire area devoted to one building, including all yards, courts, light and vent shafts.

(21) Wherever the word "curb" applying to the height of building, to the definition of a basement or a cellar or to an excavation is used, it shall be construed to mean the curb level at the centre of the front of the building, in the case of a building fronting on one street only; in the case of a building fronting on two or more streets the curb level at the centre of the front facing on the highest curb shall be taken.

(22) The height of a building is the vertical distance measured in a straight line from the top of the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and from the average height of the gable in the case of roofs having a ptich of more than twenty degrees with a horizontal plane, to the curb level. When a building does not adjoin the street, the measurement for height shall be taken to the average level of the ground adjoining such building.

(23) In measuring the height of a wall the height of the parapet wall down to the top of the roof beams shall not be included.

(24) The length of any building shall be its greatest horizontal dimension.

(25) The width of any building shall be its next greatest horizontal dimension.

(26) The width of a street shall be construed to mean the distance between the street building lines on opposite sides of the street, measured at right angles to the centre line of the street at the middle of the lot.

(27) A story is that part of any building comprised between any floor and the floor or roof next above. In case any floor or the combined area of floors at any one level extends over less than twenty per cent. of the horizontal area included within the outside walls at that level the same shall not be considered as a floor for the purpose of determining story heights.

(28) A cellar is a story more than one-half below the level of the curb. It shall not be considered as a story in determining the height of buildings.

(29) A basement is a story partly but not more than one-half below the level of the curb. It shall not be considered as a story in determining the height of buildings unless more than one-half above the curb.

(30) A yard is an open and unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, between the extreme rear line of the building and the rear line of the lot.

(31) A court is an open and unoccupied space other than a yard on the same lot with a building.

(32) A public hall is a hall, corridor or passageway for the use of the general public.

(33) A stair hall shall include the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof of any building.

(34) A shaft includes exterior and interior shafts whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter or any other purpose.

(35) A bulkhead is a structure erected on the roof of a building only for the purpose of inclosing staircases to roofs, elevator machinery, water tanks, ventilating apparatus and exhaust chambers or any other machinery. Bulkheads, when used only for the above mentioned purposes, and when they are only of sufficient height and area to properly inclose any of the above apparatus, equipment or stairs, may be erected on the roof of any building and need not be considered in determining the height of the building.

(36) A pent house is any structure other than a bulkhead, erected on the roof of a building. A pent house shall not exceed ten feet in height nor more than twenty-five per centum of the total lot area nor shall it be used for sleeping accommodations unless such increased area or occupancy is approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(37) The term skylight shall be taken to mean and include flat, hipped, lantern, monitor, turret, dome, vertical or pitched, saw-tooth construction and all other covers placed over openings on roofs for the admission of light.

(38) A bearing wall shall be taken to mean one on which a beam, girder, truss, column, or other interior load of a building, rests.

(39) A non-bearing wall shall be taken to mean one which supports no other load than its own weight.

(40) A retaining wall shall be taken to mean one constructed to resist the thrust of earth, water or other substance.

(41) A foundation wall shall be taken to mean any wall or pier built below the curb level, or nearest tier of beams to the curb, or average ground level, to serve as a support for beams, girders, trusses, columns, floors, or other interior load of a building.

(42) A party wall shall be taken to mean a wall used, or built to be used, in common for two or more buildings.

(43) An enclosing wall shall be taken to mean every outside wall, or vertical enclosure of a building, other than a party wall.

(44) Exterior wall (see enclosing wall).

(45) Enclosure walls shall be taken to mean non-bearing walls built between steel columns and supported wholly or in part by steel girders.

(46) A division wall shall be taken to mean any wall, other than an exterior wall or a party wall, which extends the full height of a building.

(47) A partition wall shall be taken to mean any interior wall other than a division wall.

(48) A curtain wall shall be taken to mean any non-bearing wall between columns or piers.

(49) A fire wall shall be taken to mean any wall built for the purpose of resisting fire.

(50) A parapet wall shall be taken to mean that portion of any wall which extends above the roof line.

(51) Frame Building—A frame building is a building of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood.

(52) Bath House—Bath house shall be constructed to mean any building or portion of a building used or intended to be used for the accommodation of bathers, having sleeping accommodations connected therewith.

(53) Detention Building—A detention building is any building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or detained for purposes of receiving medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or by reason of public or civic duty, by commitment or for correctional purposes, and shall include, among others, Jails, Police Stations and Prisons.

(54) Theatres and Opera Houses, etc.—See section 137.

(55) Church—A church is any building or portion thereof designed or intended for or used solely as a place of assemblage of a number of people for the holding of meetings or gatherings of a religious character.

(56) Amusement Hall—Any building or portion thereof that is designed for, intended or used as a place of recreation, or amusement, or as a concert hall, ball room, or as a place of public assemblage other than theatres and opera houses, shall for the purposes of this code be defined as an amusement hall.

(57) Exhibition Buildings—An exhibition building is any building or part thereof that is intended or designed to be used for fairs and exhibition purposes, or as a tower for observation purposes, or for any similar use or occupancy, whether temporary or permanent in character.

(58) Hotel—A hotel is any building, or portion thereof, intended, designed or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining room and containing also more than ten sleeping rooms above the first story.

(59) Lodging House—A lodging house is a building as defined in section 1305 of the Greater New York Charter.

(60) Tenement House—A tenement house is a building as defined in the Tenement House Act, chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901 as amended.

(61) Apartment House—An apartment house shall be construed as and hereafter referred to as a tenement house and shall be subject to the same requirements.

(62) Boarding House—For the purposes of this code, a boarding house shall be classed as a "Dwelling," provided that not more than ten sleeping rooms in any one building shall be used for the accommodation of boarders. If more than ten sleeping rooms in any one building shall be used for the accommodation of boarders it shall be classed as a "Hotel."

(63) Dwelling—A dwelling is a residence building intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of not more than two separate and distinct families.

(64) Stable—A stable is any building, or portion thereof, that is intended or designed for or used for the sheltering or harboring of horses or live stock, or for the storage of vehicles not driven by their own power.

(65) Garage—A garage is any building, or part thereof, in which any power driven vehicle is kept.

(66) Coal Pocket—A coal pocket is any structure that is intended or designed for or used for the storage or handling of coal and which is of sufficient height to discharge the contents thereof by gravity into a wagon or other vehicle.

(67) Temporary structures shall be taken to mean and include platforms, stands, tiers of seats, election and other booths, temporary buildings and circus tents.

(68) Shed—A shed is a roofed structure, open on one or more sides, which does not exceed fifteen feet in height nor more than twenty-five hundred square feet in area.

(69) Outhouses—Outhouses shall be construed to mean and include all structures built of wood not more than eight feet in height nor more than one hundred and fifty square feet in area.

CHAPTER II.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND COMMITTEE OF SURVEYORS.

SECTION 5.

Board of Examiners.

(1) Qualifications; Appointment—There shall be a Board of Examiners consisting of one member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of The City of New York, one of whom shall be a master mason and one a master carpenter, one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of said city, and one member of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association of said city, who shall be an architect or builder, all of whom shall be appointed by their respective associations and so certified to annually to the Mayor of The City of New York, and the Chief of the Fire Department of The City of New York. The said Examiners shall each take the usual oath of office before entering upon the performance of their duties. The Mayor shall annually designate one of said Examiners as the presiding officer of said Board. At least five affirmative votes shall be necessary to the granting of any petition by said Board. No member of said Board shall pass upon any question in which he is personally interested. The said Board shall meet at least once a week upon notice from any of the Superintendents of Buildings.

(2) Fees; Salary of Clerk—Each member of said Board of Examiners shall receive ten dollars for each attendance at a meeting of said Board, to be paid by the Comptroller from an appropriate fund, to be provided by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, upon the voucher of the Clerk of said Board of Examiners. The Clerk of the Board of Examiners shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor of The City of New York, and shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(3) Jurisdiction; Order Final—Upon an appeal from an order of the Superintendent of Buildings, the said Board of Examiners may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify said order, which it is hereby authorized to review, as specified in the notice of appeal, as to any and all parties. Its decision shall be final, and a certified copy of the order thereon shall be forwarded, without charge, to the Superintendent of Buildings and the appellant.

SECTION 6.

Board of Registration.

(1) Qualifications; Clerk; Appointment—There shall be a Board of Registration of five members, one of whom shall be a registered practising architect, one a registered practising consulting engineer, one a registered practising structural engineer, one a registered practising mason builder, all personally engaged in building construction and superintendence and residents of The City of New York, who shall be appointed and at pleasure removed by the Mayor, and the Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan. Each member of the Board shall take the usual oath of office before entering upon his duties. The Mayor shall annually designate one of said Board as its presiding officer and shall appoint, and may at pleasure remove, a Clerk thereto.

(2) Meetings; Fees; Salary of Clerk—Said Board shall meet whenever necessary. Each member shall receive ten dollars for each day's session, and the Clerk shall receive the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, upon the voucher of its presiding officer.

(3) Jurisdiction—Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to examine an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, and a master erector of steel or iron work, who may be either a resident or non-resident of The City of New York, as to his qualifications and competency to practice or carry on his business, trade or calling; to grant a certificate of qualification and competency, and authorize his registration in said City. For that purpose it may provide for either an oral or written examination, or both, and shall dispense with an examination upon an application verified by the applicant, and satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, of his qualifications and competency to practise or carry on his business, trade or calling, and that he has been actively engaged as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, or a master erector of steel or iron work for ten years prior to the date of the filing of said application with said Board. It may limit the examination and registration to such class of persons as it may deem proper, and may revoke and cancel a certificate of qualification and competency for a limited or unlimited term. The said Board shall have power to establish general rules and regulations for the purpose of exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred and imposed upon it by this code, and shall have power, from time to time, to amend or repeal such rules and regulations, and notice of any change in such rules and regulations shall be published in the CITY RECORD once a week for five successive weeks, and during that period shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Board of Registration.

(4) Fee for Examination—Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to charge each applicant a fee not to exceed ten dollars for an examination as to his qualifications and competency.

(5) Engineers, Architects, Builders and Master Erectors of Steel and Iron Work to Register—Within six months after the adoption of this code, a person who may desire to become a registered engineer, architect or mason or carpenter builder, or a master erector of steel or iron work, shall record his name and address at the office of the Board of Registration, and shall obtain a certificate thereof from said Board, provided, however, the said person shall have been actively engaged as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder or a master erector of steel or iron work, for ten years, prior to its adoption, which fact must be shown by filing a verified application. Thereafter, no person shall be registered as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, or a master erector of steel or iron work, unless at the time of applying for such registration he shall hold a certificate of qualification and competency from said Board of Registration. A certified list of all those whose registration has been authorized shall be forwarded weekly to each Superintendent of Buildings by the Board of Registration.

(6) Applications, Plans, Drawings, Building and Supervision Thereof—Hereafter all applications, plans and drawings shall be prepared, or signed by a registered engineer, registered architect or registered builder before filing under Chapter IV. hereof, and every building shall be erected, altered or removed under the supervision of a registered engineer, registered architect or registered builder; and an apparatus of appliance to which any plumbing, drainage, sewerage, gas or water piping is appendant, or any plumbing, drainage, sewerage, gas or water piping connected therewith, shall be erected or altered under the supervision of a registered master plumber.

(7) Registration, Revocation and Cancellation—Registration shall be cancelled by the Superintendent of Buildings upon revocation thereof by the Board of Registration for an intentional or wilful violation of any of the provisions of this code, or upon evidence of gross incompetency, after a hearing before said Board after a written notice of not less than twenty days, stating the grounds of the complaint, personally served upon the person charged therewith.

SECTION 7.

Committee of Surveyors.

(1) Qualification of; Appointment of—There shall be a committee of surveyors to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of Buildings, or an Inspector designated in writing by said Superintendent; another of whom shall be a registered architect, appointed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the Borough in which an unsafe or dangerous building referred to in section 145 is situated, if in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx or Richmond, or by the Brooklyn Chapter of said institute, if situated in the Boroughs of Brooklyn or Queens; another of whom shall be a registered practising architect, engineer or builder, of at least ten years' practice, appointed by the owner of said building. In case the owner fails to appoint, or, having appointed, the said representative fails to attend according to notice, the two surveyors first named shall make the survey, and if they do not agree, they shall appoint another member, who shall be a registered practising architect, engineer or builder of at least ten years' practice.

(2) Fees of Committee—The architect appointed by the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects who may serve on a committee of surveyors, as prescribed in section 145, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars for each survey thereof, to be paid by the Comptroller upon the voucher of the Superintendent of Buildings. Should the owner fail to appoint and it become necessary for the Committee to appoint another member as prescribed in this section, said member shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars for each survey, payable as above.

CHAPTER III

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS; APPEALS; FUNDS.

SECTION 8.

General Powers and Duties of Superintendent of Buildings.

(1) Powers and Duties of a Superintendent of Buildings—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, subject to the provisions of this code, to register engineers, architects, carpenter or mason builders, master erectors of iron or steel work; to approve or disapprove within a reasonable time, applications, plans, detail drawings, and amendments thereto; to issue permits, notices and certificates; to make rules and regulations; to decide upon and make orders in relation to variations and modifications; to pass upon questions relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection or alteration of a building; to require that such mode, manner of construction or materials shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the several provisions of this code; to authorize the Corporation Counsel to institute any and all actions that may seem proper or necessary for the enforcement of its provisions.

(2) Accounts; Annual Estimates; Expenditures—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall keep accurate and detailed accounts, in a form approved by the Comptroller, of all moneys received and expended by him, the sources from which they are received and the purposes for which they are expended.

(3) Record of Applications; Public Documents—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall keep a record of all applications presented to him concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings. This record shall include the date of the filing of each application, the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the owner of the land upon which the building mentioned in said application is situated, the name and address of the architect, engineer and builder employed thereon, a designation of the premises by street number, or otherwise, sufficient to identify the same, a statement of the nature and proposed use of such building, and a brief statement of the nature of the application, together with a memorandum of the decision of the Superintendent upon such application, and the date of such decision. The books containing such records and all papers required to be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings are hereby declared to be public records, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times.

(4) Rules and Regulations—Each Superintendent of Buildings, by and with the approval of the President of the Borough, shall have power to establish general rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this code. Such rules and regulations shall, so far as practicable, be uniform in all the Boroughs. The Superintendent of Buildings, by and with the approval of the President of the Borough, shall have power, from time to time, to amend or repeal such rules and regulations.

(5) List of Approved Materials and Appliances to be Prepared—During the month of January of each year, each Superintendent of Buildings shall prepare a complete list of materials and appliances which have passed the necessary tests and received his approval and the necessary information as to the conditions under which said materials and appliances were tested and approved. Said list shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings during the first week in February and shall be published in the CITY RECORD on each Monday during said month of February of each year.

(6) Seal—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall have a seal to be approved by the Mayor and shall direct its use in his Borough.

(7) Badges and Right of Entry—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall prescribe uniform badges to be worn by him, his Inspectors and other employees of the Bureau of Buildings. All officials and employees of the Bureau of Buildings, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, shall have the right to enter upon any real estate or building in said City upon exhibiting their badges.

(8) Superintendent and Employees' Liability—Neither the Superintendent of Buildings nor any person appointed, hired or employed by him, when acting in good faith, and without malice, shall be liable for damages by reason of anything done under the provisions of this code.

(9) Variations and Modifications of this Code by the Superintendent of Buildings—When it is claimed that an equally good and more desirable form of construction can be employed in any specific case, or where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this code, so that the spirit thereof shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done, the Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to vary or modify its provisions relating to the construction or alteration of a building, after the filing of an application setting forth the grounds for the desired variation or modification.

(10) Order Thereon With or Without a Hearing—The Superintendent may deny the application without a hearing, or may fix a date within a reasonable time for a hearing upon such application, and shall, as soon as practicable, render a decision and enter an order thereon. Such application, decision and order, shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. A certified copy of the order shall be issued by the Superintendent of Buildings to the applicant.

SECTION 9.

Appeals from Orders of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(1) When an Appeal May be Had to the Board of Examiners—Whenever a Superintendent of Buildings, to whom an application has been made and a question submitted, shall disapprove the mode, manner of construction or materials proposed to be followed or used in the erection or alteration of a building, and when an order has been entered thereon, the applicant may appeal to the Board of Examiners.

(2) How Taken—An appeal shall be taken by serving upon the Superintendent of Buildings who has entered the order a written notice that the appellant appeals from the order or a specified part thereof.

(3) Limitation of Time—An appeal authorized by this section shall be taken within ten days after the Superintendent of Buildings has served notice by mail or otherwise upon the applicant that he has entered an order.

(4) Papers to be Transmitted to the Board of Examiners—When an appeal is taken from an order as prescribed in this section, the appellant must within five days after it is perfected, unless this time be extended by the Board of Examiners, cause to be filed with the Clerk of the Board the notice of appeal and the decision and order of the Superintendent of Buildings; and the Superintendent of Buildings shall, upon notification by the Board of Examiners, transmit all papers filed with him by the appellant in accordance with the requirements of chapter IV. of this code, and a copy of the testimony taken and the exhibits upon the hearing, if any has been held by him, and the appeal shall be heard upon them.

(5) How Heard; Representation by Appellant—The Board of Examiners shall fix a day within a reasonable time for a hearing upon such appeal, and render its decision, enter and file an order thereon without unnecessary delay. The parties may appear either in person, by agent or attorney.

SECTION 10.

Funds for the Bureau of Buildings.

(1) Funds for the Bureau of Buildings—The City of New York shall provide funds for the expenses and disbursements necessary to carry out the provisions of this code.

(2) The Corporation Counsel shall, on the first day of each and every month, render to each Superintendent of Buildings an account of and pay over to him the amount of all penalties and costs received by him, together with his bill for all necessary disbursements incurred, or paid in actions or proceedings, keeping a sep-

arate account for each Superintendent, and each Superintendent shall thereupon pay the amount of such penalties and costs so collected to the Comptroller of The City of New York as a fund for the use and benefit of said Bureau of Buildings for the purpose of paying any expense incurred by the said Superintendent under the provisions of this code. A separate account shall be kept by the Comptroller of the money paid to him by each Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

APPLICATIONS, PLANS AND DRAWINGS; ORDINARY REPAIRS WITHOUT NOTICE; DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS; CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY OR USE; ALTERATION AND CHANGE IN OCCUPANCY.

SECTION 11.

Applications, Plans and Drawings.

(1) Approval Thereof—No building shall be erected, altered or removed except in conformity with the provisions of this code, after written approval by the Superintendent of Buildings of the applications, plans and detail drawings, or the issuance of a written permit, and the work of construction or removal shall strictly conform to such applications, plans and detail drawings, or to such permit.

(2) Applications; Filing—Before the erection or alteration of any building is begun, there shall be submitted to the Superintendent of Buildings a verified application in triplicate on appropriate blanks to be furnished by said Superintendent of Buildings, containing a detailed statement of the specifications and a full and complete copy of the plans of such proposed work, and such detail structural drawings thereof as the Superintendent of Buildings may require. The application shall state the full name, residence and business address (by street and number, whenever possible) of the owner of the building and of the owner of the real estate upon which the building is to be erected, altered or removed, describing the location thereof, and setting forth his authority to erect, alter or remove the same. In case adequate plans and statements are presented, the Superintendent of Buildings may, at his discretion, issue an approval and permit for the construction of a part of a building before the approval of applications and plans of the complete structure.

(3) Amendments Thereto—Amendments to applications, plans and detail drawings may be made and the Superintendent of Buildings shall approve them, provided the applications, plans and detail drawings, when so amended, shall be in conformity with the provisions of this code, and requirements of the Superintendent of Buildings in relation thereto.

(4) Revocation of Approval—The Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to revoke any approval for any departure from the approved applications, plans and detail drawings, or in case any false statement or representation as to a material fact relating to the erection, alteration or removal of the building has been made.

(5) Additional Facts for the Superintendent of Buildings—The Superintendent of Buildings may at any time require an additional verified application, setting forth further details as to the ownership of the real estate or the building, and the tenants and occupants thereof, or may require a designation from either a resident or non-resident of The City of New York, of a resident thereof, in accordance with section 147 of this code.

(6) Limitation of One Year—All approvals of applications, plans and detail drawings, and amendments thereto, shall expire by limitation one year from the date of the original approval of the applications, plans and detail drawings, but the limitation shall not apply to the erection of a new building under approved applications, plans and detail drawings, when work thereunder has been begun and carried on with reasonable continuity within one year from the original approval thereof, when the work to be performed is lawful, and can be carried on without violating any provision of this code.

SECTION 12.

Ordinary Repairs Without Notice.

Ordinary repairs only may be made to a building without notice to the Superintendent of Buildings. See section 4, paragraph 18.

SECTION 13.

Demolishing Buildings.

(1) Application—Before the demolition or removal of any building is begun a verified application, on appropriate blanks to be furnished by the Superintendent of Buildings, containing a statement of the facts in relation thereto, and as to the ownership and location thereof, shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, and a written permit obtained from him. Such permit shall expire by limitation two months from the date of its issue. The Superintendent of Buildings shall be given not less than twenty-four hours' notice before the demolition of any building is begun.

(2) Demolishing the Building—In demolishing any building, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be placed upon a floor of any building in the course of demolition, but the bricks, timbers and other parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The material to be removed shall be properly wet to lay the dust incident to its removal.

SECTION 14.

Certificates of Occupancy.

(1) Certificates of Occupancy—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, provided the building shall have been erected or altered pursuant to the applications, plans and drawings filed and approved, to issue to the owner of the real estate or building, as the case may be, a certificate of occupancy, stating the class to which said building belongs. No building shall be occuppied for any purpose whatsoever except the purposes of the class certified to by the Superintendent nor until the issuance of the certificate.

(2) Temporary Certificate—The Superintendent of Buildings may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy providing for the occupancy of a portion of any building, provided said portion has been constructed in accordance with the approved applications, plan and drawings therefor and amendments thereto, and the occupancy does not endanger life, limb or property.

SECTION 15.

Alteration and Change in Occupancy.

No building shall hereafter be altered or occupied in violation of the provisions of this code; and the Superintendent of Buildings shall cause any building so altered or occupied to be vacated, and it shall not again be occupied until it, or its occupancy, as the case may be, conforms to the requirements of this code.

CHAPTER V.

CLASSIFICATION.

SECTION 16.

Classification of Buildings.

(1) For the purposes of this ordinance all buildings coming under its provisions shall be divided as to their occupancy into three general classes, to be known as Public Buildings, Residence Buildings and Business Buildings; these general classes shall in turn be subdivided into six classes, as designated in this section. Unless special exception is made, every provision of this ordinance applying to the erection of any building of a class shall apply to all buildings of that class, either when the general class or class designated alphabetically is referred to. In case any building is not specifically provided for or there is any doubt as to its classification the Superintendent of Buildings shall decide the class to which it belongs, the classification to be made according to the character of the building and the purposes for which it is intended. Whenever the purpose or use of a building is such that in part it would come under one class and in part under another class, it shall be constructed in its various parts so as to comply with all the provisions relating to each respective class. In case there is a conflict of provisions the classification shall be determined by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Public Buildings.

(2) Public buildings shall be construed to mean and include all structures to which the general public has access, or in which there may be a congregation of people for civic, political, educational, religious or amusement purposes, and shall include the following:

Class A—Municipal Buildings, Court Houses, Armories, Detention Buildings, Bath Houses, Fire Houses, Schools, Colleges, Libraries, Museums, Railroad Passenger Depots, Theatres, Hospitals, Asylums. All buildings of this class hereafter erected shall be of fireproof construction.

Class B—Churches, Amusement Halls, Public Halls, Lodge Rooms, Exhibition Buildings. All buildings of this class hereafter erected over thirty-six feet six inches in height shall be of fireproof construction. When under thirty-six feet six inches in height the first floor shall be of fireproof construction. Spires exceeding seventy-five feet in height shall be of fireproof material.

Residence Buildings.

(3) Residence buildings shall be construed to mean and include all structures in which sleeping accommodations are provided and shall include the following:

Class C—Hotels, Lodging Houses, Club Houses with sleeping accommodations other than those for Janitor or Caretaker, Studios, Dormitories. All buildings of this class hereafter erected over thirty-six feet six inches in height shall be of fireproof construction. When under thirty-six feet six inches in height the first floor shall be of fireproof construction.

Class D—Tenement Houses, Dwellings, Club Houses other than specified in Class C. All buildings of this class hereafter erected over seventy-five feet in height, or more than six stories, shall be of fireproof construction. When the ceiling of any cellar or basement is not more than four feet six inches above the curb level the story below the last mentioned ceiling shall not be considered under this paragraph as a story of any building of Class D. All buildings of this class hereafter erected more than fifty feet in height, or more than four stories, shall have the first floor of fireproof construction. Such portions of the first story as are occupied for stores or other business purposes shall be enclosed by fireproof partitions, and that portion of the second floor which is situated above stores or other spaces occupied for business purposes shall also be of fireproof construction. All plaster on ceilings and stud partitions below the first floor beams, where these are of wood, shall be on three-quarter inch grounds on metal lath, or other approved fireproof material.

Business Buildings.

(4) Business buildings shall be construed to mean and include all structures used for, or adapted to, the transaction of business, the operation of machinery, the manufacture or storage of machinery or materials, the housing of horses or live stock, or for any other industrial purpose, and shall include the following:

Class E—Office Buildings, Lofts, Stores, Warehouses, Restaurants, Markets, Stables, Factories, Work Shops, Printing Houses. All buildings of this class hereafter erected over seventy-five feet in height shall be of fireproof construction. The first floor of every non-fireproof building of this class hereafter erected shall be of fireproof construction.

Class F—Light and Power Plants, Car Barns, Garages, Railroad Freight Depots, Foundries. All buildings of this class hereafter erected shall be of fireproof construction.

(5) Special Industry Buildings—Buildings hereafter erected and occupied exclusively for a special purpose or industry, including, among others, Ice Making Plants, Refrigerating Plants, Slaughter Houses, Rendering Plants, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Smoke Houses, Coal Pockets, Laboratories, Observatories, Oil Houses, Oil Refineries and Grain Elevators, shall be of fireproof construction. Ice Houses, intended exclusively for the storage of ice, shall be of such construction and materials as shall be required by the Superintendent of Buildings. The thickness of walls, the floor construction, the number and width of stairways, the number and size of standpipes and the installation of automatic sprinklers for all the above buildings shall be as required by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 17.

Classification of Construction.

For the purposes of this code the various types of construction shall be classified as Frame, Non-Fireproof, Mill, Reinforced Concrete and Fireproof Construction.

(a) Frame Construction—For definition of Frame Buildings see section 4 (51). For requirements as to Frame Buildings, see Chapter XXII.

(b) Non-Fireproof Construction—The term "Non-Fireproof Construction" shall apply to all buildings or structures with exterior walls of stone, brick, concrete or other approved masonry, and floors, interior supports and other interior construction wholly or in part of wood or other combustible materials.

(c) Mill Construction—The term "Mill Construction" shall apply to buildings having brick walls not less than twelve inches in thickness for the top story, and increasing in thickness according to section 193 of this code. Floors shall be of not less than three-inch splined planking covered with one-inch top flooring laid crosswise or diagonally, properly nailed. Between the top flooring and the planking shall be placed not less than two thicknesses of approved building paper carefully laid to break joints. Size and spacing of floor timbers shall be suitable for the load to be carried, but the timbers shall in no case be less than eight inches in the least dimension, and shall rest on top of girders or on iron or steel plates or stone templates in the wall. Girders shall rest on iron or steel plates or stone templates in the walls and on iron or steel caps on columns, so arranged as to be self-releasing. All columns and posts shall rest on pintles, and the size and spacing thereof shall be suitable for the load to be carried, but no column or post for the top story shall be less than six inches in the least dimension or eight inches for all other stories. Columns, girders and beams, if of wood, shall be of solid material, and if of iron or steel shall be protected as called for in section 116 of this code. All elevators, stairs and vent shafts passing through floors shall be enclosed with brick walls not less than twelve inches in thickness, or other approved fireproof material, and all openings therein shall be protected by approved fire doors. Buildings of Mill Construction shall not exceed seventy-five feet in height.

(d) Reinforced Concrete Construction—For description of reinforced concrete construction see Chapter XX. of this code. Buildings with walls, columns and girders of reinforced concrete shall be deemed to be fireproof. They shall not exceed seventy-five feet in height.

Buildings having steel columns and girders protected as called for in sections 115, 116 and 117 of this code with reinforced concrete beams and floor slabs may, unless otherwise provided, extend to a height not exceeding one hundred feet.

No steel or cast-iron column shall be permitted on top of a concrete column, or vice versa, or any of these on wood construction.

(e) Fireproof Construction—For description of fireproof construction, see Chapter XIX. of this code.

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION 18.

FIRE LIMITS.

(1) Fire Limits—No frame building, except provided in section 130, shall be built hereafter in The City of New York within the following limits:

Borough of Manhattan.

(2) All the Borough of Manhattan, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the North River at the Battery, thence running northerly along bulkhead line to Harlem River Ship Canal; thence northerly and easterly through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Harlem River; thence easterly and southerly along bulkhead line of Harlem River and Bronx Kills to East River; thence southerly along East River, passing to the east of Randalls Island and Blackwells Island, and thence continuing by the bulkhead line of the East River to place of beginning.

Borough of Brooklyn.

(3) All that portion of the Borough of Brooklyn bounded as follows, and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at a point at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the East River; thence southerly and westerly

along bulkhead line of East River, Buttermilk Channel, New York Bay and Gravesend Bay to a point opposite Fourteenth avenue extended; thence northerly on Fourteenth avenue to Forty-seventh street; thence easterly on Forty-seventh street to Gravesend avenue; thence northerly on Gravesend avenue to Foster avenue; thence northeasterly on Foster avenue to Paerdegat avenue; thence easterly on Paerdegat avenue to its intersection with Ralph avenue; thence northerly on Ralph avenue to Avenue D; thence northeasterly on Avenue D to Fresh Creek Canal; thence southeasterly on Fresh Creek Canal to Vandalia avenue; thence northeasterly on Vandalia avenue to the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; thence northerly and northwesterly along said boundary line and Newtown Creek to the place of beginning.

Borough of The Bronx.

(4) All of that portion of the Borough of The Bronx bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the bulkhead line of the Harlem River at its intersection with Fordham road and thence easterly on Fordham road and Pelham avenue to the Bronx River; thence southerly along Bronx River to bulkhead line of East River; thence southwesterly along the East River, northwesterly along the Bronx Kills, and northerly along the Harlem River to the point of beginning.

SECTION 19.

Borough of Queens—Long Island City and Newtown.

(1) All of those portions of Long Island City and of Newtown bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the East River; thence northerly along bulkhead line of East River to Hoyt avenue; thence easterly on Hoyt avenue to Flushing avenue; thence northeasterly on Flushing avenue to Bowery Bay road; thence returning on Flushing avenue southeasterly to Van Alst avenue; thence southerly on Van Alst avenue to Broadway; thence westerly on Broadway to Vernon avenue; thence southerly on Vernon avenue to south side of Queensboro Bridge; thence easterly along south side of Queensboro Bridge to Jackson avenue; thence easterly on Jackson avenue to Boundary road between Long Island City and Newtown; thence southerly on Boundary road to Foster avenue; thence westerly on Foster avenue to Rapelje avenue; thence southerly on Rapelje avenue and the Canal to Newtown Creek; thence easterly on Newtown Creek and along the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to Metropolitan avenue; thence northeasterly on Metropolitan avenue to Fresh Pond road; thence easterly on Fresh Pond road to the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; thence southerly and westerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Flushing.

(2) All of that portion of Flushing bounded as follows and including 100 feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Flushing Creek and Mill Creek; thence northeasterly on Mill Creek to Lawrence street; thence southeasterly on Lawrence street to Broadway; thence easterly on Broadway to Whitestone avenue; thence westerly on Broadway to Main street; thence southerly on Main street to Madison avenue; thence northerly on Main street to Broadway; thence westerly on Broadway to Flushing Creek, and along Flushing Creek to place of beginning.

Richmond Hill.

(3) All of that portion of Richmond Hill bounded as follows and including 100 feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Willow street and Jamaica Plank road; thence westerly on Jamaica Plank road to Garfield avenue; thence easterly on Jamaica Plank road to Park; thence northerly on Park and easterly on Hillside avenue to Willow street; thence southerly on Willow street to place of beginning.

Jamaica.

(4) All of that portion of Jamaica bounded as follows and including 100 feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Carlton avenue and Fulton street; thence southerly on Carlton avenue to Long Island Railroad tracks; thence easterly 100 feet south of Long Island Railroad tracks to Canal street; thence northerly on Canal street to Fulton street; thence westerly on Fulton street to place of beginning.

Far Rockaway.

(5) All that portion of Far Rockaway bounded as follows and including 100 feet outside of bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Carlton avenue with the Long Island Railroad tracks; thence easterly on Carlton avenue to Central avenue; thence southerly on Central avenue to Clark street; thence westerly on Clark street to Long Island Railroad tracks; thence northerly along said line of tracks to place of beginning.

Rockaway Beach.

(6) All that portion of Rockaway Beach bounded as follows and including 100 feet outside of bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Park avenue and the Boulevard; thence westerly on Boulevard to Eastern avenue; thence southerly on Eastern avenue to Atlantic Ocean; thence easterly on Atlantic Ocean to Thompson avenue; thence northerly on Thompson avenue to Boulevard; thence easterly on Boulevard to place of beginning.

CHAPTER VII.

LIMITS OF AREA; LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

SECTION 20.

Limits of Area.

(1) Except as hereinafter provided all buildings hereafter erected shall be provided with uncovered spaces for providing light and air. These spaces shall be open to the sky from the top of the second story floor beams except when sleeping accommodations are provided in the first story, in which cases the uncovered spaces shall start at the top of the first story floor beams.

(2) The uncovered spaces of all theatres, opera houses and other buildings described in section 137 of this code shall be in accordance with the requirements of that section.

(3) The uncovered spaces of all tenement houses shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Tenement House Act.

(4) For all buildings of Class C hereafter erected on lots other than corner lots the total area of such spaces shall be not less than twenty per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding seventy-five feet in height, nor less than twenty-five per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in height, nor less than thirty per centum of the total lot area for buildings more than one hundred and fifty feet in height. No interior court or shaft for any building of Class C shall be less than six feet in its least horizontal dimension.

(5) For all buildings hereafter erected, other than those mentioned above, when built on lots other than corner lots, the total area of such spaces shall be not less than ten per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding seventy-five feet in height, nor less than twelve and one-half per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in height, nor less than fifteen per centum of the total lot area for buildings more than one hundred and fifty feet in height.

(6) For any building hereafter erected on a corner lot not exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet in area the total area of such spaces shall be not less than five per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding seventy-five feet in height, nor less than seven and one-half per centum of the total lot area for buildings not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in height, nor less than ten per centum of the total lot area for buildings more than one hundred and fifty feet in height.

(7) When buildings hereafter erected are on corner lots more than two thousand five hundred square feet in area, that portion of the building upon the excess lot area over and above two thousand five hundred square feet shall be in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 4 or paragraph 5, as the case may be, of this section.

(8) All buildings (other than theatres, opera houses, tenement houses and buildings of Class C) which occupy corner lots fronting upon three or more streets may occupy the entire lot area provided the maximum width of the building does not exceed seventy-five feet.

(9) The total area of the uncovered spaces of all buildings (except theatres, opera houses and tenement houses) hereafter erected, which are more than seventy-five feet in width and occupy an entire block front facing upon three or more streets may be less by twenty-five per centum than is required by the provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), (6) and (7) of this section.

(10) When buildings not exceeding one hundred feet in width occupy an entire block no uncovered space shall be required.

(11) There shall be a clear space not less than five feet in width, at and above the second story floor beams, between the rear line of every building and the rear line of every lot except corner lots.

(12) In every court the distance between opposite boundary walls shall be not less than five feet at any point for a height not exceeding seventy-five feet, and shall be at least one-half inch greater throughout its height for every additional foot above seventy-five feet.

(13) When existing buildings are extended or increased in area the ratio of total uncovered space to the area of the lot shall not be required to be greater than it would be were the entire building erected in accordance with this code.

Where buildings are increased in height no portion of the addition, except the cornice, shall extend into or over any uncovered space.

SECTION 21.

Floor Areas Between Fire Walls.

(1) In all non-fireproof buildings hereafter erected, except tenement houses, the floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street seven thousand five hundred square feet; when fronting on two streets, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty square feet; when fronting on three or more streets, fifteen thousand square feet.

(2) The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all fireproof buildings hereafter erected, except tenement houses, and such buildings as are occupied for offices, hotels, railroad depots, armories, churches, light and power stations, exhibition buildings, theatres and such buildings as are herein otherwise provided for, shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street, ten thousand five hundred square feet; when fronting on two streets, fourteen thousand square feet; when fronting on three or more streets, seventeen thousand five hundred square feet.

(3) The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all fireproof buildings occupied as stores shall not exceed above or below the first story the general limits of area as herein provided for fireproof buildings. The area on the first floor may, however, be increased, but shall not exceed thirty thousand square feet between fire walls.

(4) Openings in fire walls of such buildings shall not exceed eighty square feet in area and shall not be placed nearer than forty feet on centres.

(5) The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all car barns shall not exceed twenty thousand square feet and the distance between such walls shall not exceed fifty feet. Openings in such fire walls shall not exceed forty-eight square feet in area and shall not be placed opposite each other or nearer than one hundred feet on centres.

(6) All openings in fire walls shall be protected by an approved fire door on each side of the wall.

SECTION 22.

Light and Ventilation.

(1) In all buildings hereafter erected every sleeping room shall be provided with a window or windows opening directly upon a street, yard or court. The total window area shall be not less than twelve square feet between stop beads and shall be so arranged that it can be opened to the extent of about one-half its area. Such sleeping room shall be for three-fourths of its area not less than nine feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, and shall be not less than seven feet in width and not less than seventy square feet in area, except that in hotels the area shall be not less than eighty square feet.

(2) No sleeping room shall be hereafter placed in a cellar the ceiling of which is less than two feet above the curb.

CHAPTER VIII.

ENTRANCES; STAIRS; FIRE ESCAPES.

SECTION 23.

Entrances.

(1) Every building hereafter erected or altered shall have at least one entrance direct to a street, yard or court communicating directly with the street.

(2) In all buildings hereafter erected, except dwellings and tenement houses, all doors in the first story giving admission to or egress from the building, including the doors of vestibules, shall be so hung as to swing outwards when opening. This requirement shall not be construed to prohibit the use upon doors of double hinges which permit the door to swing both inwards and outwards, nor of sliding doors in stables, garages and the shipping rooms and receiving rooms of manufacturing and mercantile buildings.

(3) Every revolving door at the entrance or exit of any building shall be an approved revolving door having a mechanical device by which it can be readily transformed into an open exit.

(4) Where buildings are connected every opening between them shall be provided with an approved self-closing standard fire door on each side of the wall.

Entrance to Cellar or Basement.

(5) Every building of Class D hereafter erected that is arranged to be occupied by more than two families above the first story shall be provided with an entrance to the cellar or basement thereof from the outside of the building.

(6) Every building of Class D hereafter erected which is not over forty-eight feet or four stories in height and is not arranged to be occupied by more than two families on any floor, the stairs leading to the cellar or basement may be located inside the building, provided they are inclosed with approved fireproof partitions and approved self-closing metal doors.

SECTION 24.

Interior Stairs.

(1) Number Regulated by Area of Building—In all buildings hereafter erected the number of stairs in each story shall be regulated by the area of each story measured on the outside of walls, except as hereinafter mentioned. All stairways shall be continuous from the top floor to the curb level, and the main stairway shall extend to the roof. Exits from all stairs shall be provided as the Superintendent of Buildings may direct. Where more than one stairway is required the stairs shall be remote from each other. When the ground floor area exceeds that of the floors above, the number of stairs required for this story shall be determined by the area of the story next above.

(2) In all Municipal Buildings, Court Houses, Detention Buildings, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Churches, Amusement Halls, Lodge Rooms, Exhibition Buildings, Hotels, Lodging Houses, Club Houses, Studios, Dormitories, Dwellings, Lofts, Stores, Restaurants, Factories, Workshops and Printing Houses, there shall be the following number of stairs for stories not exceeding the given areas:

Not exceeding 2,500 square feet in area, one stairway.
Not exceeding 5,000 square feet in area, two stairways.
Not exceeding 10,000 square feet in area, three stairways.
Not exceeding 20,000 square feet in area, four stairways.

(3) In all Bath Houses, Fire Houses, Libraries, Museums, Office Buildings, Warehouses, Stables, there shall be the following number of stairs for stories not exceeding the given area:

Not exceeding 3,750 square feet in area, one stairway.
Not exceeding 7,500 square feet in area, two stairways.
Not exceeding 15,000 square feet in area, three stairways.
Not exceeding 30,000 square feet in area, four stairways.

(4) In all Armories, Railroad Passenger Depots, Markets, Light and Power Plants, Car Barns, Garages, Railroad Freight Depots and Foundries, there shall be the following number of stairs for stories not exceeding the given area:

Not exceeding 5,000 square feet in area, one stairway.

Not exceeding 10,000 square feet in area, two stairways.
Not exceeding 20,000 square feet in area, three stairways.
Not exceeding 40,000 square feet in area, four stairways.

(5) Where the area of any story exceeds the above requirements for four continuous lines of stairs, such extra number of stairs, outside fire stairs or fire escapes shall be provided as the Superintendent of Buildings shall direct.

(6) At the discretion of the Superintendent of Buildings the allowable area for any given number of stairs as mentioned above may be increased as he shall direct between the given areas.

(7) In all Theatres or Opera Houses hereafter erected stairs of such number and of such width shall be provided as called for in section 137 of this code.

(8) In all Tenement Houses hereafter erected stairs of such number and width shall be provided and enclosed as called for in the Tenement House Act.

(9) The width of the stairs required by this section shall in no case be less than three feet and two inches from wall to centre of hand rail, or from centre to centre of parallel hand rails, and shall be greater if required by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(10) All stairs shall have treads and risers of uniform width and height throughout in each flight and the rise shall be not more than eight inches, and the tread, exclusive of nosing, not less than nine inches.

(11) All stairs shall be provided with proper banisters or railings and hand-rails.

(12) Each flight of stairs in every story which exceeds a height of twelve feet in the clear shall have a proper intermediate landing. When stairs have a straight run the landing shall be placed at the central portion thereof.

(13) If there are two or more flights of stairs, one outside fire stairs erected in accordance with section 25 of this code shall be considered the equivalent of one inside flight of stairs as herein provided, but no outside fire escape shall be accepted in lieu of such stairs.

(14) Slate and Stone Treads to be Supported—In all buildings hereafter erected where the treads and landings of metal stairs are of slate, marble or other stone, there shall be placed directly underneath each tread and each landing for their entire length and width a steel plate made solid, or having openings not exceeding four square inches in same, of adequate strength, but not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and securely fastened to the strings with bolts or rivets, or to both the strings and risers if the treads be more than three and one-half feet long. If stairs are of other fireproof material than metal, and the slate, marble or other stone treads and landings are each solidly supported for their entire length and width by the materials composing such stairs, steel supports shall not be required.

Section 25.

Outside Fire Stairs.

(1) Any building hereafter erected or altered which exceeds thirty-six feet and six inches in height, and is required to have two or more staircases, as specified in section 24 of this code, may have, when approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, in place of one inside stairs an outside fire staircase, which shall be accessible to all occupants.

(2) Such outside fire stairs shall be entirely of suitable iron or steel. They shall extend from the curb, court or yard level to the roof, and shall in no case be in front of openings in the wall. At each story there shall be access to the stairway. Access shall be only by doorways connecting with steel or iron balconies on the outside walls of the building. Doors shall be self-closing, at least three feet wide, metal covered, with metal-covered jambs and casings, and shall swing outwards to open, and be provided with locks or latches, with visible fastenings that require no keys.

(3) Direct outlet shall be provided at roof and curb level. Where staircases end in a court or yard there shall be a fireproof passageway not less than three feet wide and six feet six inches high, leading direct to the street. There shall be no steps within this passageway.

(4) The staircase shall be at least three feet wide in the clear and have treads not less than nine inches wide, exclusive of nosings, and risers of not more than eight inches. Landings the full width of the stairs shall be provided at vertical intervals of not more than twelve feet. All treads shall be of uniform width. No winders shall be permitted. The connecting balconies, which shall be provided in addition to any stair landing and at the same level therewith, shall be at least three feet six inches wide in the clear, and not more than two inches below the door sill. The top surface of treads, landings and balconies shall have an approved roughened surface to prevent slipping. Stairs shall have substantial banisters, railings and handrails. All parts of stairways and balconies shall receive not less than three coats of paint, one before and two after erection, and shall be kept painted and in good repair. Stairways, balconies and all passageways connecting thereto shall at all times be kept free from incumbrance, as required in section 26 for fire escapes.

Section 26.

Fire Escapes.

(1) Sufficient fire escapes, fire stairs or other means of egress which shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Buildings shall be provided as directed by him upon the following buildings: Boarding houses which have more than fifteen sleeping rooms above the basement floor; every hotel, lodging house, factory, mill, workshop, store, detention building and school more than three stories in height, and every office building which is more than four stories in height. Tenement houses shall be provided with fire escapes as required by the Tenement House Act.

All existing buildings in whole or in part occupied or used as specified in section 25 of this code, not already provided with outside fire stairways, shall have such good and sufficient fire escapes, stairways or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings, except that in tenement houses fire escapes shall be erected as required by the Tenement House Act. All other buildings not herein specified which exceed seventy-five feet in height, shall have two separate means of escape or exit. The Superintendent of Buildings shall have full and exclusive power to require that fire escapes and other means of egress be provided upon and within said buildings, or any of them, except as herein otherwise provided. The owner of any building upon which a fire stairway or fire escape is erected shall keep the same in good repair and properly painted.

(2) Fire escapes on the outside of buildings shall consist of open iron balconies and stairways satisfactory to the Superintendent of Buildings, and may project into the public highway to a distance not greater than four feet beyond the building line.

(3) Incumbrances on Fire Escapes—No person shall place any incumbrance before or upon any fire escape, fire stairway, balcony or ladder. It shall be the duty of every fireman and policeman who shall find any fire escape, fire stairway, balcony or ladder of any fire escape or fire stairway incumbered in any way to forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his company or precinct, and such commanding officer shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire escape, fire stairway, balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same are provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such incumbrance and keep the same clear. If said notice shall not be complied with by the immediate removal of the incumbrance, and keeping said fire escape, fire stairway, balcony or ladder free from incumbrance, then it shall be the duty of said commanding officer to apply to the nearest Magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the occupant or occupants of the said premises or apartments of which the fire escape or fire stairway forms a part, and the said parties shall be brought before the Magistrate as for a misdemeanor; and on conviction the occupant or occupants of said premises or apartments shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed ten days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

(4) In constructing all fire stairways and balcony fire escapes the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten thereto, in a conspicuous place, a metal plate with suitable raised letters reading as follows: *"Notice: Any person placing any incumbrance on this balcony is liable to a penalty of ten dollars and imprisonment for ten days."*

Section 27.

Engineers' Stationary Ladders.

Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading direct to a manhole through the sidewalk or other outside exit.

CHAPTER IX.

ENCLOSURES FOR STAIRWAYS AND ELEVATORS; SHAFTS.

Section 28.

Enclosures for Stairways.

In all fireproof buildings, and all buildings of Class E, the entrance hall and stair halls shall be enclosed throughout with approved fireproof material, not less than four inches thick, exclusive of plastering. Such partitions shall be anchored at top, bottom and ends, to form an enclosure, the floor area of which shall not be more than three times the total area of the floor openings for the elevators and stairs in each enclosure in each story.

Section 29.

Enclosures for Elevators.

(1) All elevators hereafter placed in any theatre, hospital, asylum, or in any building of classes B and E, excepting office buildings, shall be enclosed by partitions of brick, terra cotta block, reinforced concrete or other approved fireproof material, built in accordance with section 120 of this code and carried by suitable foundations of masonry, concrete or steel. In all other buildings passenger elevators may be erected within staircase enclosures of brick or other approved masonry. In such cases the elevator shaft may be surrounded by open grill work, backed throughout with approved wire glass; except that in every existing non-fireproof hotel in which any existing elevator is not enclosed in a fireproof shaft it shall be placed in a masonry enclosure, constructed and arranged as required in this section.

(2) The bottom of every elevator shaft shall be fireproof. Where the elevator shaft extends into the cellar or lowest story it shall be enclosed in that story with brick walls not less than eight inches thick.

(3) If not used as bearing walls the partitions enclosing elevators, when of brick, shall be not less than eight inches in thickness for the uppermost forty feet and shall increase four inches in thickness for each lower forty feet or part thereof; or when wholly supported by suitable steel framing at vertical intervals of not over forty feet, they may be eight inches in thickness throughout their height. If not used as bearing walls such walls when of terra cotta block, wholly supported by steel framing at vertical intervals of not over twenty-four feet, and suitably spaced upright members shall be not less than four inches in thickness. If not used as bearing walls such walls, when of reinforced concrete, shall be not less than six inches for the uppermost thirty feet, and shall increase four inches in thickness for each lower forty feet or part thereof; or when suitably supported at vertical intervals of not over twenty-four feet, such partitions may be six inches in thickness throughout their height. Such walls or partitions when of other approved fireproof material shall be constructed and supported as may be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings. The inside surface of all elevator shafts shall be flush, smooth and free from projecting sills, lintels or breaks.

(4) Window openings in elevator enclosures shall open to the outer air. All door openings shall be provided with approved fireproof doors. The doors opening into elevator enclosures in dwellings intended for the occupancy of one family may be of wood covered on the inner surface and edges with metal, but the openings in the cellar and above the roof in such enclosures shall have doors entirely covered with metal.

(5) Where elevator enclosures extend through the roof of a building the roof of the enclosure shall be of approved fireproof material with a skylight of at least three-fourths of the area in the shaft. Where they do not extend through the roof the top of the enclosure shall be of fireproof material. If any elevator shaft in a non-fireproof building extends to the top floor it shall be carried through the roof and three feet above it.

(6) When the compartment which contains the machinery for operating an elevator communicates with the elevator shaft it shall be enclosed with fireproof partitions, as required for the shaft, and shall have standard fire doors.

Section 30.

Enclosures for Dumbwaiters.

(1) All dumbwaiter shafts hereafter placed in any building, except shafts which do not extend more than three stories above the cellar or basement floor in dwelling-houses, shall be enclosed by suitable walls of brick, terra-cotta or other approved fireproof material. Terra-cotta block shall be built on suitable steel framing between floors. Other fireproof material shall be stiffened and braced with suitable metal of a form and construction approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Such walls or partitions shall rest upon masonry or concrete foundations, or upon suitable steel framing.

(2) Where the dumbwaiter shaft extends into the cellar or lowest story of a non-fireproof building it shall be enclosed in that story with brick walls not less than eight inches thick.

(3) The bottom of all dumbwaiter shafts shall be fireproof, and where such shaft does not extend through the roof the top shall be fireproof.

(4) When dumbwaiter shafts extend through the roof they shall extend at least three feet above the roof, and shall be covered with fireproof material and have a metal frame skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft.

(5) All openings in shaft walls shall be provided with self-closing standard fireproof doors, with fireproof jambs and trim.

(6) In dwelling houses where dumbwaiter shafts are not fireproof, as heretofore provided in this section, the entire interior shall be covered with metal lath, or other approved fireproof material, and plastered.

Section 31.

Light and Vent Shafts.

In all buildings hereafter erected or altered, except frame dwellings, all the walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built in accordance with section 120 of this code. The walls of all light or vent shafts, whether exterior or interior, hereafter erected, shall be carried up not less than three feet above the level of the roof and shall be coped.

CHAPTER X.

STANDPIPES; AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS; FIRE SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

Section 32.

Standpipes.

(1) In every existing building, except as provided for in section 137, exceeding seventy and not over one hundred feet in height, which is not provided with a three-inch or larger standpipe, and in all buildings hereafter erected exceeding seventy, and not exceeding one hundred feet in height, there shall be provided a vertical standpipe not less than four inches in diameter.

(2) In every existing building exceeding one hundred feet in height which is not provided with a three-inch or larger standpipe, and in all buildings hereafter erected exceeding one hundred feet in height, there shall be provided a vertical standpipe not less than six inches in diameter, or two vertical standpipes each not less than four inches in diameter.

(3) All standpipes now erected or hereafter erected shall have on each floor a nozzle, which can be operated and the stream from the same directed from the street level, and have also a two and one-half inch hose connection, with hand valve and, upon an approved rack or reel, sufficient hose to reach any part of the floor. There shall be sufficient hose at the valve on the top floor to reach any part of the roof. Standpipes and fittings shall be of galvanized wrought iron or steel or of brass, and shall be able to safely withstand a water pressure of three hundred pounds per square inch when installed and ready for service. The means used for operating and controlling the streams on the several floors shall be such that fire will not damage or destroy them. Standpipes shall be located to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(4) In buildings over one hundred feet deep and fronting one or more streets, there shall be a standpipe at each end of the building; and in buildings exceeding eight thousand square feet in area there shall be one standpipe for each five thousand square feet or fraction thereof. Where two or more standpipes are required they

shall be connected at the top by pipes the size of the largest standpipes, so that water from any source will supply all standpipes.

(5) Hose shall be two and one-half inches in diameter and able to safely withstand a water pressure of three hundred pounds per square inch. It shall be in fifty foot lengths, and have at each end a standard coupling with the thread used by the Fire Department, and shall have a three-quarter inch standard nozzle. There shall be two hose spanners at each hose connection.

(6) Every standpipe shall have at the street level a siamese connection the size of the standpipe. The connection for hose shall have an area equal to the standpipes and the thread on the hose connections shall be that used by the Fire Department. All siamese connections shall be fitted with check valves and a metal plate, secured to the wall, shall designate the point to which they lead.

(7) In each connecting pipe just inside the building, in a horizontal section, shall be placed a straightway check valve, but not a gate valve. A drip pipe and valve shall be placed between the check valve and the steamer connection. Besides the steamer connections the standpipes may be supplied with water from the street mains, at points where the pressure therein is sufficient, and they shall be connected with an approved automatic fire pump with a capacity of not less than five hundred gallons per minute, a suitable elevated tank or an approved steel pressure tank equipment of not less than five thousand gallons capacity.

(8) Where a standpipe is connected to a tank there shall be a straightway check valve in a horizontal section of pipe between the first hose outlet in the connecting pipe and the tank. The tank shall be supplied by a separate pipe, and not through the standpipe.

(9) Pumps which supply standpipes shall be placed not less than two feet above the floor level, and boilers which supply steam for pumps shall be protected against the flooding of fires.

(10) In every building exceeding one hundred feet in height at least one elevator shall at all times be in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department.

(11) All existing buildings, and those hereafter erected, which exceed seventy feet in height, shall be provided with such wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and pails as may be required by the Fire Department.

SECTION 33.

Automatic Sprinklers.

(1) In all buildings of Classes E and F, the height of which exceeds seventy-five feet, except office buildings, restaurants, light and power plants, and any portion of loft buildings used for office or dwelling purposes, there shall be provided in addition to standpipes a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers, placed at ceiling of each story and extending the full depth and breadth of the building. Said sprinkler pipes shall be connected with a pipe not less than four inches in diameter leading to the outside of building, and there provided with an approved siamese steamer connection, the latter to be installed under the requirements set forth in section 32 of this code, and to be under the control of and for the use of the Fire Department. A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be attached to the wall near said steamer connection reading "Automatic Sprinklers."

(2) Car Barns—All buildings that are designed or intended for or used as car barns for the storage or repair of cars shall be provided with a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers.

SECTION 34.

Fire Shutters and Doors.

(1) Every building within the fire limits which is more than thirty-six feet six inches in height, except buildings of Classes C and D, schools and churches, shall have standard fire doors, blinds or shutters or their equivalent, as required in this section, on every exterior window and opening above the first floor, except on openings fronting on streets, which are more than thirty feet in width, or where no other building is within thirty feet of such opening.

(2) If an approved metal window frame and approved metal sash, with approved wire glass, are built in a window opening, fire shutters may be omitted.

(3) All shutters opening on fire escapes and at least one row vertically in every three vertical rows on the front window openings shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside. Rolling iron or steel shutters shall be carefully counterbalanced, and so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside.

(4) All buildings hereafter erected or altered, except those excepted in the first paragraph of this section, which have openings in interior walls, shall, when required by the Superintendent of Buildings, be provided with standard fire doors on both sides of the wall; such fire doors to have approved self-closing devices. All occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fire doors and blinds at the close of each business day.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

SECTION 35.

Cellars to Be Connected with Sewers.

Before the walls of buildings are carried above the curb, the cellar shall be connected with the street sewer. Should there be no sewer in the street, or if the cellar s below water level or below the sewer level, provision shall be made to prevent water ccumulating in the cellar, to the injury of the foundation.

SECTION 36.

Cellar and Ground Floors.

In all buildings hereafter erected the floor of the cellar or lowest story shall be overed with stone or gravel concrete not less than four inches thick.

Where wood floors are to be laid in such cellars or lowest stories, the sleepers hall be placed on top of the concrete, and the space between sleepers shall be filled, ush with top of sleepers, with stone or cinder concrete.

SECTION 37.

Cellar Partitions in Buildings of Classes C and D.

(1) In all buildings of Classes C and D hereafter erected, having a floor with a ear span of over twenty feet between bearing walls, which supports stud partitions bove, there shall be constructed in the cellar, or lowest story, at least one partition f brick, concrete, terra cotta blocks or other approved material, not less than eight ches thick, or piers of brick or concrete with openings arched below the under side the first tier of beams.

(2) If the height of basement or cellar exceeds nine feet in the clear, this partition all shall be not less than twelve inches thick. Girders of steel, with iron or steel dumns, or piers of masonry, may be used in place of partitions.

(3) All partitions in cellars shall be fireproof.

SECTION 38.

Cellar Ceilings.

The wood beams of the ceiling of the cellar or lowest story of every building of ass D, less than fifty feet in height, hereafter erected or altered, shall be covered th metal lath or other approved fireproof material, as specified in section 119, and istered with two or more coats of mortar.

SECTION 39.

Vaults Under Sidewalks.

In buildings where the space under the sidewalk is utilized, a sufficient stone or ck wall, or brick arches between steel beams, shall be built to retain the roadway of street, and side, end or party walls of sufficient thickness shall extend under the ewalk to such wall. The roofs of all vaults shall be of approved incombustible terial. If openings in the roofs of vaults are covered with glass, each glass shall asure not more than sixteen square inches. Iron covers shall have a rough surface, l be rabbeted flush with the sidewalk. All vaults shall be properly ventilated.

SECTION 40.

Areas.

All areas shall be either protected with suitable railings, or covered. When areas are covered, iron or iron and glass combined, stone or other approved incombustible materials shall be used, and properly supported.

SECTION 41.

Bay, Oriel and Show Windows.

(1) Bay, Oriel, and Show Windows—Bay, oriel and show windows which extend more than three feet above the second floor, or more than twenty feet above the curb level, shall have outside enclosures of fireproof material and be roofed with sheet metal or other fireproof material. Plate glass may be used for the fronts and sides of show windows, provided all supports are of solid metal, and the frame and sash, if of wood, are metal covered.

(2) Bay, oriel and show windows, when otherwise located on any building, shall be constructed of such materials and in such manner as to meet the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(3) Bay Windows Projecting Beyond the Building Line—Bay windows projecting beyond the building line as they are defined in section 224 of the Code of Ordinances, and ornamental projections which project beyond the building line as they are defined in section 235 of the Code of Ordinances, may be constructed and maintained, provided permits therefor are obtained, pursuant to sections 224 to 245, inclusive, of the Code of Ordinances.

SECTION 42.

(1) Every building except frame buildings, and the tops and sides of every dormer window except those on frame buildings, shall be covered and roofed with such fireproof roofing as the Superintendent of Buildings may approve. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any single roof, provided the building is not altered in height, but this shall not permit the renewal of a shingle roof. The wood planking and sheathing of roofs shall not in any case extend across any side or party walls.

(2) If mansard or other roofs of like character, having a pitch of over sixty degrees, be placed on buildings over thirty-six feet six inches high, except frame buildings, they shall be constructed of iron or steel frames filled with fireproof material. The outside of such roofs shall be covered with metal, slate, tile or other incombustible material.

(3) Every opening in a roof shall have a suitable covering or inclosure.

SECTION 43.

Cornices and Gutters.

(1) On all buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits the exterior cornices, inclusive of those on show windows and gutters, shall be of sheet metal or other fireproof material. All cornices shall be well secured to the walls with metal anchors, independent of any woodwork. The tops of cornices shall not extend above the tops of the walls to which they are attached.

(2) All exterior wooden cornices within the fire limits which are found to be unsafe shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be of sheet metal or other fireproof material. All exterior cornices and gutters of wood that may be damaged to the extent of one-half, shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be of sheet metal or other fireproof material. If not damaged to the extent of one-half they may be repaired with the same kind of material of which they were originally constructed.

SECTION 44.

Roof Leaders.

All buildings shall be provided with proper metal leaders for conducting water from the roofs. In no case shall the water from leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but it shall be conducted by pipe to the sewer. If there be no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, the water from the leader shall be conducted by proper pipe below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

SECTION 45.

Tanks.

Tanks containing more than five hundred gallons of water or other fluid hereafter placed within or on the roof or above the roof of any building heretofore or hereafter erected, shall be supported by steel beams or masonry of sufficient strength to safely carry the same; and the beams shall rest at both their ends on steel girders or iron or steel columns, walls or piers of masonry. Underneath any such water tank or on the side near the bottom of the same there shall be a pipe or outlet, not less than four inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable quick opening valve to permit ready discharge of the contents from the tank. Such tanks shall be placed when practicable at a corner of a building, and shall not be placed over a line of stairs or elevator shaft. Covers of tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with metal. Tanks made of wood shall be coopered with metal hoops round in section. All water tanks containing more than one hundred gallons placed inside of buildings shall be properly insulated. All roof tanks shall be cleaned and inspected semi-annually and kept in proper repair, and the cover on same shall be securely locked.

SECTION 46.

Scuttles on Roofs.

Upon the roof of every building more than fifteen feet high there shall be a scuttle or bulkhead, with stairs or substantial stationary iron ladder leading thereto, which shall at all times be easily accessible to all occupants. All non-fireproof scuttles shall be covered on the top and edges with sheet metal or other approved fireproof material. The openings shall be at least two feet by three feet in area.

SECTION 47.

Pent Houses and Bulkheads.

All inclosures upon roofs for tanks, elevators or elevator machinery, and all pent houses and bulkheads hereafter erected, shall be fireproof, and covered on all outside surfaces with approved incombustible weatherproof material, including all surfaces and edges of doors and jambs. Where door jambs are blocked out from the fireproofing, the space between the jamb and the fireproofing shall be filled in solid with approved incombustible material, or in lieu of same the back of jamb shall be metal covered. Stairs with suitable hand rails shall lead to the pent house or bulkhead.

For definition of bulkheads and pent houses, see section 4, paragraphs 35 and 36.

SECTION 48.

Ducts for Pipes.

In all buildings the ducts for pipes, wires, cables and for similar purposes shall in all cases be separately inclosed on all sides with fireproof material not less than two inches in thickness, as defined in section 119 of this code. No pipes, wires, cables or similar material shall be encased within or imbedded in the fireproof protection of columns or other structural members. All such chases shall be fire-stopped at each floor.

SECTION 49.

Wainscoting.

When wainscoting is used in buildings hereafter erected or altered, the surface of the walls or partitions behind the wainscoting shall be plastered flush with the grounds and down to the floor line.

SECTION 50.

Floor Lights.

Floor lights shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, or re-enforced concrete or other approved fireproof material. Glass shall be not less than three quarters of an inch in thickness. If any glass measures more than sixteen square inches, there shall be a mesh of wire, either in the glass or under the same. Floor lights shall be of the same strength as the floors in which they are placed.

SECTION 51.

Skylights.

(1) All skylights shall have frames and sash of metal. All skylight frames and parts thereof shall be riveted or otherwise securely fastened, in addition to soldering.

(2) Skylights Over Public Passageways—Skylights hereafter placed in buildings of a public character over any passageway or room of public resort shall have immediately underneath the glass thereof a wire netting of not less than No. 8 galvanized wire and not more than one and one-half inch mesh set in substantial channel iron frames.

SECTION 52.

Skylight and Roof Protection.

(1) When walls are carried up two stories or more above the roofs of adjoining buildings, proper means shall be provided and used by the person erecting the walls for the protection of the skylights and roofs of such adjoining buildings.

(2) Should the owner of such adjoining buildings refuse to grant permission to have his roofs and skylights properly protected, such refusal shall be reported in writing to the Superintendent of Buildings and it shall then be the duty of the owner refusing such permission to make his skylights and roofs safe at his own expense, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 53.

Shed Coverings for the Protection of Pedestrians.

Whenever buildings shall be erected or increased to over thirty-six feet six inches in height, upon or along any street, the person erecting or altering such buildings shall cause to be erected and maintained during such construction or alteration, a shed over the sidewalk in front of the said premises. The shed shall extend from area line to curb for the full frontage of the building, and the roof thereof shall be strong and tight, so as to protect persons using such streets. The street side of such covered way shall be left open for a height not less than six feet above the curb. Said sheds and enclosures shall be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 54.

Outside Scaffolds.

(1) Whenever outside scaffolds are used on buildings over thirty-six feet six inches in height, whether the same be constructed of poles, thrust-outs or suspended scaffolds, there shall be erected on their outer edges and ends, an enclosure of substantial wire netting of not over two-inch mesh, or of boards not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, placed not over one and one-half inches apart, well secured to uprights not less than two inches by four inches fastened at bottom to planks or timbers on the outer edges and ends of the scaffolding and braced by diagonal stays fastened to platform and top of uprights. The said enclosure shall extend three feet above the working platform of the scaffold.

(2) Timber thrust-outs shall be not less than three inches by ten inches and as much larger as may be required for the load to be carried. They shall be thoroughly braced and secured.

(3) The flooring of all scaffolds shall be tightly constructed with plank. Where poles, put-logs or thrust-out scaffolding are used, the floor and enclosure shall not be removed until a like floor and enclosure are prepared and in position on the story above.

CHAPTER XII.

FLOOR LOADS; WIND PRESSURE.

SECTION 55.

Floor Loads.

(1) The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, framing, floors, roofs and all permanent construction except partitions not over six inches in thickness.

(2) The live loads shall include all forms of loading other than the weight of the material entering into the construction of the building.

(3) Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed. Each floor of every building shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon each and every square foot of its surface a minimum of not less than the live loads specified in the following table:

Class of Building.	Ground and Lower Floors. Pounds Per Square Foot.	Upper Floors. Pounds Per Square Foot.
Foundries, Light and Power Plants, Printing and Lithographing Houses, Railroad Freight Depots	250	250
Warehouses	200	200
Car Barns, Factories, Garages, Work Shops	150	150
Fire Houses	150	60
Armories, Exhibition Buildings, Lofts, Markets, Stables, Stores, Public Halls	125	125
Railroad Passenger Depots	125	90
Office Buildings	125	75
Court Houses	100	100
Amusement Halls, Churches, Colleges, Libraries, Municipal Buildings, Museums, Schools, Theatres	90	90
Asylums, Bath Houses, Club Houses, Detention Buildings, Dormitories, Dwellings, Hospitals, Hotels, Lodge Rooms, Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Studios, Tenement Houses	90	60

(4) The roofs of all buildings having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely fifty pounds upon every square foot of their surface in addition to the weight of materials composing same. If the pitch be more than twenty degrees, the live load shall be assumed to be thirty pounds upon every square foot measured on a horizontal plane.

(5) For sidewalks between the curb and area lines, live loads shall be taken at three hundred pounds per square foot.

(6) Every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required, as before stated, to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors.

(7) In buildings which are more than five stories in height and have steel columns, with the exception of those buildings where the live floor loads are required to be one hundred and twenty-five pounds per square foot or over, the following reductions are permissible: For columns supporting roof and top floor, no reduction; for columns supporting each succeeding floor, a reduction of five per centum of the total live load may be made until fifty per cent is reached, which reduced load shall be used for the columns supporting all remaining floors. When the columns are designed for this reduced load, all beam and girder connection to columns and all column connections shall be riveted.

(8) No steel beam shall be placed in any building of Class E that is not capable of sustaining a live load at the centre of said beam of at least four thousand pounds, plus whatever dead load the beam may have to carry. This is intended to provide for the moving of and support of safes.

(9) In all buildings of Classes A, E and F, the plans filed in the Bureau of Buildings shall designate the actual purpose for which each floor is intended to be used, giving the maximum distributed and concentrated loads to be imposed thereon. In all cases where the actual loads exceed the loads designated in this code, the strength of the floors shall be increased so as to safely bear the actual loads to be imposed upon them.

(10) No safe shall be placed on a stair landing or in a stair hall, nor shall its weight be carried by any beam which also carries the floor of any landing or stair hall.

SECTION 56.

Strength of Existing Floors to be Computed.

In all buildings of Classes A, E and F now existing or hereafter erected, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each square foot thereof, or upon each varying part of such floor, shall be computed. Such computation shall be reduced to writing on printed forms, furnished by the Bureau of Buildings, stating the material, size, distance apart and span of beams and girders, posts or columns to support floors, and its correctness shall be sworn to by the person making the same, and it shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. If the Superintendent of Buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said computation, he may reject it. When the correct weight which the floors in any building will safely sustain has been ascertained and approved, the owner of said building shall post a copy of such approved computation in a conspicuous place on each story, as designated by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 57.

Wind Pressure.

(1) All buildings of skeleton construction in which the height is more than four times the minimum horizontal dimensions shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds for every square foot of vertical surface measured from the ground to the top of the structure, including roof, allowing for wind in any direction, and if the connections and main members of the steel frame are not of sufficient strength to safely sustain this wind load without exceeding the safe allowable unit stresses as hereinafter given, then such bracing and additional material shall be provided as may be necessary.

(2) If the height of the structure is less than four times the minimum horizontal dimension, the wind pressure per square foot may be reduced to fifteen pounds, except in determining the overturning moment, when thirty pounds per square foot shall be used.

(3) The overturning moment due to wind pressure shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the moment of stability of the structure, unless the structure is securely anchored to the foundation, the anchors to be of sufficient strength to safely carry the excess overturning moment, without exceeding the allowable unit stresses as given in this code.

(4) In determining the overturning moment of structures, a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot shall be assumed. Unless the stress due to the wind in any member amounts to fifty per centum of the total live and dead loads, it may be neglected. When the stress due to the wind exceeds fifty per centum of the stress due to live and dead loads combined, all these stresses shall be added together and the allowable unit stress for the total may be taken at fifty per centum in excess of the values stated in Chapter XIV. of this code.

CHAPTER XIII.

MATERIALS: QUALITY, TESTS, WEIGHT.

SECTION 58.

Brick.

(1) The brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well burnt brick and thoroughly wet before being laid, except in freezing weather, when they shall be perfectly dry. Not more than five per centum shall be bats or broken brick.

(2) When old brick are used they shall be thoroughly cleaned and wet before being laid. They shall be whole and good, hard, well burnt brick.

SECTION 59.

Hollow Building Blocks.

(1) Moulded hollow building blocks, of concrete or other hard incombustible material, may be used for non-bearing walls of any building not more than thirty feet in height, provided the materials are not stressed beyond the safe limits fixed in this code. No such blocks shall be used until satisfactory tests have been made by the manufacturer, under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, in accordance with the requirements of section 67 of this code, and the use of such blocks has been approved. In no case shall the hollow spaces of a block exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum of its cross section. The thickness of walls or webs of such blocks shall be not less than one-fourth of the height of the blocks, and in no case less than one inch.

(2) The thickness of the walls of any building in which hollow blocks are used shall not be less than is required by this code. All such walls shall be laid in cement mortar. No wall composed of hollow blocks shall be loaded in excess of one hundred pounds per square inch of the cross section of the wall. The cross section may be computed as for a solid wall.

SECTION 60.

Sand.

All sand used for building construction shall be sharp, clean, coarse, silicious, free from clay, loam, dirt or other foreign material, and shall not be finer than standard samples kept in the Bureau of Buildings.

SECTION 61.

Lime Mortar.

Lime mortar shall be made of one part of unslaked lime and not more than four parts of sand. All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality, and properly slaked before it is mixed with the sand.

SECTION 62.

Cement and Cement Mortar.

(1) Portland Cement—The term Portland cement shall be applied to the finely pulverized product obtained from the heating or calcining up to incipient fusion of intimate mixtures properly proportioned, either natural or artificial, of argillaceous with calcareous substances, and to which no addition greater than three per centum has been made subsequent to calcination.

(2) Tests of cement used in building operations shall be made as required by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings, in accordance with standards prescribed by the American Society of Civil Engineers. All Portland or natural cements meeting these requirements shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and a record of tests shall be kept in the Bureau of Buildings. A representative of the manufacturer may be present at the tests, and all expenses of such tests shall be paid by the manufacturer or the user. No brand of cement, which has not been tested under the provisions of this section, or which has not met the requirements thereof, shall be used in building operations.

(3) Cement Mortar—Cement mortar shall be made of Portland or natural cement and sand in the proportion of one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand by volume and shall be used immediately after mixing. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water.

SECTION 63

Cement and Lime Mortar.

Cement and lime mortar shall be made of one part of unslaked lime, one part of cement, and not more than three parts of sand to each. All materials shall be measured.

SECTION 64.

Concrete.

(1) All concrete for footings shall be made of at least one part of Portland cement, and not more than three parts of sand, and five parts of broken stone or gravel.

(2) All other concrete shall be made of at least one part of Portland cement and not more than two parts of sand and five parts of broken stone or gravel.

(3) Crushed stone shall be granite, trap rock or equally hard stone, approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Where gravel is used it shall be thoroughly washed.

(4) Where concrete in mass is to be used for foundations, the stone or gravel shall be of such size as will pass through a two-inch ring.

(5) The stone or gravel to be used for reinforced concrete construction shall pass through a three-quarter inch ring.

(6) The concrete shall be immediately placed in forms and shall not be used after it has been mixed more than one hour. It shall be deposited in horizontal layers not exceeding eight inches in thickness, and thoroughly tamped.

(7) All forms and centering shall be built plumb and to true lines in a substantial manner and with joints sufficiently tight to prevent the leakage of the cement mortar. They shall be properly supported and braced in such a manner as to safely stand both the dead load and the load that may be placed upon them during construction.

(8) Before the placing of concrete is suspended, the joint to be formed shall be made in such a manner as will not injure the strength of the completed structure. Whenever fresh concrete joins concrete which has set, or partially set, the surface of the old concrete shall be roughened, cleaned and thoroughly wetted.

(9) Concrete shall not be mixed or deposited in a temperature lower than twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, at the point where the work is in progress. No materials containing frost, or that are frozen, shall be used. Precaution shall be taken to prevent the concrete from freezing after it has been placed in position, and the temperature after the concrete has been placed must be maintained at not less than thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, artificial means being used to maintain this temperature, if necessary, until the concrete has set.

(10) No centres shall be removed from under floors or roofs until the set of the concrete has reached a point where they may be removed with safety.

Section 65.

Quality of Timber.

All timbers and wood beams used in buildings shall be of good, sound material, free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes, or any imperfection whereby the strength may be impaired, and be of such size and carrying capacity as to support the loads for which the building is intended.

Section 66.

Structural Material.

(1) Rivet Steel shall have an ultimate strength of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate strength, an elongation of not less than twenty-eight per centum in eight inches, and a reduction of area of not less than fifty per centum. A rivet rod must be capable of being bent and cold-hammered down on itself without fracture.

(2) All other structural steel shall show an ultimate strength of from sixty thousand to seventy thousand pounds per square inch, and an elastic limit of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate strength. It shall have an elongation of not less than twenty-five per centum in eight inches, and fifty per centum reduction of area.

(3) No rolled iron shapes shall be used in any structure.

(4) No second-hand rolled shapes shall be used in any structure without the written permission of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(5) Steel Castings shall be made from open hearth steel, and shall be practically free from blow-holes, with a reasonably clear skin and sharpness to pattern. The steel shall not contain over eight-tenths of one per centum of phosphorus. Steel castings shall be tested for strength and ductility from runners cast with the pieces and annealed with the castings, if the work is annealed. Such runners shall be turned down to not less than one-half square inch cross section for a length of about six inches, and show in the testing machine an ultimate strength of sixty thousand to seventy thousand pounds per square inch, a yield point of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate, and an elongation of twenty per centum in two inches. They shall bend cold at right angles on a round corner to a radius of the diameter of the test piece.

(6) Cast iron shall be of good foundry mixture, producing a clean, tough, gray iron. Sample bars five feet long, one inch square, cast in sand moulds, placed on supports four feet six inches apart, shall bear a central load of four hundred and fifty pounds before breaking. Castings shall be free from serious blow-holes, cinder spots and cold shuts. Their ultimate tensile strength shall be not less than sixteen thousand pounds per square inch when tested in small specimens.

Section 67.

Tests of New Materials, Methods and Appliances.

(1) The provisions of this section shall apply to all such new materials, methods and appliances as are proposed to be used in building construction.

(2) Before any new material is used in buildings in the same manner as and for the purposes for which natural stones, brick and concrete are now authorized, whenever said new material departs from the general shape, dimensions and composition of ordinary building brick an application for its use and for a test shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings. A description of the material and a brief outline of its manufacture shall be embodied in the application.

(3) The material shall be subjected to the following tests: Transverse, compression, absorption, freezing and fire. Additional tests shall be made when, in the judgment of the Superintendent, they may be necessary. All such tests shall be made at some laboratory of recognized standing, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings or his representative. The tests shall be at the expense of the applicant.

(4) The results of the tests shall be placed on file in the Bureau of Buildings.

(5) For the purpose of the tests samples or test pieces shall be provided as required. Such samples shall represent the ordinary commercial product. They shall be selected from stock by the Superintendent of Buildings, or his representative, or may be made in his presence, at his discretion. The samples shall be approximately eight inches long, four inches wide and two inches thick. In cases where the material is made and used in special shapes or forms, full size samples may also be called for and tested in such manner as may be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(6) The samples shall in no case be tested later than sixty days after manufacture.

(7) The weight per cubic foot of the material shall be determined.

(8) These tests shall be made in series of at least five, except that in the fire tests a series of two shall be sufficient. The transverse tests shall be made of full sized samples. The resulting half samples then shall be used for the compression and absorption tests, but in no case shall both halves of the same piece be used in either series. Half samples may also be used for the freezing and fire tests under the same restrictions. The remaining samples are to be kept in reserve in case unusual flaws or exceptional conditions make it necessary to discard certain of the tests. All the samples shall be marked for identification and comparison.

(9) The following requirements shall be complied with before the approval of the materials: The modulus of rupture must average at least four hundred, and must not fall below three hundred and twenty-five. The ultimate compression strength must average at least two thousand five hundred pounds per square inch, and must not fall below two thousand.

(10) The percentage of absorption (being the weight of water absorbed divided by the weight of the dry sample) shall not average higher than fifteen per centum and must not exceed twenty per centum in any case.

(11) The reduction of compressive strength shall not be more than thirty-three and one-third per centum, except that when the lower figure is still above two thousand five hundred pounds per square inch the loss in strength may be disregarded.

(12) The freezing and thawing process shall not cause a loss in weight greater than ten per centum, nor a loss in strength of more than thirty-three and one-third per centum.

(13) The fire test shall not cause the material to disintegrate.

(14) The approval of any material shall require that:

(a) A brand mark for identification shall be impressed on or otherwise attached to the material.

(b) The name of the applicant for the test shall be placed on file with the Superintendent of Buildings, and any change in the quality or composition of the material shall be promptly reported to the Superintendent of Buildings.

(15) No materials, methods or appliances, except those which shall pass satisfactory tests and be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be furnished, erected and installed in buildings. The materials, methods or appliances so approved shall be installed in the completed condition in which they were approved.

Section 68.

Weights of Materials.

	Pounds Per Cubic Foot.
Brickwork	115
Concrete—Cinder	90
Concrete—Stone	135
Granite, Sandstone, White Marble and other kinds of building stone	160
Oak	50
Spruce	30
White Pine	25
Yellow Pine, Longleaf	45
Yellow Pine, Shortleaf	35

CHAPTER XIV.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND COLUMNS.

Section 69.

Computations for Strength of Materials.

(1) The required dimensions of each piece of material to be used in buildings shall be ascertained by computation, according to the rules prescribed by this code.

(2) Factors of Safety—Where the unit stress for any material is not prescribed in this code, the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be determined by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Section 70.

Working Stresses.

The safe carrying capacity of the various materials of construction shall be determined by the following working stresses in pounds per square inch of sectional area:

Steel and Iron.

Direct Compression in Short Blocks.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel (annealed)	16,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	10,000
Cast iron (in short blocks)	16,000
Steel pins, shop and power driven field rivets (bearing)	18,000
Steel field rivets (driven by hand)	16,000

Tension.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel (annealed)	16,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	10,000
Cast iron	3,000

Shear.

	Pounds.
Steel web plates	9,000
Steel shop and power driven field rivets and pins	10,000
Steel field rivets (driven by hand)	8,000
Steel field bolts	7,000
Cast steel (annealed)	9,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	6,000
Cast iron	3,000

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel beams	16,000
Rolled steel pins, rivets and bolts	20,000
Riveted steel beams	14,000
Cast iron compression side	16,000
Cast iron tension side	3,000

Concrete.

Compression.

	Pounds.
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4; with steel reinforcement	550
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	400
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	300
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 3; stone, 5	250
Concrete, natural Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	100
Concrete, natural Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	80

Shear.

	Pounds.
Shearing stress in Portland cement, concrete per square inch	75

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	50
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	40
Concrete, Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	10
Concrete Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	8

Stone and Brick Work.

Compression.

	Pounds.
Brick work in Portland cement mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	250
Brick work in Rosendale cement mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	175
Brick work in lime and Portland cement mortar, cement, 1; lime, 1; sand, 6	160
Brick work in lime mortar, lime, 1; sand, 4	110
Rubble stone work in Portland cement mortar	110
Granites, according to test	1,000 to 2,400
Greenwich stone	1,200
Gneiss	1,300
Limestones, according to test	700 to 2,300
Marbles, according to test	600 to 1,200
Sandstones, according to test	400 to 1,600
Bluestones, North River	2,000
Brick	300
Slate	1,000

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Brick	50
Brick work in Portland cement	30
Granite	180
Greenwich stone	150
Gneiss	150
Limestone	150
Slate	400
Marble	120
Sandstone	100
Bluestone, North River	300

Timber.

Direct Compression.

	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Oak	1,400	500
Yellow pine longleaf	1,200	325
Yellow pine shortleaf and North Carolina pine	1,000	250
White pine	800	200
Spruce	800	200

Tension.

	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Yellow pine longleaf	1,200	....
Yellow pine shortleaf	900	....
White pine	800	....
Spruce	800	....
Oak	1,000	....

Shear.

	With Fibre.	Across Fibre.
Oak	100	300
Yellow pine longleaf	70	300
Yellow pine shortleaf	50	200
White pine	40	150
Spruce	50	200

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress, Bending.

	Pounds.
Yellow pine, longleaf	1,200
Yellow pine, shortleaf, and North Carolina pine	900
White pine	700
Spruce	800
Oak	1,200

SECTION 71.

Working Stresses for Columns.

The working stresses per square inch for all cast iron, steel or wood columns having flat ends shall not exceed those given in the following tables:

	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.	
	$\frac{L}{R}$ Cast Iron.	$\frac{L}{R}$ Steel.
	$9{,}000-40\frac{L}{R}$	$15{,}200-58\frac{L}{R}$
When the Length Divided by Least Radius of Gyration Equals—		
120	....	8,240
110	....	8,820
100	....	9,400
90	....	9,980
80	....	10,560
70	6,200	11,140
60	6,600	11,720
50	7,000	12,300
40	7,400	12,880
30	7,800	13,460
20	8,200	14,040
10	8,600	14,620

L equals length in inches. R equals least radius of gyration.

	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.		
	Long Leaf Yellow Pine. $\frac{L}{D}$	White Pine Spruce. $\frac{L}{D}$	Oak. $\frac{L}{D}$
	$1{,}000-18\frac{L}{D}$	$800-15\frac{L}{D}$	$900-17\frac{L}{D}$
When the Length Divided by the Least Side or Diameter Equals—			
30	460	350	390
25	550	425	475
20	640	500	560
15	730	575	645
12	784	620	696
10	820	650	730

L equals length in inches. D equals least side in inches.

For shortleaf yellow pine use three-fourths the values given for longleaf yellow pine.

Columns and compression members shall not be used having an unsupported length of greater ratios than those given in the foregoing tables.

SECTION 72.

Columns Eccentrically Loaded.

(1) The stresses of every column which is eccentrically loaded shall be computed. The sum of the stresses due to the eccentricity added to all other stresses shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in this code.

(2) The eccentric load of a column shall be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity.

(3) Tie plates and lattice bars shall not be used in columns eccentrically loaded unless approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Otherwise plates extending the full length of the column only shall be used.

SECTION 73.

Strength of Temporary Supports.

Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, alteration, demolition or repairing of any building or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon.

CHAPTER XV.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON.

SECTION 74.

Rolled Steel Columns.

(1) No part of a rolled steel column shall be less than five-sixteenths of an inch thick.

(2) No rolled steel column shall have an unsupported length of more than forty times its least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by section 71 of this code.

(3) The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns. Wherever practicable, the connections between them shall be made with splice plates. When the sections of the columns to be spliced are such that splice plates cannot be used, a connection formed of plates and angles designed to properly distribute the stress, may be used.

(4) No rolled steel column shall contain material (whether in the body of the column or used as lattice-bar or stay-plate) of less thickness than one-thirty-second of its unsupported width measured between centres of rivets transversely, or one-sixteenth the distance between centres of rivets in the direction of the stress.

(5) Stay-plates are to have not less than four rivets, and are to be spaced so that the ratio of length to the least radius of gyration of the parts connected shall not exceed forty; the distance between nearest rivets of two stay-plates shall in this case be considered as length.

(6) Steel columns shall be made in one, two or three-story lengths, and the materials shall be rolled in one length wherever practicable to avoid intermediate splices.

(7) Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column above, the differences shall be made up by filling plates secured to the column by the proper number of rivets.

(8) Shoes of iron or steel, as described for cast-iron columns, or built shoes of plates and shapes may be used.

SECTION 75.

Cast Iron Columns.

(1) All cast iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material. The thickness of metal shall not be less than one-twelfth of the greatest lateral dimension of cross section, nor less than three-quarters of an inch.

(2) Cast iron columns shall not have a smaller outside diameter or side than six inches nor shall they have an unsupported length of more than twenty times their least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by section 71 of this code.

(3) Seats and lugs shall be cast with the column and shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets; they shall be not less than one inch in thickness when finished.

(4) All columns shall be machine faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis.

(5) Where square or rectangular cast-iron columns are placed one on top of another, the top flange shall project not less than three inches from the outer surfaces of the column on all sides, and the shape and dimensions of bottom flange of the column immediately above shall be the same as those of the top flange of the column below. If the column is round or many-sided, the top flange shall project not less than three inches at its least projection from the outer surface of the column and be square or rectangular in shape, and the bottom flange of the column immediately above the same shall be of the same shape and dimensions as the top flange of the column below. Each flange shall be reinforced with brackets cast centrally on the column, and with fillets on both the bracket and flange. In case the column is placed on the lot line, the flanges on that side only may be omitted, if approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(6) Between the joints of cast-iron columns placed vertically over each other there shall be a solid steel plate not less than one-half inch in thickness, of the same dimensions as the flanges of the columns, and true on both sides. The columns shall be bolted together with bolts not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter passing through the two flanges and the intermediate plate, the bolts being of sufficient length to allow the nuts to be screwed up tightly, and as each column is placed in position the bolts shall also be placed in position and the nuts shall be tightly screwed up. One bolt shall be placed at each corner of the plate and flanges, and the number of bolts shall be never less than four. The holes for these bolts shall be drilled to a template.

(7) Where cast-iron columns are placed vertically one on top of the other, the diameters or sides shall not be decreased more than one inch for each story.

(8) If the core of a column below a joint is larger than the core of the column above, the core of the lower column shall be tapered up for a distance of not less than six inches, to the size of the core of the column above, or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load.

(9) Wherever the core of cast-iron column has shifted more than one-fourth the thickness of the shell, the strength shall be computed assuming the thickness of metal all around equal to the thinnest part, and the column shall be condemned if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by this code.

(10) Wherever blowholes or imperfections reduce the area of the cross section of a cast-iron column at any point more than ten per centum, such column shall be condemned.

(11) Cast-iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place, shall have three three-eighths of an inch holes drilled in the shaft of each post or column by the manufacturer or contractor furnishing the same, to exhibit the thickness of the castings; and any other similar sized hole or holes which the Superintendent of Buildings may require shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the said manufacturer or contractor at his own expense.

(12) Iron or steel shoes or plates planed true on top shall be used under the bottom tier of columns to properly distribute the load on the foundation.

(13) Cast-iron columns shall not be filled with any material.

(14) Cast-iron columns shall not be used in skeleton constructed buildings when the weight of any wall of the building is carried by such column.

(15) Cast-iron columns shall not be used in any building exceeding seventy-five feet in height.

(16) Cast-iron columns shall not be used in any case where the load is so eccentric as to cause tension in the cast-iron.

(17) Steel columns shall not be placed upon cast-iron columns and vice versa.

(18) All holes in cast-iron columns shall be drilled; no cored or cored and reamed holes shall be permitted. The diameter of holes shall not exceed that of the bolts by more than one-sixteenth of an inch.

SECTION 76.

Buildings with Cast-iron Fronts.

In buildings hereafter constructed with a front or other exterior wall of cast-iron, the cast-iron portion shall not extend more than thirty-six feet six inches above the curb, and the walls above this height shall be of masonry. The cast-iron portion shall be backed up with not less than twelve inches of brickwork or masonry, to which it shall be firmly anchored. This restriction shall not prevent the use, above the height of thirty-six feet six inches, of mullions or ornamental panels of cast-iron, provided they do not serve as bearing members.

SECTION 77.

Cast-iron Lintels.

(1) Cast-iron lintels shall not be used for spans exceeding eight feet.

(2) Cast-iron lintels shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness in any of their parts.

SECTION 78.

Steel Girders.

(1) Rivets in flanges shall be spaced so that the least value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal to or greater than the increment of stress due to the distance between adjoining rivets. All other rules for riveting given in this code shall be followed. The length of rivets between heads shall be limited to four times the diameter.

(2) The compression flange of plate girders shall be secured against buckling, if its length exceeds thirty times its width, or the allowed unit stresses in the top flange shall be reduced by the column formulae as given in section 71.

(3) If splices are used, the splice plates or angles and rivets shall be equal in strength to the members spliced in either tension or compression. No reliance shall be placed on the bearing of milled joints.

(4) In determining the flange area no portion of the web is to be included.

(5) Stiffeners shall be provided over supports and under concentrated loads; they shall be of sufficient strength, as a column, to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses to the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. Intermediate stiffeners shall be provided where necessary.

(6) When rolled steel beams are used in pairs to form girders, they shall be connected together by bolts and iron or steel separators at intervals of not more than five feet.

(7) All beams twelve inches and over in depth shall have at least two bolts to each separator.

SECTION 79.

Rolled Steel Floor and Roof Beams.

(1) All rolled steel beams used in buildings shall be of full weight, free from distortion and injurious defects.

(2) The beams of floors and roofs shall be so designed as to spacing and length that the load to be supported by them, together with the weight of the materials composing the floor or roof shall not cause in any beam a greater deflection under the total load than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span.

(3) In fireproof floors and roofs of buildings of Classes E and F, the spacing of the steel beams shall not exceed five feet on centres; in all other buildings not otherwise provided for in this code, the spacing of the beams shall not exceed eight feet on centres.

(4) Beams supported by girders shall be riveted to the same wherever practicable and in all other cases shall be securely bolted in place. Floor and roof beams shall be tied together with suitable tie-rods, placed at intervals of not more than eight times the depth of the beams, which distance shall not exceed six feet. Holes for tie-rods shall be not more than one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the rod itself and be as near the centre of thrust as practicable. When channels or other rolled shapes are used as skewbacks, they shall have a sufficient resisting moment to take up the thrust.

(5) Every beam, lintel or girder supported by a wall shall be properly anchored thereto and shall rest upon a steel, iron or granite template so designed as to properly distribute the load over the masonry, excepting that for beams not exceeding six inches in depth, placed not more than thirty inches on centres, no templates shall be required.

SECTION 80.

Framing and Connecting Structural Work.

(1) Steel girders, columns, beams, trusses and other steel work of floors and roofs shall be well and firmly connected together, and to the walls.

(2) All beams framed into and supported by other beams or girders shall be connected thereto either by angles or knees of a proper size and thickness, and have sufficient bolts or rivets in both legs of each connecting angle to transmit the entire weight or load coming on the beam to the supporting beam or girder; or a seat sufficiently strong to carry the full load with a side angle or knee to hold the beam in place may be used.

(3) In no case shall the shearing value of the bolts or rivets or the bearing value of the connection angles, provided for in section 70 of this code, be exceeded.

SECTION 81.

Riveting of Structural Steel.

(1) The distance from centre of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall be not less than—

¾ of an inch for ½-inch rivets.
1 inch for ⅝-inch rivets.
1¼ inches for ¾-inch rivets.
1½ inches for ⅞-inch rivets.
1¾ inches for 1-inch rivets.

Wherever possible the distance shall be equal to two diameters.

(2) All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. Rivets shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets shall never be less than three diameters of the rivet, nor more than six inches. In the direction of the stress it shall not exceed sixteen times the least thickness of the outside member. At right angles to the stress it shall not exceed thirty-two times the least thickness of the outside member.

(3) All holes shall be punched accurately, so that, upon assembling, a cold rivet will enter the hole without straining the material by drifting. Occasional slight errors shall be corrected by reaming.

(4) The rivets shall fill the holes completely; the heads shall be hemispherical and concentric with the axis of the rivet.

(5) Wherever required gussets shall be provided of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make a connection.

SECTION 82.

Bolting of Structural Steel.

(1) Where riveting is not practicable, connections may be made by bolts, which shall be of wrought iron or mild steel, with United States standard threads. The threads shall be full and clean, the nut shall be truly concentric with the bolt, and the thread shall be of sufficient length to allow the nut to be screwed up tightly.

(2) When bolts go through bevel flanges, bevel washers to match shall be used so that head and nut of bolt are parallel.

(3) When bolts are used for suspenders, the working stresses shall be reduced for steel to twelve thousand pounds per square inch of net area, and the load shall be transmitted into the head or nut by washers, distributing the pressure evenly over the entire surface of the same.

SECTION 83.

Trusses.

(1) Trusses shall be so designed that the stresses in each member can be calculated.

(2) All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing, struts being spaced so that the maximum limit of length to least radius of gyration, established in Section 71 of this code, is not exceeded.

(3) Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression, shall have such stresses added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the sum of these stresses shall not exceed the working stresses stated in this code.

SECTION 84.

Riveted Steel Trusses.

(1) For tension members the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes, one-eighth inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress.

(2) The number of rivets shall be determined as prescribed in Sections 70 and 81 of this code.

(3) If the axes of two adjoining members do not intersect within the line of chords, sufficient area shall be added to the chords to take up the bending stresses, or the web members shall be connected by plates so arranged that the axes of the web members prolonged will intersect on the centre of gravity of the chord.

(4) No bolts shall be used in the connection of riveted trusses, excepting when riveting is impracticable, and then the holes shall be drilled or reamed.

SECTION 85.

Steel Pin-Connected Trusses.

(1) All compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be proportioned, using seventy-five per centum of the permissible working stress for columns. The heads of all eye-bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring.

(2) All pin-holes shall be bored true and at right angles to the axis of the members, and must fit the pin within one-thirty-second of an inch. The distances of pin-holes from centre to centre for corresponding members shall be alike, so that when piled upon one another pins will pass through both ends without forcing. Eyes and screw-ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction fracture will take place in the body of the member. All pins shall be accurately turned.

(3) Pin-plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on bearings to the working stresses prescribed in this code. These pin-plates shall be connected to the members by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the stresses without exceeding the allowable working stresses.

(4) All rivets in members of pin-connected trusses shall be machine driven. All rivets in pin-plates which are necessary to transmit stress shall be also machine driven.

(5) The main connections of members shall be made by pins. Other connections may be made by rivets. If there is a combination of riveted and pin-connected members in one truss these members shall comply with the requirements for pin-connected trusses; but the riveting shall comply with the requirements of Section 84 of this code.

SECTION 86.

Painting of Structural Work.

(1) Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact with each other, they shall be painted with two coats of paint before assembling.

(2) Structural metal work shall not be painted when it is to be thoroughly imbedded in concrete or cement grout.

(3) All metal structural work shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust. After erection all such work shall be painted at least one additional coat, of a different shade.

(4) The paint used shall consist of pure linseed oil, together with red lead or a natural pigment containing approximately forty per cent. of crystalline American flake graphite, forty per cent. silica, and a total of fifteen per cent. of the oxides of iron and alumina. When considered advisable to use different colors for different coats, coloring matter may be added to above described pigment in such amount that the coloring matter shall not exceed thirty per cent. of total pigment.

(5) Cast-iron columns shall not be painted or covered until after inspection by the Bureau of Buildings.

(6) All iron or steel used under water shall be imbedded in concrete.

CHAPTER XVI.

TIMBER CONSTRUCTION AND WOODWORK.

SECTION 87.

Wood Beams.

(1) Every wood beam and timber in any wall of stone, brick or concrete shall be separated from any other beam or timber in the wall by at least four inches of solid masonry. Such separation may be obtained by corbeling or staggering the beams.

(2) No wood floor or roof beam used in any building hereafter erected shall be of a less thickness than three inches.

(3) All wood trimmer and header beams shall be proportioned to carry with safety the loads they are intended to sustain, and shall be properly framed; if over four feet in length they shall be hung in suitable metal stirrups.

(4) Every wood beam, except header and tail beams, shall rest at each end four inches in a wall, or on a corbel, a beam, girder or column.

(5) The ends of all wood floor and roof beams, which rest on walls, shall be cut to a bevel of three inches in their depth.

(6) Neither end of a floor or roof beam shall be supported on stud partitions, except in frame buildings.

(7) All wood floor and roof beams shall be properly bridged with cross bridging. The distance between bridging or between bridging and bearing shall not exceed eight feet.

(8) All wood beams shall be trimmed away from flues and chimneys. The trimmer beam shall be not less than eight inches from the inside face of a flue and four inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than two inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same. For the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brick work is required to be more than eight inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall be not less than four inches from the outside of the brick work, and the header beam shall be not less than four inches from the outside of the brick work.

(9) The header beam carrying the tail beams of a floor and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace shall be not less than twenty inches from the face of the chimney breast.

(10) The safe carrying capacity of timber beams shall be determined by their resistance to bending and shear in accordance with the unit stresses fixed by Section 70 of this code.

SECTION 88.

Anchors and Straps for Wood Beams and Girders.

(1) Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the walls at intervals of not more than six feet with steel or wrought iron anchors not less than one and one-half inches by one-quarter of an inch in size, with pins at the wall ends not less than five-eighths of an inch in diameter and ten inches long, fastened to the beams by three or more nails made of steel or wrought iron at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter. Said anchors shall extend into the brick walls at least eight inches.

(2) Where the beams are supported by girders, the girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable iron straps.

(3) The ends of wood beams resting upon girders shall be abutted together, end to end, and strapped by steel or wrought iron straps of the same size and distance apart, and in the same beam, as the wall anchors, and shall be fastened in the same manner as the wall inchors. Or they may lap each other at least twelve inches and be well spiked or bolted together where lapped.

(4) Each tier of beams running parallel to enclosing walls shall have at suitable intervals hard wood anchor strips dovetailed into the beams diagonally, which strips shall cross at least four beams and be one inch thick and four inches wide. No anchor strips shall be let in within four feet of the centre line of the beams. Or wood strips may be nailed on the top of the beams and kept in place until the floors are laid.

(5) Every pier shall be well anchored to the beams of each story, with the same size anchors as are required for walls.

SECTION 89.

Wood Columns and Posts and Timber for Trusses.

(1) All timber columns and posts shall be squared at the ends perpendicular to their axes, and timber, iron or steel cap plates or pintles and base plates shall be provided.

(2) Where the cap plate of a wood column or post supports a wood girder, and directly on top of the girder is an iron or steel base plate of the wood column or post above, the cap and base plates shall be connected by pintles of metal passing through the girder; these pintles may be of round bars of steel of proper size and not less than four in number, or a hollow cast iron pintle of proper thickness may be used, in all cases adequate to transmit the load. Additional iron or steel cheek plates shall be placed between the cap and base plates, and bolted to the girders when required to transmit the loads with safety.

(3) When timber members of trussess are in compression or tension they shall be stressed in the direction of the fibre only.

(4) The working stress in timber struts of pin-connected trusses shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the working stresses established in section 70 of this code.

(5) All bolts used in connection with timbers and wood beams shall be provided with washers of such proportions as will reduce the compression on the wood at the face of the washer to that allowed in section 70 of this code, supposing the bolt to be stressed to its limit.

SECTION 90.

Stud Partitions.

Where stud partitions rest directly over each other, and are not parallel with wood floor beams, they shall run down between the floor beams and rest on the top

plate of the partition below, and shall have the studding filled in solid between the uprights, to the depth of the floor beams, with approved incombustible materials.

CHAPTER XVII.

EXCAVATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

SECTION 91.

Excavations.

(1) The person causing any excavation for a building to be made shall have the same properly guarded and protected. Wherever necessary he shall properly sheath pile and at his own cost erect sufficient retaining wall to permanently support the adjoining earth. Such retaining wall shall be carried to the level of the adjoining earth and shall be properly coped.

(2) Wherever an excavation is not intended to be or shall not be carried to a depth of more than ten feet below the curb level, as defined in section 4, the owner of every adjoining or contiguous wall or structure shall protect the same, so that it shall be and remain as safe as before such excavation was begun. Such owner shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where the excavation is being made when necessary for this purpose.

(3) Wherever an excavation is intended to be or shall be carried to a depth of more than ten feet below the curb level, as defined in section 4, the person causing such excavation shall at all times from the beginning until the completion of the excavations, foundations, retaining walls or other structures to be built in such excavation, protect at his own expense every adjoining or contiguous wall or structure, and support the same by proper means. For this purpose he shall be afforded the necessary access to the adjoining premises. If access be denied by any owner of adjoining property, it shall be the duty of the person causing such excavation to notify the Superintendent of Buildings in writing to this effect. Thereafter it shall be the duty of the owner of the premises to which permission for access has been denied to make such adjoining wall or structure upon his premises safe, and to protect and support it by proper means so that the excavation may be made; and for this purpose he shall, when necessary, be permitted to enter upon the premises where the excavation is being made.

SECTION 92.

Foundations Adjoining Party Walls.

(1) In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person causing an excavation to be made, and the footings and foundations of such party wall are in good condition and sufficient for the uses of both the existing building and the new one, then and in such case the person causing the excavation to be made shall, at his own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper means, so that said party wall shall be and remain as safe as before the excavation was begun.

(2) In case the footings and foundations of any such party wall are not in good condition, or not sufficient for the uses of both the existing building and the new one, it shall be the duty of the person causing such excavation to be made to extend such defective or insufficient footing or foundation, or to replace same with a new footing or foundation. Such extended or new footing shall project on each side of the party line such a distance as to bring the centre of the footing under the centre of the wall, so that the total load upon the wall may be uniformly distributed over the area of the footing. In order that this may be done, the person causing the excavation to be made shall be allowed access to the adjoining premises.

(3) In case any excavation, or the removal of any existing building, shows any adjoining wall or structure to be unsafe at the time the excavation was begun, it shall be the duty of the person causing the excavation to be made, or the building to be removed, to forthwith report the fact, in writing, to the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall, upon the receipt of such notice from any person causing any excavation to be made, or any building to be removed, forthwith cause an inspection of such adjoining premises to be made, and if such inspection prove the aforesaid wall or structure to be unsafe, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, acting under the provisions of sections 7 and 145 of this code, to declare such wall or structure to be unsafe and cause the same to be repaired as therein provided.

(4) If the person whose duty it shall be to preserve or protect from injury any wall or structure, shall neglect or fail so to do within twenty-four hours after the recept of a notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, then the Superintendent of Buildings shall enter upon the premises and employ such labor, and furnish such materials and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to make the premises safe and secure, or to prevent the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the cost and expense of the person whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. Payment of such expenses shall be collected in the manner set forth in section 145 of this code.

SECTION 93.

Bearing Capacity of Soil.

(1) Applications filed in the Bureau of Buildings shall contain a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings. The Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified before any test is made of the sustaining power of the soil, so that he may be present or represented thereat. When doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the Superintendent of Buildings may order borings to be made, or he may order tests of the sustaining power of the soil to be made by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building.

(2) In tests of the sustaining power of the soil the ultimate test load shall be one and one-half times the load which the soil is to actually bear when the building is completed. Measurements of the settlement shall begin as soon as one-tenth of the ultimate test load has been applied, and shall be continued until a period of twenty-four hours shall have elapsed without increase of settlement under the ultimate load. On no soil shall the total allowable settlement after the application of one-tenth of the ultimate test load exceed one inch.

(3) In all cases where the foundation extends to a point less than five feet above the level of mean low water, or in any other case when required by the Superintendent of Buildings, test borings shall be made to ascertain the character of the material underlying the footings. Such test borings shall go either to rock or to a depth of at least twenty feet below the footing level. The Superintendent of Buildings, or his representatives, shall inspect the material, as disclosed by such borings, and shall fix and authorize, in accordance with the provisions of this code, the safe load which the soil may bear per unit of area at the footing level. The records of such borings or tests shall be filed in the Bureau of Buildings.

(4) In the absence of actual test of the sustaining power of the soil to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings, the area of the bearing footing shall be so proportioned that the load per square foot upon the respective characters of soil shall not exceed those set forth in the following table:

Soil Under Footing.	Load in Tons.
Soft clay	1
Clay, sand, or clay and sand together or in layers, wet and springy	2
Loam, clay or fine sand, firm and dry	3
Coarse sand, gravel, or sand and gravel	4

SECTION 94.

Foundations.

(1) Every building except those erected upon solid rock, or upon walls or piers on the water-front, shall have foundations of brick, stone, concrete, reinforced concrete, steel or iron. When the building is erected upon solid ground the foundations shall extend not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, except in those cases in which solid rock appears above that depth. When neither solid earth nor rock is found, piles of wood or concrete may be used in accordance with section 97 of this code.

(2) Foundation walls shall be of stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel. If of rubble stone or concrete they shall be at least two feet thick, and for a depth of twelve feet below the curb level, at least eight inches thicker than the wall which rests upon them. For every additional ten feet, or fraction thereof, increase of depth, they shall be increased eight inches in thickness. If of brick they shall be for a depth of twelve feet below the curb level, at least four inches thicker than the wall which rests upon them. For every additional ten feet, or fraction thereof, increase of depth they shall be increased four inches in thickness.

(3) Only Portland cement mortar shall be used in the construction of the footings and foundations of any building. No lime whatever shall be used under any conditions.

SECTION 95.

Piers Sunk to Rock or Hard Pan.

(1) When foundations are carried down through earth by piers of stone, brick or concrete in caissons, the load that the piers may carry shall be determined by the safe unit stresses allowed by this code on the respective materials, and by the safe carrying capacity of the material on which the piers rest.

(2) No allowance shall be made for steel imbedded in the piers. No timber of any kind shall remain in the permanent masonry.

(3) The excavations shall be kept free from water until the masonry of the piers has set. Free access shall be had at all times to examine the material on which the piers rest.

SECTION 96.

Footings.

(1) Foundation walls shall rest upon a footing course which shall be of footing stones, steel grillages, concrete, concrete reinforced with steel beams, or concrete steel construction. Wood footings may be used if they are entirely below the level of mean low water. The design of every footing shall be such that the stresses in the materials employed conform in all respects to the requirements of this code.

(2) Footings shall be so designed that the loads they sustain per unit of area shall be as nearly uniform as possible. The dead loads carried by the footings shall include the actual weight of the superstructure and foundations down to the bottom of the footing. All tanks or other receptacles for water shall be figured as being full of water. All vaults or similar built-in structures shall be considered parts of the building.

(3) In warehouses, stores and buildings not over one hundred and fifty feet high, used for light manufacturing, in which the live load on the floors is not over one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot, and in churches, school houses and places of public amusement or assembly, the live load carried by the foundation shall be not less than seventy-five per centum of the total live load upon the floors contributing thereto.

(4) In office buildings, hotels, dwellings, lodging houses, tenement houses and stables, the live load carried by the foundation shall not be less than sixty per centum of the total live load on the floors contributing thereto.

(5) The live load carried by the foundations of all other buildings shall not be less than that required to be carried by the lowest tier of columns or by the foundation walls.

(6) The area of the footing which has the largest percentage of live load to total load shall be determined by dividing the total load by the unit working stress, as stated in section 93. From the area thus calculated all the other footings of the building shall be proportioned according to the ratios of their respective dead loads only. In no case shall the load per square foot under any portion of any footing due to the combined dead, live and wind loads exceed the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which the footing rests.

(7) Footing stones shall be not less than three feet long by two feet wide. Under walls their thickness shall be not less than one-fourth of their width, and in no case shall it be less than eight inches. Under piers, columns or posts the thickness of footing stone shall be not less than ten inches. The footing shall project a minimum distance of four and one-half inches beyond each side of any foundation wall, and six inches beyond each side of any pier. The footing shall be so designed that a line drawn from the outer edge of the wall or pier, at the bottom, to the outer edge of the footing, at the bottom, shall form an angle of not less than sixty degrees with a horizontal plane and shall lie within the masonry throughout its length. Footing stones shall be laid on their natural bed, crosswise, edge to edge and well bedded. No two adjacent vertical joints shall lie in the same plane.

(8) Concrete footings shall be not less than twelve inches thick and shall project not less than six inches beyond each side of any foundation wall, and twelve inches beyond each side of any pier.

(9) Stepped-up courses of brick laid upon either footing stones or concrete shall have offsets of one inch if laid in single courses, and two inches if laid in double courses. The offset of the lowest course of brick shall be equal to one-half the thickness of the footing stone or concrete base, so as to properly distribute the load throughout the same.

(10) If the nature of the ground and the character of the building are such as to make it necessary or advisable, the Superintendent of Buildings may require the use of isolated piers, instead of a continuous wall, as a support for the building. Between such piers suitable inverted arches shall be turned. These arches shall rest upon a proper bed of concrete. The thrust of the outer piers shall be taken up by suitable wrought iron or steel rods and plates.

(11) Where necessary, suitable grillage beams of steel, resting upon a bed of concrete, may be used. Such beams shall be fastened by bolts and separators and the grillage filled solid with concrete. All metal which forms part of any footing or foundation shall be thoroughly protected from rust by concrete or by the use of other approved coating.

SECTION 97.

Wood and Concrete Piles.

Wood Piles.

(1) Wood piles shall be only of spruce, oak, longleaf or yellow pine, Norway pine or fir. They shall be sound and straight. The diameter at the butt shall not be less than ten inches, and the diameter at the point shall not be less than six inches. The length shall not exceed twenty-five times the diameter at the butt.

(2) They shall be driven to refusal if possible, and the method of driving shall be such as not to impair their strength. The centre to centre distance between piles shall be not more than thirty-six inches, nor less than three times the average butt diameter. If driven to refusal, a maximum load per pile of fifteen tons may be used unless the load be otherwise determined by test. If not driven to refusal the maximum load per pile shall not exceed ten tons.

(3) The Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified before any test is made of the sustaining power of piles, so that he may be present or represented thereat. When doubt arises in regard to the safe sustaining power of piles in the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the Superintendent of Buildings shall order test piles to be driven by or at the expense of the owner of the proposed building. The record of such test shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(4) The safe sustaining power, of a pile not driven to refusal, which shall in no case exceed ten tons, shall be determined by calculation based upon the following formula:

$$L = \frac{2\,W\,H}{P + 1}$$

in which L=the allowable load in tons (maximum ten tons).
W=the weight of the hammer in tons,
H=the fall of the hammer in feet,
P=the penetration in inches under the last blow after the pile has sunk to a point where successive blows produce equal penetrations.

(5) Piles shall be cut off so that the tops are always below the level of mean low water. Concrete shall be rammed down in the interspaces between the heads of the piles to a depth of not less than twelve inches, and laterally for a distance of not less than twelve inches on each side of the rows of piles.

(6) Under frame buildings piles may be capped with timbers; the timbers shall be of sound, hard wood, not less than six inches thick and properly joined together. The tops of all such timbers shall be below the level of mean low water, except in the case of frame buildings built over water or on soft meadow, or similar land, in which case piles may project above the water a sufficient distance to raise the building above high tide, and then the building may be placed directly thereon.

Concrete Piles.

(7) The mixture used for concrete piles shall be one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and three parts of broken stone, which will pass through a ring three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The concrete shall be machine mixed.

(8) Steel reinforcement, which shall meet the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be provided to prevent failure by shear or bending. The steel reinforcement, when imbedded in the concrete, shall be protected by at least two inches of concrete. No allowance shall be made for steel reinforcement.

(9) The allowable bearing capacity of concrete piles shall be as determined by the Superintendent of Buildings.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MASONRY.

SECTION 98.

Walls.

(1) The walls of all buildings, other than frame buildings, shall be of stone, brick, iron, steel, Portland cement concrete in bulk, blocks or reinforced, or other approved hard, solid and incombustible material.

(2) All buildings shall be inclosed on all sides with independent, or party walls.

(3) The walls and piers of all buildings of brick or stone shall be properly and solidly bonded with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line and carried up plumb and straight. The front, rear, side and party walls shall be properly bonded together.

(4) All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wet before being laid. No brick, stone, concrete or mason work of any description shall be built when the temperature is below twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit at the point where the work is in progress. No frozen materials shall be built upon.

(5) No wall of any building shall be carried up more than two stories in advance of any other portion of the walls of the building, except that in the case of wall bearing buildings the exterior walls may be carried up so that the interior iron or steel work shall not be, at any time, more than five stories in advance of the walls, but this provision shall not apply to buildings in which the walls are carried independently by girders at each floor. When not carried up at the same time, the perpendicular joint between the walls shall be made with four-inch offsets at every heading course, and have also iron or steel anchors at least every three feet in height. These anchors shall not be less than two-inch by one-fourth-inch metal, and shall be either bent up at the ends or have a cross-pin to form the anchorage. Anchors connecting front and rear walls with side or party walls shall extend not less than eight inches into the side or party wall, and not less than twelve inches into the front and rear walls.

(6) The walls and beams of every building during the erection or alteration thereof shall be strongly braced from the beams of each adjacent story, and when required shall also be braced from the outside until the building is enclosed.

(7) In all brick walls every sixth course shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick in flemish or running bond, in which latter case every sixth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in two and backing the same with a continuous row of headers. Where face brick is used of a different thickness from the brick used for backing, the courses of the exterior and interior brickwork shall be brought to a level bed at intervals of not more than ten courses in height of the face brick, and the face brick shall be properly tied to the backing by a heading course of the face brick. In running bond, approved metal wall ties may be used in place of the diagonal headers if placed not over four courses apart vertically and twenty inches horizontally.

(8) Face brick shall be laid at the same time as the backing, and shall in no case be laid after the backing is in place.

SECTION 99.

Piers.

(1) Piers shall be built of dimension stone, stone concrete, or good, hard, well-burned brick. Stone or brick piers shall be laid in Portland cement mortar. Every exterior pier shall be securely anchored to the beams or girders at the level of each tier. The height of any isolated pier shall not be greater than ten times the least horizontal dimension of the pier.

(2) Every pier of less than nine square feet in cross-section, which supports any beam, girder, arch or column upon which a wall rests, or a lintel spanning an opening over ten feet wide on which a wall rests, shall have built into it, at vertical intervals of not less than thirty inches, steel plates five-sixteenths inch thick, or four-inch bluestone or granite bond-stones. Every steel plate or bond-stone shall have the same horizontal dimensions as the pier into which it is built.

(3) Every pier which supports a column or girder shall have immediately below the column or girder a suitable steel plate or granite block, to distribute the load over a sufficient area to comply with the permissible stress for the material supporting it, as determined in section 70 of this code.

SECTION 100.

Stone Walls.

(1) All stone walls shall have one header extending through the wall in every three feet in height and every three feet in length. All headers shall be good, flat stones, not less than twelve inches wide and eight inches thick.

(2) No stone shall be laid in any bearing wall in any other position than on its natural bed. No stone which does not bond or extend into the wall at least six inches shall be used. Stones shall be firmly bedded in mortar with all spaces and joints thoroughly filled.

(3) Walls built of dimension stone, with dressed level beds, shall have a thickness not less than that required for brick walls under similar conditions. Walls built of rubble stone shall have such increase of thickness over that specified for dimension stone walls as may be required by the Superintendent of Buildings. In no case shall the pressure per unit of area exceed that provided for in section 70 of this code.

SECTION 101.

Ashlar.

(1) Stone used for the facing of any building, and known as ashlar, shall not be less than four inches thick. Stone ashlar shall be anchored to the backing, and the backing shall be of such thickness as to make the walls, independent of the ashlar, conform as to thickness with the requirements of the sections of this code, unless every alternate course be at least eight inches thick and bonded into the backing, and then four inches of it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall. No wall faced with ashlar shall be less than twelve inches thick.

(2) Where terra cotta or other approved artificial material is used instead of stone ashlar, it shall not be less than four inches thick. It shall be properly and securely anchored to the backing, and not be counted as part of the thickness of the wall.

SECTION 102.

Mortar for Walls.

(1) Foundations and footings shall be laid in Portland cement mortar only.

(2) All isolated piers, parapet walls and chimneys above roofs, shall be laid in cement mortar, but this shall not prohibit the use, in freezing weather, of a small proportion of lime.

(3) All other brick walls may be laid in lime and cement mortar.

(4) All stone walls shall be laid in Portland cement mortar.

(5) The backing-up of all ashlar shall be laid up with cement mortar. The back face of ashlar may be parged with lime mortar.

SECTION 103.

Wall Thicknesses.

(1) The minimum thickness of all bearing walls shall be in accordance with the schedules below. In determining the thickness by means of these schedules, the height of the walls shall be measured to the point of support whether this be a foundation, a beam or a girder.

For Buildings of Classes A, B, E and F.

Height of Building.	Top Section. Thickness.	Top Section. Height.	Middle Section. Thickness.	Middle Section. Height.	Bottom Section. Thickness.	Bottom Section. Height.
75 ft. to 100 ft.	16 in.	25 ft.	20 in.	35 ft.	24 in.	40 ft.
60 ft. to 75 ft.	16 in.	50 ft.	20 in.	25 ft.	.....	.....
40 ft. to 60 ft.	12 in.	40 ft.	16 in.	20 ft.	.....	.....
40 ft. or less.	12 in. throughout.					

For Buildings of Classes C and D.

Height of Building.	Top Section. Thickness.	Top Section. Height.	Middle Section. Thickness.	Middle Section. Height.	Bottom Section. Thickness.	Bottom Section. Height.
75 ft. to 100 ft.	12 in.	25 ft.	16 in.	35 ft.	20 in.	40 ft.
60 ft. to 75 ft.	12 in.	50 ft.	16 in.	25 ft.	.....	.....
50 ft. to 60 ft.	12 in.	50 ft.	16 in.	10 ft.	.....	.....
50 ft. or less.	12 in. throughout.					

Increased Thickness of Walls.

(2) When the height of any wall exceeds one hundred feet, it shall be increased in thickness in general accordance with the above schedules as shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(3) When the clear span is greater than twenty-five feet, the thickness of bearing walls shall be increased four inches over that set forth in the above schedules for every twelve and one-half feet or fraction thereof that the said span exceeds twenty-five feet; or shall have in lieu of this increase of thickness such piers or buttresses as the Superintendent of Buildings may direct.

(4) Every bearing wall faced with brick laid in running bond shall be four inches thicker than specified in the foregoing schedules.

(5) If any horizontal section through any part of any bearing wall shows more than thirty per centum area of flues and openings, such wall shall be increased in thickness by four inches for every fifteen per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the total area of flues and openings exceeds thirty per centum.

(6) In all buildings, walls over one hundred and five feet in length shall be four inches thicker throughout than is required by this code, unless they are properly braced by cross walls, piers, buttresses or similar means.

Thickness of Non-bearing Walls.

(7) The thickness of non-bearing walls may be four inches less than that of bearing walls, provided that no non-bearing wall is less than twelve inches thick, nor extends for more than fifty feet in height without an increase of thickness.

SECTION 104.

Enclosure Walls for Skeleton Structures.

In skeleton structures, walls between steel columns supported by steel girders, shall be not less than twelve inches thick, laid in Portland cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the steel work. When the vertical distance between supporting girders exceeds fifteen feet, the thickness of the walls shall be increased four inches for each fifteen feet or fraction thereof that the said vertical distance exceeds fifteen feet.

SECTION 105.

Curtain Walls.

Curtain walls shall be taken to mean non-bearing walls built between piers or iron or steel columns. They shall be laid in Portland cement mortar, and be not less than twelve inches thick for the uppermost forty feet thereof, or nearest tier of beams to that height, and increased four inches for the lower section of forty feet, or nearest tier or beams to that height; and thence downward the thickness of walls shall increase as prescribed in section 103 of this code. When such walls are used, the foundations of the buildings shall be so designed that the load from the columns and the load of the walls are carried together.

SECTION 106.

Parapet Walls.

All exterior and division or party walls over fifteen feet high, excepting where such walls are to be finished with cornices, gutters or crown mouldings, shall have parapet walls not less than eight inches in thickness carried two feet above the roof. In warehouses, factories, stores and other buildings used for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the parapet walls shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness carried three feet above the roof. All such walls shall be coped with stone, terra cotta, cast-iron or other approved material.

SECTION 107.

Hollow Walls.

In all hollow walls the same net horizontal section of stone, brick or concrete shall be used as if they were solid. The parts of hollow walls shall be connected by proper ties of brick, stone, iron or other approved metal, placed not over twenty-four inches apart, horizontally and vertically. Metal ties shall have the ends bent at right angles and be not less than one inch wide by one-quarter inch thick, and shall extend into the wall on each side not less than four inches.

SECTION 108.

Walls of One-Story Brick Buildings.

One-story structures not exceeding a height of fifteen feet may be built with eight-inch walls when the bearing walls are not more than nineteen feet apart, and the length of the eight-inch bearing walls does not exceed fifty-five feet. One-story and basement extensions to dwellings may be built with eight-inch walls when not over twenty feet wide, twenty feet deep and fifteen feet high.

SECTION 109.

Walls of Buildings Raised, Lowered or Altered.

(1) Within the fire limits no brick dwelling house with eight-inch walls, already erected, that has a peaked roof, shall be raised for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and unless such new roof be covered with fireproofing material. The building, when so raised, shall not exceed thirty-six feet six inches in height.

(2) No brick building within the fire limits shall be enlarged or built upon unless the exterior walls of the addition be of approved incombustible materials. Such building shall be raised, lowered or altered in the manner provided for in this section.

SECTION 110.

Existing Walls.

(1) Existing Party Walls—Walls heretofore built for or used as party walls, the thickness of which was at the time of their erection in accordance with the requirements of the existing laws, which are in good condition but are not in accordance with the requirements of this code, may be used at the discretion of the Superintendent of Buildings for the ordinary uses of party walls provided the height of the same be not increased.

(2) Lining Existing Walls—Should it be desired to increase the height of existing party or independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this code, this shall be done by lining with brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than four inches more than the thickness required for a new

wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said lining shall be supported on proper foundations and carried up to such height as the Superintendent of Buildings may require. No lining shall be less than eight inches in thickness, and all linings shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought-iron anchors, placed two feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the old walls in rows alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same. No rubble wall shall be lined until it has been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 111.

Furred Walls and Studded-off Spaces.

(1) The inside four inches of all walls may be built of hard burned hollow brick, the dimensions of ordinary brick, properly tied and bonded into the walls. Where hollow tile or porous terra-cotta blocks are used as lining or furring for walls, they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls. In fireproof skeleton buildings, however, hard burned hollow brick of standard size may be used to form the entire backing, provided that in no case shall the load imposed thereon exceed ten tons per square foot.

(2) In all walls furred with wood, the masonry between the ends of wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for the full depth of the beams. In cases where floor beams are parallel to a wall furred with wood, there shall be a space of not less than two and one-half inches between such wall and the nearest beam. This space shall be filled in solidly with brickwork or concrete for the full depth of the floor beams.

Studded-off Spaces.

(3) Where walls are studded off, unless fire-stops are provided as called for in this section, the space between the inside face of the wall and the studding at the floor level shall be fire-stopped with approved fireproof material. The beams directly over the studded-off space shall be deafened with not less than six inches of such material, which shall be laid on boards cut in between the beams. The under side of such beams shall be protected by a covering of metal lath, or other approved fireproof materials, and plaster.

SECTION 112.

Recesses and Chases in Walls.

(1) There may be in foundation or cellar walls such recesses for stairways or elevators as the Superintendent of Buildings may approve, and such reinforcement as he may require to compensate for the diminished thickness of the walls shall be provided. The brick backing of recesses for alcoves and similar spaces shall be not less than eight inches thick. The recesses shall be not more than eight feet in width, and arched or spanned over with iron or steel lintels, and carried not higher than eighteen inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above.

(2) No chase for water or other pipes shall be made in any wall more than one-third of its thickness. No horizontal recess or chase which exceeds four feet in length shall be allowed in any wall. The aggregate area of recesses and chases in any wall shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the wall on any story, nor shall any such recess be made within a distance of six feet from any other recess in the same wall. There shall be no chase in any pier.

SECTION 113.

Arches and Lintels.

(1) Openings for doors and windows in all buildings shall have arches of stone, brick or terra-cotta, well built and keyed, or lintels of stone, iron or steel, of sufficient strength, which shall have a bearing at each end of not less than five inches on the wall. On the inside of all openings in non-fireproof buildings in which lintels shall be less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, there may be timber lintels, which shall rest at each end not more than three inches on any wall, and be chamfered at each end or cut to true arch shape on top. A suitable rowlock or keyed arch shall be turned over the timber lintel. Or the inside lintel may be of cast iron or steel, and in such case stone blocks or cast iron plates shall not be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls, provided the opening is not more than six feet in width.

(2) All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight and pressure which they are designed to carry, and the stress at any point shall not exceed the working stress for the material used, as given in section 70 of this code. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to secure stability.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIREPROOFING AND FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 114.

Fireproofing of Wall Columns and Girders.

The enclosure walls of skeleton structures shall be supported by rolled steel girders at each story. All columns which support such steel girders, and all columns which are built into walls and support floors only, shall be of rolled steel. The exposed outer and inner surfaces of columns shall be protected against fire by a casing of masonry, which shall be not less than eight inches in thickness on the outer surfaces, and not less than four inches on the inner surfaces, and be well bonded into the masonry of the enclosure walls. The exposed surfaces of the steel girders shall have a similar casing of masonry not less than four inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded, but the extreme outer edges of the flanges of beams or plates or angles connected to the beams may project to within two inches of the outside surface of the masonry casing. The inside surfaces of the girders shall be similarly covered with masonry, or, if projecting inside the walls, they shall be protected by concrete, terra cotta or other approved fireproof material.

SECTION 115.

Fireproof Buildings.

(1) Every fireproof building hereafter erected or altered shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete or other approved incombustible material in which wood shall not be permanently placed, except as provided below, and with floors and roofs of incombustible materials, as provided for in sections 116, 117, 121 and 122 of this code.

(2) The space between the floor arches or slabs and the floor finish shall be filled with Portland cement concrete, consisting of one part of cement, two parts of sand and eight parts of steam boiler cinders or other incombustible aggregates.

(3) All stairwells, elevator wells, halls and corridors shall be enclosed and separated from the rest of the floor space by fireproof enclosures, with floor surfaces of stone, cement, tiling, rock asphalt or other approved incombustible material, and approved metal or metal covered doors, trim and sash, having wire glass where glass is used. The stairs and staircase landings shall be of brick, terra cotta, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron, steel or other approved incombustible material.

(4) No woodwork or other combustible material shall be used in any partition, furring or ceiling of a fireproof building, except that when the height of the building does not exceed one hundred feet, grounds, bucks for fastening trim in place, nailing blocks, sleepers, flooring, doors, window sash with their frames, trim and casings, and the interior finish when backed solidly with fireproof material may be of wood.

(5) In all fireproof buildings exceeding one hundred feet in height hereafter erected, the floor surfaces shall be finished with stone, cement, tiling, rock asphalt or similar incombustible material in which a wood nailing strip not exceeding three inches in width and two inches thick may be imbedded. All window frames and sash, both inside and outside, doors, trim and other interior finish shall be of metal or metal covered, or of other incombustible material, and they shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Except that in office buildings and buildings of Classes C and D, trim of approved hard wood, including floors and sleepers, the inside window frames, sash, doors, baseboards, chair rails and picture mould may be used in spaces other than stairwells, elevator wells, halls and corridors.

SECTION 116.

Fireproofing of Buildings More Than One Hundred Feet in Height.

(1) In all buildings more than one hundred feet in height and those buildings of Class E which exceed seventy-five feet in height, the fireproof floor and roof construction between steel beams, except as hereinafter provided, shall be in the form of segmental arches consisting of Portland cement concrete, brick or hollow tile of hard burnt clay or semi-porous or porous terra-cotta. Such arches shall be designed to safely carry the imposed loads, and shall have a rise of not less than one inch for each foot of span between the beams.

(2) Arches of Portland cement concrete shall be not less than four inches in thickness at the crown. The concrete shall consist of one part Portland cement, two and one-half parts of sand, and five parts of crushed stone or gravel passing through a one-inch ring. The concrete arches shall in all cases be reinforced with steel rods or bars, reticulated or meshed steel or similar steel metal weighing not less than one and one-half pounds per square foot of floor area. Such reinforcing metal shall in no case be less than one and one-quarter inches from the lower side of the concrete arch. If the reinforcing metal is in the form of rods or bars, they shall be spaced not over twelve inches, centre to centre, and if in the form of mesh it shall have no openings smaller than sixteen square inches.

(3) Brick arches shall have a thickness of not less than four inches for spans of five feet or less, and eight inches for spans over five feet and up to eight feet. Such brick arches shall be composed of good, hard, common or hollow brick or porous terra cotta without cellular spaces, the brick to be laid to a line on the centres and properly and solidly bonded. Each longitudinal line of brick shall break joints with the adjoining lines. The arches shall spring from suitably designed solid skewbacks made of the same material as the arches, and be properly keyed. The brick shall be well wetted before laying, and the joints filled in solid with Portland cement mortar consisting of one part cement and three parts of sand.

(4) Hollow tile arches of hard burnt clay, semi-porous or porous terra cotta, which shall be of uniform density and hardness of burn, shall have sufficient depth between the top and bottom surfaces to carry the load to be imposed thereon without stressing the material beyond its safe working load, but such depth shall in no case be less than six inches for spans of six feet or less and eight inches for greater spans and all blocks shall have at least two cellular spaces in said minimum depth.

The shells of all arch blocks shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and the webs shall be not less than five-eighths of an inch in thickness with rounded fillets at all interior intersections. Skewbacks of side construction shall be used with all forms of hollow tile arches. They shall be of such form and section as to accurately fit the beams and properly receive the thrust of the arches, and shall have shells and webs not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Such arches shall be laid in Portland cement mortar and shall be properly keyed.

(5) Fireproof floor and roof construction between steel beams may be in the form of end construction hollow tile flat arches, of hard burnt clay, semi-porous or porous terra cotta, having a depth of not less than one and one-quarter inches for each foot of span between the beams, this not to include any portion of the depth of tile that projects below the underside of the beams. The total depth in no case shall be less than ten inches. Such flat arch blocks shall have shells not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness and the webs shall be not less than five-eighths of an inch in thickness with rounded fillets at all interior intersections; the shells and webs shall abut one against the other.

(6) All metal structural members which support loads or resist stresses and are not covered by brickwork to a minimum thickness of four inches or by stone masonry to a thickness of eight inches shall be fireproofed as follows: The protection of columns shall consist of concrete, as defined for floors, filled solidly around the columns, or of brick as defined for floors laid in Portland cement with Portland cement concrete filled in solidly so as to leave no voids or spaces between the brick and the columns, or of four-inch porous terra cotta hollow blocks with shells and webs one and one-quarter inches in thickness. Voids or spaces between the blocks and the steel to be filled in solidly with Portland cement mortar or concrete. In every case this column protection shall cover the columns at all points to a thickness of not less than four inches and be continuous from the base to the top of the column. The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal may project to within two inches of the outer surface of the protection.

(7) The protection of the girders and all members of trusses shall be of concrete, brick or porous terra cotta, and shall not be less than three inches thick at all points. The protection of the webs and soffits of beams, lintels and other lesser structural members supporting loads or resisting stresses projecting above or below the arches, shall be not less than two inches in thickness at any point, and may be of the same fireproof material as the floor construction. The soffits of all floor beams, not projecting below the arches, shall be protected by not less than one inch of the arch material.

(8) The fireproof protection of all the above structural members, if of concrete, shall be held in position by suitably designed interior steel anchors, hooked rigidly around the flanges or angles of the structural members and spaced not over sixteen inches apart, horizontally and vertically; these anchors to be made with hooked ends from steel stock weighing not less than one-quarter of a pound per linear foot, and extending to within one inch of the outside surface of the concrete; if of tile, the protection shall consist of lugs forming part of the skewbacks, and extending around the lower flange of the beam and meeting at the centre; or of tile slabs held in position by dovetailed lugs projecting from the skewbacks.

SECTION 117.

Fireproofing of Buildings One Hundred Feet or Less in Height.

(1) In all buildings one hundred feet or less in height, except those buildings of Class E which exceed seventy-five feet in height, the fireproof floor and roof construction between steel beams shall be either segmental arches as described in section 116, or flat arches or slabs with horizontal surfaces. Flat arches shall consist of Portland cement concrete or hollow tile, hard-burned clay or semi-porous terra cotta of uniform density and hardness of burn.

(2) Slabs of Portland cement concrete shall consist of the same materials and be mixed in the same proportions as specified in section 116, or as provided in section 118 of this code. The depth of the slab shall be sufficient to sustain the loads to be imposed thereon without stressing the material beyond its safe working load, but the depth of the slab shall not be less than three-quarters of an inch for each foot of span between the beams, not including any portion of the depth of the slab projecting below the underside of the reinforcing steel, the total depth in no case to be less than four inches. These arches shall in all cases be reinforced with steel rods or bars, reticulated or meshed steel, or similar metal, designed so as to secure the required strength, but in no case shall such reinforcing metal weigh less than one pound per square foot of floor area. The reinforcing metal shall in no case be less than one and one-fourth inches from the underside of the concrete slab. If the reinforcing metal is in the form of rods or bars they shall be spaced not more than twelve inches, centre to centre, and if in the form of mesh it shall have no openings smaller than twelve square inches.

(3) All flat, hollow tile arches of hard-burned clay or semi-porous terra-cotta shall have the arch blocks of a depth and sectional area sufficient to carry the load to be imposed thereon without stressing the material beyond its safe working load, and with all shells not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness and all webs not less than five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and to have at least two cellular spaces where ten inches or less in depth, and three cellular spaces where more than ten inches in depth, and the depth shall not be less than one and one-quarter inches for each foot of span between the beams, not including any portion of the depth of the tile projecting below the underside of the beams, the total depth in no case to be less than eight inches. All skewbacks shall be of such form and section as to accurately fit the beams and properly receive the thrust of the arches, and shall have shells and webs not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness. The shells and webs of all end construction flat arch blocks shall abut against each other in a straight line for the full span between the skewbacks. The joints in all flat tile arches shall be filled solidly with Portland cement mortar and the arches so constructed that the key blocks shall always be set approximately at the centre of the span.

(4) All metal structural members which support loads or resist stresses, and which are not covered by brick or stone masonry to a thickness of four inches, shall be fireproofed as follows: The columns and girders shall be protected in the same manner as specified in section 116, except that the thickness of the concrete or brick

protection at all points of the columns and girders may be reduced to two inches, and at the extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal, to one inch. Columns may also be protected by solid porous terra-cotta blocks not less than two inches in thickness or by hollow tile blocks not less than three inches in thickness, with shells and webs not less than one inch in thickness, accurately fitted and laid with Portland cement mortar and with the space between the blocks and the column filled solidly with Portland cement concrete. The concrete and the blocks to be anchored with interior steel anchors as specified in section 116 of this code.

(5) Columns may also be protected by a double layer of metal lath and plaster, as follows: The columns to be wrapped with metal lath weighing not less than five ounces per square foot, corrugated or with metal furring, so as to offset the metal lath at least three-quarters of an inch from the surface to be protected, the ends of the lath to be thoroughly secued by lapping and lacing with No. 18 galvanized steel wire. Plaster gauged with twenty-five per cent. of Portland cement shall then be applied to a minimum thickness of one inch, filling the space solidly between the metal lath and the column. Over this first layer of metal lath and plaster shall be constructed a second layer of metal lath and plaster, similar in every respect to the first layer, except that the corrugation or metal furring shall offset the metal lath at least one and one-half inches from the outside surface of the first layer, and that the first coat of cement plaster of the second layer shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The brown coat and the finishing coat may be of the same material as is used in the finishing of other portions of the building.

(6) The members of all metal trusses and the webs of all floor beams projecting above or below the arches or slabs shall be protected on both sides by not less than two inches of the arch or slab material. The soffits of all floor beams shall be protected by not less than one inch of the arch or slab material. Said soffit protection, if of concrete, shall be secured in place by interior steel anchors, as defined in section 116 of this code, or by meshed metal or metal in other forms weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot, the said metal to be anchored by extending the ends at least two inches in the fireproof protection of the webs above. If of tile, the soffit protection shall consist of lugs forming part of the skewbacks, and extending around the lower flanges of the beam and meeting at the centre; or of tile slabs held in position by dovetailed lugs projecting from the skewbacks, all to be laid and jointed with Portland cement mortar. No exposed metal clips or clamps of any character shall be used to support the soffit protection. Lintels and other lesser structural members supporting loads or resisting stresses shall be protected in the same manner as the soffits of floor beams.

(7) Before any arches other than those specified in this section are used, a test shall be made in accordance with the requirements of section 118 of this code.

Section 118.

Tests of Fireproofing.

(1) Whenever required by the Superintendent of Buildings, the owner or the contractor, at his own expense, shall make load or other tests to determine the efficiency of the fireproof construction. The floor arches shall, in all cases, develop a strength in thirty days equal to five times the safe carrying capacity of the supporting steel work. The loads shall consist of such materials and be so placed as to form a uniformly distributed load over the entire area to be tested without transmitting the loads to the supports, and in case sand or similar material is to be used for loading, it shall be in bulk and loose, and not in sacks or packages of any kind. The section to be tested shall be a square, one side of which is equal to the distance between the beams; the test section shall be cut apart from the rest of the flooring before the load is applied. Fireproof floors failing to develop the strength herein required shall be condemned by the Superintendent of Buildings and shall be replaced by the owners or the contractor by floors of the required strength.

(2) Other material than is described elsewhere in this code may be used for fireproof construction in buildings less than one hundred feet in height, provided the manufacturer or representative thereof, at his own expense, makes a fire and water test under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings. The manner of the test shall be as follows:

(3) Fire tests of floor construction shall be made by building a test structure with brick enclosure walls not less than twelve inches in thickness, laid in Portland cement mortar, and extending one foot above the top surface of the floor to be tested, which shall form a platform corresponding to a roof. The temperature shall be measured by a standard pyrometer under the care of an experienced person, and readings shall be taken at a point near the centre of the area of the material under test and about four inches below its surface every fifteen minutes during the test, and provision shall be made for noting the deflection of the beams every fifteen minutes.

The floor to be tested shall contain four rolled steel beams, each ten inches deep and weighing twenty-five pounds per linear foot, placed four feet between centres, and fitted with tie rods in accordance with this code. The beams shall have a clear span of fourteen feet, and the two outer beams shall rest throughout their length upon the enclosing walls. Floor arches of the material to be tested shall then be built between the beams, and the exposed parts of the beams shall also be fireproofed therewith, the quantity and quality of materials and the mode of construction being precisely those intended to be used in actual practice. The ceiling below the floor to be tested shall be plastered as in a finished job.

(5) A distributed load of one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot shall be placed over the entire area of the arches, which shall then be subjected to a hard wood fire test developing a continuous heat for a period of four hours, the temperature averaging not less than one thousand seven hundred degrees Fahrenheit, during which period no flames shall pass through the floor.

(6) At the end of the four-hour fire test there shall be directed against the under side of the arches a fire stream of water discharging from a one and one-eighth inch nozzle under sixty pounds pressure, for five minutes. The top of the arches shall then be flooded with water under low pressure, and the fire stream shall then be applied under sixty pounds pressure to the bottom of the arches for five minutes more.

(7) After the structure has cooled, a load of six hundred pounds per square foot shall be uniformly distributed over the middle bay, left there for one hour and removed. The maximum deflection of the two intermediate beams shall not exceed two and one-half inches.

(8) No system of fireproof floor construction which fails to pass the tests above prescribed shall hereafter be used in any building. The Superintendent of Buildings may from time to time prescribe other methods of testing fireproofing.

(9) If satisfactory and authenticated records of tests heretofore made of any system of fireproof protection shall be presented to the Superintendent of Buildings he may accept the same as conclusive and issue approval at his discretion.

Section 119.

Fireproofing, Miscellaneous Provisions.

(1) All metal lath and plaster ceilings shall be supported by hangers or clamps attached to the floor and roof beams. Hangers shall be made from steel stock weighing not less than one-half pound per linear foot, and be slotted or provided with square shoulders to support the furring bars. A sufficient number shall be provided so that not more than ten square feet of ceiling area will be supported by any single hanger. These hangers or supports shall be fastened around both sides of the bottom flanges of steel beams or girders, and shall be attached to them before the concrete or other protection is placed. The furring bars to support the metal lath and plaster shall be spaced not over sixteen inches apart, and shall be of such section and weight as will support the wet plaster without deflecting more than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span, and shall in no case weigh less than one-half pound per linear foot.

(2) All wire or metal lath shall be of suitable mesh to retain and form a key for the plaster and shall weigh not less than five ounces per square foot. The metal lath shall be laced to the furring at intervals not exceeding eight inches with No. 18 galvanized steel lacing wire.

(3) All metal work, including hangers, furring bars and metal lath, shall be painted with one coat of approved paint before erection.

(4) Where the fireproofing of columns is exposed to damage from the trucking or handling of merchandise, such fireproofing shall be jacketed on the outside for a height of not less than four feet from the floor with approved metal covering.

(5) Temporary centring, when used in placing fireproofing, shall not be removed until such time as the cementing material or concrete has thoroughly set. Openings through fireproof floors for pipes, conduits and similar purposes shall be shown on the plans filed in the Bureau of Buildings. After the floors are constructed, no opening greater than twelve inches square shall be cut through said floors unless steel frames supported by beams or girders are provided around the opening. After the pipes or conduits are in place, all openings shall be filled in with fireproof material.

(6) No defective or damaged fireproofing materials shall be used. No cutting into or breaking away of fireproofing for anchors or supports for ceilings, ornamental plaster work, marble or other interior finish or any other purpose, shall be permitted. All fireproof construction injured or damaged after being erected shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings before any filling or finish is placed over same.

(7) Steel or iron columns, beams or girders, not otherwise herein provided for, which support any, wall or masonry, shall be fireproofed as described in section 117 of this code.

Section 120.

Fireproof Partitions.

(1) All partitions in fireproof buildings shall be of fireproof material. The heights in feet to which partitions of different materials may be built and their corresponding minimum thickness shall be as follows:

	Feet.
Brick, 8 inches thick	30
Brick, 4 inches thick	18
Reinforced concrete, 6 inches thick	30
Reinforced concrete, 4 inches thick	24
Reinforced concrete, 3 inches thick	20
Metal lath and plaster, 4 inches thick	20
Hollow blocks of hard burned clay or porous terra cotta, 6 inches thick	24
Hollow blocks of hard burned clay or porous terra cotta, 4 inches thick	20

(2) Other fireproof partitions shall be as approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(3) The reinforcing metal or studs of partitions shall be rigidly secured or anchored at the top and bottom or at ends.

(4) Concrete shall be as specified for floors in section 116 of this code. Metal studding shall average not less than three-quarters of a pound in weight for each square foot, and shall not be spaced over eighteen inches apart. Metal lath for partitions shall weigh not less than five ounces per square foot.

(5) Fireproof partitions shall in all cases have sufficient bearing on the fireproof floors, supporting steel or other incombustible material, to carry the weight of said partitions. Their weight shall in no case be supported by wood sleepers or floor boards.

(6) Brick and block partitions shall be built with Portland cement mortar consisting of one part of Portland cement and three parts of sand.

(7) Hollow blocks for partitions shall have shells and webs not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Block partitions built between columns, walls or piers shall be anchored to the same by substantial metal anchors weighing not less than one-quarter of a pound per linear foot, and extending at least eighteen inches into the partition and placed along the top and bottom of the partition, and also at each end, and intermediately not further apart than two feet.

(8) In concrete or other partitions without metal lath and plaster ceilings, where the partitions extend from the top of one fireproof floor to the under side of the fireproof floor above, provision shall be made for the expansion of the studs in case of fire. This may be accomplished by metal sleeves through which the studs can slide at the top or bottom, allowing for an expansion of at least one-tenth of an inch for each foot of story height. The plastering in all cases shall extend around all wood furring blocks or strips and down to the fireproof floor construction or supporting steel in all cases.

(9) The tops of all door and window openings in partitions shall be at least six inches below the ceiling line.

CHAPTER XX.

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Section 121.

Reinforced Concrete.

(1) The term reinforced concrete shall mean an approved concrete mixture reinforced by steel of any shape, so combined that the concrete will take up the compression stresses and the steel the tension stresses and assist in the resistance to shear.

(2) The concrete shall consist of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and four parts of crushed stone or gravel, materials to be measured. The concrete used in reinforced concrete construction shall be what is usually known as a "wet" mixture.

(3) All cement used in reinforced concrete shall be Portland cement conforming to the requirements of section 62 of this code.

(4) The sand shall meet the requirements of section 60 of this code.

(5) The crushed stone or gravel shall be clean, pass through a three-quarter inch ring, and conform in every respect to the requirements of section 64 of this code. Any other material than that specified, shall first be submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(6) The steel used in reinforced concrete shall meet the requirements for structural steel given in section 66 of this code.

Section 122.

Working Stresses and Requirements.

(1) Reinforced concrete shall be so designed that the stresses in the concrete and the steel shall not exceed the following limits:

	Pounds.
Extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression, per square inch	550
Shearing stress in concrete, per square inch	75
Concrete in direct compression, per square inch	400
Tensil stress in steel, per square inch	16,000
Shearing stress in steel, per square inch	10,000

(2) The ratio of the moduli of elasticity of concrete and steel shall be taken as one to twelve.

(3) The following assumptions shall guide in the determination of the bending moments due to the external forces. Beams and girders shall be considered as simply supported at the ends, no allowance being made for continuous construction over supports. Floor slabs, when constructed continuous and when provided with reinforcement at top of plate over the supports, may be treated as continuous beams, the bending moment for uniformly distributed loads being taken at not less than $\frac{WL}{10}$; the bending moment may be taken at $\frac{WL}{20}$ in the case of square floor slabs which are reinforced in both directions and supported on all sides.

(4) The moment of resistance of any reinforced concrete construction under transverse loads shall be determined by formulæ based on the following assumptions:

(a) The bond between the concrete and steel is sufficient to make the two materials act together as a homogeneous solid.

(b) The stress in any fibre is directly proportional to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis.

(c) The modulus of elasticity of the concrete remains constant within the limits of the working stresses fixed in this section.

(5) No allowance shall be made for the tensile strength of concrete.

(6) When the shearing stresses developed in any part of a reinforced concrete construction exceed the safe working strength of concrete, as fixed in this section, a sufficient amount of steel shall be introduced in such a position that the deficiency in the resistance to shear is overcome.

(7) When the safe limit of adhesion between the concrete and steel is exceeded, provision must be made for transmitting the stresses from the one material to the other.

(8) Reinforced concrete beams shall not be spaced further apart than eight feet on centres.

(9) All reinforcement in beams, girders and columns shall be so secured that there can be no displacement of the same in the concrete. Where girders or beams are connected with columns, the reinforcement of the girder shall penetrate the column and be secured to it. All reinforcement shall be completely encased in concrete. The thickness of concrete outside of the reinforcement shall not be less than one and one-quarter inches in floor slabs, partitions or walls, not less than two inches for all beams, three inches for all girders and columns, and not less than four inches in footings.

(10) Reinforced concrete may be used for columns in which the ratio of length to least side or diameter does not exceed fifteen; but in no case shall the effective cross section of the column be less than sixty-four square inches.

(11) All reinforced concrete columns shall have longitudinal reinforcement of a total cross sectional area equal to at least one per cent. of the effective cross sectional area of the concrete; provided, however, that the total sectional area of the reinforcing steel shall not be less than one square inch, and that no rod or bar be of less diameter or smaller dimension than one-half inch. All longitudinal reinforcement rods shall be tied together by wire at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter at intervals of twelve inches. All vertical reinforcing rods or bars shall extend upward or downward into the column above or below, lapping the reinforcement of the column above or below to the extent of at least forty diameters of the rod or bar of the larger section.

(12) Reinforced concrete columns may be stressed four hundred pounds per square inch of the effective area, with no allowance for the compressive strength of the vertical reinforcement.

(13) In the case of columns which are further reinforced by bands, or spirally wound hoops, the allowable unit working stress in direct compression shall be seven hundred and fifty pounds per square inch of the effective sectional area of the concrete; provided the bands or hoops shall be designed to resist a lateral load equavalent to one-eighth of the vertical load carried by the concrete within the reinforcing cage; and provided that the bands or hoops shall not be stressed more than sixteen thousand pounds per square inch, and provided further that the bands or hoops shall not be spaced more than one-eighth the diameter of the reinforcing cage, and also provided that the bearing stresses between the reinforcing bands and the concrete shall not exceed five hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

(14) The effective area of a column shall be taken as the area of concrete within the lines connecting the vertical reinforcement in plain columns and within the hoops or bands in the case of hooped columns.

(15) Whenever a splice occurs in a metal reinforcement of reinforced concrete, the length of the splice shall not be less than thirty diameters for columns, and twenty-four diameters for beams and girders. A splice-bar may be used provided the lap on each bar shall conform to the above requirements. If the reinforcing metal is not of circular section, the largest dimension of the section shall be considered as the diameter of the bar. Nothing, however, in this section is to be construed as permitting the splicing of the main tension members in the bottom of beams, girders or floor slabs except over the centre of supports, nor shall the centre of the splice in columns come further from the floor line than one foot.

(16) Spandrel walls supported entirely on reinforced concrete or steel girders shall have a minimum thickness of eight inches, and shall be reinforced with not less than one-half pound of steel per square foot of wall.

(17) Reinforced concrete construction carried on during freezing weather shall be done in accordance with section 64 of this code.

(18) The contractor shall, on the request of the Superintendent of Buildings, make load tests, at his own expense, of any portion of a reinforced concrete building within thirty days after erection. The test must show that the construction will sustain a load of twice the live load for which it was designed without a deflection of more than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span. Sections of floor slabs containing not less than thirty-two square feet between beams shall be tested to five times the safe live load for which they are designed; the section tested to be cut loose from the adjoining portions of the slab.

(19) No centering shall be removed until the set of the concrete has reached a point when it may be removed with safety.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND FIREPLACES; HEATING PIPES AND APPARATUS.

SECTION 123.

Chimneys, Flues and Fireplaces.

(1) Every chimney hereafter erected shall be of brick, dimension stone or other approved incombustible material. Every chimney shall extend at least four feet above the highest point of contact with the roof. Every chimney shall be laid in cement mortar and shall be properly capped with terra cotta, stone, cast-iron or other approved incombustible weatherproof material.

(2) The outer walls of brick or concrete chimneys shall be not less than eight inches thick outside the flue linings, and partition walls between adjacent flues in the same chimney shall not be less than four inches thick. In non-fireproof buildings there shall be at least eight inches of masonry between the smoke flue and any woodwork. The firebacks of all fireplaces shall be of solid masonry not less than eight inches thick. There shall be an air space of not less than two inches between any metal fireback and the masonry behind it. All flues shall be properly cleaned upon the completion of a building.

(3) No chimney shall rest upon woodwork.

(4) In no case shall a chimney be corbeled more than eight inches from the wall. The corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick, but no corbeling more than four inches shall be allowed in eight-inch brick walls. Piers which support chimneys shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall be not less than twelve inches on the face, properly bonded into the walls. All chimneys which shall be dangerous shall be made safe or taken down.

(5) Each smoke flue shall be lined with well burnt clay or terra cotta pipe, made smooth on the inside from the bottom of the flue, or from the throat of the fireplace if the flue starts from the latter, and carried up continuously the entire height of the flue. The ends of the sections of all such lining pipes shall fit closely together and the pipes shall be built in as the flues are carried up.

(6) The smoke flue of every steam boiler shall be lined on all sides with not less than four inches of fire brick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of twenty-five feet from the boiler. The smoke flue of every smelting furnace, every steam boiler and of every other device which heats the flues to a high temperature, shall be built with double walls of suitable thickness for the temperature. There shall be an air space between the walls, and the inside wall shall be of fire brick not less than four inches thick.

(7) All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantles are placed, whether intended for ordinary fireplace uses or not, shall have trimmer arches to support hearths. The arches shall be at least twenty inches in width, measured from the face of the chimney breast, and they shall be of brick, stone, concrete or burnt clay. The length of a trimmer arch shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath. If a heater is placed in a fireplace the hearth shall be the full width of the heater. All fireplaces in which heaters are placed shall have approved incombustible mantels. No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece; the iron work of the summer piece shall be placed against the back or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wood fireboard.

(8) Cupola chimneys of foundries, or similar works, shall extend at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty feet of such cupola, and be covered on top with a heavy wire netting. No woodwork shall be placed within two feet of the cupola.

(9) If requested in writing so to do by the owner of the real property, building or structure, one erecting or altering a building to be raised more than ten feet above the adjoining and contiguous building shall, at his own expense, raise the adjacent chimneys of such adjoining building to the same level as the chimneys of his building, or shall supply sufficient flues connecting such chimneys with his own chimneys, which shall be of ample capacity to accommodate both buildings.

SECTION 124.

Heating Flues, Pipes and Vent Ducts.

(1) All stone or brick hot air flues and shafts shall be lined with tin, galvanized iron or burnt clay pipes. No wood casing, furring or lath shall be placed against or cover any smoke flue. No smoke pipe shall pass through any wood floor. No stovepipe shall be placed nearer than nine inches to any lath and plaster or board partition, ceiling or any woodwork. Smoke pipes of laundry stoves, cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than fifteen inches from any woodwork, unless they are properly guarded by metal shields; if so guarded, stovepipes shall be not less than six inches and smoke pipes of laundry stoves, cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than nine inches distant from any woodwork. Where smoke pipes pass through a lath and plaster partition, they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilated thimbles at least twelve inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least eight inches of brickwork. No smoke pipe shall pass through any wood roof. Metal pipes in brick, stone or concrete walls, used or intended to be used to convey heated air, shall be covered with brick, stone or concrete at least four inches in thickness.

(2) Protection of Woodwork Against Hot Air Pipes—Woodwork near hot air pipes shall be protected in the following manner: A hot air pipe shall be placed inside another pipe, one inch larger in diameter, or a metal shield shall be placed not less than one-half inch from the hot air pipe; the outside pipe or the metal shield shall be one and one-half inches away from the woodwork, which shall be tin lined, or, in lieu of the above protection, four inches of brickwork or concrete may be placed between the hot air pipe and the woodwork. No vertical hot air pipe shall be placed in a stud partition or in a wood inclosure, unless it be at least eight feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace. Hot air pipes in closets, where exposed, shall be double, with a space of one inch between them.

(3) Protection of Woodwork Against Steam and Hot Water Pipes—Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within two inches of any woodwork unless the woodwork is protected by a metal shield, where the distance shall be not less than one inch. Every steam or hot water heating pipe passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube one inch larger in diameter than the pipe, with a metal plate at the floor. Where they run in a horizontal direction between floor and ceiling, a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them and on the sides of wood beams running parallel with the pipe. All wood boxes or casings inclosing any steam or hot water heating pipe, or wood covers to recesses in walls in which any steam or hot water heating pipe is placed, shall be lined with lock-jointed metal.

(4) Cold water or other exposed plumbing pipes shall have the surrounding air space closed off at the ceiling and floor lines of any floor through which any such pipe shall be carried, except that hot water supply pipes may run through metal sleeves. All steam or hot water pipes shall have coverings of fireproof material.

(5) Horizontal Hot Air Pipes—Horizontal hot air pipes in cellar or basement shall be placed six inches below the floor beams or ceiling; if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered and protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than three inches. All shut-off dampers in hot air pipes shall be at least twelve inches below the floor beams or ceiling.

(6) Vent Flues and Ducts—Vent flues or ducts for the removal of vitiated or foul air, in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, may be constructed of sheet iron, or similar incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork. No such flue or duct shall be used for any other purpose. Cold air ducts of hot air furnaces shall be of metal or other approved fireproof material.

(7) Vent Ducts in Schools—In the support or construction of such ducts in a school, wood furring or other inflammable material shall not be nearer than two inches to said flues or ducts, and shall be covered on all sides other than those resting against brick, terra-cotta, or other incombustible material, with metal lath or other approved incombustible material plastered with at least two coats of mortar, and have at least one-half inch air space between the flues or ducts and the lath and plaster.

SECTION 125.

Registers.

(1) Registers over brick furnaces shall be supported by a four-inch brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe and no wood shall be less than four inches therefrom. Every furnace shall have at least one register without valve or slats.

(2) A register placed on woodwork or other combustible material in connection with a metal pipe or duct, shall have the end of the pipe or duct flanged over on the woodwork under it. All such registers shall have soapstone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar.

(3) All register boxes shall be made of metal with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame. There shall be an open space of two inches on all sides of the register boxes extending from the underside of the border to and through the ceiling below. The opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame. When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall be not less than three inches.

SECTION 126.

Heating Furnaces, Boilers and Bake Ovens.

(1) No brick-set boiler, furnace or bake oven shall rest upon woodwork.

(2) A portable boiler or furnace supported by combustible floors or beams shall rest on a foundation of brick laid in mortar, set upon a sheet of metal the full size of said foundation. The brick foundation of a portable boiler shall extend two feet in front of and one foot on the other side of the boiler, and shall be three courses of brick high, the middle course being laid crosswise with ventilating space, within or between the bricks of said middle course. The brick foundation of a portable furnace shall extend at least two feet beyond the furnace in front of the ash pan and under the entire furnace, and shall be two courses of brick high.

(3) Cast Iron Ash Pans and Bases—A cast iron pan shall be placed under all portable boilers, and shall have a flange turned up four inches on all sides of same, and shall be in width not less than the base of the boiler, and shall extend at least two feet in front. If a boiler is supported on a cast iron base, and is provided with a cast iron bottom, then an ash pan shall be placed in front of the said base and shall not be required to extend under it.

(4) Melting or Core Furnaces, Coffee Roasters—Any melting or core furnace, and any coal burning coffee roaster supported by combustible floors or beams, shall have a brick foundation on sheet metal, as specified above for portable boilers, and shall be placed in an iron ash pan extending at least six inches outside.

(5) Iron Electrotype and Confectioner's Furnaces—Any iron electrotype furnace or other portable furnace on legs in which soft metal is melted, or any portable bake oven, or confectioner's furnace supported by combustible floors or beams, shall have a brick foundation on sheet metal as specified for portable furnaces. All confectioner's furnaces shall be placed in ash pans set on brick foundations.

(6) Forges and Anvils—All combustible floors under and four feet outside of forges and anvils shall be covered with brickwork, cement or heavy iron. All forges shall have hoods connected to proper smoke flues.

(7) Vats and Pans—Every vat, pan or other container of molten metal, hot grease or liquids not otherwise herein provided for, shall be placed upon an incombustible foundation, and shall be so constructed and safeguarded as to protect those operating and about them.

(8) Protection of Woodwork—All wood lath and plaster and wood ceilings and beams over and to a distance of not less than four feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal or other approved fireproof material. When smooth ceilings are to be protected there shall be an air space of not less than one inch between ceiling and fireproof material. When beams are exposed the fireproof material shall follow the contour of the beams. The distance from the top of the boiler to the shield shall be not less than twelve inches, but when the boiler is not set in brickwork the distance shall be not less than twenty-four inches, and smoke pipes leading therefrom shall be not less than twenty-four inches from the ceiling or beams. No combustible partition shall be within four feet of the sides or back, or six feet from the front of any boiler unless the partition shall be covered with metal or other approved incombustible material, to the height of at least five feet above the floor, and shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least five feet in front; then the distance shall

not be less than two feet from the sides and back, or five feet from the front of the boiler. All portable furnaces shall be placed at least two feet from any combustible partition or ceiling, unless the partitions and ceilings are properly protected by a metal shield when the distance shall not be less than one foot. Combustible ceilings or wood beams over furnaces shall be guarded by metal shields suspended three inches below said ceilings or beams and extending over the entire furnace and at least three feet beyond the front and sides.

(9) Ceilings built of fireproof materials in accordance with section 119 shall be provided over all high-pressure boilers and over such furnaces as directed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(10) All brick hot air furnaces shall have two covers with an air space of at least four inches between; the inner cover of the hot air chamber shall be either a brick arch or two courses of brick laid on galvanized iron or tin supported on iron bars; the outside cover or top of the furnace shall be of brick or metal supported on iron bars and so constructed as to be perfectly tight. It shall be not less than twelve inches below any combustible ceiling or floor beams. The walls of the furnace shall be built in the following manner: One inner and one outer wall of brick, each four inches in thickness, properly bonded together, with an air space of not less than three inches. No furnace shall be within twelve inches of any woodwork.

SECTION 127.

Stoves and Ranges.

(1) When a kitchen range is placed from six to twelve inches from a wood stud partition, the partition shall be covered with metal from the floor to a height of not less than three feet higher than the range; if the range is within six inches of the partition the studs shall be cut away and framed three feet higher and one foot wider than the range and the space in the partition shall be filled with bricks or other approved incombustible material.

(2) All coal ranges without legs which are supported by combustible floors and beams, shall be set on foundations of not less than two courses of brick well laid in mortar. Said foundations shall extend under the entire stove or range and at least twelve inches in front of it. Small ranges, such as are used in apartment houses, and such ranges as have ash pans three inches or more above their base, shall be placed on at least one course of brickwork extending twelve inches in front. When the ash pan is less than three inches above the base of the range, a course of bricks shall be added to the foundation.

(3) Gas ranges on combustible floors and beams having gas burners at their base shall be set on a course of bricks extending nine inches in front and all sides thereof. An equivalent thickness of slate, concrete or concrete and tile may be used instead of brick foundations under ranges. Convenient stopcocks shall be placed in the supply pipes of all gas ranges so that the gas can be shut off from all burners. In buildings hereafter erected all smoke or vent pipes from gas ranges shall be connected to proper ventilating flues used for that purpose only.

(4) No range shall be placed against a wall furred with wood.

(5) All lath and plaster or wood ceilings over hotel, restaurant or other large ranges shall be guarded by metal hoods placed at least nine inches below the ceiling connected with the hood. There shall be a ventilating pipe having no connection with any other pipe and covered with one inch of asbestos on wire mesh. It shall be at least nine inches from wood lath and plaster or woodwork. The pipe shall run either outside of the building and discharge at least four feet above the roof, or shall be connected with an approved brick flue lined with burnt clay or heavy iron pipe used exclusively for the ventilating pipe of the range.

(6) Laundry stoves on combustible floors shall have a course of brick, slate or concrete on the floor under and extending twenty-four inches on all sides.

(7) All stoves for heating purposes shall be properly supported on iron legs, and be three feet from all wood lath and plaster or woodwork. If the wood lath and plaster or woodwork is properly protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than eighteen inches.

(8) A metal shield shall be placed under and twelve inches in front of the ash pan of all stoves that are placed on combustible floors.

(9) All low gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands and the burners shall be at least six inches above the base of the stoves, and metal guard plates placed four inches below the burners; all woodwork underneath shall be covered with metal.

(10) Gas connections to all stoves shall be made by metal pipe unless there is no valve at stove.

(11) All receptacles for ashes shall be of incombustible material.

SECTION 128.

Drying Rooms.

All walls, floors, ceilings and partitions inclosing drying rooms and caul boxes when not of fireproof materials, shall be metal lathed and plastered, or covered with other approved incombustible material.

SECTION 129.

Notice as to Heating Apparatus.

Before hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are installed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are erected or altered, notice shall be given to the Superintendent of Buildings by the owner.

CHAPTER XXII.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

SECTION 130.

Frame Buildings Within the Fire Limits.

(1) Within the fire limits, frame sheds and outhouses, as defined in section 4 of this code, and temporary one-story frame buildings for the use of builders may be erected, if permits therefor are issued by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(2) Wood piazzas or balconies which do not exceed eight feet in width and do not extend more than three feet above the second story floor beams, may be erected upon buildings other than frame buildings, provided the roofs of same are covered with approved incombustible materials.

Buildings Raised, Lowered, Altered or Moved.

(3) It shall not be permitted to raise any frame building to a height in excess of thirty-six feet six inches, and when raised it shall comply with all the requirements and provisions of this code relating to frame buildings and the stresses in the material thereof shall be kept within the safe limit of stresses prescribed in Chapter XI.

(4) Within the fire limits buildings must exceed twenty-five feet in height to the peak of the main roof before raising. This shall not prohibit, however, increasing one-story and basement frame dwelling houses one additional story in height. In increasing the height of any such building the entire area which the building covers may be raised to a uniform height. An extension of less width than the main building may be increased to the full width of the main building, with the same kind of material as the main building, but shall not be increased in height. Any such building may be extended on front and rear by not more than fifteen feet. This extension shall not be higher or wider than the main building. In no case shall a frame extension be erected within three feet of a side or rear line of a lot unless the space between the studs of any such side is filled in solidly with not less than four inches of brickwork or other fireproof material.

A frame building more than two stories in height now or formerly used as a residence building, hereafter raised or altered shall be used only as a residence or for stores on the first floor. If any such building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of the grade.

(5) No frame building within the fire limits shall be moved to another lot within the fire limits. No frame building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits.

(6) Frame Buildings Damaged Within the Fire Limits—Every wood or frame building with a brick or other front, which may hereafter be damaged to an amount not greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt. If such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value, exclusive of the value of the foundation, such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down. In case the owner of a damaged building disagrees with a decision of the Superintendent of Buildings that the damage is greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, the amount and extent of such damage shall be determined upon, an examination of the building by one surveyor, who shall be appointed and paid by the Superintendent of Buildings, and one surveyor who shall be appointed by the owner of said premises, to be paid by the owner. Should these two surveyors not agree, they shall appoint a third surveyor, and an affidavit of two of them as to value shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such affidavit shall have been filed.

SECTION 131.

Frame Buildings Outside of Fire Limits.

(1) Frame buildings outside the fire limits may be altered, extended, raised or repaired, provided the new portions fully comply with all the provisions of this section.

(2) Buildings of hollow terra cotta blocks, laid in Portland cement mortar only, shall be classed as frame construction. The blocks shall be not less than six inches thick for a one-story building; eight inches for the first story and six inches for the second in a two-story building; eight inches for the first and second and six inches for the third story in a three-story building. If the walls are exposed to the weather the blocks shall be of dense material, vitrified in burning, or they may be of semi-porous material, covered on the exposed side with at least one inch of Portland cement plaster. The blocks shall be well scored, grooved or roughened to retain this coating.

(3) Whenever girders or joists rest upon walls so that there is a concentrated load of over two tons, the blocks supporting the girder or joist shall be made solid by filling with cement concrete, mixed in proportion of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel. Wherever walls are decreased in thickness, the top course of the thicker wall shall be made solid in the same manner.

(4) No semi-porous hollow blocks shall be loaded in excess of one hundred pounds per square inch of net end section in compression or one hundred pounds per square inch if laid on the side, and if dense tiles are used they shall not be loaded in excess of 200 pounds per square inch if set on end, or one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch if on the side All piers and buttresses that support loads in excess of five tons shall be filled solid with cement concrete. Lintels spanning over four feet six inches in the clear shall rest on blocks filled solid with concrete.

(5) Floor beams and rafters shall be not less than two inches in thickness. The sills of all frame residence buildings, except where the first floor is used for store or business purposes, shall be so placed that the lower side of same is not less than two feet above the ground.

(6) The roofs of all frame or wood buildings shall be covered with metal, slate, tile, gravel, shingles or other approved material.

(7) Frame tenement houses shall have the side walls brick filled, as required by the Tenement House Act.

(8) No frame building without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another until a permit has been obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings.

Height and Area of Frame Buildings Outside of Fire Limits.

(9) Frame buildings hereafter erected or altered shall not exceed forty feet in height nor more than three stories.

(10) Frame dwellings shall not exceed four thousand square feet in area. Frame stables shall not exceed two thousand five hundred square feet in area.

(11) No other frame building shall exceed 5,000 square feet in area.

(12) The combined area of frame buildings, sheds and outhouses located on any lot shall not exceed eighty per cent. of the lot area. In no case shall a frame building be erected within three feet of the side or rear line of a lot, unless the space between the studs on any such side be filled in solidly with not less than two and one-half inches of brick work or other fireproof material.

SECTION 132.

Foundations for Frame Buildings.

(1) The foundation walls of frame structures exceeding fifteen feet in height shall rest on footings of stone or concrete not less than eight inches in thickness. All footing stones shall extend at least four and one-half inches outward from each side of the bottom of the foundation walls which rest upon them.

(2) The bearing capacity of soil shall be as set forth in section 93 of this code.

(3) The bottom of footings for frame buildings shall rest upon solid ground not less than four feet below the surface, unless solid rock occurs above this point, or upon piles or ranging timbers of wood where necessary. The foundation walls of frame structures extending fifteen feet in height, if of stone, shall be not less than eighteen inches thick, and if of brick or concrete, not less than twelve inches to the grade and eight inches thick to the under side of the sill. If the foundation and first story walls are constructed of brick or concrete the foundation walls shall be not less than twelve inches thick to the first tier of beams and eight inches thick from the first to the second tier of beams, or if these walls are constructed of stone, they shall be not less than twenty inches for the foundation walls and sixteen inches for the first story wall, and if the walls are faced with ashlar, the total thickness shall be four inches more than in this section specified.

SECTION 133.

Walls and Partitions in Frame Buildings.

(1) When three or more frame buildings are built in a continuous row the alternate division or party walls, which shall be not more than fifty feet on centres, shall be of brick or other approved fireproof material not less than twelve inches in thickness. These walls shall extend from front to rear, be solid, without openings, carried up not less than two feet above the roof boards and be properly coped.

When other division walls are of brick or concrete they shall be not less than eight inches thick above the foundation wall and extend two feet above the roof boards and be properly coped.

When stud partitions separate frame buildings the division studding shall be not less than four inches thick and filled solidly with brickwork or other approved fireproof materials, extending from the sill to the under side of the roof boards.

(2) The ends of floor and roof beams shall be so separated that four inches of brick or concrete shall be between the beams where they rest on the wall.

(3) Posts of locust or other hard wood and wood girders may be used instead of brick fore and aft partitions, in cellars of frame buildings.

(4) The walls of all interior shafts in frame buildings, including dumbwaiter shafts, may be of wood, but the interior surfaces shall be covered with metal lath or other approved fireproof covering and plastered with two coats of mortar.

SECTION 134.

Cellar Ceilings in Frame Buildings.

The ceiling over every cellar or lowest floor in every frame building more than one story in height hereafter erected where the beams are of wood, shall be covered with lath, and plastered with two coats of mortar.

SECTION 135.

Chimneys.

(1) All chimneys in frame buildings shall be built of brick, stone or other approved fireproof material, as provided in section 123. If of concrete or rubble masonry, the flues shall have outer walls at least eight inches thick, and the partition walls separating flues at least four inches thick, and shall be lined with hard burnt clay or terra cotta pipe. If of brick, the flues shall have outer walls and partition walls separating flues at least four inches thick, and shall be lined with hard burnt clay or terra cotta pipe. But when the chimneys pass through a floor or roof or are placed against any frame partition, that portion of the chimney shall be built with eight inches of brickwork between the flue and such floor, roof, frame partition or wall.

(2) All chimneys shall extend at least four feet above the highest point of contact with the roof. They shall be properly capped. Chimneys serving two rooms on the same floor may be built in the walls or partitions. Elsewhere they shall be built inside of the frame, except in the case of outside ornamental or exposed chimneys, in which case the frame may butt against or intersect with them, but no flues in same are to be built within eight inches of the frame or any part thereof.

(3) All flue linings shall extend throughout the length of the flue. The ends of all flue linings shall be made to fit close together, and the pipes shall be built in as the flue is carried up.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT AND ASSEMBLAGE.

SECTION 136.

Requirements for Public Safety.

(1) In all buildings or parts of buildings of Classes A, B, E and F, and also hotels and clubhouses, occupied for purposes of assembly, amusement or instruction, other than theatres and opera houses, which are provided for in section 137, where large numbers of people may congregate, the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageways and aisles, and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged as the Superintendent of Buildings shall direct to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident, and to afford adequate security.

(2) Buildings or parts of buildings of Classes C and D, except hotels and clubhouses, shall not be occupied as places of public amusement or assemblage, and the Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power to vacate such buildings for violating this provision.

(3) All aisles and passageways in buildings or parts of buildings used for public and private amusement or assemblage shall be kept free from campstools, chairs, sofas and all other obstruction, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance or service, exhibition, lecture, ball, concert or any public assemblage. The Superintendent of Buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner or lessee or manager of any of said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about the said buildings, and the several accessories and appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, fire walls and fire apparatus, and fire escapes, as he may deem necessary.

(4) Any building hereafter erected or altered to be used for public assemblage, with accommodations for more than two hundred people, shall be fireproof. In all such buildings no public assemblage shall be permitted above the first story. The method of exit therefrom, and the number of exits, shall be as the Superintendent of Buildings may determine.

SECTION 137.

Theatres and Places of Public Amusement.

(1) Every theatre or opera house or other building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind, hereafter erected for the accommodation of more than two hundred persons, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this section. No building which, at the time of the passage of this Code, is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this section. And no building hereinbefore described shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the Superintendent of Buildings shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this section.

(2) Every such building shall have at least one front on the street, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, not less than twenty-five feet in width.

(3) In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space in the rear and on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot; and in the rear and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street as hereinafter provided. The width of such open court or courts shall not be less than eight feet where the seating capacity is more than two hundred and not more than eight hundred people, and ten feet in width where the seating capacity is more than eight hundred people. Said open court or courts shall extend the full length and height of the building and across on each side and rear thereof where its sides or side does not abut on a street or alley, and shall be of the same width at all points, and exits hereafter specified shall lead into such open courts.

(4) During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or blocks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. The level of said corridors at the front entrance to the building shall be not greater than one step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance. The entrance of the main front of the building shall be not on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps, unless approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(5) To overcome any difference of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over one foot in ten feet, with no perpendicular rises. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street there shall be not less than two exits on each side in each tier from and including the parquet and each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least five feet in width in the clear and provided with approved fireproof doors. All of said doors shall open outwardly and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. There shall be balconies not less than six feet in width in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half inches to a step and not less than nine inches tread, exclusive of the nosing.

(6) The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall be not less than forty-eight inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground four feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for eight hundred people or less, four feet six inches in the clear where above one thousand and not more than eighteen hundred people, and five feet in the clear where above eighteen hundred people and not more than twenty-five hundred people, and not over five feet six inches in the clear where above twenty-five hundred people.

(7) All the before mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed in such manner as shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Where one side of the building borders on the street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground.

(8) When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not required for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than twenty-five feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion from the theatre proper are carried on solidly to and through the roof, and that a fireproof exit is provided for the theatre on each tier, equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this section; said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fireproof.

(9) Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or rooms for similar purposes being placed above a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same forming the roof over such theatre or building shall be constructed of iron or steel and approved fireproof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or approved fireproof materials, or both, but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any public purpose shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage.

(10) No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same or in any of the fly galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have approved fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall.

(11) Nor portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specially provided. Said restrictions relate not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but apply also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith.

(12) No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business, dealing and articles designated as specially hazardous in the classification of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes.

(13) No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium.

(14) Interior walls built of approved fireproof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also frm lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms.

(15) All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick, or of fireproof materials approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be the full width of said staircase. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door.

(16) A firewall, built of brick, shall separate the auditorium from the stage. The same shall extend at least four feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be covered with approved fireproof materials to protect it from the heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra platform over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said platform shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium firewall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall.

(17) The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of approved fireproof materials. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, sliding at each end within iron grooves, securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves to a depth not less than six inches on each side of the opening. Said preproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close of said performance, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtain shall be placed at least three feet distant from the foot-lights at the nearest point. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have approved fireproof doors on each face of the wall, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times.

(18) There shall be provided over the stage metal skylights of an area or combined area of at least one-eighth the area of said stage, with sliding sash and double thick sheet glass, and each pane thereof measuring not less than three hundred square inches, the whole of which skylight shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. Immediately underneath the glass of said skylights there shall be wire netting, but wire glass shall not be used in lieu of this requirement.

(19) All that portion of the stage not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams filled in between with approved fireproof material, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of wrought iron or rolled steel. The fly-galleries entire, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with approved fireproof materials, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof.

(20) All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage shall be painted or saturated with some approved non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork through the entire building shall be of such kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(21) The roof over the auditorium and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries and supports for the same in the auditorium shall be constructed of iron or steel and approved fireproof materials, not excluding the use of wood floorboards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support, and the space between the sleepers, excepting a portion under the stepping in the galleries, which shall be properly firestopped, shall be solidly filled with approved incombustible material up to the under side of the floorboards.

(22) The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of approved fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood. The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of approved fireproof materials. The ceiling of the auditorium shall be formed of approved fireproof materials.

(23) All lathing, whenever used, shall be of wire or other metal.

(24) The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of approved fireproof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls.

(25) None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with approved fireproof materials. The walls separating the actors' dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fireproof material approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. All doors in any of said partitions shall be fireproof.

(26) All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage rooms shall be constructed of metal, slate or some approved fireproof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly-galleries provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, and the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external walls; and no dressing room shall be below the street level.

(27) All windows shall be arranged to open, and none of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars.

(28) All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than thirty-two inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No more than twelve seats shall be placed in any box. Boxes shall be divided by partition or rail, and shall lead to an aisle which connects with an exit or corridor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side. No stool or seat shall be placed in any aisle.

(29) All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall be not more than twenty-four inches in height of riser, nor less than thirty-one inches in width of platform. All aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium shall be not less than three feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in a ratio of one and one-half inches to five running feet.

(30) The foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisles spaced between seats, shall on the first or main floor where the seating capacity exceeds five hundred or more, be at least sixteen feet clear, back of the last row of seats, and on each balcony or gallery at least twelve feet clear of the last row of seats.

(31) Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps where possible to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages.

(32) Every theatre accommodating two hundred persons shall have at least two exits; when accommodating five hundred persons, at least three exits shall be pro-

vided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be not less than five feet in width, and for every additional one hundred persons or portions thereof to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred, an aggregate of twenty inches additional exit width must be allowed. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly and be hung to swing in such manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such door shall be closed and locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrace may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery.

(33) No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than four feet in width in any part thereof.

(34) All stairs within the building shall be constructed of approved fireproof material throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty people shall be at least four feet wide between railings or between walls, and for every additional fifty people to be accommodated six inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand-rails. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and one-half inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than ten and one-half inches wide in straight stairs. No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted.

(35) Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand people, there shall be provided at least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries.

(36) Where there are more than two galleries one or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein provided. Where the seating capacity is for one thousand people, or less, two direct lines of staircases only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases.

(37) At least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall be provided for the service of the stage and shall be located on opposite sides of the same. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of approved fireproof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. In no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides.

(38) When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than two feet, to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when two side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights.

(39) All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed staircases shall have, on both sides, strong hand-rails firmly secured to the wall about three inches distant therefrom and about three feet above the stairs, but said hand-rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same are more in length than the width of the stairs.

(40) All staircases eight feet and more in width shall be provided with a centre hand-rail of metal, not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four feet nor more than six feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs on each landing the post or standard shall be at least six feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured.

(41) Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of approved fireproof materials.

(42) All doorways in said walls shall have fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork.

(43) Standpipes four inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter's shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power pump or pumps, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic power pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during the performance in said building. In addition to the requirements contained in this section, the standpipes shall also conform to the requirements contained in section 156 of this code.

(44) A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage and not connected in any manner with the standpipes, shall be placed on each side of the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed, wherever practicable, in the dressing rooms, under the stage and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property room.

(45) A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half inch hose, not less than one hundred feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment as the Fire Commissioner may direct. There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage, at least four casks full of water, and two buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red.

(46) There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus and at least four axes and two twenty-five-foot hooks, two fifteen-foot hooks, and two ten-foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage.

(47) Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts or corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby and controlled only in that particular place.

(48) Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity other suitable appliances, to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be provided.

(49) All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass in the auditorium, or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected by approved fireproof materials. All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, and wherever deemed necessary by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be protected with proper wire network. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected with a strong wire guard and chain, placed not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by approved fireproof materials.

(50) All border lights shall be constructed to the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, and shall be suspended for ten feet by wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between.

(50) All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens not less than ten inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixture in all cases.

(51) The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights, and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this section specified, after being installed, shall be in charge and under control of the Fire Department, and the Commissioner of said Department is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced. A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than fifteen square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the programme of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word "Exit" painted in legible letters not less than eight inches high.

(52) The provisions of the foregoing shall not be construed to mean or made to apply to any theatre, opera house, or building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, now erected or for which plans have heretofore been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ELEVATORS.

SECTION 138.

Elevators, Escalators and Amusement Devices.

(1) Elevators, escalators, amusement and similar devices, both public and private, shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Buildings and under its sole supervision.

(2) Repairs to elevators, escalators, amusement and similar devices may be made without the filing and approval of drawings and descriptions in the Bureau of Buildings, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the changing of the type or make of elevator or power.

(3) Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten days, or a fine not less than fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

CHAPTER XXV.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE.

SECTION 139.

Plumbing, Drainage and Gas Piping.

(1) The plumbing, drainage and gas piping of all buildings, both public and private, shall be installed under the sole supervision of the Bureau of Buildings, in accordance with its rules and regulations, approved applications and plans. Notice of any change in these rules and regulations shall be published in the CITY RECORD once each week for eight successive weeks, and during this period shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Bureau of Buildings, and a public hearing shall be given before the same shall become operative.

(2) Repairs or alterations of plumbing, drainage or gas piping may be made without the filing and approval of drawings and descriptions in the Bureau of Buildings, but such repairs or alterations shall not be construed to include new house sewers, house drains, vertical or horizontal lines of soil, waste, vent, leader or gas piping. Notice of such repairs shall be given to the Superintendent of Buildings before the same are commenced as prescribed by the rules and regulations, and the work shall be done solely in accordance with said rules and regulations. No repairs or alterations shall be made or caused to be made by any person other than a duly licensed and registered plumber. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten days, or a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and file.

SECTION 140.

Registration of Plumbers.

(1) Once in each year every employing or master plumber desiring to perform plumbing work in The City of New York shall register his name and address at the office of the Bureau of Buildings, in any Borough of the said City, under such rules and regulations as said Bureau shall prescribe and as hereinafter provided. And thereupon he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of such registration from said Bureau, provided, however, that such employing or master plumber shall at the time of applying for such registration hold a certificate of competency from the Examining Board of Plumbers.

(2) The time for such registration shall be during the month of March in each year. Where, however, a person obtains a certificate of competency at a time other than in the month of March in any year, he may register within thirty days after obtaining such certificate of competency, but he shall also register in the month of March in each year as herein provided. Registration in any Borough shall entitle any employing or master plumber to perform work in all Boroughs.

(3) Such registration may be cancelled by the Superintendent of Buildings for a violation of the rules and regulations for plumbing and drainage, duly adopted and in force pursuant to the provisions of this section or whenever the person so registered ceases to be a master or employing plumber, after a hearing had before said Superintendent not less than ten days after service, upon the person charged with the violation, of a notice to appear, stating the grounds of complaint.

(4) After this code takes effect no person, corporation or copartnership shall engage in or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in The City of New York unless the name and address of such person and the president or secretary or treasurer of such corporation and each and every member of such copartnership shall have been registered as above provided.

(5) No person shall expose the sign of "Plumber" or "Plumbing," or a sign containing words of similar import and meaning, unless he shall have obtained a certificate of competency from the Examining Board of Plumbers, and shall have registered as herein provided.

(6) A master or employing plumber within the meaning of this code is any person who hires or employs a person or persons to do plumbing work.

SECTION 141.

Gas and Water Pipes.

(1) Every building hereafter erected, and all factories, hotels, churches, theatres, schoolhouses and other buildings of a public character heretofore erected, in which gas or steam is used for lighting or heating, shall have each supply pipe leading from the street mains provided with a stopcock contained in a suitable valve box placed in the sidewalk at or near the curb. When the service pipe supplying gas to any building shall be laid so that the distance from the centre of the pipe to the surface of the ground shall be less than two feet six inches, such service pipe shall be properly covered and made frostproof by the person laying the same. Where such pipe crosses an area it must be made frostproof by covering with non-conducting insulation not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

(2) The plans filed in the Bureau of Buildings shall show where the gas service pipes are intended to enter the building. Where such pipes pass through a wall they shall be surrounded by at least six inches of masonry through the full thickness of the wall. No gas, water or other pipes which may be introduced into any building shall be let into the beams unless the same be placed within thirty-six inches of the end of the beams; and in no building shall the said pipes be let into the beams more than one and one-half inches.

(3) The burners of gas brackets shall be placed at least three feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a suitable incombustible shield, in which case the distance shall be not less than eighteen inches. No swinging or folding gas bracket shall be placed against any stud partition or woodwork. No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than five inches in length, measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork. Gas lights

placed near windows, curtains or any other combustible material shall be protected by globes or wire cages.

(4) In all tenement houses hereafter erected, in which gas meters are placed within apartments, a separate valve or cock for the control of each meter shall be provided in a convenient location in the public hall of the floor on which each meter is located.

(5) No supply of gas shall be turned on in any building hereafter erected or in which gas piping has been altered until a satisfactory test has been applied and a certificate secured from the Superintendent of Buildings after a satisfactory report that the piping has been properly installed by a duly licensed and registered plumber.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FENCES, SIGNS, BILLBOARDS AND ROOF STRUCTURES.

SECTION 142.

Fences, Signs, Billboards and Roof Structures.

(1) A fence, sign or billboard shall not be at any point over ten feet above the curb in front of the ground upon which it is erected; except that when it is entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces, it shall not be at any point over eighteen feet above the curb in front of the ground upon which it is placed. All fences, signs and billboards shall be erected entirely within the building line, and be properly and firmly secured, supported and braced, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. Before the erection of any fence, sign or billboard shall be commenced, a permit shall be obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings. Each application for the erection of any fence, sign or billboard shall be accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the property upon which it is to be erected.

(2) Signs of metal or wood may be placed on the fronts of buildings, providing they are placed flat against the wall and do not extend above the roof of such buildings, and are firmly and properly secured, supported and braced, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. No sign shall be placed upon or attached to the face of a wall of any building in such a manner as to cover in whole or in part any door or window opening.

(3) No structure shall be placed, erected, maintained or occupied upon or over the roof of any building except as provided in sections 45, 46 and 47 of this code. Whenever any fence, sign, billboard, or structure on the roof of a building, except as provided in sections 45, 46 and 47, shall be erected, placed or maintained in violation of the provisions of this code, the Superintendent of Buildings shall order the same removed. In case the owner or lessee shall neglect or refuse to remove or cause the same to be removed within ten days from the service of a notice so to do, the said Superintendent of Buildings shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to immediately remove such fence, sign, billboard or structure, and the expense of such removal by the Superintendent of Buildings shall be a first lien upon the property.

SECTION 143.

Electric Signs.

(1) Any electric letter, word, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction, erected at right angles to any building, shall be deemed to be an electric sign.

(2) Electric signs may be hung or attached at right angles to buildings, and extend not to exceed six feet therefrom in said space, and to be ten feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such building, upon the payment of an annual license fee of ten cents for each square foot of sign space or part of square foot of such sign space, to be collected by the City Clerk of The City of New York. The square feet of sign space on one side of an electric sign, however, shall be deemed to be the entire number of square feet of sign space for the purpose of computing the license fee herein referred to and required to be paid.

(3) All electric signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for the same, properly and firmly attached to the building, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous.

(4) Before any permit is issued by the City Clerk, plans and statements of the proposed sign and method of attachment to the building must be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, and his certificate of approval must be obtained as to the sufficiency of the construction and method of attachment to the building. A certificate must also be obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity certifying that the proposed electric wiring and electric appliances are in conformity with the rules and regulations of that Department.

(5) No certificate shall be given by the Superintendent of Buildings, and no permit shall be issued by the City Clerk for the erection of electric sign on any building when such building adjoins a building occupied exclusively as a private residence, unless the written consent of the owner of said private residence for the erection of such electric sign be first obtained.

(6) No electric sign shall be placed, hung or maintained, except as in this ordinance provided, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each day or part of a day the same shall continue.

CHAPTER XXVII.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES; UNSAFE AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS; COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 144.

(1) Removal of Violations—Whenever the Superintendent of Buildings is satisfied that there exists in any building erected or in course of erection a violation of the provisions of this code, he may, in his discretion, authorize the Corporation Counsel to institute any appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity, to restrain, correct or remove such violation, prevent further work upon the building, require its removal or prevent the occupation or use of the building.

(2) Notice of Violation and Service Thereof—Notices of violation shall be issued upon the report of an inspector or engineer by the Superintendent of Buildings and have his name affixed thereto, and shall immediately be filed in his office. A Notice of Violation shall be served upon the person charged with the violation or upon the person designated in section 147, or as otherwise specified in this code. It shall contain a brief statement of the nature of the violation charged, and of the penalty or penalties that may be incurred, a brief description of the building and premises to which the notice refers, including its location and a direction to the owner requiring that the violation be removed forthwith. A copy of section 148 of this code, entitled "Duty of Occupant to Notify Owner," shall be printed thereon. If the person charged with the violation, or the person designated in section 147, cannot be found in The City of New York after diligent search, then service may be made by affixing the same in a conspicuous place on the property as to which a violation is alleged to exist, or to which such notice may refer, and by depositing in a post-office in The City of New York a copy thereof in a securely closed postpaid wrapper, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or his last known place of business. If his place of residence is not known, and the Superintendent of Buildings cannot with reasonable diligence ascertain either, or a place where he would probably receive matter transmitted through the post-office, he may dispense with the deposit of any papers, and upon an affidavit thereof the notice of violation shall be deemed served, and the same action or proceeding may be taken thereupon as if he had been personally served.

(3) Penalties—A person who violates a provision of this code shall for each violation pay a penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; except that a person who shall violate a provision thereof as to chimneys, fireplaces, flues, steam or hot-air pipes, boilers or furnaces, or as to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams or other woodwork in proximity to a chimney, flue, steam or hot-air pipe, boiler, furnace or fireplace, shall pay a penalty in the sum of one hundred dollars. But if said violation shall be removed within ten days after the service of a notice of violation, or shall be in process of removal within said period, and be actually removed within a reasonable time thereafter, the liability for such penalty shall cease. The Corporation Counsel on written notification by the Superintendent of Buildings of the actual removal of said violation, shall discontinue any action pending to recover such a penalty. A person who having been served with a notice of violation shall fail to comply with the requirements of said notice within ten days after service, and shall continue the violation in the respect named in the notice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4) Courts Having Jurisdiction for Enforcement of Penalties—For the recovery of a penalty an action may be brought in the name of The City of New York in any municipal court or court of record in said city, and no court shall lose jurisdiction of any action by reason of a plea that the title to real estate is involved, provided the object of the action is to recover a penalty for a violation. When any judgment shall be rendered therefor, the same shall be collected and enforced as judgments of the court in which said action was commenced.

SECTION 145.

Unsafe Buildings.

(1) Notice to Make Safe—When it is reported to the Superintendent of Buildings that any building or part thereof is unsafe or dangerous he shall immediately cause an examination of the property to be made. If this examination shows the building or any portion thereof to be unsafe or dangerous, the result thereof shall be entered upon a docket, and the Superintendent of Buildings shall at once serve notice in the manner prescribed in section 144 of this code, upon the owner or upon the person designated in section 147 of this code. Such notice shall have printed upon it a copy of section 148 of this code, and shall contain a description of the property or building deemed unsafe or dangerous, and shall require the same to be made safe and secure or removed, as may be considered necessary by the Superintendent of Buildings; and it shall require the person served therewith to immediately certify in writing to the Superintendent of Buildings his consent or refusal to secure, make safe or remove the building or part thereof. If he immediately certifies in writing his consent to comply therewith he shall be allowed until one o'clock of the day following the service of such notice in which to begin to secure, make safe or remove the building. He shall employ sufficient labor and materials, and immediately begin to secure, make safe or remove the same. The work shall be done as speedily as possible, and shall be continuously prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

(2) Notice of Survey—Should the person so served with notice neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements of said notice to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings, a further notice, which shall have printed upon it a copy of sections 7 and 148 of this code, shall thereupon be served upon him in the manner heretofore prescribed. Said notice shall state that a survey of the premises specified therein will be made by a committee of surveyors, to be appointed as prescribed in section 7 of this code, at a stated time and place, which time shall not be less than twenty-four hours nor more than three days from the time of service of said notice. But if the owner proceeds to secure, make safe or remove the unsafe or dangerous building, or part thereof, and prosecutes the work in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Buildings, the survey may be adjourned or cancelled at his discretion. But after the service of a notice of survey no adjournment thereof shall be granted unless the owner serves upon the Superintendent of Buildings a verified statement that he undertakes the work solely upon his own responsibility, and assumes all responsibility against danger to life, limb or property, and will hold The City of New York and the Superintendent of Buildings harmless.

(3) Survey—Should the Superintendent of Buildings deem it necessary a survey shall be held. The committee of surveyors shall attend at the time and place specified, examine the building and immediately report in writing its opinion thereof to the Superintendent of Buildings. Should two members of the committee report the building unsafe or dangerous, a copy of their report with a copy of the notice of survey shall forthwith be posted in a conspicuous place upon the building. A copy of their report shall also be immediately presented by the Superintendent of Buildings to the Corporation Counsel, who shall forthwith apply to the court for a precept directed to the Superintendent of Buildings, commanding him to remove the building or part thereof, or make the same safe and secure.

(4) A cause of action is hereby created for the benefit of The City of New York against the owner of said building and of the land upon which it is situated, for the amount of the fees, with interest, of the committee of surveyors, which action shall be prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel in the name of The City of New York.

(5) Court Proceedings—In any proceeding to remove an unsafe or dangerous building, or to make the same safe and secure, the written report of survey shall constitute the issue of fact. The said issue shall be brought to trial before a justice holding a Special Term of the court, who shall give this issue precedence over every other business. If the decision of the court be that the building or part thereof is unsafe or dangerous, the justice shall immediately issue a Precept commanding the Superintendent of Buildings to secure, make safe or remove the unsafe or dangerous building, or such part thereof as shall be specified, permitting him in his discretion to authorize the owner to do so, as hereinafter specified, and empowering him to modify the requirements of said Precept when he shall be satisfied that such modification will secure equally well the safety of the building.

(6) Execution of Precept—The Superintendent of Buildings shall thereupon proceed to execute the precept as therein directed. He may procure the necessary materials, ways, works and means, and employ such experts, employees, mechanics, workmen and laborers as may be necessary for that purpose; or may, in his discretion, upon payment by the owner of the unsafe or dangerous building of all costs and expenses theretofore incurred in the proceeding, issue to him an authorization to carry out the requirements of the precept, and this work shall be immediately done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings. If thereafter in his judgment it shall be necessary, the Superintendent of Buildings shall himself enter and execute said precept, as heretofore prescribed. After completion of the work the Superintendent of Buildings shall cause the return to the said Special Term of the court of said precept, with an endorsement thereon of his action thereunder, and a statement of the costs and expenses thereby incurred, including preliminary searches and surveys.

(7) Costs; Disbursements; Expenses—The justice shall thereupon tax, award, adjust and allow such costs, disbursements and expenses as may have been incurred and render judgment therefor, and direct that the same be paid by the owner of the property designated in the action, and may declare the same a lien upon said property and direct that it be sold as on a judgment in foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate or a mechanic's lien upon real property. The subsequent proceedings shall be in the same manner and with like effect as under judgments in said forms of action; and in and about all preliminary proceedings, as well as the carrying into effect of any order of the court or any precept issued by any court, said Superintendent of Buildings may make requisition upon the Comptroller of The City of New York for such amount or amounts of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenses thereof; and upon the same being approved by any judge or justice of the court from which the said order or precept was issued and presented to said Comptroller, he shall pay the same, and for that purpose shall borrow and raise, upon revenue bonds, to be issued as provided in Section 188 of The Greater New York Charter, the several amounts that may from time to time be required, which shall be reimbursed by the payment of the amount and interest at six per cent. out of the judgment or judgments obtained as aforesaid, if the same shall be collected.

(8) Emergency Work—If in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings there shall be actual and immediate danger of the falling of any building or part thereof so as to endanger life, limb or property, or there shall be any illegal or defective work, or work in violation of or not in compliance with any of the provisions or requirements of this code, he or such person as he may authorize, shall order all further work to be stopped in and about said building and require all persons to vacate the same. He shall cause such work to be done as in his judgment may be necessary to remove the danger, and he may when necessary for the public safety temporarily close the sidewalks and streets adjacent to such building. The Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York, when called upon by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall enforce such orders and requirements.

(9) Recovery of Bodies—In case a building or part thereof falls and persons are known or believed to be buried in the ruins, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings to cause a search of the premises to be made for the rescue of the living and the recovery of the bodies of the dead. For such purpose he may temporarily hire persons, and temporarily hire or purchase the materials, ways, works and means which may be necessary. Whenever, in making such search, it shall be necessary to remove debris from the premises, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the various departments of The City of New York, when called upon by the Superintendent of Buildings, to co-operate, and to provide a suitable and convenient dumping place for the deposit of such debris. The Superintendent of Buildings is hereby authorized and empowered in such cases to order and require the occupants of such building, or part thereof, to vacate the same forthwith, and he may when necessary for the public safety, close the sidewalks and streets adjacent to such building, or part thereof, and prohibit the use of the same; and the Commissioner of

the Police Department of The City of New York, when called upon by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall enforce such orders or requirements.

SECTION 146.

Legal Proceedings.

(1) Duty of Corporation Counsel to Proceed—Upon written request by the Superintendent of Buildings the Corporation Counsel shall sue for and collect all penalties and take charge of and conduct all legal proceedings imposed or provided for by this code; and all suits or proceedings instituted for the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this code or for the recovery of any penalty thereunder shall be brought in the name of The City of New York, by the Corporation Counsel, to whom all notices of violation shall be returned for prosecution, and it shall be his duty to take charge of the prosecution of all such suits or proceedings, collect and receive all moneys that may be collected upon judgments, suits or proceedings so instituted, or which may be paid by any parties who have violated any of the provisions of this code and upon settlement of judgment and removal of violations thereunder, execute satisfaction therefor.

(2) Temporary Injunctions—In any action or proceeding for the enforcement of the provisions of this code The City of New York may apply to the Court for an order enjoining and restraining any violation, ordering the property vacated or prohibiting its use for any purpose whatsoever until the hearing and determination of such action and the entry of final judgment therein.

(3) Undertaking Not Required—No undertaking shall be required from The City of New York or the Superintendent of Buildings as a condition to granting an injunction or order, or by reason thereof, in any action or proceeding.

(4) Notice of Lis Pendens; Filing by Counsel—Upon the commencement of an action or proceeding to enforce the provisions of this code, other than an action for the recovery of a penalty, the Corporation Counsel shall file in the County Clerk's office of the County where the property is situated, a notice of lis pendens, stating the names of the persons claimed to be affected thereby, with a copy of the notice of violation or notice of survey, and proof of service thereof, and a copy of the action or proceeding instituted or to be instituted. The Corporation Counsel may, however, in his discretion, file such notice at any time.

(5) Effect of Notice of Lis Pendens—A notice filed, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, is constructive notice to an owner or encumbrancer of the property affected thereby, and to an owner or encumbrancer thereof, from or against a person with respect to whom the notice is to be filed and indexed, as prescribed in the next paragraph. A person whose conveyance or encumbrance is subsequently executed or subsequently recorded, is bound by all proceedings taken in the action, after filing of the notice, to the same extent as if he were a party to the action.

(6) Notice of Lis Pendens to be Filed and Indexed—Each County Clerk with whom such a notice is filed shall immediately file and index it to the name of the person specified in a direction appended at the foot of the notice of lis pendens, and subscribed by the Corporation Counsel, and to the property affected, and under the section number of the land map of the county where the property is situated.

(7) Cancellation of Notice of Lis Pendens—After an action is commenced, and is settled, discontinued, abated or final judgment is rendered therein, against The City of New York, and the time to appeal therefrom has expired, or if the Corporation Counsel unreasonably neglects to proceed with the action, the Court may, in its discretion, upon the application of any person aggrieved, and upon such notice as may be directed or approved by it, direct that the notice of lis pendens, filed as prescribed in the last paragraph, be cancelled of record by the County Clerk with whom it is filed. The cancellation shall be made by a note to that effect in the index to the names of each person and the property specified in the notice filed, referring to the order, or consent of counsel in this section provided, and a like note upon the notice filed. Unless the order is entered in the same clerk's office, a certified copy thereof shall be filed therein before the notice is cancelled.

(8) Before or after an action is commenced to enforce a notice of violation, the notice of pendency thereof shall be likewise cancelled upon the written consent of the Corporation Counsel, which consent shall be filed with and indexed by said County Clerk.

(9) Actions in Supreme Court—Except in an action for the recovery of a penalty or a criminal action, all actions and proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this code, shall be commenced in the Supreme Court of the County in which the property is situated and shall be entitled, under the direction of the Court, to preference in the trial or hearing thereof, over all civil actions.

(10) All courts in which any suit or proceeding is instituted under this code shall upon the rendition of a verdict, report of a referee, or decision of a judge or justice, render judgment in accordance therewith; and the said judgment so rendered shall be and become a lien upon the premises named in the complaint in any such action, to date from the time of filing in a County Clerk's office in The City of New York, where the property affected by such action, suit, or proceeding is located, of a notice of lis pendens therein; which lien may be enforced against said property, in every respect, notwithstanding the same may be transferred subsequent to the filing of the said notice.

(11) Remedies Not Exclusive—All actions, proceedings or orders provided for in this chapter shall not be exclusive.

SECTION 147.

Designation by an Owner of a Building.

Either a resident or a non-resident of The City of New York, of full age, owning real estate or a building thereon, may execute and acknowledge in duplicate, a written designation of a resident of said City, as a person upon whom to serve a notice of violation, notice to make safe, or notice of survey, a summons, a mandate, or any paper or process, under the provisions of this code, or either of the same, and may file the same, with the written consent of the person so designated, duly acknowledged, one in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, and one in the office of the Clerk of the County where the real estate or building is situated. The designation must specify the residence and place of business of the person making it, and also of the person designated and the location of the property with respect to which the designation is made. It shall remain in force during the period specified therein, if any, or, if no period is specified therein, until one year after the filing thereof, but it is revoked earlier, either by the death or legal incompetency of either of the parties, or by the filing of a revocation by either of the parties, duly acknowledged, and the consent of the Superintendent of Buildings. The Clerk of the County must immediately file and index such designation, consent or revocation; and shall note, upon the original designation and index, the filing of a revocation. While the designation remains in force, as prescribed in this section, a notice of violation, notice to make safe, or notice of survey, a summons, a mandate, or any paper or process under the provisions of this code, or either of the same, may be served upon the person so designated, in like manner and with like effect, as if it were served personally upon the person making the designation, notwithstanding his presence in The City of New York.

SECTION 148.

Duty of Occupant to Notify Owner.

Should a notice of violation, a notice to make safe, or a notice of survey be served upon an occupant of real estate or a building, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made, to give immediate notice thereof to the owner of said real estate or building named in the notice, if such owner is within The City of New York and his residence is known to such person, and if he is not within the said City, by depositing such notice in a post office in The City of New York, properly inclosed in a postpaid wrapper addressed to such owner at his then known place of residence.

SECTION 149.

Costs and Fees, Awarding, Taxation and Enforcing Payment of Costs, Disbursements and Expenses.

(1) Neither Party Entitled to Costs and Disbursements, of Course—Neither party is entitled to costs and disbursements, of course, in an action brought for the collection of a penalty, or to enforce the provisions of this code. The court may, in its discretion, award costs and disbursements, or either, to a party.

(2) How Awarded and Collected—Whenever costs and disbursements, or either, are awarded to a party, they are to be taxed by the clerk, unless directed to be taxed before the Justice. They shall be collected as provided in this code, the Code of Civil Procedure, or the Municipal Court Act of The City of New York, as the case may be.

(3) Certain Costs, Disbursements and Expenses Shall be Taxed and Allowed—In all cases the following disbursements and expenses shall be awarded; namely, the fees of the members of the Committee of Surveyors as prescribed in section 4 of this code, the reasonable disbursements and expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Buildings in hiring experts, employees, mechanics, workmen and laborers, and in hiring or purchasing materials, ways, works or means, pursuant to section — of this code.

(4) Remission of Penalties—The Superintendent of Buildings is hereby authorized, in his discretion, sufficient reason being shown therefor, to remit, through the Corporation Counsel, a penalty which may be incurred under the provisions of this code; also, in his discretion, to remit the costs and disbursements of an action commenced for the recovery of a penalty; but no penalty and no costs and disbursements shall be remitted until the violation shall have been removed.

SECTION 150.

Punishment for the Violation of the Provisions of this Code.

(1) Violation a Misdemeanor—A person who shall in the construction, alteration or removal of a building knowingly violate any of the provisions of this code, rules or regulations thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) False Swearing is Perjury—Any false swearing to a material fact in any verified application or affidavit submitted in pursuance of the provisions of chapter IV. of this code is perjury.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EXISTING ACTIONS AND LIABILITIES; INVALIDITY OF SECTIONS; REPEALING AND ENACTING CLAUSES.

SECTION 151.

Existing Actions and Liabilities.

Nothing in this code contained shall be construed to affect any action or proceeding now pending in any court, nor any rights accrued, nor liability incurred, nor any cause or causes of action accrued or existing under any acts or ordinances repealed hereby. Nor shall any right or remedy of any character existing or accrued be lost, impaired or affected by this code.

SECTION 152.

Invalidity of One Section Not to Invalidate Another.

Invalidity of any section or provision of this code shall not invalidate any other section or provision hereof.

SECTION 153.

Repealing Provisions.

All ordinances, rules and regulations of the former municipal departments and public corporations consolidated into The City of New York, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings, all acts and ordinances, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith, and the Building Code of The City of New York, are hereby repealed, except that a building, an application for permission to construct or alter which, with plans and detailed drawings, shall have been filed in good faith in the Bureau of Buildings prior to the date when this code shall take effect; or in case the building be such that the application, plans and detailed drawings shall be required to be approved by the Tenement House Department, if such application, plans and detailed drawings shall have been filed in good faith in said Tenement House Department prior to the date when this code shall take effect, the building may be constructed or altered in accordance with the requirements of law in force at that time, provided always that the construction or alteration of such building is commenced within one year after the application, plans and detailed drawings are approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and is prosecuted with reasonable continuity to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 154.

When This Code Takes Effect.

The provisions of this code shall take effect immediately.

May 13, 1909.

Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—We desire to transmit herewith as members of the Commission appointed to revise the Building Laws of New York City, a minority report, together with our reasons for being unable to agree with the majority, and the necessity in our opinion of submitting this minority report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. McGUIRE.
CLARENCE LACEY.
EDW. F. CROKER.
C. G. SMITH.
R. S. DOULL.

REASONS OF THE MINORITY FOR SUBMITTING THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

The report of the majority was adopted in violation of the rules of the Commissioners.

On February 7, 1908, the Commission unanimously adopted a set of rules governing its procedure; extracts as follows:

Rule 13—"Resolutions calling for the appointment of special committees, additional standing committees, or to fill vacancies shall be referred to the Committee on Rules with power to act."

In the minutes of the meeting of January 25, 1909, the following was adopted:

"Moved that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to compare the amendments to the various sections considered and adopted by the Commission, make the necessary corrections and revisions, supply omissions where required, and report back to the Commission."

The Chair appointed a Committee of Five on January 25, 1909, and in spite of the fact that this work could have been done in two weeks the report of this committee was not delivered to members of this Commission until April 21, 1909.

Thus Rule 13 was violated by the Chair appointing this committee, instead of the committee being appointed by the Committee on Rules, and the report submitted by this committee was neither a comparison of the amendments to the various sections considered and adopted by the Commission, or the making of the necessary corrections and revisions, or the supplying of omissions where required. It was an entirely new report.

Rule 17—"Any action having once been taken by the Commission shall only be reconsidered, amended or rejected by a two-thirds vote of the voting members present and voting."

The violations of Rule 17 were too numerous to mention. For instance, in the minutes of December 17, 1908, the matter now contained in section 20 of the minority report, was unanimously adopted by the Commission.

The committee appointed on January 25 submitted a section prescribing certain restricted fire limits which differed materially from section 20 of the minority report, notwithstanding that section 20 had been adopted by the Commission.

On May 6 the motion was made to omit this section from the report of the majority and was pronounced by the Chair "Carried." See Minutes of May 6 meeting, nine voting in the affirmative, seven voting in the negative, which was not a two-thirds vote.

This is only one instance of many where this rule was violated.

Rule 20—"The Commission on adopting the reports of committees, shall adopt them tentatively, and a date for the final adoption shall be fixed by the Commission, and all committees shall report to the Commission at least three weeks before such date set for final adoption."

Rule 20 was violated in that the report of the committee appointed January 25 was never tentatively adopted, nor was a date for the final adoption ever fixed by the Commission. The reports of the committee appointed January 25 were delivered to the members of the Commission on April 21, and the report of this committee as amended on May 6 was finally adopted the same day, fifteen days after being placed in the hands of the Commission.

A free discussion of the report of the Committee appointed January 25, and the amendments thereto, was not permitted. Against the protest of a Commissioner, after all amendments had been submitted by the Committee appointed on January 25 were acted upon, the previous question was moved and carried against the protest of members of the Commission, and the Chair announced the previous question being carried, thus cutting off debate and carrying the final adoption of the report as amended, thus preventing all further discussion and amendments.

We show these violations of the rules simply to demonstrate the manner in which the majority prepared and adopted its report.

We strenuously oppose the report of the majority as submitted, because:

Section 16 of the report of the majority is in violation of the Tenement House Law in that it permits of the erection of tenements higher than that permitted by the State Act. The report of the majority in many places conflicts with this law, which is illegal and of no effect if the report becomes law.

Section 14 of the minority report provides that nothing in the Building Code shall be construed as repealing, abrogating or impairing any of the provisions of the Tenement House Law.

The report of the majority does not provide for restricted fire limits in certain portions of the lower section of the City. This provision was adopted by the Commission, but at the last meeting of the Commission is was wholly stricken out and no reason was advanced why such action was advisable.

Owing to the great losses sustained by conflagrations in some of the cities of the United States it is deemed most advisable under certain restrictions to construct in certain sections of this city zones of fireproof buildings which will act as a barrier to retard the spread of fire in a conflagration.

The conditions of this city, together with the enormous concentration of values, unequaled in any other city in the world, and the awful and far reaching effect of an extensive conflagration upon the mercantile, manufacturing, banking, insurance, and, in fact, all business interests, in this community and elsewhere, fully justify the adoption of the safeguard proposed by section 20 of the minority report, the purpose of which is to minimize the likelihood of a fire spreading to the proportions of a conflagration. Practically, the provisions of this section are that within the zone described no buildings to be occupied for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, which are the class of buildings usually filled with combustible material, shall hereafter be erected of ordinary non-fireproof construction exceeding three stories in height. All such buildings hereafter erected in this zone exceeding three stories in height shall be fireproof.

Section 25 of the report of the majority provides only for outside stairs, and does not provide for fire towers as are provided for in section 159 of the report of the minority.

These fire towers are of inestimable value and merit, and in framing building laws and regulations which are to govern in New York City for some years to come, these fire towers are a necessary precaution for the preservation and protection of life and limb, especially in stores and shops employing large numbers of people, and where large numbers of people congregate.

Section 29 of the report of the majority provides that enclosures for elevators in fireproof buildings, when of brick, will have to be 8 inches thick; when of reinforced concrete 6 inches thick; when of terra cotta, 4 inches thick.

The thickness of these various materials in the report of the majority places the fire-resisting qualities of a 4-inch terra cotta partition as equal to that of an 8-inch brick wall, which is wrong, improper and dangerous.

Section 99 of the report of the minority provides that these enclosures be constructed of brick 8 inches thick, or of reinforced concrete 6 inches thick.

Section 32 of the report of the majority provides: "In every existing building, except as provided for in section 137" (which is the section on theatres), "exceeding 70 * * * feet in height * * * and in all buildings hereafter erected * * * there shall be provided a vertical standpipe. * * * All standpipes now erected or hereafter erected shall have on each floor a nozzle which can be operated, and the stream from the same directed from the street level."

The requirement placing in every existing building over 70 feet in height, except as specified for theatres and all such buildings hereafter erected, this automatic standpipe which can be operated from the street is a hardship, unjust and unnecessary, and is giving to one company holding and controlling patents for the same a monopoly which is unjust to the taxpayers of The City of New York, and unwarranted by law, as there is only one company claiming to manufacture an apparatus by which the nozzle can be operated from the street, and as this form of apparatus is not in use, to the best of our knowledge, in any city of the United States, and as the requirements of this section of the report of the majority are condemned in a letter to this Commission by Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department of New York City, which letter is also endorsed by Nicholas J. Hayes, Commissioner of the Fire Department of New York City, we cannot approve of its adoption.

Section 156 of the report of the minority provides for standpipes for the protection of buildings such as are in use to-day in this city, and can be furnished by any manufacturer of standpipes.

Section 62 of the report of the majority provides that the test of Portland cement used in building operations shall be in accordance with standards prescribed by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has no prescribed specification for cement, but has a code of methods of manipulation for the testing of cement, which has been adopted as a part of the standard specifications for Portland cement of the American Society for the Testing of Materials, the result being that according to the report of the majority there will be no standard for testing the cement entering the foundations and the construction of buildings in New York City.

Section 35 of the minority report contains a standard for testing cement.

Section 65, report of the majority, does not prescribe a definite specification and test as to the quality of timber used in the construction of buildings.

The omission of definite data relative to the testing and inspecting of timber entering the construction of buildings in New York City is a serious mistake. It is necessary for the protection of life and limb that these tests be made definite and specific.

Section 38, report of the minority, prescribes a definite specification for the inspection and testing of lumber entering into the construction of buildings, which test is the standard test of the United States to-day.

Section 86, report of the majority, provides that in the painting of all metal structural work, "that the paint used shall consist of pure linseed oil together with red lead, or a natural pigment containing approximately 40 per cent. of crystalline American flake graphite, 40 per cent. silica, and a total of 15 per cent. of the oxides of iron and alumina."

We object to the chemical identification outlined above for the reason that it only permits the use of red lead paint and American flake graphite. The latter paint being much cheaper than red lead and also largely controlled by one manufacturer, we consider the requirement of its specific use would create a monopoly and be an unjust discrimination against other manufacturers of paints equally as good.

Section 130 of the report of the minority provides that all metal structural work * * * be coated with at least one coat of suitable paint and after erection all such work shall be painted with at least one additional coat of a different shade, thus leaving the selection of the paint to be used open to the competition of all suitable paints.

Section 115, report of the majority, provides that "Every fireproof building hereafter erected or altered shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete or other approved incombustible material."

We are opposed to such a provision, for with the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, a building of unlimited height could be constructed with outside walls of terra cotta, plaster board or any other flimsy incombustible material, as long as the Superintendent of Buildings approved it as incombustible, which we think is a dangerous provision, and an invitation to disaster.

Section 137 of the minority report contains no indefinite provision, but specifies definitely the materials of construction, namely that these walls shall be constructed of "brick, stone, or Portland cement concrete."

Section 116, paragraph 1, of the report of the majority reads as follows:

"In all buildings more than 100 feet in height and those buildings of Class E, which exceed 75 feet in height, the fireproof floor and roof construction between steel beams, except as hereinafter provided shall be in the form of segmental arches consisting of Portland cement concrete, brick or hollow tile of hard burnt clay or semi-porous or porous terra cotta. Such arches shall be designed to safely carry the imposed loads, and shall have a rise of not less than one inch for each foot of span between the beams."

Section 117, paragraph 1, of the report of the majority reads as follows:

"In all buildings one hundred feet or less in height, the fireproof floor and roof construction between the steel beams may be in the form of flat arches or slabs with horizontal surfaces. Such construction shall consist of Portland cement concrete or hollow tile hard-burned clay or semi-porous terra cotta of uniform density and hardness of burn."

Other kinds of fireproofing have been successfully used in some of the largest buildings in our own city and in other cities for many years, and this discrimination tends to create a monopoly in favor of tile which is practically the only form of fireproof construction that could be used if the majority report becomes law.

We seriously object to these sections as they create a monopoly in favor of tile arches and prohibit any other kind of fireproof arches being used. We do not consider that it is proper to take into consideration only the height of buildings regardless of their occupancy.

In sections 137 to 139 in the report of the minority, all forms of fireproofing have been placed on an equal basis. It is specified that buildings shall be constructed more or less fireproof principally by the proposed used of the same.

Sections 121 and 122 of the report of the majority dealing with reinforced concrete.

We object to the sections in the report of the majority above referred to as, in our opinion, they unjustly discriminate against the stresses which should be permitted in accordance with the best modern practice.

Sections 142 and 143 of the report of the minority specify the stress and strains in accordance with the best modern practice.

Elevators—Section 138 of the report of the majority provides that elevators shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the Bureau of Buildings and under its sole supervision.

We seriously object to placing the power to make rules and regulations governing the installation of elevators, escalators, etc., absolutely with the Bureau of Buildings without any restraint or restriction whatsoever.

We think it an unwise policy to place in the hands of an official, no matter how conscientious he may be, the power to make rules and regulations governing the lives of people without some definite, or at least general, restrictions in regard to same.

Sections 161 to 179 of the report of the minority provide a definite specification for the construction and operation of elevators, etc.

Sections 144 to 150, inclusive, of the report of the majority dealing with the legal matters pertaining to violations and penalties in connection with unsafe buildings, etc., in our opinion, are not definite, not practical, are confusing, conflicting and incapable of being enforced, and do not give the City the protection as provided in sections 201 to 206, inclusive, of the report of the minority, which sections were drawn by the legal adviser to the Commission.

Section 16 of the report of the majority specifies that non-fireproof buildings of Class E shall be limited to 75 feet in height.

Section 17 of the report of the majority specifies that mill constructed buildings and reinforced concrete buildings shall be limited to 75 feet in height.

Section 14 of the report of the minority fixes the height to which non-fireproof buildings of ordinary construction can be erected to 59 feet.

Section 19 of the report of the minority fixes the height of mill constructed buildings at 75 feet, and buildings of reinforced concrete construction at 85 feet.

The majority report makes no discrimination in favor of the mill constructed, slow burning buildings and the reinforced concrete fire resisting building over the old-fashioned non-fireproof building of ordinary construction. This we regard as unfair, unjust and illogical.

The minority report makes a fair discrimination between these three classes of buildings and gives an advantage to the reinforced concrete building and the mill constructed building in the matter of height over the old-fashioned non-fireproof building of ordinary construction, which we regard as fair and just.

Section 21 of the majority report permits, in non-fireproof buildings, an unbroken floor area between fire walls when fronting on one street of 7,500 square feet; when fronting on two streets, 11,250 square feet, and when fronting on three or more streets, 15,000 square feet.

Section 23 of the report of the minority permits in non-fireproof buildings an unbroken floor area between fire walls, when fronting on one street, 5,000 square feet; when fronting on two streets, 7,500 square feet, and when fronting on three or more streets, 10,000 square feet; and further provides that when a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers is installed the above floor areas as outlined in the minority report may be increased 50 per centum.

Buildings of large unbroken floor areas are known as fire breeders and to be extremely dangerous to life and property from spread of fire, and we believe it to be essentially to the interest of the City to place reasonable restrictions upon unbroken floor areas between fire walls. When business conditions require larger floor areas than those specified in the minority report it is only proper and right that an owner should introduce a system of internal fire protection, as outlined above, thus removing to a large degree the danger of the spread of fire.

Much attention has been given in the report of the majority to the protection of human life in places of amusement, where persons voluntarily congregate for pleasure, but, on the other hand, little attention has been given to the requirement of additional protection against fire and to the lives of the wage earning class, who, in very large numbers, are compelled, in order to earn a livelihood, to occupy non-fireproof manufacturing and mercantile buildings, having unbroken floor areas between fire walls. It is with this special object in view, as well as the protection of property against fire, that we consider it necessary that the unbroken floor areas should be restricted; but when business conditions require that these unbroken floor areas should be increased then it is proper to require internal protection against fire as provided for in the minority report.

Section 33 of the report of the majority is a mandatory provision requiring the installing of sprinklers in all existing buildings of Classes E and F over 75 feet in height, with certain exceptions.

Section 158 of the report of the minority provides that in buildings of Classes E and F, with certain exceptions, exceeding 75 feet in height hereafter erected and in such existing buildings as the Fire Commissioner may require shall be protected by a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers.

Thus it will be noted that the report of the majority makes the requirement for automatic sprinklers mandatory and retroactive for all existing buildings and mandatory for all buildings hereafter erected; whereas the report of the minority requires the use of automatic sprinklers in all buildings hereafter erected or in such existing buildings as may be designated by the Fire Commissioner, as provided for in the Charter of the City.

Section 131 of the report of the majority provides that the roofs of frame buildings outside of the fire limits shall be covered with metal, slate, tile, gravel, shingles or other approved material.

Section 146 of the report of the minority provides that the roofs of all buildings outside the fire limits shall be covered with metal, slate, tile, gravel, or other incombustible material.

We desire to draw particular attention to the fact that the majority report in permitting the use of shingle roofs on any building is inviting a well known danger and menace to property and the public at large through the spread of fire, and the use of shingles, which are the greatest agency in causing the spread of fire, should be prohibited, as they are in the report of the minority. It is well known that many of our great conflagrations throughout the country have been caused solely by permitting the use of shingled roofs on buildings, and we believe it to be essentially important, in the interest to property owners, that the use of wooden shingles should no longer be permitted in the Greater City of New York.

There are numerous other objections and exceptions to the majority report, which a careful reading will disclose, equally as important as those herein referred to. Those above detailed will, however, serve to illustrate some of the principal defects of, and objections to, the adoption of the majority report.

In conclusion we desire to reiterate in the strongest terms our disapproval of the report of the majority, and regret the attending necessities which make it compulsory on our part to submit a minority report. We believe the minority report to be consistent with the duties that we have been charged with, to prepare a revision of the Building Code of The City of New York to meet the requirements of this period.

We do not agree with the broad principle mentioned in many sections of the report of the majority, which places unlimited and wide discretion in the hands of the Superintendents of Buildings.

Where laws are not specifically and definitely laid down, the different interpretation of these laws by Superintendents of Buildings, and the enforcement of them, will not conserve to the best interests of the people. Such unlimited discretionary power should not be left in the hands of any official dealing with what should be the permanent improvement to the city and the safety of life and property.

In submitting this, the report of the minority of the Commission, we beg to say that we submitted this report to the whole Commission at their meeting, May 6, and requested to have it printed. The request was voted down without discussion notwithstanding the fact that practically every section in the report had previously been tentatively adopted by the Commission.

We respectfully submit this report to the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen, confident that they will give this important matter the careful attention it deserves.

THE BUILDING CODE.

Minority Report.

CHAPTER I.

THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SECTION 1.

Title of Code.

The Building Code—The following provisions shall constitute the Building Code of The City of New York, and shall affect and relate to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures erected or to be erected in said City, and may be cited as the Building Code.

CHAPTER II.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND COMMITTEE OF SURVEYORS.

SECTION 2.

Board of Examiners.

Qualifications: Appointment—There shall be a Board of Examiners consisting of one member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of said city, one of whom shall be a master mason and one a master carpenter, one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of said city, and one member of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association of said city, who shall be an architect or builder, all of whom shall be appointed by their respective associations and so certified to annually to the Mayor of The City of New York, and the Chief of the Fire Department of The City of New York. The said Examiners shall each take the usual oath of office before entering upon the performance of their duties. The Mayor shall annually designate one of said Examiners as the presiding officer of said Board. At least five affirmative votes shall be necessary to the granting of any petition by said Board. No member of said Board shall pass upon any question in which he is personally interested. The said Board shall meet at least once a week upon notice from any of the Superintendents of Buildings.

Fees; Salary of Clerk—Each member of said Board of Examiners shall receive ten dollars for each attendance at a meeting of said Board, to be paid by the Comptroller from an appropriate fund, to be provided by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, upon the voucher of the Clerk of said Board of Examiners. The Clerk of the Board of Examiners shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor of The City of New York, and shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Jurisdiction; Order Final—Upon an appeal from an order of the Superintendent of Buildings, either denying or affirming an application, the said Board of Examiners may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify said order, which it is hereby authorized to review, as specified in the notice of appeal, as to any and all parties. Its decision shall be final, and a certified copy of the order thereon shall be forwarded, without charge, to the Superintendent of Buildings and the appellant.

SECTION 3.

Board of Registration.

Qualifications; Clerk; Appointment—There shall be a board of registration of seven members, two of whom shall be registered practicing architects, two registered practicing consulting engineers, two registered practicing builders and one practicing mechanic, all personally engaged in building, construction and superintendence, and residents of The City of New York, and shall be appointed, and at pleasure removed, by the Mayor. Each member of the Board shall take the usual oath of office before entering upon his duties. The Mayor shall annually designate one of said Board as its presiding officer and may appoint, and at pleasure remove, a clerk thereto.

Meetings; Fees; Salary of Clerk—Said board shall meet whenever necessary. Each member is entitled to ten dollars for each day spent in the business thereof, and the clerk is entitled to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly upon the voucher of its presiding officer, countersigned by its clerk.

Jurisdiction—Said board is hereby authorized and empowered to examine an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, master plumber, master steamfitter, master electrician and a master erector of steel or iron work, who may be either a resident or non-resident of The City of New York, as to his qualifications and competency to practice or carry on his business, trade or calling, to grant a certificate of qualification and competency, and authorize his registration in any or all of the Boroughs of said city. For that purpose it may provide for either an oral or written examination, or both, and shall dispense with an examination upon an application, verified by the applicant, and satisfactory proof by affidavit, or otherwise, of his qualifications and competency to practice or carry on his business, trade or calling, and that he has been actively engaged as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, or a master erector of steel or iron work for ten years prior to the date of the filing of said application with said Board. It may limit the examination and registration to such class of persons as it may deem proper, and may revoke and cancel a certificate of qualification and competency for a limited or unlimited term. The said Board shall have power to establish general rules and regulations for the purpose of exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred and imposed upon it by this code, and shall have power from time to time to amend or repeal such rules and regulations.

Fee for Examination—Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to charge each applicant a fee not to exceed ten dollars for a certificate of qualification and competency.

Engineers, Architects, Builders, Master Plumbers, Master Steamfitters, Master Electricians and Master Erectors of Steel and Iron Work to Register—Within six months after the adoption of this code, a person who may desire to become a registered engineer, architect or mason or carpenter builder, master plumber, master steamfitter, master electrician or a master erector of steel or iron work, shall record his name and address at the office of the Board of Registration, and shall obtain a certificate thereof from said Board, provided, however, the said person shall have been actively engaged as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, master plumber, master steamfitter, master electrician or a master erector of steel or iron work for ten years prior to its adoption, which fact must be shown by filing a verified application. Thereafter, no person shall be registered as an engineer, architect, mason or carpenter builder, master plumber, master steamfitter, master electrician or a master erector of steel or iron work, unless at the time of applying for such registration he shall hold a certificate of qualification and competency from said Board of Registration. A certified list of all those whose registration they have authorized shall be forwarded weekly to each Superintendent of Buildings.

Plans, Applications, Drawings, Building and Supervision Thereof—Hereafter all applications, plans and drawings shall be prepared, or signed by a registered engineer, registered architect or registered builder before filing under chapter IV. hereof, and every building shall be erected, altered or removed under the supervision of a registered engineer, registered architect or registered builder; and an apparatus or appliance to which any plumbing, drainage, sewerage, gas or water piping is appendant, or any plumbing, drainage, sewerage, gas or water piping connected therewith, shall be erected or altered under the supervision of a registered master plumber.

Registration, Revocation and Cancellation—Registration shall be canceled by the Superintendent of Buildings upon revocation thereof by the Board of Registration for an intentional or wilful violation of any of the provisions of this code, or upon evidence of gross incompetency, after a hearing before said Board after a notice of not less than twenty days, stating the grounds of the complaint, personally served upon the person charged therewith.

SECTION 4.

Committee of Surveyors.

Qualification of; Appointment—There shall be two Committees of Surveyors, each to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of Buildings, a Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, or Inspector designated in writing by said Superintendent another of whom shall be a registered engineer appointed by the Mayor of The City of New York as prescribed below for the borough in which an unsafe or dangerous building referred to in sections 157 and 204 is situated, another of whom shall be a registered practicing engineer, architect, or builder, of at least ten years' practice, appointed by the owner of said building. The engineers appointed by the Mayor shall be registered engineers of at least ten years' practice in The City of New York. One engineer so appointed shall act on said Committee for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, and another shall act for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. In case the owner fails to appoint, or having appointed, the said representative fails to attend according to notice, and the committee cannot agree, it shall appoint another member who shall be a registered practicing engineer, architect or builder, of at least ten years' practice.

Fees of Committee—The engineer appointed by the Mayor, who may act on a survey, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, is entitled to the sum of twenty-five dollars for each survey, to be paid by the Comptroller upon the voucher of the Superintendent of Buildings. Should the owner fail to appoint and it becomes necessary for the Committee to appoint another member as prescribed in the last section, said member shall be entitled to the sum of twenty-five dollars for each survey, payable as above.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF, AND APPEALS FROM, AND FUNDS FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 5.

General Powers and Duties.

Powers and Duties of a Superintendent of Buildings—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to, and it shall be his duty, subject to the provisions of this code, to register engineers, architects, carpenter or mason builders, and master erectors of iron or steel work, master plumbers, master steam fitters and master electricians, to issue notices of violation, certificates, permits and notices of unsafe conditions and survey, to make rules and regulations and to issue notices thereunder, to approve or reject plans, applications, detail drawings, and amendments thereto, to decide upon and make orders in relation to variations and modifications, to pass upon questions relative to the mode, manner of construction, or materials to be used in the erection, alteration or removal of a building, to require that such mode, manner of construction or materials shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the several provisions of the code, to authorize the Corporation Counsel to institute any and all actions that may seem appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of its provisions.

During Building Operations—The provisions of this code shall not prevent the lawful, ordinary and temporary use of building materials, structures and appurtenances during building operations upon city, public or private property, except as herein otherwise provided.

Order Thereon, With or Without a Hearing—The Superintendent may deny any application without a hearing, or may fix a date within a reasonable time for a hearing upon such application, but shall, as soon as a decision is rendered, enter an order thereon. Such application, decision and order shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. If the application be granted or denied a certified copy of the order thereon shall be immediately issued by the Superintendent of Buildings to the applicant.

SECTION 6.

Appeals from Orders of the Superintendent of Buildings.

When an Appeal May Be Taken to the Board of Examiners—Whenever a Superintendent of Buildings, to whom an application has been made and a question submitted, shall allow, reject or refuse to approve the mode, manner of construction or materials proposed to be followed or used in the erection, alteration or removal of a building, and when an order has been entered thereon, any party aggrieved thereby may appeal to the Board of Examiners.

How Taken—An appeal shall be taken by serving upon the Superintendent of Buildings, with whom the order appealed from is entered, by filing in his office a written notice to the effect that the appellant appeals from the order, or from a specified part thereof.

Limitation of Time—An appeal authorized by the last section shall be taken within ten days after service, as provided in the last section, upon the adverse party of a copy of the order and written notice of entry thereof.

Papers to Be Transmitted to the Board of Examiners—Where an appeal is taken from an order as prescribed in this section, the appellant shall, within five days after it is perfected, cause to be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Examiners the notice of appeal, the decision and order, filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, a copy of the testimony taken and the exhibits upon the hearing, if any, before the Superintendent of Buildings thereon, and of all papers required under Chapter IV. of this code, and the appeal shall be heard upon them.

The time to file papers, other than the notice of appeal required to be served and filed, as prescribed in this section, may be extended by the Board of Examiners.

How Heard; Decision Final, Representation by Appellant—Whenever necessary, the Board of Examiners shall meet and may adjourn from day to day. It shall fix a day within a reasonable time for a hearing upon such appeal and render a decision, enter and file an order thereon without unnecessary delay. No member shall pass upon any question in which he is personally interested. The parties may be represented either in person, by agent or attorney.

SECTION 7.

Further Powers and Duties of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Unsafe and Dangerous Buildings, etc.—If in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings, a building becomes unsafe or dangerous to life, limb or property, or because of any defective or illegal work, or work in violation of this code, he, or such person as he may duly authorize, may enjoin and restrain further work upon, remove all violations from, or vacate and prevent the use of the property, temporarily hire such experts, employees, mechanics, workmen and laborers, temporarily hire, or purchase and furnish such materials, ways, works and means in and about the same as may be necessary to remove the danger, and may, when public safety requires, temporarily close the public highways adjacent thereto and command the assistance of the Police or other Departments of The City of New York.

Falling Buildings; Aid to the Injured; Search for the Dead and Missing—Should a building fall, or in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings, persons be entrapped, he shall, with the aid and assistance of the Fire and Police Departments, or any other Department of The City of New York called upon by him, immediately examine the building, take such steps as may be necessary to assist and aid the injured, and search for the dead and missing. He shall immediately take all necessary steps to prevent any further injury to life, limb or property, until further action, pursuant to the provisions of this code. For such purpose, he may temporarily hire the persons, and temporarily hire or purchase the materials, ways, works and means, specified in this

section. In such case, all the Departments of The City of New York called upon by the Superintendent of Buildings, having dumping facilities, shall immediately provide suitable and convenient dumping places for the deposit of *debris*.

Duty of Counsel to Proceed—The Superintendent of Buildings shall authorize the Corporation Counsel in writing, immediately upon receipt of evidence by a report of one of his inspectors or engineers of a violation, or failure of a person to comply with a notice of violation within the time specified therein, to institute the proper action to enforce the provisions of this code. Within ten days thereafter the Corporation Counsel shall institute in the name of The City of New York such an action or apply for such an order as may seem appropriate to restrain, correct, remove or enforce such violation, collect the penalty therefor, or punish the offending parties.

Notices in Writing—All written notices of violation shall be issued in duplicate by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall have his name and seal affixed thereto, and one shall immediately be filed in his office.

Reports of Inspectors or Engineers—All reports of inspectors or engineers, upon which written notices of violations are issued by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be filed before the notice of violation is issued or served.

List of Approved Materials and Appliances To Be Prepared—During the month of January of each year each Superintendent of Buildings shall prepare a complete list of all materials and appliances which have passed the necessary tests and received his approval, and the necessary information as to the conditions under which said materials and appliances were tested and approved. Said list shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings during the first week in February and shall be published in the CITY RECORD on each consecutive Monday during said month of February of each year.

During the month of March of each year the Superintendents of Buildings of The City of New York shall compile and prepare a uniform list of materials and appliances and a duplicate thereof shall be filed on or before the 1st day of April, of each year, in the office of each Superintendent of Buildings.

Seal—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall have a seal, to be approved by the Mayor, and shall direct its use in his Borough.

Badges and Right of Entry—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall, with the approval of the Mayor, prescribe uniform badges to be worn by him, his inspectors and other employees of the Bureau of Buildings.

All officials and employees of the Bureau of Buildings, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, shall have the right to enter upon any real estate or building in said city upon exhibiting his badge.

Superintendent and Employees' Liability—Neither the Superintendent of Buildings nor any person appointed, hired or employed by him, when acting in good faith, and without malice, shall be liable for damages by reason of anything done by him under the provisions of this code.

Rules and Regulations—Each Superintendent of Buildings, by and with the approval of the President of the Borough, shall have power to establish general rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this code. Such rules and regulations shall, so far as practicable, be uniform in all the Boroughs, but the Superintendent of Buildings, by and with the approval of the President of the Borough, shall have power, from time to time, to amend or repeal such rules and regulations when, in his opinion, it shall seem necessary or desirable.

Accounts, Annual Estimates; Expenditures—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall keep accurate and detailed accounts, in a form approved by the Comptroller, of all moneys received and expended by him, the sources from which they are received and the purposes for which they are expended.

Record of Applications; Public Documents—Each Superintendent of Buildings shall keep a record of all applications presented to him concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings. Such record shall include the date of the filing of each such application; the name and address of the applicant; the name and address of the owner of the land upon which the building mentioned in said application is situated; the name and address of the architect, engineer and builder employed thereon; a designation of the premises by street number, or otherwise, sufficient to identify the same; a statement of the nature and proposed use of such building, and a brief statement of the nature of the application, together with a memorandum of the decision of the Superintendent upon such application and the date of the rendition of such decision. The books containing such records and all papers required to be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings are hereby declared to be public records, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times

SECTION 8.

Funds for the Bureau of Buildings.

Funds for the Bureau of Buildings—The City of New York shall provide funds for the expenses and disbursements necessary to carry out the provisions of this code.

Fund for Use and Benefit of the Bureau of Buildings—The Corporation Counsel shall sue for and collect all penalties, take charge of and conduct all legal proceedings imposed or provided for by this Code; and all actions commenced or proceedings instituted for the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this code or for the recovery of any penalty thereunder shall be brought in the name of The City of New York by the Corporation Counsel, to whom all notices of violation shall be forwarded for prosecution, and it shall be his duty to take charge of the prosecution of all such actions or proceedings, collect and receive all moneys that may be collected upon judgments or as the result of such actions or proceedings so instituted, or which may be paid by any parties who may have violated any of the provisions of this Code; and upon payment of the judgment and removal of the violation thereunder, execute a satisfaction piece therefor or consent to a cancellation of a notice of pendency of violation. Said counsel shall, on the first day of each and every month, render to each Superintendent of Buildings an account of and pay over to him the amount of such penalties and costs received by him together with his bill for all necessary disbursements incurred, or paid in said actions or proceedings, keeping a separate account for each Superintendent, and each Superintendent shall thereupon pay the amount of such penalties and costs so collected to the Comptroller of The City of New York as a fund for the use and benefit of said Superintendent of Buildings for the purposes of paying any expense incurred by the said Superintendent under the provisions of this code. A separate account shall be kept by the Comptroller of the money paid to him by each Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

APPLICATIONS, PLANS AND DRAWINGS; ORDINARY REPAIRS WITHOUT NOTICE; CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY OR USE; ALTERATION AND CHANGE IN OCCUPANCY; DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS.

SECTION 9.

Applications, Plans and Drawings.

Approval and Revocation Thereof—No buildings shall be erected, altered or removed except in conformity with the provisions of this code, after written approval by the Superintendent of Buildings of the applications, plans, specifications and detail drawings, or the issuance of a written permit.

Applications; Filing—Before the erection, alteration or removal of any building is begun, the owner thereof shall submit to the Superintendent of Buildings a verified application in triplicate on appropriate blanks to be furnished by said Superintendent of Buildings, containing a detailed statement of the specifications and a full and complete copy of the plans of such proposed work, and such detail structural drawings thereof as the Superintendent may require, giving the full name, residence and business address (by street and number whenever possible) of the owner of the building and of the owner of the real estate upon which the building is to be erected, altered or removed, describing the location thereof, and setting forth his authority to erect, alter or remove the same.

Amendments Thereto—Amendments to plans, applications and detail drawings may be made and approved in writing by the Superintendent of Buildings, provided the plans, applications and detail drawings when so amended shall be in conformity with the provisions of this code, and requirements of the Superintendent of Buildings in relation thereto.

Limitation of One Year—All approvals of plans, applications and detail drawings, together with the approved amendments thereto, shall expire by limitation one year from the date of the original approval of the plans, applications and detail drawings, but the limitation shall not apply to the erection of a new building under approved plans, applications and detail drawings, when work thereunder has been begun and carried on with reasonable continuity within one year from the original approval thereof, and when the work to be performed is lawful, and can be carried on without violating any then existing provision of this code.

Revocation of Approval—The Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to revoke said approval for an intentional departure from the approved applications, plans and detail drawings, or in case any false statement or representation as to a material fact relating to the erection, alteration or removal of the building has been made.

Additional Facts for the Superintendent of Buildings—The Superintendent of Buildings may at any time require an additional verified application, setting forth further details as to the ownership of the real estate or the building, and the tenants and occupants thereof, or may require a designation from either a resident or non-resident of The City of New York, of a resident thereof, as prescribed in section 201 of this code.

All Applications to be Filed and Approved or Rejected—Said verified applications shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent within a reasonable time, in writing, to approve or reject the said applications, plans and drawings or amendments thereto.

SECTION 10.

Ordinary Repairs Without Notice.

Ordinary repairs to a building may be made without notice to the Superintendent of Buildings. See section 210 (25).

SECTION 11.

Certificates of Occupancy or Use.

Duty of Superintendent of Buildings to Issue Certificates of Occupancy or Use—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, provided the building shall have been erected or altered, pursuant to the application, plans and drawings filed and approved, to issue to the owner of the real estate or building, as the case may be, a certificate of occupancy or use, stating the class to which said building belongs. The certificate shall have printed thereon a copy of section 14 of this code. No building shall be occupied or used for any purpose whatsoever except the purposes of the class certified to by the Superintendent nor until the issuance of the certificate.

Temporary Certificate—The Superintendent of Buildings may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy or use providing for the occupancy or use of a portion or portions of any building, provided said portion or portions thereof have been constructed in accordance with the approved plans, applications and drawings therefor and amendments thereto, and the occupancy or use does not endanger life, limb or property.

SECTION 12.

Alteration and Change in Occupancy.

No building shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this code. If any building or part thereof is erected, altered or occupied in violation of this code, such building shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the Superintendent of Buildings may cause such building to be vacated, and such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to this code.

SECTION 13.

Demolishing Buildings.

Application—Before any work is begun in the demolition or removal of any building, a verified application on appropriate blanks to be furnished by the Superintendent of Buildings, containing a clear and concise statement of the facts in relation thereto, and as to the ownership and location thereof, shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, and a written permit shall be obtained.

Permit Expires in Two Months—Such permit shall expire by limitation two months from the date of its issue.

Demolishing the Building—In demolishing any building, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The material to be removed shall be properly wet to lay the dust incident to its removal.

CHAPTER V.

CLASSIFICATION.

SECTION 14.

Classification of Buildings.

For the purpose of this ordinance all buildings coming under its provisions shall be divided as to their occupancy into three general classes to be known as Public Buildings, Residence Buildings and Business Buildings, these general classes shall in turn be subdivided into six classes, as designated in this section.

Unless special exception is made every provision of this ordinance applying to the erection of any building of a class shall apply to all buildings of that class, either when the general class or class designated alphabetically is referred to. In case any building is not specifically provided for or there is any doubt as to its classification the Superintendent of Buildings shall record the class to which it belongs, the classification to be made according to the character of the building and the purposes for which it is intended. Whenever the purpose or use of a building is such that in part it would come under one class and in part under another class, it shall be construed in its various parts so as to comply with all the provisions relating to each class; and in case there is a conflict of provisions the provision securing the greater safety shall apply.

Public Buildings.

Shall be construed to mean and include all structures to which the general public has access, or in which there is liable to be a congregation of people for civic, political, educational, religious or amusement purposes, and shall include the following:

Class A—Municipal Buildings, Court Houses, Armories, Police Stations, Detention Buildings, Bath Houses, Fire Houses, Jails, Schools, Colleges, Libraries, Museums, Railroad Passenger Depots, Theatres, Hospitals, Asylums. All buildings of this class hereafter erected shall be of fireproof construction. Buildings of this class may be of regular fireproof construction, except libraries and museums, which shall be of special fireproof construction.

Class B—Churches, Amusement Halls, Public Halls, Lodge Rooms, Exhibition Buildings. All buildings of this class hereafter erected over 36 feet 6 inches in height shall be of regular fireproof construction. When under 36 feet 6 inches in height the first floor shall be of fireproof construction. Buildings of this class may be of regular fireproof construction. Spires exceeding fifty-nine feet in height shall be of fireproof material.

Residence Buildings.

Shall be construed to mean and include all structures in which sleeping accommodations are provided and shall include the following:

Class C—Hotels, Lodging Houses, Club Houses, Studios, Dormitories, Convents—All buildings of this class hereafter erected over thirty-six feet six inches in height shall be of fireproof construction. When under thirty-six feet six inches in height the first floor shall be of fireproof construction. Buildings of this class when required to be fireproof may be of regular fireproof construction.

Class D—Tenement Houses, Apartment Houses, Dwellings—All buildings of this class hereafter erected over fifty-nine feet in height shall be of fireproof construction. All buildings of this class hereafter erected more than thirty-six feet six inches and less than fifty-nine feet in height shall have the first floor of fireproof construction, and when the first story is occupied as a store or for other business purposes the second floor shall also be of fireproof construction. When the first floor beams are of wood, all plaster on ceilings and stud partitions below said beams shall be on three-quarter inch grounds on metal lath as specified in section 140 of this Code. Buildings of this class when required to be fireproof may be of regular fireproof construction, except that every tenement house hereafter erected or altered shall conform to the requirements prescribed by the *Tenement House Law*.

Nothing contained in this Code shall be construed as repealing, abrogating or impairing any of the provisions of the Tenement House Law.

Business Buildings.

Shall be construed to mean and include all structures used for, or adapted to, the transaction of business, the operation of machinery, the manufacture or storage of machinery or materials, the housing of horses or live stock, or for any other industrial purposes, and shall include the following:

Class E—Office Buildings, Lofts, Stores, Warehouses, Restaurants, Markets, Railroad Freight Depots, Refrigerator Plants, Stables, Factories, Work Shops, Printing Houses, Slaughter Houses, Rendering Plants, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Observatories—All buildings of this class hereafter erected over fifty-nine feet in height shall be of special fireproof construction, except office buildings, refrigerating plants, breweries and markets, which may be of regular fireproof construction, except as otherwise provided in section 19(c) and 19(d) of this Code.

Class F—Light and Power Plants, Car Barns, Garages, Smokehouses, Laboratories, Oil Houses, Oil Refineries, Grain Elevators, Foundries, Coal Pockets—All buildings of this class hereafter erected shall be of regular fireproof construction.

SECTION 15.

Ice Houses.

Buildings to be used exclusively for the storage of ice may be erected in isolated localities and constructed of such materials and under such conditions as the Superintendent of Buildings may prescribe.

SECTION 16.

Smokehouses.

All smokehouses shall be of fireproof construction, with brick walls, iron doors and brick, tile or metal roofs. A substantial steel guard shall be placed over and three feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be of iron, and an iron grating shall be placed under the first row of hanging rails and be not less than eight feet above the floor of the fire pit. The walls of all smokehouses shall be built not less than twelve inches in thickness and carried up at least three feet higher than the roof of the building, and shall be coped with stone, tile or other approved incombustible material.

SECTION 17.

Sheds, Outhouses, Lumber, Boxes, etc.

Sheds—Sheds shall not be more than fifteen feet in height nor more than two thousand five hundred square feet in area, nor shall a fence be used as a back or side thereof. Frame sheds constructed in accordance with the above may be built within the fire limits.

Outhouses—Such structures shall be used only for exterior privies, wood or coal houses, and may be built within the fire limits.

Lumber, Boxes, etc.—When lumber, boxes, second-hand building material or other combustible material are located or piled in such a manner as in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings is dangerous to life, limb or property, then the Superintendent of Buildings has authority to regulate and remove the same.

SECTION 18.

Storage of Rags or Waste Paper.

It shall be unlawful to store rags or waste paper in any building inside of the fire limits, except that such a building is used exclusively for the storage of rags or waste paper, and before any such rags or waste paper can be stored in any building a permit in writing for such storage shall be obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings. The violation of this section shall cause the building to be vacated and subject the owner, tenant or lessee, or both, to a fine of one hundred dollars each, or imprisonment for thirty days, or both

SECTION 19.

Classification of Construction.

For the purposes of this Code the various types of construction shall be classified and defined as Frame, Mill, Ordinary, Reinforced Concrete and Fireproof Construction.

(a) Frame Building—For requirements as to Frame Buildings, see chapter XXVII.

(b) Ordinary Construction—The term "Ordinary Construction" shall apply to all buildings or structures of which the exterior walls shall be of stone, brick, concrete or other approved masonry of the thickness provided in this Code for varying conditions of height, area and occupancy, and in which the floors and roof, interior supports and other interior construction, may be wholly or in part of wood or other combustible materials, or of iron or steel that is not protected in the manner approved by this Code for fireproof construction.

(c) Mill Construction—The term "Mill Construction" shall apply to buildings without hollow or concealed spaces, having brick walls not less than twelve inches in thickness for the top story and increasing in thickness according to section 62 of this Code; roofs shall be of three-inch splined planking spiked directly to roof timbers not less than six inches in the least dimension, covered with metal or other approved standard incombustible roof covering. Floors shall be solid without openings, constructed of not less than three-inch splined planking covered with one-inch top flooring laid crosswise or diagonally, properly nailed. Between the top flooring and the planking shall be placed not less than two thicknesses of waterproof material carefully laid to break joints and flashed at least three inches around all walls, posts or columns and openings, with mouldings or mopboards. Size and spacing of floor timbers shall be suitable for the load to be carried, but the timbers shall in no case be less than eight inches in the least dimension, and shall rest on top of girders or on iron or steel plates in the wall. Girders shall rest on iron or steel plates in the walls and on iron or steel caps on columns, so arranged as to be self-releasing. All columns and posts shall rest on pintles, and the size and spacing thereof shall be suitable for the load to be carried, but no column or post for the top story shall be less than six inches in the least dimension or eight inches for all other stories. Columns, girders and beams, if of wood, shall be of solid material and if of iron or steel shall be protected as called for in regular fire-proof construction. All elevators, stairs, belts, pipes, shaftings and vents piercing floors shall be enclosed in towers having brick walls not less than eight inches in thickness, or reinforced concrete walls not less than six inches in thickness, and all openings therein shall be protected by standard automatic self-closing fire doors.

Buildings of mill construction shall not exceed seventy-five feet in height.

(d) Reinforced Concrete Construction—For description of reinforced concrete construction see sections 142 and 143.

Buildings with columns, or girders, constructed of reinforced concrete shall not exceed eighty-five feet in height.

Buildings having steel columns and girders protected as called for in sections 137, 138 and 139 of this Code and with reinforced concrete beams and floor slabs may, unless otherwise provided, extend to a height not exceeding one hundred feet.

No steel or cast-iron column shall be permitted on top of a concrete column or vice versa, or any of these on wood construction.

(e) Fireproof Construction—For description of fireproof construction see sections 137, 138 and 139 of this Code.

SECTION 20.

Restricted Limits.

Restricted Limits—Within the following described boundaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, all buildings of Class E hereafter erected shall be constructed fireproof in accordance with sections 137, 138, 139, 142 and 143 of this Code, excepting that such buildings may be constructed non-fireproof when they do not exceed the following heights and areas:

20 feet in height and 8,000 square feet in area.
30 feet in height and 6,500 square feet in area.
36 feet 6 inches in height and 5,000 square feet in area.

Nothing, however, in this section shall prevent the alteration of buildings erected prior to the enactment of this code for such occupancy or use that it will then be designated as a building of Class E, provided that the height of such building is not increased and that the area above the first story is not increased.

In the Borough of Manhattan:

Beginning at the intersection of Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue, then westerly along Fifty-ninth street to Eighth avenue, thence southerly along a line drawn one hundred feet west of Eighth avenue to West Fourteenth street, thence westerly along a line drawn one hundred feet north of West Fourteenth street to the bulkhead line of the North River, thence southerly along the bulkhead line of the North River to Christopher street, thence northeasterly along a line drawn one hundred feet southeast of Christopher street to West Fourth street, thence easterly along a line drawn one hundred feet south of West Fourth street to West Broadway, thence southerly along a line drawn one hundred feet west of West Broadway to North Moore street, thence westerly along a line drawn one hundred feet north of North Moore street to the bulkhead line of the North River, thence southerly along the bulkhead line of the North River to Chambers street, thence easterly along a line drawn one hundred feet south of Chambers street to Centre street, thence southerly along the centre line of Centre street to the Brooklyn Bridge, thence easterly along the southerly line of the Brooklyn Bridge to the bulkhead line of the East River, thence northerly along the bulkhead line of the East River to the north line of the Manhattan Bridge, thence westerly along the north line of the Manhattan Bridge to the Bowery, thence northerly along a line drawn one hundred feet east of the Bowery to East Eighth street, thence easterly along a line drawn one hundred feet south of East Eighth street to the bulkhead line of the East River, thence northerly along the bulkhead line of the East River to East Fourteenth street, thence westerly along a line drawn one hundred feet north of East Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue, thnce northerly along a line drawn one hundred feet east of Fourth avenue and Park avenue to the place of beginning.

In the Borough of Brooklyn:

Beginning at the intersection of the Navy Yard and East River, thence southerly along Navy Yard and a line drawn one hundred feet east of Navy street and Rockwell place to Flatbush avenue, thence southerly along a line drawn one hundred feet east of Flatbush avenue to Atlantic avenue, thence westerly along a line drawn one hundred feet south of Atlantic avenue to Clinton street, thence southerly along a line drawn one hundred feet east of Clinton street to New York Bay, thence along New York Bay and East River to place of beginning.

Every building within the limits just prescribed hereafter damaged to an amount not greater than one-half the structural value thereof, exclusive of the value of foundations, may be repaired or rebuilt, but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value thereof, exclusive of the value of foundations, then such buildings shall be rebuilt fireproof in accordance with sections 137, 138, 139, 142 and 143 of this code.

In case the owner of a damaged building disagrees with a decision of the Superintendent of Buildings that the damage is greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, the amount and extent of such damage shall be determined by the Committee of Surveyors, as prescribed in section 4, and their findings shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after said Committee shall have made their report.

CHAPTER VI.

Limits of Height and Area.

SECTION 21.

Limits of Height.

All buildings hereafter erected shall not be limited in height, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 22.

Limits of Area.

No building hereafter erected shall occupy a larger area of the building lot than the following:

No buildings in Class A, B, C, D and E, except lodging houses and theatres, shall occupy more than ninety per cent. of the lot area above the second tier of beams, exclusive of mezzanine story above the curb, where built on other than corner lots, and not exceeding seventy-five feet in height.

All buildings exceeding seventy-five feet in height, on other than corner lots, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in height shall not occupy more than eighty-seven and one-half per cent. of the lot area above the second tier of beams, exclusive of the mezzanine story above the curb.

All buildings above one hundred and fifty feet in height on other than corner lots shall not occupy more than eighty-five per cent. of the lot area above the second tier of beams above the curb.

All lots, including corner lots, shall have a clear space of five feet between the rear lot line and the building.

For all buildings occupying corner lots where the area of the lot does not exceed two thousand five hundred square feet, five per cent. of the lot shall be left uncovered above the second tier of beams, exclusive of mezzanine story, above the curb for buildings not over seventy-five feet high, provided a clear space of five feet is left between the rear lot line and the building.

For buildings on corner lots not exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet area, seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet high, seven and one-half per cent. shall be uncovered above the second tier of beams, exclusive of mezzanine story above the curb.

For buildings on corner lots not exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet area, over one hundred and fifty feet high, ten per cent. shall be uncovered above the second tier of beams, exclusive of mezzanine story above the curb.

For buildings on corner lots covering an area greater than two thousand five hundred square feet, the area in excess of two thousand five hundred square feet shall be governed by clause covering interior lots.

All buildings occupying corner lots, fronting on three or more streets, where the maximum width does not exceed seventy-five feet, may occupy the entire lot area.

For buildings covering an entire block where the width does not exceed seventy-five feet no court shall be required.

All courts shall be open and uncovered to the sky. No court shall be less than six feet in smallest dimension, for a height not exceeding seventy-five feet, and shall be at least one-half inch wider for every additional foot in height.

When there are sleeping rooms in the first story, basement or cellar, that portion of the lot not built upon shall extend down to six inches below such floor containing sleeping rooms.

SECTION 23.

Floor Areas Between Fire Walls.

In all non-fireproof buildings hereafter erected, except Tenement Houses, the floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street, five thousand square feet; when fronting on two streets, seven thousand five hundred square feet; when fronting on three or more streets, ten thousand square feet. When a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers is provided the above floor areas may be increased fifty per centum.

The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all fireproof buildings hereafter erected, except Tenement Houses, and such buildings as are occupied for offices, hotels, railroad depots, armories, churches, light and power stations, exhibition buildings, theatres and such buildings as are herein otherwise provided for, shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street, seven thousand five hundred square feet; when fronting on two streets, ten thousand square feet; when fronting on three or more streets, twelve thousand five hundred square feet; when a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers is provided, above areas may be increased fifty per centum.

The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all fireproof buildings occupied as stores, when provided with a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers, shall not exceed above or below first story the general limits of area as herein provided for fireproof buildings. The area of the first story may, however, be increased, but shall not exceed thirty thousand square feet between fire walls. All openings in fire walls of such buildings shall not exceed eighty square feet in area and shall not be placed nearer than forty feet on centres. Every such section between fire walls shall have a tower as provided for in section 158 of this Code.

The floor area between fire walls at least twelve inches in thickness of all car barns shall not exceed twenty thousand square feet, and the distance between such

walls shall not exceed fifty feet. Openings in such fire walls shall not exceed forty-eight square feet in area and shall not be placed opposite each other or nearer than one hundred feet on centres. All openings shall be protected by double automatic standard fire doors.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRE LIMITS.

SECTION 24.

Fire Limits—No frame building, except as otherwise provided in section 144, shall be built hereafter in The City of New York within the following limits:

Borough of Manhattan.

All the Borough of Manhattan bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the North River at the Battery; thence running northerly along bulkhead line to Harlem River Ship Canal; thence northerly and easterly through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Harlem River; thence easterly and southerly along bulkhead line of Harlem River and Bronx Kills to East River; thence southerly along East River passing to the east of Randalls Island and Blackwells Island, and thence continuing by the bulkhead line of the East River to place of beginning.

Borough of Brooklyn.

All of that portion of the Borough of Brooklyn bounded as follows, and including 100 feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at a point at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the East River; thence southerly and westerly along bulkhead line of East River, Buttermilk Channel and Upper New York Bay to a point opposite Sixtieth street; thence easterly on Sixtieth street to Eleventh avenue; thence northerly on Eleventh avenue to Forty-seventh street; thence easterly on Forty-seventh street to Gravesend avenue; thence northerly on Gravesend avenue to Foster avenue; thence northeasterly on Foster avenue to Paerdegat avenue; thence easterly on Paerdegat avenue to its intersection with Ralph avenue; thence northerly on Ralph avenue to Avenue D; thence northeasterly on Avenue D to Fresh Creek Canal; thence southeasterly on Fresh Creek Canal to Vandalia avenue; thence northeasterly on Vandalia avenue to the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; thence northerly and northwesterly along said boundary line and Newtown Creek to the place of beginning.

Borough of The Bronx.

All of that portion of the Borough of The Bronx bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the bulkhead line of the Harlem River at its intersection with Fordham road and thence easterly on Fordham road and Pelham avenue to the Bronx River; thence southerly along Bronx River to bulkhead line of East River; thence southwesterly along the East River, northwesterly along the Bronx Kills, and northerly along the Harlem River to the point of beginning.

Borough of Queens—Long Island City and Newtown.

All of that portion of Long Island City bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the East River; thence northerly along bulkhead line of East River to Hoyt avenue; thence easterly on Hoyt avenue to Flushing avenue; thence northeasterly on Flushing avenue to Bowery Bay road; thence returning on Flushing avenue southeasterly to Van Alst avenue; thence southerly on Van Alst avenue to Broadway; thence westerly on Broadway to Vernon avenue; thence southerly on Vernon avenue to the south side of Queensboro Bridge; thence easterly along south side of Queensboro Bridge to Jackson avenue. All of those portions of Long Island City and of Newtown bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the East River; thence northerly along bulkhead line of East River to Hoyt avenue; thence easterly on Hoyt avenue to Flushing avenue; thence northeasterly on Flushing avenue to Bowery Bay road; thence returning on Flushing avenue southwesterly to Van Alst avenue; thence southerly on Van Alst avenue to Broadway; thence westerly on Broadway to Vernon avenue; thence southerly on Vernon avenue to the south side of Queensboro Bridge; thence easterly along south side of Queensboro Bridge to Jackson avenue; thence easterly on Jackson avenue to Boundary road between Long Island City and Newtown; thence southerly on Boundary road to Foster avenue; thence westerly on Foster avenue to Rapelje avenue; thence southerly on Rapelje avenue and the canal to Newtown Creek; thence easterly on Newtown Creek and along the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to Metropolitan avenue; thence northeasterly on Metropolitan avenue to Fresh Pond road; thence easterly on Fresh Pond road to the boundary line between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; thence southerly and westerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Flushing.

All of that portion of Flushing bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Flushing Creek and Mill Creek; thence northeasterly on Mill Creek to Lawrence street; thence southeasterly on Lawrence street to Broadway; thence easterly on Broadway to Whitestone avenue; thence westerly on Broadway to Main street; thence southerly on Main street to Madison avenue; thence northerly on Main street to Broadway; thence westerly on Broadway to Flushing Creek and along Flushing Creek to place of beginning.

Richmond Hill.

All of that portion of Richmond Hill bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Willow street and Jamaica Plank road; thence westerly on Jamaica Plank road to Garfield avenue; thence easterly on Jamaica Plank road to Park; thence northerly on Park and easterly on Hillside avenue to Willow street; thence southerly on Willow street to place of beginning.

Jamaica.

All of that portion of Jamaica bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of the bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Carlton avenue and Fulton street; thence southerly on Carlton avenue to Long Island Railroad tracks; thence easterly one hundred feet south of Long Island Railroad tracks to Canal street; thence northerly on Canal street to Fulton street; thence westerly on Fulton street to place of beginning.

Far Rockaway.

All that portion of Far Rockaway bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Carlton avenue with the Long Island Railroad tracks; thence easterly on Carlton avenue to Central avenue; thence southerly on Central avenue to Clark street; thence westerly on Clark street to Long Island Railroad tracks; thence northerly along said line of tracks to place of beginning.

Rockaway Beach.

All that portion of Rockaway Beach bounded as follows and including one hundred feet outside of bounding streets thereof: Beginning at the intersection of Park avenue and the Boulevard; thence westerly on Boulevard to Eastern avenue; thence southerly on Eastern avenue to Atlantic Ocean; thence easterly on Atlantic Ocean to Thompson avenue; thence northerly on Thompson avenue to Boulevard; thence easterly on Boulevard to place of beginning.

CHAPTER VIII.

FLOOR LOADS, WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS AND WIND PRESSURE.

SECTION 25.

Floor Loads.

The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, framing, floors, roofs and all permanent construction except partitions not over six inches in thickness, exclusive of plaster.

The live loads shall include all forms of loading other than the weight of the material entering into the construction of the building.

Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed. Each floor of every building of the following classes shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon each and every superficial foot of its surface a minimum of not less than the live loads specified in the following table:

Class of Building.	Ground and Lower Floors Pounds Per Square Foot.	Upper Floors Pounds Per Square Foot.
A	100	100
B	100	100
C	100	50
D	100	50
F—		
Office Buildings	100	75
Lofts, Stores, Markets, Refrigerator Plants, Stables, Factories, Workshops, Slaughter Houses, Libraries and Museums	125	125
Rendering Plants, Sugar Refineries, Warehouses, Breweries, Printing Houses	200	200
Restaurants	100	50
Observatories	75	75
F—		
Light and Power Plants, Car Barns, Oil Houses, Oil Refineries, Grain Elevators	150	150
Railroad Freight Depots	250	250
Foundries	200	200
Garages	125	125
Smoke Houses	125	75
Laboratories	100	75
Coal Pockets	Actual Loads.	

The roofs of all buildings having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely fifty pounds upon every superficial foot of their surface in addition to the weight of materials composing same. If the pitch be more than twenty degrees the live load shall be assumed at thirty pounds upon every superficial foot measured on a horizontal plane.

For sidewalks between the curb and area lines live loads shall be taken at three hundred pounds upon every square foot.

Every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support in addition to the weight required as before stated to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors.

In buildings having steel columns with the exception of buildings of Class F, columns may be designed to carry the entire dead load of the building coming to them plus seventy per cent. of the live load. When the columns are designed for this reduced load, all girder connections to columns and all column connections shall be riveted.

Girders in these cases shall be construed to mean a steel member that supports steel beams at approximate right angles to its length.

No beam shall be placed in any building of Class E that is not capable of sustaining a live load at the centre of said beam of at least four thousand pounds, plus whatever dead load the beam may have to carry. This is intended to provide for the moving of and support of safes.

In all buildings of Classes A, E and F, the plans filed in the Bureau of Buildings shall designate the actual purpose for which each floor is to be used, giving the maximum distributed and concentrated loads to be imposed thereon. In all cases where the actual loads exceed the loads designated in this Code the capacity of the floors shall be increased so as to safely bear the actual loads to be imposed upon them.

No safe shall be placed in any building on a stair-landing or in a stair-hall, nor shall its weight be carried by any beam which also carries the floor of any landing or stair-hall.

SECTION 26.

Load on Floors to be Distributed.

The weight placed on any of the floors of any buildings shall be safely distributed thereon. The Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may require the owner or occupants of any building, or of any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load where he deems it to be necessary, and on failure to comply with such request the Superintendent shall cause the floor or building to be vacated as unsafe.

SECTION 27.

Strength of Existing Floors to be Calculated.

In all buildings of Classes A, E and F now existing or hereafter to be erected, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, or upon each varying part of such floor, shall be estimated by the owner or occupant, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant. Such estimate shall be reduced to writing on printed forms furnished by the Bureau of Buildings, stating the material, size, distance apart and span of beams and girders, posts or columns to support floors and its correctness shall be sworn to by the person making the same, and it shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. But if the Superintendent of Buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said estimate, he is empowered to revise and correct the same, and for the purpose of such revision the officers and employees of the Bureau of Buildings may enter any building and remove so much of the floor or other portion thereof as may be required to make necessary measurements and examinations. When the correct estimate of the weight that the floors in any such buildings will safely sustain has been ascertained, as herein provided, the Bureau of Buildings shall approve the same and thereupon the owner or occupant of said building, or of any portion thereof, shall post a copy of such approved estimate in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used, in whole or in part, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and before any building, erected prior to the passage of this Code, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof shall be ascertained and posted in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed on any floor of any building any greater load than the safe load thereof, as correctly estimated and ascertained as herein provided. Any expense necessarily incurred in removing any floor or other portion of any building for the purpose of making any examination herein provided for shall be paid by the Comptroller of the City of New York, upon the requisition of the Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, out of the fund created under the provisions of section 8 of this Code. Such expenses shall be a charge against the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf said estimate was made, provided such examination proves the floors of insufficient strength to carry with safety the loads found upon them when such examination was made; and shall be collected in an action to be brought by the Corporation Counsel against said person or persons and the sum so collected shall be paid over to the said Comptroller, to be deposited in said fund in reimbursement of the amount paid as aforesaid.

SECTION 28.

Weight of Seasoned Timber.

	Pounds Per Cubic Foot.
Oak	48
Longleaf yellow pine	45
Shortleaf yellow pine	35
White pine	24

	Pounds Per Cubic Foot.
Spruce	29
Locust	32
Hemlock, Eastern	30
Hemlock, Western	31
Chestnut	33
Douglas fir	32
Norway pine	29
Tamarack	35

SECTION 29.

Weights of Certain Materials.

In computing the weight of materials.

A cubic foot of common brickwork shall be deemed to weigh one hundred and twenty pounds; pressed brick, one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Sandstone, white marble, granite and other kinds of building stone shall be deemed to weigh one hundred and seventy pounds per cubic foot.

A cubic foot of stone concrete shall be deemed to weigh one hundred and forty-four pounds.

A cubic foot of cinder concrete mixed in the proportions specified in section 138, when rammed, shall be deemed to weigh ninety-six pounds; when not rammed, eighty-four pounds. A cubic foot of cinder concrete fill when mixed in the proportions specified in section 137, when not rammed, shall be deemed to weigh sixty pounds

SECTION 30.

Wind Pressure.

All structures of skeleton construction, in which the height is equal to or more than four times the minimum horizontal dimension, shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds for every square foot of vertical surface measured from the ground to the top of the structure, including roof, allowing for wind in any direction, and if the connections and main members of the steel frame are not of sufficient strength to safely take care of this wind load without exceeding the safe allowable unit stresses as hereinafter given, then such bracing and additional material shall be provided as may be necessary.

If the height of the structure is less than four times the minimum horizontal dimension, the wind pressure per square foot may be reduced to fifteen pounds, except in determining the overturning moment when thirty pounds per square foot shall be used.

In buildings under one hundred feet in height, provided the height does not exceed four times the minimum horizontal dimension and also provided that the enclosing walls are of masonry not less than twelve inches thick, the wind pressure may be neglected.

The overturning moment due to wind pressure shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the moment of stability of the structure, unless the said structure is securely anchored down to the foundation, the anchors shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the excess overturning moment without exceeding the allowable unit stresses as given in this Code.

In determining the overturning moment of all structures, a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot shall be assumed.

Unless the stress due to the wind in any member amounts to fifty per centum of the total live and dead loads, it may be neglected; and when the stress from the wind exceeds fifty per centum of the stress due to live and dead loads, all such stresses shall be added together and the allowable unit stress for the total may be taken at fifty per centum in excess of the values given in Chapter XI. of this Code.

CHAPTER IX.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS.

SECTION 31.

Brick.

The brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well burnt brick and thoroughly dampened before being used, except in freezing wheather, when they shall be perfectly dry. Not more than five per centum shall be bats or broken brick.

When old brick are used in the construction of any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned and dampened before being used, and they shall be whole and good, hard, well burnt brick.

SECTION 32.

Hollow Building Blocks.

Moulded hollow building blocks, of concrete, terra cotta, or other hard, incombustible material may be used for non-bearing walls, of any building not more than thirty feet in height, provided the materials are not stressed beyond the safe limits fixed in this section.

No such blocks shall be used until complete and satisfactory tests have been made by the manufacture under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, in accordance with the requirements of section 42 of this Code, and until an approval for the use of such blocks has been obtained.

No blocks shall be approved that do not at the age of twenty-eight days or less develop a compressive strength of at least one thousand five hundred pounds per square inch of net section.

In no cases shall the hollow spaces of a block exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum of the cross section of the block.

The thickness of walls or webs of such blocks shall be not less than one-fourth of the height of the blocks, but in no case less than one inch thick.

The thickness of the walls of any building in which hollow blocks are used shall not be less than is required by this Code.

All such walls shall be laid in Portland cement mortar.

No wall composed of hollow blocks shall be loaded in excess of one hundred pounds per square inch of the net cross section of the block.

SECTION 33.

Sand.

All sand shall be washed, clean, coarse, siliceous sand, free from clay, loam or other foreign material. It shall all pass a one-quarter inch screen and be uniformly graded down to the finer size. Not more than six per centum shall pass a sieve having one hundred meshes per linear inch. The percentage of voids shall not exceed thirty-eight.

SECTION 34.

Lime Mortar.

Lime mortar shall be made of one part of unslaked lime and not more than four parts of sand. All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality, and properly slaked before it is mixed with the sand. If hydrated lime is used it shall be used in such proportions as will give the same per centum of lime to sand as specified above.

SECTION 35.

Cement and Cement Mortar.

Portland Cement—The term Portland Cement shall be applied to the finely pulverized product obtained from the heating or calcining up to incipient fusion of intimate mixtures properly proportioned, either natural or artificial, of argillaceous with calcareous substances, and to which no addition greater than three per centum has been made subsequent to calcination.

All samples shall be taken from packages in the open market and secured by a representative of the Bureau of Buildings, and shall be taken from the centre of at least three different packages. Not less than fifteen pounds will be considered a sample for an official test, and shall be put immediately into a metal container with a tight fitting cover, and a sample number given it; said number shall be put on the outside of a sealed envelope containing the sworn statement by whom the sample was secured, when secured, date, and for what purpose the cement is to be used. Said envelope and sample shall be delivered direct to the Superintendent of Buildings.

The specific gravity of Portland cement shall not be less than three and ten one-hundredths, and shall not show a loss on ignition at a low red heat of more than four per cent.

Ninety-two per centum of the cement shall pass through a sieve having ten thousand meshes per square inch and seventy-five per centum through a sieve having forty thousand meshes per square inch; the sieves shall be of woven brass wire having diameter of .0045 inch and .0024 inch respectively.

The cement shall not acquire its initial set in less than thirty minutes and shall have acquired its final set in not less than one hour and not more than ten hours.

This time of setting shall be determined by the Vicat needle apparatus. This consists of a frame bearing a movable rod, with a cap at one end, and at the other a needle, one centimeter in diameter, the cap, rod and cylinder weighing three hundred grammes. The rod carries an indicator, which moves over a scale (graduated to centimeters) attached to the frame. The paste is held by a conical, hard rubber ring, seven centimeters in diameter at the base, four centimeters high, resting on a glass plate, about ten centimeters square. The initial set shall be taken as the time which elapses, after mixing the cement paste and when the needle ceases to pass a point five millimeters above the upper surface of the glass plate, and the final set shall be taken as the total time after mixing when the needle ceases to sink visibly into the paste.

Pats of neat cement about three inches in diameter, one-half inch thick at the centre, and tapering to a thin edge, shall be kept in moist air for a period of twenty-four hours.

(a) A pat is then kept in air at normal temperature and observed at intervals for at least twenty-eight days.

(b) Another pat is kept in water maintained as near seventy degrees Fahrenheit as practicable, and observed at intervals for at least twenty-eight days.

(c) A third pat is exposed in any convenient way in an atmosphere of steam, above boiling water, in a loosely closed vessel for five hours.

These pats, to pass satisfactorily the requirements, shall remain firm and hard and show no signs of distortion, checking, cracking or disintegrating.

The failure to meet the requirements of test "c" may or may not reject the cement at the option of the Superintendent.

The minimum requirements for tensile strength for briquettes one square inch in section shall be as follows and shall show no retrogression in strength within the period specified:

Neat Cement.

24 hours in moist air	175 lbs.
7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)	500 lbs.
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)	600 lbs.

Sand Test.

One part cement, three parts standard sand.

7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)	175 lbs.
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)	250 lbs.

The tensile strength shall be determined on not less than fifteen briquettes from each sample; nine for the neat cement tests and six for the sand tests.

All briquettes, pats and test pieces during the time of setting shall be maintained in moist air except as otherwise above provided.

The sand used for testing shall be crushed quartz or Ottawa sand screened to pass through a sieve having twenty meshes to the linear inch and retained on a sieve having thirty meshes per linear inch; the wires having diameters equal to one-half the width of the openings in each case. Sand having passed the twenty mesh sieve shall be considered standard when not more than one per centum passes the thirty mesh sieve after one minute continuous sifting of a five hundred grain sample.

The cement shall be mixed on glass and worked with the hands for five minutes, using from eighteen per centum to twenty-six per centum of fresh water for the neat cement test, and from eight per centum to twelve per centum for the sand test, so that the mass shall be of sufficient plasticity as not to a limit of ramming and packing, but shall be put into the moulds with thumb pressure only, and struck off smooth on both sides. Standard moulds of one inch square section shall be used for all tests.

The Portland cement shall not contain more than one and seventy-five hundredths per centum of anhydrous sulphuric acid nor more than four per centum of magnesia.

Natural Cement—This term shall be applied to the finely pulverized product resulting from the calcination of an argillaceous limestone at a temperature only sufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas.

Fineness—It shall leave by weight a residue of not more than ten per centum on the No. one hundred, and thirty per centum on the No. two hundred sieve.

Time of Setting—It shall develop initial set in not less than ten minutes, and hard set in not less than thirty minutes, and not more than three hours.

Tensile Strength—The minimum requirements for tensile strength for briquettes one inch square in cross section shall be within the following limits, and shall show no retrogression in strength within the periods specified:

Age.	Neat Cement.	Strength.
24 hours in moist air		50
7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)		100
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)		200
	One Part Cement, Three Parts Standard Sand.	
7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)		25
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)		75

Constancy of Volume—Pats of neat cement about three inches in diameter, one-half inch thick at centre, tapering to a thin edge, shall be kept in moist air for a period of twenty-four hours.

(a) A pat is then kept in air at normal temperature.

(b) Another is kept in water maintained as near seventy degrees Fahrenheit as practicable.

These pats shall be observed at intervals for at least twenty-eight days, and, to satisfactorily pass the tests, shall remain firm and hard and show no signs of distortion, checking, cracking or disintegrating.

The metric system of weights and measures shall be used on account of the relation of the gramme to the cubic centimeter.

Tests of cement used in building operations shall be made from time to time under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings, in accordance with the preceding specifications. All Portland and natural cements meeting the above requirements shall be approved, but the Superintendent of Buildings shall reject or disapprove the cement failing to meet any of the above requirements. A record of the cements which shall meet the requirements of this section and of these specifications, shall be kept in the Bureau of Buildings for the public's information. A representative of the manufacturer may be present at the making of the tests and in case of failure, the Superintendent may, at the request of the manufacturer, order the tests repeated at some recognized testing laboratory in the manner above specified. All expenses of such tests shall be paid by the manufacturer, or the user, and the same samples shall be used in these tests as were used in the previous tests. No brand of cement, which has not been tested under the provisions of this section, or which has not met the requirements, shall be used in building operations.

Cement Mortar.

Cement mortar shall be made of Portland or natural cement and sand in the proportion of one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand by volume and shall be used immediately after being thoroughly mixed. All materials shall be measured; three and seven-tenths cubic feet shall be considered as the contents of a barrel and four bags of cement of ninety-five pounds each shall be considered one barrel. The cement and sand shall be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water.

Briquettes of one inch square in section, made from mortar taken from the mixing box shall show a tensile strength of at least seventy per centum of the minimum requirements for mortars made with standard sand as previously specified.

Mortars failing to meet this requirement shall be rejected.

SECTION 36.

Cement and Lime Mortar.

Cement and lime mortar mixed shall be made of one part of unslacked lime, one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand to each. All materials shall be measured.

SECTION 37.

Concrete.

All concrete for footings shall be made of at least one part Portland cement and not more than three parts sand and five parts broken stone or gravel.

All other concrete shall be made of at least one part Portland cement and not more than two parts sand and five parts broken stone or gravel.

The cement and sand shall be of a quality described in Sections 33 and 35, respectively.

The crushed stone shall be granite, trap rock or equally hard stone approved by the Superintendent of Buildings and shall consist of the run of the crusher graded from the larger size down to that retained on the one-quarter inch screen. Where gravel is used it shall be thoroughly washed clean and well graded from the larger permissible size down to that retained on the one-quarter inch screen.

For foundations, where the concrete is to be used in mass, the stone or gravel shall be of such size as will pass a two-inch ring.

For reinforced concrete construction, the stone or gravel shall all pass through a three-quarter inch ring.

The water shall be clean and free from acid or strong alkalies.

All materials shall be measured; three and seven-tenths cubic feet shall be considered as the contents of a barrel and four bags of cement of ninety-five pounds each shall be considered one barrel.

The ingredients of concrete shall be so thoroughly mixed that the cement shall be uniformly distributed through the mass and that the resulting concrete shall be homogeneous.

The concrete shall be mixed as wet as possible without causing a separation of the cement mortar from the mixture, and shall be deposited in the work in such a manner as not to cause a separation of the mortar from the stone or gravel.

The concrete shall be placed in the forms as soon as practical after mixing, and in no case shall concrete be used that has partially set or if more than one-half hour has elapsed since the addition of the water.

It shall be deposited in horizontal layers not to exceed eight inches in thickness and thoroughly tamped.

All forms and centering shall be built plumb and to true lines in a substantial manner and with joints sufficiently tight to prevent the leakage of the cement mortar. They shall be properly supported and braced in such a manner as to safely stand both the dead load and the load that may be placed upon them during construction. Before placing the concrete the forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of all chips, shavings and other debris.

Before the placing of concrete is suspended, the joint to be formed shall be made in such a manner as will not injure the strength of the completed structure.

Whenever fresh concrete joins concrete which has set or partially set, the surface of the old concrete shall be roughened, cleaned and thoroughly wetted with water and spread with a mortar consisting of one part cement and two parts sand.

Concrete shall not be mixed or deposited in a temperature lower than twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, at a point where the work is in progress; and any materials containing frost, or that are frozen shall not be used until brought to a temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit, or that are in any other way unfit; and that further precautions shall be taken to prevent the concrete from freezing after the concrete has been placed in position, and the temperature in which the concrete has been placed shall be maintained at not less than twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, and artificial means shall be used to maintain this temperature if necessary.

The time at which centering may be safely removed from under floors or roofs shall vary with the condition of the weather, but in no case shall they be removed until the hardening of the concrete has reached a point where they may be removed with safety.

During extreme hot, dry weather special precautions shall be taken to prevent premature drying by keeping the concrete moist until it has attained its initial set, or at least during the first twenty-four hours.

SECTION 38.

Quality of Timber.

Trade names are as follows:

1. Southern Yellow Pine—Under this heading two classes of timber are used, (a) longleaf pine, (b) shortleaf pine.

It is understood that these two terms are descriptive of quality, rather than of botanical species. Thus, shortleaf pine would cover such species as are now known as North Carolina pine, loblolly pine, and shortleaf pine. "Longleaf pine" is description of quality, and if Cuban, shortleaf or loblolly pine is grown under such conditions that it produces a large percentage of hard summer wood, so as to be equivalent to the wood produced by the true longleaf, it would be covered by the term "longleaf pine."

2. Douglas Fir—The term "Douglas Fir" to cover the timber known likewise as yellow fir, red fir, western fir, Washington fir, Oregon or Puget Sound fir or pine, northwest and west coast fir.

3. Norway Pine, to cover what is known as "red pine."

4. Hemlock, to cover Southern or Eastern hemlock; that is, hemlock from all States east of and including Minnesota.

5. Western Hemlock, to cover hemlock from the Pacific Coast.

6. Spruce, to cover Eastern spruce; that is, the spruce timber coming from points east of Minnesota.

7. Western Spruce, to cover the spruce timber from the Pacific Coast.

8. White Pine, to cover the timber which has hitherto been known as white pine, from Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

9. Western White Pine, the variety of white pine from western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

10. Western Yellow Pine, to cover the timber sold as white pine coming from Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. This is the timber sometimes known as "Western Yellow Pine," or "Ponderous Pine," or "California White Pine."

11. Western Larch, to cover the species of larch or tamarack from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions.

12. Tamarack, to cover the timber known as "Tamarack" or "Eastern Tamarack," from states east of and including Minnesota.

13. Redwood, to include California wood usually known by that name.

SECTION 39.

Standard Defects in Timber.

The definitions of standard defects are as follows:

Measurements which refer to the diameter of knots or holes should be considered as referring to the mean or average diameter.

1. Sound Knot—A sound knot is one which is solid across its face and which is as hard as the wood surrounding it; it may be either red or black, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece.

2. Loose Knot—A loose knot is one not firmly held in place by growth or position.

3. Pith Knot—A pith knot is a sound knot with a pith hole not more than one-fourth inch in diameter in the centre.

4. Encased Knot—An encased knot is one which is surrounded wholly or in part by bark or pitch. Where the encasement is less than one-eighth of an inch in width on both sides, not exceeding one-half the circumference of the knot, it shall be considered a sound knot.

5. Rotten Knot—A rotten knot is one not as hard as the wood it is in.

6. Pin Knot—A pin knot is a sound knot not over one-half inch in diameter.

7. Standard Knot—A standard knot is a sound knot not over one and one-half inches in diameter.

8. Large Knot—A large knot is a sound knot, more than one and one-half inches in diameter.

9. Round Knot—A round knot is one which is oval or circular in form.

10. Spike Knot—A spike knot is one sawn in a lengthwise direction; the mean or average width shall be considered in measuring these knots.

11. Pitch Pockets—Pitch pockets are openings between the grain of the wood containing more or less pitch or bark These shall be classified as small, standard and large pitch pockets.

(a) Small Pitch Pocket—A small pitch pocket is one not over one-eighth of an inch wide.

(b) Large Pitch Pocket—A large pitch pocket is one over three-eighths of an inch wide, or over three inches in length.

(c) Standard Pitch Pocket—A standard pitch pocket is one not over three-eighths of an inch wide or over six inches in length.

12. Pitch Streak—A pitch streak is a well-defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece. When not sufficient to develop a well-defined streak, or where the fibre between grains, that is, coarse-grained fibre, usually termed "spring wood," is not saturated with pitch, it shall be considered a defect.

13. Wane—Wane is bark, or the lack of wood from any cause, on edges of timbers.

14. Shakes—Shakes are splits or checks in timbers which usually cause a separation of the wood between annular rings.

15. Rot, Dote and Red Heart—Any form of decay which may be evident either as a dark red discoloration not found in the sound wood, or the presence of white or red rotten spots, shall be considered as a defect.

16. Ring Shake—An opening between the annular rings.

17. Through Shake—A shake which extends between two faces of a timber.

SECTION 40.

Specifications for Timber Required in the Construction of Buildings, General Requirements.

All timber shall be cut from sound timber and sawed standard size, close grained, free from ring shakes, decay and unsound knots, or knots and other defects that will materially impair its strength and durability.

Standard Size of Sawed Timber—Rough timbers when sawed to standard size shall mean that they shall not be over one-quarter inch scant from actual size specified. For instance, a twelve-inch by twelve-inch shall measure not less than eleven and three-quarter inches by eleven and three-quarter inches.

Standard Dressing of Sawed Timbers—Standard dressing means that not more than one-fourth inch shall be allowed for dressing each surface. For instance, a twelve-inch by twelve-inch shall, after dressing four sides, not measure less than eleven and one-half inches by eleven and one-half inches.

Longleaf or Shortleaf Yellow Pine Posts.

Shall admit one-inch wane on corners as measured on faces of timber. Shall be free from knots three inches in diameter or over, and knots shall not be in groups.

Beams and Girders of Longleaf or Shortleaf Yellow Pine.

Shall admit one-inch wane on corners as measured on faces of timber. Sound knots less than three inches in diameter shall be permitted on the vertical faces at points not less than one-quarter the depth from the edge of the piece; sound, tight knots not exceeding one and one-half inches at other points, provided they are not in clusters.

Joists of Longleaf or Shortleaf Yellow Pine.

All joists over three inches in thickness shall comply with the requirements for beams and girders.

Joists three inches and less in thickness shall admit sound knots, none of which in three by four shall be larger than two inches in diameter on one or both sides of the piece, and on wider stock which do not occupy more than one-third of the cross-section at any point throughout its length if located at the edge of the piece; or more than one-half of the cross-section if located away from the edge; pith knots or smaller or more defective knots which do not weaken the piece more than the knot aforesaid; shall admit of seasoning checks, firm red heart, heart shakes that do not go through, wane three-fourths depth on edge, one-quarter the width and one-third the length of the piece, pitch, sap stains, pitch pockets, splits in ends not exceeding in length the width of the piece, a limited number of small worm holes well scattered and such other defects as do not prevent its use as substantial structural material.

All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes, or any imperfection whereby the strength may be impaired, and be of such size and required dimensions as shall serve the purposes for which the building is intended.

SECTION 41.

Structural Material.

Rivet Steel—Shall have an ultimate strength of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate strength, an elongation of not less than twenty-eight per centum in eight inches, and a reduction of area of not less than fifty per centum. A rivet rod must be capable of being bent and cold-hammered down on itself without any fracture.

All other structural steel shall show an ultimate strength of from sixty thousand to seventy thousand pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate strength. It shall have an elongation of not less than twenty-five per centum in eight inches, and fifty per centum reduction of area.

No *iron* beams or channels shall be used in any structure.

No second-hand steel shapes shall be used in any structure without the written permission of the Bureau of Buildings; and not then, if they have unnecessary holes in them or holes that have been plugged.

Steel castings shall be made from open hearth steel, and shall be practically free from blow-holes, with a reasonably clear skin and sharpness to pattern. The steel shall not contain over eight one-hundredths of one per centum of phosphorus. Steel castings shall be tested for strength and ductility from runners cast with pieces and annealed with the castings, if the work is ordered annealed. Such runners shall be turned down to not less than one-half square inch cross-section for a length of about six inches, and exhibit in the testing machine an ultimate strength of sixty thousand to seventy thousand pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than fifty per centum of the ultimate and an elongation of twenty per centum in two inches. It shall bend cold at right angles on a round corner to a radius of the diameter of the test piece.

Cast Iron—Shall be of good foundry mixture, producing a clean, tough, gray iron. Sample bars five feet long, one inch square, cast in sand moulds, placed on supports four feet six inches apart, shall bear a central load of four hundred and fifty pounds before breaking. Castings shall be free of serious blow-holes, cinder spots and cold shuts. Ultimate tensile strength shall be not less than sixteen thousand pounds per square inch when tested in small specimens.

CHAPTER X.

TESTS.

SECTION 42.

Tests of New Materials.

The regulations contained in this Code shall apply to all such new materials as are used in building construction, in the same manner and for the same purposes as natural stones, brick and concrete are now authorized by the Building Code, whenever said new materials depart from the general shape, dimensions and composition of ordinary building brick.

Before any such material is used in buildings, an application for its use and for a test of the same shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings. A description of the material and a brief outline of its manufacture shall be embodied in the application.

The material shall be subjected to the following tests: Transverse, Compression, Absorption, Freezing and Fire. Additional tests may be called for when, in the judgment of the Superintendent, the same may be necessary. All such tests shall be made at some laboratory of recognized standing, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings or his representative. The tests shall be made at the expense of the applicant.

The results of the tests shall be placed on file in the Bureau of Buildings, and shall be open to public inspection.

For the purpose of the tests at least fifteen samples or test pieces shall be provided. Such samples shall represent the ordinary commercial product. They may be selected from stock by the Superintendent of Buildings, or his representative, or may be made in his presence, at his discretion. The samples shall be approximately eight inches long, four inches wide and two inches thick. In cases where the material is made and used in special shapes or forms, full size samples may also be called for and tested in such manner as may be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings, to determine the physical characteristics of the material.

The samples may be tested as soon as desired by the applicant, but in no case later than sixty days after manufacture.

The weight per cubic foot and specific gravity of the material shall be determined.

These tests shall be made in series of at least five, except that in the fire tests a series of two is sufficient. The transverse tests shall be made on full-sized samples. The resulting half samples shall be used for the compression and absorption tests, but in no case shall both halves of the same piece be used in either series. Half samples may also be used for the freezing and fire tests under the same restrictions. The remaining samples shall be kept in reserve in case unusual flaws or exceptional or abnormal conditions make it necessary to discard certain of the tests. All the samples shall be marked for identification and comparison.

The transverse test shall be made as follows: The sample shall be placed flatwise on two rounded knife-edge bearings set parallel, seven inches apart. A load is then applied on top, midway between the supports, and transmitted through a similar rounded edge, until the sample is ruptured. The modulus of rupture shall then be determined by multiplying the breaking load in pounds by twenty-one (three times the distance between the supports in inches), and dividing the result by twice the product of the width in inches by the square of the depth in inches.

The compression test shall be made as follows: The sample shall first be thoroughly dried to a constant weight. It shall be carefully measured, then bedded flatwise either in plaster of Paris or blotting paper, to secure a uniform bearing in the testing machine, and crushed. The total breaking load shall then be divided by the area under compression in square inches.

The absorption test shall be made as follows: The sample shall first be thoroughly dried to a constant weight. The weight shall be carefully recorded. It shall then be placed in a pan or tray of water, face downward, immersing it to a depth of not more than one-half inch. It shall again be carefully weighed at the following periods: Thirty minutes, four hours and forty-eight hours, respectively, from the time of immersion, and shall be replaced in the water in each case as soon as the weight is taken. Its compressive strength, while still wet, shall then be determined at the end of the forty-eight hour period in the manner specified in the compression test.

The freezing test shall be made as follows: The sample shall be immersed, as described in absorption test, for at least four hours, and then weighed. It shall then be placed in a freezing mixture or a refrigerator, or otherwise subjected to a temperature of less than fifteen degrees Fahrenheit for at least twelve hours. It shall then be removed and placed in water, where it shall remain for at least one hour, the temperature of which shall be at least one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

This operation shall be repeated ten times, after which the sample shall be again weighed while still wet from last thawing. Its crushing strength shall then be determined, as called for in the compression test.

The fire test shall be made as follows: Two samples shall be placed in a cold gas furnace, in which the temperature shall be gradually raised to seventeen hundred degrees Fahrenheit in one hour. One of the samples shall then be plunged in cold water about fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and results noted. The second sample shall be permitted to cool gradually in air, and the results noted.

The following requirements shall be met to secure an acceptance of the materials: The modulus of rupture shall average four hundred, and shall not fall below three hundred and twenty-five. The ultimate compressive strength shall average two thousand five hundred pounds per square inch, and shall not fall below two thousand.

The percentage of absorption (being the weight of water absorbed divided by the weight of the dry sample) shall not average higher than fifteen per centum and shall not exceed twenty per centum in any case.

The reduction of compressive strength shall not be more than thirty-three and one-third per centum, except that when the lower figure is still above two thousand five hundred pounds per square inch the loss in strength may be neglected.

The freezing and thawing process shall not cause a loss in weight greater than ten per centum, nor a loss in strength of more than thirty-three and one-third per centum, except that when the lower figure is still above two thousand five hundred pounds per square inch, the loss in strength may be neglected.

The fire test shall not cause the material to disintegrate.

The approval of any material shall only be given under the following conditions:

(a) A brand mark for identification shall be impressed on or otherwise attached to the material.

(b) A plant for the production of the material shall be in full operation when the official tests are made.

(c) The name of the applicant shall be placed on file with the Superintendent of Buildings, and changes in same promptly reported.

Whenever the Superintendent of Buildings has reason to believe that any materials used in the construction of buildings do not meet the requirements of this code or the standard fixed for new materials as above provided, he may order new or additional tests, and in case the materials do not come up to the requirements he shall prohibit their use.

Other new materials not herein provided for shall be tested as prescribed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

All materials, methods and appliances which have passed satisfactory tests, or which have been approved by the Bureau of Buildings, shall be furnished, erected or installed in buildings, in the completed condition as approved by the party or parties receiving the original approval from the Bureau of Buildings. Said material, methods and appliances shall in no case be furnished, erected or installed by licensees or other parties working either with or without the permission of the parties receiving the original approval.

Section 43.

Tests of Fireproofing.

Whenever required by the Superintendent of Buildings, the owner or the contractor, at his own expense, shall make load or other tests to determine the efficiency of the fireproof construction. The floor arches shall, in all cases, develop a strength in thirty days equal to five times the safe carrying capacity of the supporting steel work. The loads shall consist of such materials and be so placed as to form a uniformly distributed load over the entire area to be tested and without arching and transmitting the loads to the supports, and in case sand or similar material is to be used for loading, it shall be in bulk and loose and not in sacks or packages of any kind. The section to be tested shall be not less than a square, one side of which is equal to the distance between the beams; the test section shall be cut apart from the rest of the flooring before the load is applied. Fireproof floors failing to develop the strength herein required shall be condemned by the Superintendent of Buildings and shall be replaced by the owner or the contractor by floors of the required strength.

In case it is desired to use other or new materials, or employ same in a different manner than herein provided for fireproof construction, the manufacturer or representative thereof shall, at his own expense, make a comparative fire and water test under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, side by side with one of the approved methods herein described, as follows:

Fire tests of floor construction shall be made by building a test structure for the purpose. The inclosure walls shall be of brick, not less than twelve inches in thickness, laid in Portland cement mortar, the walls to extend one foot above the top surface of the flooring to be tested, which shall form a platform corresponding to the roof of the structure at a height of about thirteen feet above the surface of the ground. A grate surface comprising the entire interior area of the test structure shall be provided about ten feet below the flooring to be tested. Four flues, at least sixteen inches square inside, shall be provided at the corners of the test structure, and shall extend three feet above the floor surface to be tested. Two doors shall be provided at opposite ends of the structure, opening just above the grate level, two feet wide by six feet high, fitted with steel doors through which fuel can be fed at suitable intervals. Smaller openings, two feet square and seventeen inches apart, shall be provided below the grate level along the entire length of one of the longest sides of the test structure, with facilities for opening and closing same to regulate the draught. The temperature shall be recorded by a standard pyrometer under the direction of an experienced person; readings shall be taken at two points near the centre of the areas of the two materials tested and about four inches below their under surfaces every five minutes during the progress of the test. Any facts or phenomena developed shall be carefully noted as the test proceeds, provision being made for noting the deflections of beams every fifteen minutes by scale readings.

The floor to be tested shall be supported by four rolled steel beams ten inches deep, weighing each twenty-five pounds per linear foot, and placed five feet between centres with tie rods in accordance with this Code. The beams shall have a clear span of fourteen feet, and shall be framed into steel girders at both ends, the said girders and the two outer beams supported throughout their length on the inclosing walls. In two adjoining panels or spans, the new material to be tested shall be placed between the steel beams, and in the other panel or span shall be built an approved construction in accordance with this Code, said approved construction to be erected by any reputable contractor for fireproofing who has furnished approved fireproof construction in New York City for at least five years, said contractor to be selected by the Superintendent of Buildings; but said approved construction shall in no case be furnished by the manufacturers or representative of the new material to be tested. The exposed parts of the beam between the two panels of the new material shall be protected by the new method or material, and the beam between the approved construction and the new material shall be protected as required in this Code. The approved construction shall be built as furnished in actual practice, with the quality of material ordinarily used. The ceilings below both materials shall be plastered as in a finished job. When the test arches are thirty days old a distributed load of one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot shall be placed over the entire area of the arches tested. The arches shall then be subjected to a hardwood fire test, developing a continuous heat for a period of four hours, the temperature averaging not less than one thousand seven hundred degrees Fahrenheit for the second hour, and not less than two thousand degrees Fahrenheit for the last two hours and at the end of said test.

At the end of the four-hour fire test a fire stream of water shall be directed against the under side of both the new and the approved materials, discharged through a one and one-eighth inch nozzle under sixty pounds pressure for five minutes. The top of the three arches shall then be flooded with water under low pressure. The fire stream shall then be applied a second time under sixty pounds pressure to the bottom of the arches for five minutes more.

After the structure has cooled sufficiently a careful inspection shall be made of the condition of the under side of the flooring tested, and notes made of same.

If the fire and water test has damaged the new material decidedly more than the approved construction, it shall be prohibited from use in any building hereafter erected. If there is any doubt as to the relative efficiency of the new and the approved materials, without repairs of any description whatsoever to the materials or the test structure, the fire and water test after ten days shall be repeated until conclusive results are obtained as to fire and water resistence and efficiency as a fireproof protection. Ten days after the fire and water tests have been concluded, the floor beams shall be shored up midway between the supports, and sections of both materials five feet square shall be cut apart from the rest of the flooring and tested to destruction, provision being made for ascertaining the deflections of the two materials independent of the floor beams for equal increments of loading. If the flooring and beam or column or girder protection of the new material has sustained no more damage or less damage after the fire, water and load tests, and if the beam protected by the new material has deflected no more or less than the other beam protected by the approved method, and if the new material in strength, fire resistence and every other respect has proved equal to or better than the approved material, it shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings as equal to the approved material and for the same purposes for which the approved material is approved under this Code. Comparative tests of column and girder protection shall be made in the same structures and in the same manner as the floor tests. The members tested shall be loaded with the safe live load they are designed to support while the test is being made.

Detailed and accurate records of all fire, water and load tests shall be preserved and filed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

All materials, methods and appliances shall be furnished, erected and installed in buildings in the complete condition as approved by the party or parties receiving the original approval from the Bureau of Buildings. Said material, methods and appliances shall in no case be furnished, erected or installed by licensees or other parties working either with or without the permission of the parties receiving the original approval.

CHAPTER XI.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS—WORKING STRESSES.

Section 44.

Computations for Strength of Materials.

The dimensions of each piece or combination of materials required shall be ascertained by computation, according to the rules prescribed by this Code.

Section 45.

Factors of Safety.

Where the unit stress for any material is not prescribed in this Code, the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be determined by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Section 46.

Steel and Iron.

The safe carrying capacity of the various materials of construction shall be determined by the following working stresses in pounds per square inch of sectional area:

Direct Compression in Short Blocks.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel (annealed)	16,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	10,000
Cast iron (in short blocks)	16,000
Steel pins, shop and power driven field rivets (bearing)	20,000
Steel field rivets (driven by hand)	16,000

Tension.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel (annealed)	16,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	10,000
Cast iron	3,000

Shear.

	Pounds.
Steel web plates	9,000
Steel shop and power driven field rivets and pins	10,000
Steel field rivets (driven by hand)	8,000
Steel field bolts	7,000
Cast steel (annealed)	9,000
Cast steel (not annealed)	6,000
Cast iron	3,000

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Rolled steel beams	16,000
Rolled steel pins, rivets and bolts	20,000
Riveted steel beams	14,000
Cast iron compression side	16,000
Cast iron tension side	3,000

SECTION 47.

Concrete.

Compression.

	Pounds.
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4; with steel reinforcement	640
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	500
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	400
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 3; stone, 5	300
Concrete, natural Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	100
Concrete, natural Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	80

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	50
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	40
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 3; stone, 5	30
Concrete, Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	10
Concrete, Rosendale cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	8

Shear.

	Pounds.
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	75
Concrete, Portland cement, 1; sand, 3; stone, 5	60

SECTION 48.

Stone and Brick Work.

Compression.

	Pounds.
Brick work in Portland cement mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	250
Brick work in Rosendale cement mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	175
Brick work in lime and Portland cement mortar, cement, 1; lime, 1; sand, 6	160
Brick work in lime mortar, lime, 1; sand, 4	110
Rubble stone work in Portland cement mortar	110
Granites, according to test	1,000 to 2,400
Greenwich stone	1,200
Gneiss	1,300
Limestones, according to test	700 to 2,300
Marbles, according to test	600 to 1,200
Sandstones, according to test	400 to 1,600
Bluestones, North River	2,000
Brick	300
Slate	1,000

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress.

	Pounds.
Brick	50
Brick work in Portland cement	30
Granite	180
Greenwich stone	150
Gneiss	150
Limestone	150
Slate	400
Marble	120
Sandstone	100
Bluestone, North River	300

SECTION 49.

Timber.

Direct Compression.

	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Oak	1,400	500
Yellow pine longleaf	1,200	325
Yellow pine shortleaf and North Carolina pine	1,000	250
White pine	800	200
Spruce	800	200
Locust	1,200	250
Hemlock, Eastern	500	150
Hemlock, Western	1,000	250
Chestnut	500	250
Douglas fir	1,200	325
Norway pine	700	200
Tamarack	800	200

Tension.

	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Yellow pine longleaf	1,200	....
Yellow pine shortleaf	900	....
White pine	800	....
Spruce	800	....
Oak	1,000	....
Hemlock	600	....

Shear.

	With Fibre.	Across Fibre.
Oak	100	300
Yellow pine longleaf	70	300
Yellow pine shortleaf	50	200
White pine	40	150
Spruce	50	200
Locust	100	200
Hemlock, Eastern	55	250
Hemlock, Western	60	225
Chestnut	60	250
Douglas fir	60	250
Norway pine	50	200
Tamarack	50	225

Safe Extreme Fibre Stress, Bending.

	Pounds.
Yellow pine longleaf	1,200
Yellow pine shortleaf and North Carolina pine	900
White pine	700
Spruce	800
Oak	1,200
Hemlock, Eastern	650
Hemlock, Western	1,000
Locust	1,000
Chestnut	850
Douglas fir, merchantable	1,200
Douglas fir, seconds	900
Norway pine	700
Tamarack	750

CHAPTER XII.

STRENGTH OF COLUMNS AND TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

SECTION 50.

Working Stresses.

The working stresses per square inch for all cast iron, steel or wood columns having flat ends shall not exceed those given in the following tables:

	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.	
	L / 9,000—40— / R	L / 15,200—58— / R
	Cast Iron.	Steel.
When the Length Divided by Least Radius of Gyration Equals—		
120	....	8,240
110	....	8,820
100	....	9,400
90	....	9,980
80	....	10,560
70	6,200	11,140
60	6,600	11,720
50	7,000	12,300
40	7,400	12,880
30	7,800	13,460
20	8,200	14,040
10	8,600	14,620

L equals length in inches R equals least radius of gyration.

	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.		
	Long Leaf Yellow Pine.	Norway Pine, White Pine, Spruce. Chestnut.	Oak.
	L / 1,000—18— / D	L / 800—15— / D	L / 900—17— / D
When the Length Divided by the Least Side or Diameter Equals—			
30	460	350	390
25	550	425	475
20	640	500	560
15	730	557	645
12	784	620	696
10	820	650	730

L equals length in inches. D equals least side in inches.

Three-fourths the values given for white pine shall also apply to hemlock posts.

For locust posts use one and one-half the value given for white pine.

For short leaf yellow pine use three-fourths the values given for long leaf yellow pine.

Columns and compression members shall not be used having an unsupported length of greater ratios than given in the tables.

SECTION 51.

Columns Eccentrically Loaded.

Any column eccentrically loaded shall have the stresses caused by such eccentricity computed, and the combined stresses resulting from such eccentricity at any part of the column added to all other stresses at that part shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in this Code.

The eccentric load of a column shall be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below at which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity.

Tie plates and lattice bars shall not be used on columns eccentrically loaded, unless approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, otherwise plates extending the full length of the column only shall be used.

SECTION 52.

Strength of Temporary Supports.

Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, alteration, demolition, or repairing of any building or structure or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXCAVATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

SECTION 53.

Excavations.

The person causing any excavation for a building to be made shall have the same properly guarded and protected. Wherever necessary he shall properly sheath pile and at his own cost erect sufficient retaining wall to permanently support the adjoining earth. Such retaining wall shall be carried to the level of the adjoining earth and shall be properly coped.

Whenever an excavation is not intended to be or shall not be carried to a depth of more than ten feet below the curb level, as defined in section 211, the owner of every adjoining or contiguous wall or structure shall protect the same, so that it shall be and remain as safe as before such excavation was begun. Such owner shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where the excavation is being made when necessary for this purpose.

Whenever an excavation is intended to be or shall be carried to a depth of more than ten feet below the curb level, as defined in section 211, the person causing such excavation shall at all times from the beginning until the completion of tthe excavations, foundations, retaining walls or other structures to be built in such excavation, protect at his own expense every adjoining or contiguous wall or structure, and sup-

port the same by proper means. For this purpose he shall be afforded the necessary access to the adjoining premises. If access be denied by any owner of adjoining property, it shall be the duty of the person causing such excavation to notify the Superintendent of Buildings in writing to this effect. Thereafter it shall be the duty of the owner who has refused access to his premises, to make safe such adjoining wall or structure upon his premises and to protect and support it by proper means so that the excavation may be made; and for this purpose he shall, when necessary, be permitted to enter upon the premises where the excavation is being made.

Adjoining Party Walls.

In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person causing the excavation to be made, and the footings and foundations of such party wall are in good condition and sufficient for the uses of both the existing building and the new one adjoining, then and in such case the person causing the excavation to be made shall, at his own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper means, so that said party wall shall be and remain as safe as before the excavation was begun.

In case the footings and foundations of any such party wall are not in good condition, or not sufficient for the uses of both the existing building and the new one adjoining, then it shall be the duty of the person causing such excavation to be made to extend such defective or insufficient footing or foundation, or to replace same with a new footing or foundation. Such extended or new footing shall extend on each side of the party line such a distance as to bring the centre of the footing under the centre of the wall, so that the total load upon the wall may be uniformly distributed over the area of the footing. In order that this may be done, the person causing the excavation to be made shall be allowed access to the adjoining premises.

In case any excavation, or the removal of any existing building, shows any adjoining wall or walls or structure to be unsafe at the time the excavation was begun, then it shall be the duty of the person causing the excavation to be made, or the building to be removed, to forthwith report the fact, in writing, to the Superintendent of Buildings. The Superintendent of Buildings shall, upon the receipt of such notice from any person causing any excavation to be made, or any building to be removed, forthwith cause an inspection of such adjoining premises to be made, and if such inspection prove the aforesaid wall or walls or structure to be unsafe, then it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, acting under the provisions of Sections 7 and 204 of this Code, to declare such wall or walls, structure or structures, to be unsafe and cause the same to be repaired as therein provided.

If the person whose duty it shall be to preserve or protect from injury any wall or walls, structure or structures, shall neglect or fail so to do within twenty-four hours after the receipt of a notice so to do from the Superintendent of Buildings, then the Superintendent of Buildings shall enter upon the premises and employ such labor and furnish such materials and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to make the premises safe and secure, or to prevent the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the cost and expense of the person whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. Payment of such expenses shall be collected in the manner set forth in Section 8 of this Code.

SECTION 54.

Bearing Capacity of Soil.

Applications filed in the Bureau of Buildings shall contain a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings. The Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified before any test is made of the sustaining power of the soil, so that he may be present or represented thereat. When doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the Superintendent of Buildings may order borings to be made, or he may order tests to be made of the sustaining power of the soil by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building.

In tests of the sustaining power of the soil the ultimate test load shall be one and one-half times the load which the soil is to actually bear when the building is completed. Measurements of the settlement shall begin as soon as one-tenth of the ultimate test load has been applied and shall be continued until a period of twenty-four hours shall have elapsed without increase of settlement under the ultimate load. On no soil shall the total allowable settlement after the application of one-tenth of the ultimate test load exceed one inch.

In all cases where the foundation extends to a point less than five feet above the level of mean low water, or in any other case when required by the Superintendent of Buildings, test borings shall be made to ascertain the character of the material underlying the footings. Such test borings shall go either to rock or to a depth of at least twenty feet below the footing level. The Superintendent of Buildings, or his representatives, shall inspect the material as disclosed by such borings and shall fix and authorize, in accordance with the provisions of this Code, the safe load which the soil may bear per unit of area at the footing level. The records of such borings of tests shall be filed in the Bureau of Buildings.

In the absence of a test the area of the bearing footing shall be so proportioned that the load per square foot upon the respective character of soil shall not exceed those set forth in the following table:

Soil Under Footings.	Load in Tons.
Soft clay	1
Clay, sand or clay and sand together or in layers, wet and springy	2
Loam, clay or fine sand, firm and dry	3
Coarse sand, gravel, or sand and gravel	4
Coarse sand, gravel, or sand and gravel, very firm	6
Conglomerate hard pan on bed rock	25
Hard natural rock	40

Classification of Soils.

Mud, Peat, Bog, Silt—Any soil containing more than a trace of vegetable matter, or which on drying shrinks more than five per cent. of its volume shall be classed as mud, peat, bog or silt and shall be deemed unsuitable material on which the foundations of a building shall rest.

Filled in Material—Any material which has been moved or deposited by any agency of man, as by filling, dumping, dredging or otherwise, shall be classed as "filled in" material and shall be deemed unsuitable material on which the foundation of a building shall rest.

Clay—Any natural soil containing such ingredients as to render it capable of being worked when wet into a plastic state shall be called a clay.

Sand—Any soil or natural material composed of quartz or other rock particles shall be classed as fine sand when fifty per cent. or over by weight passes a fifty mesh sieve, and as coarse sand when fifty per cent. or over is retained on a fifty mesh sieve.

Gravel—Any soil or natural material composed of rock particles where fifty per cent. or over of the particles forming the mass shall be one-quarter of an inch in diameter or over, shall be classed as gravel.

No footing of a building shall rest upon filled in material, mud, peat, bog, silt or similar material.

SECTION 55.

Foundations.

Every building except those erected upon solid rock, or upon walls or piers on the water front, shall have good and sufficient foundations of brick, stone, concrete, reinforced concrete, steel or iron. When the building is erected upon solid ground the foundations shall extend not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, except in those cases in which solid rock appears above that depth. When neither solid earth nor rock is found, piles, of wood or concrete, shall be used.

SECTION 56.

Footings.

Foundation walls shall rest upon a footing course which shall be of footing stones, steel grillages, concrete, concrete reinforced with steel beams, or concrete steel construction. Wood footings may be used if they are entirely below the level of mean low water. The design of every footing shall be such that the stresses in the materials employed conform in all respects to the requirements of this Code.

Loads on Footings.

Footings shall be so designed that the loads they sustained per unit of area shall be as nearly uniform as possible.

The dead loads carried by the footings shall include the actual weight of the superstructure and foundations down to the bottom of the footing. All tanks or other receptacles for water shall be figured as being full of water. All vaults or similar built-in structures shall be considered as forming a part of the building.

In warehouses, stores, and buildings not over one hundred and fifty feet high, used for light manufacturing, in which the live load on the floors is not over one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot, and in churches, school houses and places of public amusement or assembly, the live load carried by the foundation shall be not less than seventy-five per centum of the total live load upon the floors contributing thereto.

In office buildings, hotels, dwellings, apartment houses, lodging houses, tenement houses and stables, the live load carried by the foundation shall not be less than sixty per centum of the total live load on the floors contributing thereto.

The live load carried by the foundations of all other buildings shall not be less than that required to be carried by the lowest tier of columns or by the foundation walls.

The area of the footing which has the largest percentage of live load to total load shall be determined by dividing the total load by the unit working stress, as stated in Section 54. From the area thus calculated all the other footings of the building shall be proportioned according to the ratios of their respective dead loads only. In no case shall the load per square foot under any portion of any footing due to the combined dead, live and wind loads exceed the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which the footing rests.

Stone Footings.

Footing stones shall not be less than three feet long by two feet wide. Under walls their thickness shall not be less than one-fourth of their width, and in no case shall it be less than eight inches; under piers, columns or posts the thickness of footing stones shall not be less than ten inches. The footing shall project a minimum distance of four and one-half inches beyond each side of any foundation wall, and ten inches beyond each side of any pier. The footing shall be so designed that a line drawn from the outer edge of the wall or pier, at the bottom, to the outer edge of the footing, at the bottom, shall make an angle of not more than sixty degrees with a horizontal plane and shall lie within the masonry throughout its length. Footing stones shall be laid on their natural bed, crosswise, edge to edge and well bedded. No two adjacent vertical joints shall lie in the same plane.

Concrete Footings.

Concrete footings shall be not less than twelve inches thick and shall project not less than six inches beyond each side of any foundation wall and twelve inches beyond each side of any pier.

Stepped-up courses of brick laid above either footing stones or concrete shall have offsets of one inch if laid in single courses, and two inches if laid in double courses. The offset of the lowest course of brick shall be equal to one-half the thickness of the footing stone or concrete base, so as to properly distribute the load throughout the same.

Footing Piers.

If the nature of the ground and the character of the building are such as to make it necessary or advisable, the Superintendent of Buildings may require the use of isolated piers, instead of a continuous wall, as a support for the structure. Between such piers suitable inverted arches shall be turned. These arches shall rest upon a proper bed of concrete. The thrust of the outer piers shall be taken up by suitable wrought iron or steel rods and plates.

Grillages.

Where necessary suitable grillage beams of steel, resting upon a good and sufficient bed of concrete, may be used. Such beams shall be fastened by bolts and separators and the grillage filled solid with concrete. All metal which forms part of any footing or foundation shall be thoroughly protected from rust by concrete or by the use of other approved coating.

Eccentric Footings.

Eccentric footings shall not be permitted in any fireproof building.

In non-fireproof buildings eccentric footings may be permitted, but only in the case of an enclosing wall parallel to and adjacent to a property line other than a street line. The eccentric loading shall in no case impose a greater load on any portion of the soil under the footing than the maximum allowable load for such soil. Suitable ties must be employed above the footing level to resist the overturning moment due to the eccentric loading. The floor beams next above the footing may serve as such ties, provided proper connections are made to the wall and to some other wall or anchorage, and that the wall be strong enough to resist the overturning moment. A line drawn from the centre of the wall at the level of the cross-tie to the centre of the bottom face of the footing must not be out of plumb more than three inches per vertical foot, and the thickness of the wall at every point in its height shall be at least twice the distance between this inclined line and the vertical exterior face of the wall.

SECTION 57.

Foundation Walls.

Foundation walls shall be built of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel. If built of rubble stone they shall be, for a depth of twelve feet below the curb level, at least eight inches thicker than the wall which rests upon them. For every additional ten feet, or fraction thereof, increase of depth, they shall be increased four inches in thickness. If built of brick or concrete they shall be for a depth of twelve feet below the curb level at least four inches thicker than the wall which rests upon them. For every additional ten feet, or fraction thereof, increase of depth, they shall be increased four inches in thickness.

Mortar.

Only Portland cement mortar shall be used in the construction of the footings and foundations of any building. No lime whatever shall be used under any conditions.

SECTION 58.

Wood and Concrete Piles.

Wood Piles.

Wood piles may be of spruce, oak, longleaf yellow pine, Norway pine, or fir, but shall not be of hemlock or scrub pine. Piles shall be sound and straight. The diameter at the butt shall not be less than ten inches, and the diameter at the point shall not be less than six inches. The length shall not exceed twenty-five times the diameter at the butt.

They shall be driven to refusal if possible, and the method of driving shall be such as not to impair their strength. The centre to centre distance between piles shall not be more than thirty-six inches nor less than three times the average butt diameter.

If driven to refusal a maximum load per pile of fifteen tons may be used unless the load be otherwise determined by test. If not driven to refusal the maximum load per pile shall not exceed ten tons.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified before any test is made of the sustaining power of piles so that he may be present or represented thereat. When doubt arises in regard to the safe sustaining power of piles in the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the Superintendent of Buildings shall order test piles to be driven by or at the expense of the owner of the proposed building. The record of such test shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The safe sustaining power, of a pile not driven to refusal, which shall in no case exceed ten tons, shall be determined by calculation based upon the following formula:

$$L = \frac{2WH}{P+1}$$

in which L=the allowable load in tons (maximum is 10 tons)
W=the weight of the hammer in tons
H=the fall of the hammer in feet
P=the penetration in inches under the last blow after the pile has sunk to a point where successive blows produce equal penetrations.

Piles shall be cut off so that the top is always below the level of mean low water. When required concrete shall be rammed down in the interspaces between the heads of the piles to a depth of not less than twelve inches and laterally for a distance of not less than twelve inches on each side of the rows of piles.

If piles are capped with timbers the timber shall be of sound, hard wood, not less than six inches thick and properly joined together. The tops of all such timbers shall be below the level of mean low water, except in the case of frame buildings built over water or on soft meadow, or similar land, in which case piles may project above the water a sufficient distance to raise the building above high tide and then the building may be placed directly thereon.

Concrete Piles.

The mixture used for concrete piles shall be one part of Portland cement; two parts of sand; three parts of broken stone which will pass through a ring three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

Concrete piles when not reaching rock or hardpan, and depending for their supporting power on friction between the surface of the pile and the surrounding material, shall not be loaded in excess of four hundred pounds per square foot of surface in contact with the soil, and shall not be driven closer centre to centre then three times their average diameter.

Concrete piles, when driven to a solid bearing, such as rock or hardpan, may be loaded to three hundred pounds per square inch of cross-section of pile, the cross-section being taken at the smallest point of the pile, provided sufficient steel reinforcement is embedded in the pile to provide against failure by shear or by bending when the pile is figured as a long column.

All steel reinforcement shall be embedded in the concrete forming the pile and shall be protected by at least two inches of concrete.

The loading per pile shall not be increased by reason of the steel reinforcement.

If the concrete piles are built in position and not driven, the forms are not to be removed until the concrete has obtained its final set.

SECTION 59.

Piers Sunk to Rock or Hard Pan.

Where the soil is not suitable for direct bearing, piers of concrete, brick or masonry may be used to reach a stratum of rock or other suitable material. All such piers shall be constructed in such a manner as to permit of the inspection of the material upon which the pier rests. So far as is practicable; excavations for such piers shall be kept free of water from the time the concrete or masonry is placed therein until the same is set.

No such pier of concrete, brick or masonry shall be loaded in excess of eighteen tons per square foot of cross-section when the pier is carried down to solid rock, and fourteen tons per square foot when carried down to firm gravel or hard clay, except that where it is necessary to carry foundations to rock or hard pan by means of pneumatic or other caissons the area of horizontal cross-section of which exceeds thirty-six square feet a load of not more than eighteen tons per square foot may be permitted. When steel is embedded in piers no allowance for the metal shall be made.

No timber shall be allowed to remain in the masonry except such timber as is used in pneumatic caissons and then only when all the timber is below the level of mean low water.

CHAPTER XIV.

MASONRY.

SECTION 60.

Walls.

The walls of all buildings, other than wood or frame buildings, shall be constructed of stone, brick, iron, steel, Portland cement concrete (in bulk, blocks or reinforced concrete), or other approved hard, solid and incombustible material.

The inner portion of the enclosure walls in steel skeleton construction, for a thickness not exceeding eight inches, may be built of hollow brick of standard brick sizes.

All buildings shall be enclosed on all sides with independent, or party walls.

The walls and piers of all buildings of brick or stone shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line and carried up plumb and straight.

All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wet before being laid.

No brick, stone concrete, or mason work of any description shall be built when the temperature is below twenty-eight degrees Fahenheit at the point where the work is in progress. No frozen materials shall be built upon.

No wall or walls of any building shall be carried up more than two stories higher, in advance of any portion of the walls of said building, except that in the case of wall bearing buildings the exterior walls may be carried up so that the iron or steel work shall not be, at any time, more than five stories in advance of the walls, but this provision shall not apply to buildings in which the walls are carried independently by girders at each floor.

The front, rear, side and party walls shall be properly bonded together.

When not carried up at the same time the perpendicular joint between the walls shall be made with four-inch offsets at every heading course, and have also iron or steel anchors at least every three feet in height. These anchors shall not be less than two-inch by one-quarter-inch metal, and shall be either bent up at the ends or have a cross-pin to form the anchorage.

Anchors inserted for the purpose of connecting front and rear walls with side or party walls shall extend not less than eight inches into the side or party wall, and not less than twelve inches into the front and rear walls, when these walls are not built and bonded together.

The walls and beams of every building during the erection or alteration thereof shall be strongly braced from the beams of each adjacent story, and when required shall also be braced from the outside until the building is enclosed.

In all brick walls every sixth course shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick in flemish or running bond, in which latter case every sixth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in half and backing the same with a continuous row of headers. Where face brick is used of a different thickness from the brick used for backing, the course of the exterior and interior brickwork shall be brought to a level bed at intervals of not more than ten courses in height of the face brick, and the face brick shall be properly tied to the backing by a heading course of the face brick.

All bearing walls faced with brick laid in running bond shall be four inches thicker than the walls are required to be under any other section of this Code. In running bond approved metal wall ties may be used in place of the diagonal headers if placed not over four courses apart vertically and twenty inches horizontally.

Face brick shall be laid at the same time as the backing, and shall in no case be laid after the backing is in place.

SECTION 61.

Piers.

Piers shall be built of dimension stone, stone concrete or good, hard, well-burned brick. Stone or brick piers shall be laid in Portland cement mortar. Every exterior pier shall be securely anchored to the beams or girders at the level of each tier. The height of any isolated pier shall not be greater than ten times the least horizontal dimension of the pier.

Every pier of less than nine square feet in cross-section which supports any beam, girder, arch or column upon which a wall rests, or a lintel spanning an opening over ten feet wide on which a wall rests, shall have built into it, at vertical intervals of not less than thirty inches, steel plates five-sixteenths inch thick.

Every steel plate shall have the same horizontal dimensions as the pier into which it is built.

Every pier which supports a column or girder shall have immediately below the column or girder a suitable cast iron or steel plate to distribute the load over a sufficient area to comply with the permissible stress for the material supporting it as determined in sections 47 and 48 of this Code.

SECTION 62.

Stone Walls.

All stone walls not over twenty-four inches in thickness shall have at least one header extending through the wall in every three feet in height and every three feet in length. Walls over twenty-four inches in thickness shall show not less than ten per centum of headers on each face of the wall. These headers shall be properly distributed through the wall so as to bond the stretcher courses together, and all headers shall have a length of not less than two-thirds the thickness of the wall. All headers shall be good, flat stones, not less than twelve inches wide and eight inches thick.

No stone shall be laid in any bearing wall in any other position than on its natural bed. No stone which does not bond or extend into the wall at least six inches shall be used. Stones shall be firmly bedded in mortar, with all spaces and joints thoroughly filled.

Where walls are built of stones with dressed level beds and vertical joints of cement mortar, the Superintendent of Buildings may permit such walls to be of the same thickness as specified for brick walls. In no case shall stone walls be of less thickness than specified for brick walls, and in no case shall the pressure per unit of area exceed that provided for in the sections of this Code governing the strength of materials.

SECTION 63.

Ashlar.

Stone used for the facing of any building, and known as ashlar, shall not be less than four inches thick.

Stone ashlar shall be anchored to the backing, and the backing shall be of such thickness as to make the walls, independent of the ashlar, conform as to thickness with the requirements of the sections of this Code, unless every alternate course be at least eight inches thick and bonded into the backing, and then four inches of it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall. However, no wall faced with ashlar shall be less than twelve inches thick in any case.

Where terra cotta or other approved artificial material is used instead of stone ashlar, it shall not be less than four inches thick. It shall be properly and securely anchored to the backing, and not be counted as part of the thickness of the wall.

SECTION 64.

Mortar for Walls.

The foundation walls of all buildings shall be laid in cement mortar. This requirement applies to all walls, isolated piers, parapet walls and chimneys above roofs, but this shall not prohibit the use in cold weather of a small proportion of lime to prevent the mortar from freezing. All other walls built of brick or stone above the level of the curb may be laid in lime and cement mortar mixed.

All stone walls shall be laid in Portland cement mortar.

The backing-up of all ashlar shall be laid up with cement mortar.

The back face of ashlar may be parged with lime mortar to prevent discoloration of the stone.

The enclosure and curtain walls in skeleton construction shall be laid in Portland cement mortar.

SECTION 65.

Wall Thicknesses for Buildings of Classes "C" and "D."

The minimum thickness of all bearing walls above the foundation walls shall be as per schedule below. The height of the walls to be used in determining their thickness in applying this schedule shall be measured to the point of complete support, whether this be a foundation or a beam or girder.

Schedule of Thicknesses for Bearing Walls, Buildings of Classes "C" and "D."

Height of Building.	Top Section.		Second Section.		Third Section.		Fourth Section.		Fifth Section.	
	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.
	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.
125 to 150 feet	12	15	16	35	20	35	24	35	28	30
100 to 125 feet	12	15	16	35	20	35	24	40	..	..
75 to 100 feet	12	25	16	35	20	40	..	..	..	..
60 to 75 feet	12	50	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60 feet and not over 15 feet in width	12	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60 feet	12	50	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50 feet	12	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 feet or less and not over 20 feet in width	12	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

If over one hundred and fifty feet in height, each additional thirty feet in height, or part thereof, next the foundation walls, shall be increased four inches in thickness, the upper one hundred and fifty feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height.

All bearing walls of buildings of Classes "C" and "D" hereafter erected, or of those buildings which may be altered to be used as residence buildings, shall be in accordance with the above schedule.

Partition and Non-Bearing Walls.

All non-fireproof residence buildings erected under this section, exceeding twenty-six feet in width, shall have brick, or, where non-bearing, concrete or fireclay block fore and aft partition walls not less than six inches thick. All non-bearing walls of buildings hereinbefore mentioned in this section may be four inches less in thickness, provided, however, that none are less than twelve inches thick, except as in this code specified. Eight-inch brick partition walls may be built to support the beams in such buildings in which the distance between the main or bearing walls is not over thirty-three feet; if the distance between the main or bearing walls is over thirty-three feet the brick partition wall shall not be less than twelve inches thick; provided, that no clear span is over twenty-six feet. No other wall shall be built having any one thickness measuring vertically more than sixty feet. This section should not be construed to prevent the use of steel girders, or steel girders and iron or steel columns, or piers of masonry, for the support of the walls and ceilings over any part of building which has a clear span of more than twenty-six feet between walls, in such dwellings as are not constructed fireproof, nor to prohibit the use of steel girders, or steel girders and iron or steel columns in place of brick walls in buildings which are to be used for dwellings when constructed fireproof. If the clear span is to be over twenty-six feet, then the bearing walls shall be increased four inches in thickness for every twelve and one-half feet or part thereof, that said span is over twenty-six feet, or shall have, instead of the increased thickness, such piers or buttresses as, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, may be necessary.

Wherever two or more residence buildings shall be constructed not over twelve feet six inches in width, and not over forty feet in height, the alternating centre wall between any two such houses shall be of brick, not less than eight inches thick, above the foundation wall, and the ends of the floor beams shall be so separated that four inches of brickwork shall be between the beams where they rest on the said centre wall.

SECTION 66.

Wall Thicknesses of Buildings of Classes "A," "B," "E" and "F."

The minimum thickness of all bearing walls of buildings of Classes "A," "B," "E" and "F" shall be as per schedule below. The height of wall to be used in determining the thickness in applying this schedule shall be measured to the point of complete support, whether this be a foundation, beam or birder.

Schedule of Thicknesses for Bearing Walls, Buildings of Classes "A," "B," "E" and "F."

Height of Building.	Top Section.		Second Section.		Third Section.		Fourth Section.		Fifth Section.	
	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.	Thickness.	Height.
	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.
125 to 150 feet	16	15	20	35	24	35	28	35	32	30
100 to 125 feet	16	15	20	35	24	35	28	40	..	..
75 to 100 feet	16	25	20	35	24	40	..	..	..	..
60 to 75 feet	16	50	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 60 feet	12	40	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 feet or less	12	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

If over one hundred and fifty feet in height, each additional twenty-five feet in height, or part thereof below the one hundred and fifty feet or the nearest tier of beams thereto, shall be increased four inches in thickness, the upper one hundred and fifty feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height.

If there is a clear span of over twenty-six feet between the bearing walls, such walls shall be four inches more in thickness than in this section specified, for every twelve and one-half feet, or fraction thereof, that said walls are more than twenty-six feet apart, or shall have instead of the increased thickness such piers or buttresses as, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Buildings, may be necessary.

SECTION 67.

Inclosure Walls for Skeleton Structures.

In skeleton structures, walls (see section 60) between steel columns shall be of brick, stone or concrete, and supported wholly or in part on steel girders, and shall be not less than twelve inches thick and thoroughly anchored to the steel work. When the vertical distance between supporting girders exceeds fifteen feet, the thickness of the walls shall be increased four inches for each fifteen feet or fraction thereof that the said vertical distance exceeds fifteen feet. In no case, however, shall the loads imposed on masonry per square foot exceed those fixed in sections 47 and 48 of this code.

All masonry must be laid in Portland cement mortar.

SECTION 68.

Curtain Walls.

Curtain walls shall be taken to mean non-bearing walls built between piers of iron or steel columns, and shall be of brick, stone or concrete. They shall be not less than twelve inches thick for seventy-five feet of the uppermost height thereof, or nearest tier of beams to that height, and increased four inches for the lower section of seventy-five feet, or nearest tier of beams to that height; and thence downward the thickness of walls shall increase in the ratio prescribed in sections 65 and 66 of this Code.

The masonry work throughout shall be laid in Portland cement mortar. When such walls are used the foundations of the buildings shall be so designed that the load from the columns and the load of the walls are carried together.

SECTION 69.

Increased Thickness of Walls for Buildings More Than One Hundred and Five Feet in Depth.

All buildings that are over one hundred and five feet in depth, without a cross-wall or proper piers or buttresses, shall have the side or bearing walls increased in thickness four inches more than is specified in the respective sections of this Code for the thickness of walls for every hundred and five feet, or part thereof, that the said buildings are over one hundred and five feet in depth.

Reduced Thickness for Interior Walls.

In case the walls of any building are less than twenty-five feet apart, and less than forty feet in depth, or there are cross walls which intersect the walls, not more than forty feet distant, or piers or buttresses built into the walls, the interior walls may be reduced in thickness in safe proportion to the number of cross walls, piers or buttresses, and their nearness to each other; provided, however, that this clause shall not apply to walls below sixty feet in height, and that no such wall shall be less than twelve inches thick at the top, and gradually increased in thickness by set-offs to the bottom. The Superintendent of Buildings is hereby authorized and empowered to decide (except where herein otherwise provided for) how much the walls herein mentioned may be permitted to be reduced in thickness, according to the peculiar circumstances of each case, without endangering the strength and safety of the building.

SECTION 70.

One-Story Brick Buildings.

One-story structures not exceeding a height of fifteen feet may be built with eight-inch walls when the bearing walls are not more than nineteen feet apart, and the length of the eight-inch bearing walls does not exceed fifty-five feet. One-story and basement extensions to dwellings may be built with eight-inch walls when not over twenty feet wide, twenty feet deep and fifteen feet high.

SECTION 71.

Existing Party Walls.

Walls heretofore built for or used as party walls, the thickness of which was at the time of their erection in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws which are in good condition but are not in accordance with the requirements of this Code, may be used at the discretion of the Superintendent of Buildings for the ordinary uses of party walls provided the height of the same be not increased.

SECTION 72.

Lining Existing Walls.

In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party or independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this Code, the same shall be done by a lining of brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than four inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said lining shall be supported on proper foundations and carried up to such height as the Superintendent of Buildings may require. No lining shall be less than eight inches in thickness, and all linings shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable steel anchors, placed two feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the old walls in rows alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same.

No rubble wall shall be lined until it has been inspected and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 73.

Walls of Unfinished Buildings.

Any building, the erection of which was commenced in accordance with application and plans submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Buildings prior to the passage of this Code, if properly constructed, and in safe condition, may be completed, or built upon in accordance with the requirements of law, as to thickness of walls, in force at the time when such application and plans were approved.

SECTION 74.

Arches and Lintels.

Openings for doors and windows in all buildings, shall have good and sufficient arches of stone, brick, or terra-cotta, well built and keyed with good and sufficient abutments, or lintels of stone, iron or steel of sufficient strength, which shall have a bearing at each end of not less than five inches on the wall. On the inside of all openings in non-fireproof buildings in which lintels shall be less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, there may be timber lintels, which shall rest at each end not more than three inches on any wall, which shall be chamfered at each end and be cut to true arch shape on top. A suitable rowlock or keyed arch shall be turned over the timber lintel. Or the inside lintel may be of cast iron or steel, and in such case stone blocks or cast-iron plates shall not be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls, provided the opening is not more than six feet in width.

All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight or thrust which they are designed to carry, and the stress at any point shall not exceed the working stress for the material used, as given in section 48 of this Code. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to secure stability.

SECTION 75.

Parapet Walls.

All exterior and division or party walls over fifteen feet high, excepting where the front walls are to be finished with cornices, gutters or crown mouldings, shall have parapet walls not less than eight inches in thickness and carried two feet above the roof, but for warehouses, factories, stores and other buildings used for commercial or manufacturing purposes the parapet walls shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness and carried three feet above the roof, and all such walls shall be coped with stone, terra cotta or cast iron.

SECTION 76.

Hollow Walls.

In all walls that are built hollow the same net horizontal section of stone, brick or concrete shall be used in their construction as if they were built solid, as in this Code provided, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the parts of same are connected by proper ties, either of brick, stone, iron or other suitable metal, placed not over twenty-four inches apart, horizontally and vertically.

Metal ties shall have the ends turned up at right angles and be not less than one inch wide by one-quarter inch thick, and shall extend into the wall on each side not less than four inches.

SECTION 77.

Timber in Walls Prohibited.

No timber shall be used in any wall of any building where stone, brick or iron can be used, except inside lintels, as hereinbefore provided and brace blocks not more than eight inches in length.

SECTION 78.

Furred Walls.

Where hollow tile or porous terra cotta blocks are used as lining or furring for walls, they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls.

In all walls furred with wood the masonry between the ends of wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for the full depth of the beams. In cases where floor beams are parallel to a wall furred with wood, there shall be a space of not less than two and one-half inches between such wall and the nearest beam. This space shall be filled in solidly with brickwork or concrete for the full depth of the floor beams.

SECTION 79.

Recesses and Chases in Walls.

Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation or cellar walls of all buildings, but in no case shall the walls be less in thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with steel girders, or iron or steel columns and steel girders, securely anchored to walls on each side. Recesses for alcoves and similar purposes shall have not less than eight inches of brickwork at the back of such recesses, and such recesses shall be not more than eight feet in width, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than eighteen inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above. No chase for water or other pipes shall be made in any pier nor wall more than one-third of its thickness. No horizontal recess or chase which exceeds four feet in length shall be allowed in any wall. The aggregate area of recesses and chases in any wall shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the wall on any story, nor shall any such recess be made within a distance of six feet from any other recess in the same wall.

SECTION 80.

Buildings Raised, Lowered or Altered.

Raising Roof from a Peak to a Flat Roof—Within the fire limits it shall not be lawful for the owner of any brick residence building with eight-inch walls, already erected, that has a peaked roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and unless such new roof be covered with fireproof material, and provided that such building, when so raised, shall not exceed thirty-six feet and six inches in height to the highest part thereof.

Enlarging Buildings—Within the fire limits no brick building shall be enlarged or built upon unless the exterior walls of said addition or enlargement be constructed of incombustible materials; provided, however, that such brick building may be raised, lowered or altered under the same circumstances, and in the manner provided for in this section.

CHAPTER XV.

CHIMNEYS, FLUES, FIREPLACES AND HEATING PIPES.

SECTION 81.

Trimmer Arches.

All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, whether intended for ordinary fireplace uses or not, shall have trimmer arches to support hearths, and the said arches shall be at least twenty inches in width, measured from the face of the chimney breast, and they shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or burnt clay. The length of a trimmer arch shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath.

If a heater is placed in a fireplace, then the hearth shall be the full width of the heater.

All fireplaces in which heaters are placed shall have incombustible mantels.

No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece; the iron work of the summer piece shall be placed against the back or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wood fireboard.

SECTION 82.

Chimneys, Flues and Fireplaces.

When a building or structure is erected or altered and is built to a height of more than ten feet above the adjoining and contiguous buildings or structures, the owner of said building or structure shall notify the owners of all adjoining buildings or structures in writing of his intention to build above said height, and unless requested not to do so in writing by the owners of said adjoining buildings, he shall, at his own expense, raise chimneys of such adjoining or adjacent buildings or structures to the same level as the chimneys of his building or structure, or shall in lieu thereof supply sufficient flues connecting said adjacent chimneys with his own chimneys, which latter, in that case, shall be of ample capacity to accommodate all flues connected to it.

All fireplaces and chimneys in stone or brick walls in any building hereafter erected, except as herein otherwise provided, and any chimney or flue hereafter altered or repaired, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall be laid in Portland cement mortar and lined on the inside with terra-cotta pipe. No parging mortar shall be used on the inside of any fireplace, chimney or flue. The firebacks of all fireplaces hereafter erected shall be not less than eight inches in thickness, of solid masonry. When a grate is set in a fireplace, a lining of firebrick, at least two inches in thickness, shall be added to the fireback, unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material.

The stone or brickwork of the smoke flues of all boilers, furnaces, bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, and all flues used for a similar purpose shall be at least eight inches in thickness and shall be capped with terra-cotta, stone, Portland cement mortar or cast iron.

In non-fireproof buildings smoke flues shall have at least eight inches of brickwork between the inside of the flue and any woodwork.

The inside four inches of all boiler flues shall be fire brick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of twenty-five feet in any direction from the source of heat. All smoke flues of smelting furnaces or of steam boilers, or other apparatus which heat the flues to a high temperature, shall be built with double walls of suitable thickness for the temperature with an air space between the walls, the inside four inches of the flues to be of fire brick. All smoke flues shall extend at least three feet above a flat roof, and at least two feet above a peak roof.

In all buildings hereafter erected every smoke flue, except the flues hereinbefore mentioned, shall be lined on the inside with terra-cotta pipe, made smooth on the inside, from the bottom of the flue, or from the throat of the fireplace, if the flue starts from the latter, and carried up continuously to the extreme height of the flue. The ends of all such lining pipes shall be made to fit close together, and the pipe shall be built in as the flue or flues are carried up. Each smoke pipe shall be inclosed on all sides with not less than eight inches of brickwork properly bonded together.

All flues in every building shall be properly cleaned and all rubbish removed, and the flues left smooth on the inside upon the completion of the building.

Chimneys shall be constructed of brick, concrete or dimension stone.

Section 83.

Chimney Supports and Chimneys of Cupolas.

No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam of wood.

In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out more than eight inches from the wall, and in all such cases the corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick, but no corbeling more than four inches shall be allowed in eight-inch brick walls. Where chimneys are supported by piers, the piers shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall be not less than twelve inches on the face, properly bonded into the walls. When a chimney is to be cut off below, in whole or in part, it shall be wholly supported by stone, brick, iron or steel.

All chimneys which shall be dangerous in any manner whatever, shall be repaired and made safe, or taken down.

Iron cupola chimneys of foundries, or similar works, shall extend at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty feet of such cupola, and be covered on top with a heavy wire netting. No woodwork shall be placed within two feet of the cupola.

Section 84.

Hot Air Flues, Pipes and Vent Ducts.

All stone or brick hot air flues and shafts shall be lined with tin, galvanized iron or burnt-clay pipes.

No wood casing, furring or lath shall be placed against or cover any smoke flue.

No smoke pipe shall pass through any wood floor.

No stovepipe shall be placed nearer than nine inches to any wood lath and plaster or board partition, ceiling or any woodwork.

Smoke pipes of laundry stoves, cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than fifteen inches from any woodwork, unless they are properly guarded by metal shields; if so guarded, stovepipes shall be not less than six inches distant; smoke pipes of laundry stoves, large cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than nine inches distant from any woodwork. Where smoke pipes pass through a wood lath and plaster partition, they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilated thimbles at least twelve inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least eight inches of brickwork.

Smoke Pipes Through Roofs—No smoke pipe shall pass through the roof of any building.

Hot Air Pipes in Walls—Tin or other metal pipes in brick or stone walls, used or intended to be used to convey heated air, shall be covered with brick, concrete or stone at least three and one-half inches in thickenss.

Protection of Woodwork Against Hot-Air Pipes—Woodwork near hot-air pipes shall be guarded in the following manner: A hot-air pipe shall be placed inside another pipe, one inch larger in diameter, or a metal shield shall be placed not less than one-half inch from the hot-air pipe; the outside pipe or the metal shield shall remain one and a half inches away from the woodwork, and the latter must be tin lined, or, in lieu of the above protection, four inches of brickwork may be placed between the hot-air pipe and the woodwork. This shall not prevent the placing of metal lath and plaster directly on the face of hot-air pipes or the placing of woodwork on such metal lath or plaster, provided the distance is not less than seven-eighths of an inch. No vertical hot-air pipe shall be placed in a stud partition or in a wood inclosure unless it be at least eight feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace.

Hot-Air Pipes in Closets—Hot-air pipes shall not be run through closets.

Horizontal Hot-Air Pipes—Horizontal hot-air pipes in basements or cellars shall be placed six inches below the floor beams or ceiling; if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered and protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall not be less than three inches.

Vent Flues or Ducts.

Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, may be constructed of sheet iron, or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork, and no such pipe shall be used for any other purpose.

All pipes or ducts used to convey warmed air or cold-air boxes of hot-air furnaces shall be of sheet metal or other approved fireproof material.

Vent Ducts in Schools.

In the support or construction of ducts, if placed in a school room, no wood furring or other inflammable material shall be nearer than two inches to said flues or ducts, and shall be covered on all sides other than those resting against brick, terra-cotta, or other incombustible material, with metal lath plastered with at least two heavy coats of mortar, and having at least one-half inch air space between the flues or ducts, and the lath and plaster.

Section 85.

Protection of Woodwork Against Steam and Hot Water Pipes.

Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within two inches of any woodwork, unless the woodwork is protected by a metal shield; then the distance shall be not less than one inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube one inch larger in diameter than the pipe, having a metal cap at the floor, and where they are run in a horizontal direction between a floor and ceiling, a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of wood beams running parallel with said pipe.

Cold water or other exposed plumbing pipes shall have the surrounding air space closed off at the ceiling and floor line of any floor through which any such pipe or pipes shall be carried, excepting hot water supply pipes, which may run through metal sleeves. All steam or hot water pipes shall have covers of fireproof material.

All wood boxes or casings inclosing any steam or hot water heating pipe, or wood covers to recesses in walls in which any steam or hot water heating pipe is placed, shall be lined with metal lock jointed.

CHAPTER XVI.

STUDDED OFF SPACES AND DUCTS FOR PIPES, BAY, ORIEL AND SHOW WINDOWS.

Section 86.

Studded Off Spaces.

Where walls are studded off, unless fire-stops are built of brickwork as called for in section 78 of this Code, the space between the inside face of the wall and the studding at the floor level shall be fire-stopped with fireproof material placed on the underside of the wood beams above, for a depth of not less than four inches, and be securely supported; or the beams directly over the studded-off space shall be fire-stopped with not less than four inches of fireproof material, which may be laid on boards cut in between the beams. Dry cinders or sand shall not be permitted for fire-stopping. If concrete is used the same is to comply with the requirements of fill specified in section 137.

Section 87.

Ducts for Pipes.

In all buildings the ducts for pipes, wires, cables and for similar purposes shall in all cases be separately inclosed on all sides with fireproof material not less than two inches in thickness, as defined in section 140 of this Code.

No pipes, wires, cables or similar material of any kind shall be encased within or embedded in the fireproof protection of columns or other structural members; all such chases shall be fire-stopped at each floor.

Section 88.

Bay, Oriel and Show Windows.

Bay, Oriel, Show Windows and Ornamental Projections.—Bay, oriel and show windows that extend more than three feet above the second story floor, or more than eighteen feet above the curb level, shall have outside enclosures of fireproof material and be roofed with sheet metal or fireproof material; plate glass may be used for the fronts and sides of the show windows, provided all supports are of solid metal, and the frame and sash, if of wood, is metal covered.

Bay, oriel, show windows and ornamental projections, when otherwise located on the front or side of any building, shall be constructed of such materials and in such manner as to meet the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Bay Windows Projecting Beyond the Building Line.—Bay windows projecting beyond the building line as they are defined in section 224 of the Code of Ordinances, and ornamental projections which project beyond the building line as they are defined by section 235 of the Code of Ordinances, may be constructed and maintained, provided permits therefor are obtained pursuant to sections 224 to 245, inclusive, of the Code of Ordinances.

CHAPTER XVII.

VAULTS, AREAS AND CELLARS.

Section 89.

Cellars to be Connected with Sewers.

Before the walls of buildings are carried up above the foundation walls, the cellar shall be connected with the street sewers. Should there be no sewer in the street, or if the cellars are below water level or below the sewer level, then provision shall be made to prevent water accumulating in the cellars to the injury of the foundations.

Section 90.

Vaults Under Sidewalks and Retaining Walls.

In buildings where the space under the sidewalk is utilized, a sufficient stone or brick wall, or brick arches between steel beams, shall be built to retain the roadway of the street, and the side, end or party walls of such building shall extend under the sidewalk, of sufficient thickness, to such wall. The roofs of all vaults shall be of incombustible material.

Openings in the roofs of vaults for the admission of coal or light, or for manholes, or for any other purposes, if placed outside the area line, shall be covered with glass set in iron frames, each glass to measure not more than sixteen square inches, or with iron covers having a rough surface, and rabbeted flush with the sidewalk. When any such cover is placed in any sidewalk, it shall be placed as near as practicable to the outside line of the curb.

All vaults shall be thoroughly ventilated.

Section 91.

Areas.

All areas shall be properly protected with suitable railings, or covered over.

When areas are covered over, iron or iron and glass combined, stone or other incombustible materials shall be used, and supported on brick or stone walls, or on steel beams.

Section 92.

Cellar and Ground Floors.

In all buildings hereafter erected the floor of the cellar or lowest story shall be concreted with stone or gravel concrete not less than four inches thick.

Where wood floors are to be laid in such cellars or lowest stories, the sleepers shall be placed on top of the concrete, and the space between sleepers shall be filled, flush with top of sleepers, with stone or cinder concrete.

Section 93.

Cellar Partitions in Buildings of Classes "C" and "D."

In all buildings of Classes "C" and "D" hereafter erected having a clear span of over twenty feet between bearing walls, and supporting stud partitions above, there shall be constructed, in the cellar or lowest story at right angles to the floor beams, at least one partition of brick on concrete, not less than eight inches thick, or piers of brick or concrete, with openings arched below the underside of the first tier of beams.

If height of basement or cellar exceeds nine feet in the clear, partition walls shall be not less than twelve inches thick. Girders of steel, with iron or steel columns, or piers of masonry, may be used in place of partitions. If steel floor beams, spanning the distance between bearing walls, of adequate strength to support the stud partitions above in addition to the floor load to be sustained by the said steel beams, are used, then the fore-and-aft brick or concrete partition, or its equivalent, may be omitted.

Partitions which may be placed in the cellar of any building shall be fireproof.

Section 94.

Cellar Ceilings.

The ceiling of every cellar or lowest story in all buildings hereafter erected of Classes "C" and "D" less than thirty-six feet six inches in height, occupied by one or more families, when the beams are of wood, shall be lathed with metal lath as specified in section 140 and plastered thereon with two or more coats of mortar.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ENTRANCES AND STAIRS.

Section 95.

Entrances.

Every building hereafter erected or altered shall have at least one entrance direct to a street, yard or court communicating directly to the street.

In all buildings of Classes "C" and "D," when two or more buildings are connected, all openings between said buildings shall be protected with approved self-closing standard fire doors.

Entrance to Cellar or Basement.

Every building of Class "D" hereafter erected that is not occupied by more than two families above the first story shall be provided with an entrance to the cellar or basement thereof from the outside of such building.

In any such building, however, there shall be no inside stairs communicating between the lowest cellar, basement or other lowest story, and the floor next above; but such stairs shall in every case be located outside the building, and if enclosed shall be constructed entirely fireproof, and shall be enclosed in a fireproof enclosure, with standard fireproof self-closing doors at all openings. This provision, however, shall not apply to the stairs leading from the entrance story to the upper stories in Class "D" buildings hereafter erected where there is no cellar, basement or other story below the said entrance story.

In Class "D" buildings hereafter erected which are not over forty-eight feet or four stories in height and are not occupied by more than two families, the stairs leading to the cellar or basement may be located inside the building, provided they are entirely enclosed with brick walls or other approved fireproof material not less than four inches thick and are provided with standard fireproof self-closing doors at the top and bottom; these doors to be glazed with standard wire glass for at least one-third the area of the door; also said stairs are to be provided with gas or electric lights which will properly illuminate such stairs.

SECTION 96.

Stairs.

Number Regulated by Area of Building—In all the following mentioned buildings hereafter erected, each story which covers an area not exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet shall be provided with at least one continuous line of stairs, and each story covering an area exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet, but not exceeding five thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least two continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story exceeding five thousand square feet, but not exceeding fifteen thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least three continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story exceeding fifteen thousand square feet, but not exceeding twenty-five thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least four continuous lines of stairs remote from each other: Municipal Buildings, Court Houses, Police Stations, Detention Buildings, Jails, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Churches, Amusement Halls, Lodge Rooms, Exhibition Buildings, Hotels, Lodging Houses, Club Houses, Studios, Dormitories, Convents, Dwellings, Lofts, Stores and Restaurants.

In all the following mentioned buildings hereafter erected, each story which covers an area not exceeding four thousand square feet shall be provided with at least one continuous line of stairs, and each story covering an area exceeding four thousand square feet, but not exceeding eight thousand square feet, shall be provided with two continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story covering an area exceeding eight thousand square feet, but not exceeding twenty thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least three continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story covering an area exceeding twenty thousand square feet, but not exceeding forty thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least four continuous lines of stairs remote from each other: Bath Houses, Libraries, Museums, Office Buildings, Warehouses, Stables, Slaughter Houses, Rendering Plants, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Observatories, Garages, Smoke Houses and Laboratories.

In all the following mentioned buildings hereafter erected, each story which covers an area not exceeding five thousand square feet shall be provided with at least one continuous line of stairs, and each story covering an area exceeding five thousand square feet, but not exceeding ten thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least two continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story covering an area exceeding ten thousand square feet, but not exceeding thirty thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least three continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and each story covering an area exceeding thirty thousand square feet, but not exceeding fifty thousand square feet, shall be provided with at least four continuous lines of stairs remote from each other: Armories, Railroad Passenger Depots, Markets, Refrigerator Plants, Light and Power Plants, Car Barns, Railroad Freight Depots, Oil Houses, Oil Refineries, Grain Elevators, Foundries and Coal Pockets.

In all Theatres or Opera Houses hereafter erected such stairs shall be provided as called for in section 155 of this Code.

In all Tenement Houses and Apartment Houses hereafter erected such stairs shall be provided as called for in the Tenement House Law.

All factories, work shops and printing houses shall have one stairway for every twenty-five hundred square feet of floor area of any story above the first floor.

Where the area of any building exceeds the above requirements for four continuous lines of stairs such extra number of stairs or fire escapes shall be provided as the Superintendent of Buildings may direct.

The width of the stairs required by this section shall in no case be less than three feet and two inches from wall to centre of hand rail, or from centre of hand rail to centre of parallel hand rail, and shall be increased in width when in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings an increased width is necessary for the safety of the occupants.

All such stairs shall have treads and risers of uniform width and height throughout in each flight, and the rise shall be not more than eight inches, and the tread, exclusive of nosing, not less than nine inches.

Each flight of stairs in every story which exceeds a height of twelve feet in the clear shall have a proper landing introduced. When stairs have a straight run, said landing shall be placed at the central portion thereof. The stairs shall be provided with proper banisters or railings and hand rails.

Every fire tower required by section 158 of this Code shall be considered the equivalent of one flight of stairs as herein provided, if there are two or more flights of stairs, but no outside fire escape of any kind shall be accepted in lieu of such stairs.

SECTION 97.

Engineers' Stationary Ladders.

Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading direct to a manhole above through the sidewalk or other outside exit.

SECTION 98.

Slate and Stone Treads to be Supported.

In all buildings hereafter erected where the treads and landings of iron stairs are of slate, marble or other stone, there shall be placed directly underneath each tread and each landing for their entire length and width a steel plate made solid, or having openings not exceeding four square inches in same, of adequate strength, but in no case less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and in each and every case securely fastened to the strings with bolts or rivets, or to both the strings and risers if the treads be more than three and one-half feet long, so that said plates shall in themselves furnish a safe passageway independent of the slate, marble or other stone placed thereon.

If stairs are constructed of other fireproof material than iron, and the slate, marble or other stone treads and landings are each solidly supported for their entire length and width by the materials composing such stairs, steel supports shall not be required.

CHAPTER XIX.

INCLOSURES FOR ELEVATORS AND STAIRWAYS.

SECTION 99.

Elevator and Stairway Inclosures.

All elevators hereafter placed in any building shall be inclosed by fireproof partitions of reinforced concrete or common brick, built in accordance with section 141 of this Code, under the following conditions: In non-fireproof buildings, if not used as bearing walls, they shall be six inches and eight inches respectively in thickness for not more than thirty feet of their uppermost height, and increasing in thickness four inches for each lower fifty feet or portion or part thereof. In fireproof buildings when the elevator inclosure is supported at each floor level by steel framing the thickness of the reinforced concrete and brick inclosing partitions shall be uniformly six inches and eight inches in thickness respectively. Said walls or partitions shall extend through and at least three feet above the roof in all cases.

The inside of all elevator shafts shall be so constructed that the surface of the same shall be flush and smooth and free from projecting sills, lintels or breaks.

All elevators in every existing non-fireproof building, used or occupied as a hotel, and which are not inclosed in a fireproof shaft, shall be enclosed in suitable walls, constructed and arranged as required in this section for elevator enclosures.

All door openings in any said inclosure shall be provided with standard fire doors; no window openings shall be provided in any such shaft except to the outer air.

The doors opening into elevator inclosures in dwelling houses intended for the occupancy of one family may be of wood covered on the inner surface and edges with metal, not including the openings in the cellar, nor above the roof in any such shaft walls, which latter doors shall be entirely covered with metal.

The roofs over all inclosed elevators shall be made of fireproof materials, with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, the glass to be not more than one-eighth of an inch thick and covered above and below with strong wire netting set in iron frames, but wired glass shall not be used in skylights over elevator inclosures.

When the shaft does not extend to the bottom of the cellar or lowest story, the lowest end shall be inclosed in fireproof material.

When the inclosure of an elevator has an opening to accommodate machinery for operating same, such as shafts, pulleys, drums, cables, etc., said machinery shall be inclosed in a similar manner to the shaft.

Elevators or lifts from the floor of any story below the sidewalk to the sidewalk shall be inclosed in said story or stories with fireproof materials in accordance with this section, and door openings in same shall be protected by standard fire-doors.

The door at the sidewalk level of the said elevator or lift shall be of steel.

Stairway Enclosures.

In all fireproof buildings exceeding thirty-six feet six inches in height and all buildings of Class E the stair halls shall be inclosed on each story with fireproof material the same as required for elevators, to form an inclosure, the floor area of which shall not be more than three times the total area of the floor openings for the elevators and stairs in each inclosure in each story.

All stairwells, elevator wells, halls and corridors shall be enclosed and separated from the rest of the floor space by fireproof enclosures, with floor surfaces of stone, cement, tiling, rock asphalt or other approved incombustible material, and approved metal or metal covered doors, trim and sash, having wire glass where glass is used. The stairs and staircase landings shall be of brick, terra cotta, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel.

SECTION 100.

Dumbwaiter Inclosures.

All dumbwaiter shafts hereafter placed in any building, except such as do not extend more than three stories above the cellar or basement floor in dwelling houses, shall be inclosed in fireproof partitions as defined in section 141 of this Code. Said partitions or walls in non-fireproof buildings shall rest upon masonry or concrete foundations and shall be of the same thickness as defined in "Elevator Inclosures" under section 99; in dwelling houses where said shaft may be constructed of wood studding the interior surfaces shall be covered with metal lath as specified in section 141. In fireproof buildings the partitions inclosing dumbwaiter shafts may be built on suitable steel framing between fireproof floors and rest upon them, and shall be of brick or reinforced concrete not less than three and one-half inches in thickness. Said partitions or walls shall extend at least three feet above the roof and be roofed over with fireproof materials and with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, made with metal frames and glazed with glass not more than one-eighth of an inch thick and covered above and below with strong wire netting, set in iron frames, but wired glass shall not be used in skylights over dumbwaiter inclosures.

All openings in the inclosure walls or construction shall be provided with self-closing standard fire-doors, and fireproof jambs and trim.

When the dumbwaiter is carried through the cellar or lowest story of non-fireproof buildings it shall be inclosed in that story with brick walls not less than eight inches thick, or reinforced concrete six inches thick.

When the shaft does not extend to the floor level of the cellar or lowest story, the bottom of the shaft shall be constructed of fireproof material.

When the shaft does not extend through the top story and does not extend through more than three stories, the top of the shaft also shall be constructed of fireproof material.

CHAPTER XX.

ROOFS, LEADERS, CORNICES, GUTTERS, TANKS, BULKHEADS, PENT HOUSES AND SCUTTLES.

SECTION 101.

Roofs.

The roof of every building, shed or outhouse hereafter erected shall be of brick, tile, slate, tin, copper or iron.

Mansard Roofs.

If mansard or other roofs of like character, having a pitch of over sixty degrees, be placed on buildings over thirty-six feet six inches high, except frame buildings, they shall be constructed of iron or steel frames and metal lathed on the inside in accordance with Section 140, and plastered with two coats of mortar of good material, or filled with fireproof material not less than three inches thick. The outside of such roofs shall be covered with metal, slate or tile.

Roofing Within the Fire Limits.

The planking and sheathing of the roofs of buildings shall not in any case be extended across the side or party wall thereof. Every building and the tops and sides of every dormer window thereon shall be covered and roofed with brick, tile, slate, tin, copper, iron; or plastic slate, asphalt, slag or gravel may be used, provided such roofing shall be composed of not less than five layers of roofing felt, cemented together and finished with not less than ten gallons of coal-tar, pitch or asphalt to each one hundred square feet of roof, or such other quality of fireproof roofing as the Superintendent of Buildings may authorize, and the outside of the frame of every dormer window hereafter placed upon any building shall be covered with sheet metal or some other fireproof material. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height, but this shall not permit the renewal of a shingle roof.

SECTION 102.

Cornices and Gutters.

On all buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits the exterior cornices, inclusive of those on show windows, and gutters, shall be of sheet metal or other fireproof material. All such cornices shall be well secured to the walls with metal anchors, independent of any woodwork. The tops of cornices shall not extend above the tops of the walls to which they are attached.

All exterior wooden cornices within the fire limits which are found to be unsafe shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be constructed of sheet metal or other fireproof material. All exterior cornices and gutters of wood that may be damaged by fire to the extent of one-half, shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be constructed of sheet metal or some fireproof material. If not damaged to the extent of one-half, the same may be repaired with the same kind of material of which they were originally constructed.

SECTION 103.

Roof Leaders.

All buildings shall be provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. In no case shall the water from the said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but the same shall be conducted by pipe to the sewer. If there be no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, then the water from said leader shall be conducted by proper pipe below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

SECTION 104.

Tanks.

Tanks containing more than five hundred gallons of water or other fluid hereafter placed on any story, or on the roof or above the roof of any building now or hereafter erected, shall be supported by steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the

same; and the beams shall rest at both their ends on masonry walls or on steel girders or iron or steel columns or piers of masonry. Underneath any said tank or on the side near the bottom of the same, there shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than four inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable valve having a lever or wheel handle to same, so that firemen or others can readily discharge the weight of the fluid contents from the tank, in case of necessity. Such tanks shall be placed where practicable at one corner of a building, and shall not be placed over nor near a line of stairs. Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with sheet metal. Tanks made of wood shall be coopered with metal hoops round in section. All water tanks containing more than one hundred gallons placed inside of buildings shall be properly frost proofed. All roof tanks shall be cleaned and inspected semi-annually and kept in proper repair, and the cover on same shall be securely locked.

SECTION 105.

Pent Houses, Bulkheads and Scuttles on Roofs.

Upon the roof of every building more than fifteen feet high there shall be a scuttle or bulkhead, with stairs or substantial iron ladder leading thereto, which shall be easily accessible to all occupants. All non-fireproof scuttles shall be covered on the top and edges with sheet metal or other approved fireproof material, and shall be at least two feet by three feet.

All bulkheads, including those used as inclosures for tanks, elevators or elevator machinery, and the pent houses and bulkheads of all buildings more than fifty-nine feet in height, hereafter erected or altered, excepting frame buildings, shall be constructed fireproof in accordance with section 141 of this code, and covered on all outside surfaces with approved incombustible weatherproof material, including all surfaces and edges of doors and jambs. Where door jambs are blocked out from the fireproofing the space between the jamb and the fireproofing shall be filled in solid with incombustible material, or in lieu of same the back of jamb shall be metal covered.

For definition of bulkheads and pent houses, see section 211 (42 and 43).

CHAPTER XXI.

SKYLIGHTS, LIGHT AND VENTILATION, LIGHT AND VENT SHAFTS, FLOOR LIGHTS.

SECTION 106.

Skylights.

All skylights placed on or in any buildings shall have the frames and sash thereof constructed of metal and glazed. All skylight frames and parts thereof shall be riveted or otherwise securely fastened, in addition to any necessary soldering.

All openings in roofs for the admission of light other than elsewhere provided in this Code over elevator, stair, dumbwaiter shafts and theatre stage roofs, shall have metal frames and sash, glazed with wire glass not less than one-quarter inch thick, or with glass protected above and below with wire screens, of not less than number eight galvanized wire, and not more than one and one-half inch mesh, set in seven-eighth inch channel iron frames, sections to be securely butted together and set in a one and one-quarter inch angle iron outside frame.

Every fireproof roof hereafter placed on any building shall have the usual scuttle or bulkhead, as provided for in section 105.

Skylights Over Public Passageways.

Skylights hereafter placed in buildings of a public character over any passageway or room of public resort, shall have immediately underneath the glass thereof a wire netting of not less than number eight galvanized wire and not more than one and one-half inch mesh set in seven-eighth inch channel iron frames, sections to be securely butted together and set in a one and one-quarter inch angle iron outside frame, unless wire glass is used.

SECTION 107.

Skylight and Roof Protection.

If the walls of any building are carried up higher than the roofs of adjoining buildings, it shall be the duty of the owner of the building to be erected or altered, to cause the protection, by proper means, of the skylights and roofs of such adjoining buildings until the work of construction has been completed.

Should any owner of any adjoining premises refuse permission to have such roofs and skylights protected, such refusal by said owner shall forthwith be reported in writing to the Superintendent of Buildings. Such notice shall relieve the owner of the building in course of construction or alteration from any responsibility for damage done to persons or property on or within the premises affected.

Should the person whose duty it is to do so, neglect to provide the protection called for in section 106 and in this section, the Superintendent of Buildings shall cause notice to be served upon such person that said protection shall be provided. Such notice shall specify the manner in which the protection shall be provided. If such protection is not provided, strengthened or modified, as provided in such notice, within three days after the serving thereof, the said Superintendent of Buildings shall have full power and authority to cause such protection to be provided on the roofs, and the skylights protected. Payment of the expense thereof shall be collected in the manner set forth in section 8 of this Code.

SECTION 108.

Light and Ventilation.

In any building hereafter erected every sleeping room shall be provided with a window or windows opening directly upon a street, yard or court. The total window area shall be not less than twelve square feet between stop beads and shall be so arranged that it can be opened to the extent of about one-half its area. Such sleeping room shall be for three-fourths of its area not less than nine feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, and shall be not less than seven feet in width and not less than seventy superficial feet in area, except for hotels, which shall be not less than eighty superficial feet in area.

No sleeping room shall be hereafter placed in a cellar, the ceiling of which is less than two feet above the curb.

In all buildings hereafter erected, provision shall be made for providing natural light to all rooms to be used or occupied by one or more persons.

SECTION 109.

Light and Vent Shafts.

In every building hereafter erected or altered, except frame dwellings, all the walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts, shall be built in accordance with sections 99 and 100 of this Code. The walls of all light or vent shafts whether exterior or interior hereafter erected, shall be carried up not less than three feet above the level of the roof and the brick walls shall be coped as other parapet walls. When the shaft is covered by a ventilating skylight of metal and glass the walls need not be carried more than two feet above the roof. When metal louvres are used for ventilating purposes, the louvres or slats shall be riveted to the metal frame.

Vent shafts not more than twenty square feet in horizontal area to light interior bathrooms in private dwellings may be built of wood studs filled in solidly with brick or hard-burnt clay blocks, or of wood covered on all sides with metal, or metal lath and plaster, provided they do not extend through more than one story, and are carried not less than two feet above the roof, and covered with a ventilating skylight of metal and glass.

SECTION 110.

Floor Lights.

Floor lights, used for transmission of light to floors below, shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, or reinforced concrete or other approved fireproof material. Glass shall in no case be less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and if any glass in same measures more than sixteen square inches, the glass shall be provided with a mesh of wire, either in the glass or under the same, and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors in which they are placed.

No opening in any floor or roof shall be without a solid covering or an inclosure, as provided in this Code, to prevent the communication of fire from story to story, excepting as otherwise provided in this Code for certain staircase openings which are not required to be inclosed.

CHAPTER XXII.

SHEDS OVER SIDEWALKS, OUTSIDE SCAFFOLDS.

SECTION 111.

Shed Coverings for the Protection of Pedestrians.

Whenever buildings shall be erected or increased to over thirty-six feet six inches in height, upon or along any street, the owner erecting or altering such buildings shall cause to be erected and maintained during such construction or alteration, a shed over the sidewalk in front of the said premises. The shed shall extend from area line to curb for the full frontage of the building, and the roof thereof shall be strong and tight, so as to protect persons using such streets. The street side of such covered way shall be left open for a height not less than six feet above the curb. Said sheds and enclosures shall be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 112.

Outside Scaffolds.

Whenever outside scaffolds are used on buildings over thirty-six feet six inches in height, whether the same be constructed of poles, thrust-outs or suspended scaffolds, there shall be erected on their outer edges and ends an enclosure of substantial wire netting of not over two-inch mesh, or of boards not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, placed not over one and one-half inches apart, well secured to uprights not less than two inches by four inches fastened at bottom to planks or timbers on the outer edges and ends of the scaffolding and braced by diagonal stays fastened to platform and top of uprights. The said enclosure shall extend three feet above the working platform of the scaffold.

Timber thrust-outs shall be not less than three inches by ten inches and as much larger as may be required for the load to be carried. They shall be thoroughly braced and secured.

The flooring of all scaffolds shall be tightly constructed with plank. Where poles, put-logs or thrust-out scaffolds are used, the floor and enclosure shall not be removed until a like floor and enclosure are prepared and in position on the story above.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON.

SECTION 113.

Steel Columns.

No part of a rolled steel column shall be less than five-sixteenths of an inch thick.

No rolled steel column shall have an unsupported length of more than forty times its least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by section 50 of this Code.

The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns, and the connections between them shall be made with splice plates.

When the sections of the columns to be spliced are such that splice plates cannot be used, a connection formed of plates and angles may be used, designed to properly distribute the stress.

No material (whether in the body of the column or used as lattice-bar or stay-plate) shall be used in any steel column of less thickness than one-thirty-second of its unsupported width measured between centres of rivets transversely, or one-sixteenth the distance between centres of rivets in the direction of the stress.

Stay-plates are to have not less than four rivets, and are to be spaced so that the ratio of length to the least radius of gyration of the parts connected shall not exceed forty; the distance between nearest rivets of two stay-plates shall in this case be considered as length.

Steel columns shall be made in one, two or three-story lengths, and the materials shall be rolled in one length wherever practicable to avoid intermediate splices.

Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column above, the differences shall be made up by filling plates secured to column by the proper number of rivets.

Shoes of iron or steel, as described for cast iron columns, or built shoes of plates and shapes may be used.

SECTION 114.

Cast Iron Columns.

All cast-iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material. The thickness of metal shall not be less than one-twelfth of the greatest lateral dimension of cross section, nor less than three-quarters of an inch.

Cast-iron columns shall not have a smaller outside diameter or side than six inches nor shall they have an unsupported length of more than twenty times their least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by section 50 of this code.

Seats and lugs shall be cast with the column and shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets; they shall be not less than one inch in thickness when finished.

All columns shall be machine faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis.

Where square or rectangular cast-iron columns are placed one on top of another, the top flange shall project not less than three inches from the outer surfaces of the column on all sides, and the shape and dimensions of bottom flange of the column immediately above shall be the same as those of the top flange of the column below. If the column is round or many-sided, the top flange shall project not less than three inches at its least projection from the outer surface of the column and be square or rectangular in shape, and the bottom flange of the column immediately above the same shall be of the same shape and dimensions as the top flange of the column below. Each flange shall be reinforced with brackets cast centrally on the column, and with fillets on both the bracket and flange. In case the column is placed on the lot line, the flanges on that side only may be omitted, if approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Between the joints of cast-iron columns placed vertically over each other there shall be a solid steel plate not less than one-half inch in thickness, of the same dimensions as the flanges of the columns, and true on both sides. The columns shall be bolted together with bolts not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter passing through the two flanges and the intermediate plate, the bolts being of sufficient length to allow the nuts to be screwed up tightly, and as each column is placed in position the bolts shall also be placed in position and the nuts shall be tightly screwed up. One bolt shall be placed at each corner of the plate and flanges, and the number of bolts shall be never less than four. The holes for these bolts shall be drilled to a template.

Where cast-iron columns are placed vertically one on top of the other, the diameters or sides shall not be decreased more than one inch for each story.

If the core of a column below a joint is larger than the core of the column above, the core of the lower column shall be tapered up for a distance of not less than six inches, to the size of the core of the column above, or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load.

Wherever the core of a cast-iron column has shifted more than one-fourth the thickness of the shell, the strength shall be computed assuming the thickness of metal all around equal to the thinnest part, and the column shall be condemned if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by this code.

Wherever blowholes or imperfections reduce the area of the cross section of a cast-iron column at any point more than ten per centum, such column shall be condemned.

Cast-iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place, shall have three three-eighths of an inch holes drilled in the shaft of each post or column by the manufacturer or contractor furnishing the same, to exhibit the thickness of the castings; and any other similar sized hole or holes which the Superintendent of Buildings may require shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the said manufacturer or contractor at his own expense.

Iron or steel shoes or plates planed true on top shall be used under the bottom tier of columns to properly distribute the load on the foundation.

No cast-iron columns shall be used in a skeleton constructed building when the weight of any wall of the building is carried by such column.

Cast-iron columns shall not be used in any buiding exceeding seventy-five feet in height.

Cast-iron columns shall not be used in any case where the load is so eccentric as to cause tension in the cast iron.

Steel columns shall not be placed upon cast-iron columns and vice versa.

All holes in cast-iron columns shall be drilled; no cored or cored and reamed holes shall be permitted. The diameter of holes shall not exceed that of the bolts by more than one-sixteenth of an inch.

SECTION 115.

Party Wall Posts.

If steel posts are to be used as party posts in front of a party wall, and intended for two buildings, then the said posts shall be not less in width than the thickness of the party wall, nor less in depth than the thickness of the wall to be supported above.

Intermediate posts may be used, which shall be sufficiently strong, and the lintels thereon shall have sufficient bearings to carry the weight above with safety.

SECTION 116.

Plates Between Joints of Open Back Columns.

Steel posts or columns with one or more open sides and backs shall have solid steel plates on top of each.

SECTION 117.

Steel Girders.

Rivets in flanges shall be spaced so that the least value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal or greater than the increment of strain due to the distance between adjoining rivets. All other rules given under riveting shall be followed. The length of rivets between heads shall be limited to four times the diameter.

The compression flange of plate girders shall be secured against buckling, if its length exceeds thirty times its width or the allowed unit stresses in the top flange must be reduced by the column formulae as given in section 50.

If splices are used, the splice plates or angles and rivets shall be equal in strength to the members spliced in either tension or compression. No reliance shall be placed on the bearing of milled joints.

In determining the flange area no portion of the web is to be included.

Stiffeners shall be provided over supports and under concentrated loads; they shall be of sufficient strength, as a column, to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses to the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. Intermediate stiffeners shall be used provided the stress per square inch exceeds that given by the formula—

$$\frac{16{,}000}{1+\frac{d^2}{3000t^2}}$$

d = clear distance between flange angles in inches.
t = thickness of web in inches.

SECTION 118.

Rolled Steel Beams Used as Girders.

When rolled steel beams are used in pairs to form a girder, they shall be connected together by bolts and iron separators at intervals of not more than five feet.

All beams twelve inches and over in depth shall have at least two bolts to each separator.

SECTION 119.

Cast Iron Lintels.

Cast iron lintels shall not be used for spans exceeding eight feet.

Cast iron lintels shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness in any of their parts.

SECTION 120.

Plates Under Ends of Lintels and Girders.

When the lintels or girders are supported at the ends by brick walls or piers, they shall rest upon steel plates not less than one-half inch thick, and of sufficient size to properly distribute the load over the bearings, but not less in width than the bearing of the beams on the wall; provided in all cases the safe loads on the walls or piers shall not exceed those fixed by this Code.

SECTION 121.

Rolled Steel Beams.

All rolled steel beams used in buildings shall be of full weight, straight and free from injurious defects.

Holes for tie rods shall be placed as near the centre of thrust of the arch as practicable.

The beams shall be tied together with suitable tie rods at intervals not more than eight times the depth of the beam, which intervals shall not be greater than six feet.

In the construction of fireproof floors and roofs, tie-rods can be omitted if the weight of steel as called for in section 139 is incorporated in the construction of the floor, and said reinforcing steel is hooked around the flanges, or goes through the web so as to substantially tie the beams or channels together.

Channels or other shapes, where used as skewbacks, shall have a sufficient resisting moment to take up the thrust of the arch.

Bearing plates of metal shall be used to reduce the pressure on the wall to the working stress.

Beams resting on girders shall be securely riveted or bolted to the same.

Anchors shall be provided at the ends of all beams bearing on walls.

In all cases the beams shall be so designed as to spacing and length that the load to be supported by them, together with the weights of the materials used in the construction of the said floors, shall not cause a greater deflection of the said beams than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span under the total load.

In the construction of fireproof floors and roofs, in buildings of Classes "E" and "F," the spacing of the steel floor beams shall not exceed five feet on centres; in all other buildings except such as are otherwise provided for in this Code the spacing of the beams shall not exceed eight feet on centres.

SECTION 122.

Templates Under Ends of Steel Floor Beams.

Under the ends of all steel beams where they rest on wall steel templates shall be built into the walls.

Templates under ends of steel beams shall be of such dimensions as to bring no greater pressure upon the masonry than that allowed by sections 47 and 48 of this Code.

When steel floor beams, not exceeding six inches in depth, are placed not more than thirty inches on centres, no template shall be required.

SECTION 123.

Framing and Connecting Structural Work.

All steel beams shall be suitably framed and connected together.

And the steel girders, columns, beams, trusses and all other steel work of all floors and roofs shall be strapped, riveted, bolted, anchored and connected together, and to the walls.

All beams framed into and supported by other beams or girders shall be connected thereto either by angles or knees of a proper size and thickness, and have sufficient bolts or rivets in both legs of each connecting angle to transmit the entire weight or load coming on the beam to the supporting beam or girder; or a seat sufficiently strong to carry the full load with a side angle or knee to hold the beam in place may be used.

In no case shall the shearing value of the bolts or rivets or the bearing value of the connection angles, provided for in section 46 of this Code, be exceeded.

SECTION 124.

Riveting of Structural Steel.

The distance from centre of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall be not less than—

¾ of an inch for ½-inch rivets.
1 inch for ⅝-inch rivets.
1¼ inches for ¾-inch rivets.
1½ inches for ⅞-inch rivets.
1¾ inches for 1-inch rivets.

Wherever possible, however, the distance shall be equal to two diameters.

All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. The rivets in connection shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets shall never be less than three diameters of the rivet, nor more than six inches. In the direction of the stress it shall not exceed sixteen times the least thickness of the outside member. At right angles to the stress it shall not exceed thirty-two times the least thickness to the outside member.

All holes shall be punched accurately, so that upon assembling a cold rivet will enter the hole without straining the material by drifting. Occasional slight errors shall be corrected by reaming.

The rivets shall fill the holes completely; the heads shall be hemispherical and concentric with the axis of the rivet.

Gussets shall be provided wherever required, of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make a connection.

SECTION 125.

Bolting of Structural Steel.

Where riveting is not made mandatory connections may be effected by bolts. These bolts shall be of wrought iron or mild steel, and they shall have United States standard threads. The threads shall be full and clean, the nut shall be truly concentric with the bolt, and the thread shall be of sufficient length to allow the nut to be screwed up tightly.

When bolts go through bevel flanges, bevel washers to match shall be used so that head and nut of bolt are parallel.

When bolts are used for suspenders, the working stresses shall be reduced for steel to fourteen thousand pounds per square inch of net area, and the load shall be transmitted into the head or nut by strong washers, distributing the pressure evenly over the entire surface of the same.

Turned bolts in reamed holes shall be deemed a substitute for field rivets, and diameter of hole shall not exceed that of bolt by more than one-sixty-fourth of an inch.

SECTION 126.

Steel Trusses.

Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated.

All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing, struts shall be spaced so that the maximum limit of length to least radius of gyration, established in Section 50 of this Code, is not exceeded.

Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression, shall have the stresses causing such strains added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the total stresses thus formed shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in this Code.

SECTION 127.

Riveted Steel Trusses.

For tension members, the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes one-eighth inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress.

The number of rivets shall be determined as prescribed in sections 46 and 124 of this Code.

If the axes of two adjoining members do not intersect within the line of chords, sufficient area shall be added to the chords to take up the bending stresses, or the web members shall be connected by plates so arranged that the axes of the web members prolonged will intersect on the centre of gravity of the chord.

No bolts shall be used in the connection of riveted trusses, excepting when riveting is impracticable, and then the holes shall be drilled or reamed.

SECTION 128.

Steel Pin-Connected Trusses.

All compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be proportioned, using seventy-five per centum of the permissible working stress for columns. The heads of all eye-bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring.

All pin-holes shall be bored true, and at right angles to the axis of the members, and must fit the pin within one-thirty-second of an inch. The distances of pin-holes from centre to centre for corresponding members shall be alike, so that when piled upon one another pins will pass through both ends without forcing.

Eyes and screw-ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction fracture will take place in the body of the member.

All pins shall be accurately turned.

Pin-plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on bearings to the working stresses prescribed in this Code. These pin-plates shall be connected to the members by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the stresses without exceeding working stresses.

All rivets in members of pin-connected trusses shall be machine driven. All rivets in pin-plates which are necessary to transmit stress shall be also machine driven.

The main connections of members shall be made by pins. Other connections may be made by rivets.

If there is a combination of riveted and pin-connected members in one truss, these members shall comply with the requirements for pin-connected trusses; but the riveting shall comply with the requirements of section 127 of this Code.

SECTION 129.

Buildings With Cast-iron Fronts.

In buildings hereafter constructed with a front or other exterior wall of cast-iron, the cast-iron portion shall not extend more than thirty-six feet and six inches above the curb, and the walls above this height shall be of masonry. The cast-iron portion shall be backed up with not less than twelve inches of brickwork or masonry, to which it shall be firmly anchored. This restriction shall not prevent the use, above the height of thirty-six feet and six inches, of mullions or ornamental panels of cast-iron, provided they do not serve as bearing members.

SECTION 130.

Painting of Structural Work.

Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact with each other, they shall be painted before assembling.

Structural metal work shall not be painted when it is to be thoroughly imbedded in concrete or cement grout, but when surfaces in riveted work come in contact with each other, they shall be oiled with boiled linseed oil.

All metal structural work that is not to be thoroughly imbedded in concrete or cement grout shall be cleaned of all scales, dust, dirt and rust, and thoroughly coated with at least one coat of suitable paint; after erection all such work shall be painted at least one additional coat, of a different shade.

Cast-iron columns shall not be painted or covered until after inspection by the Bureau of Buildings.

All iron or steel used under water shall be imbedded in concrete.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TIMBER CONSTRUCTION AND WOODWORK.

SECTION 131.

Wood Beams.

All wood beams and other timbers in any wall of every building built of stone, brick or concrete, shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least four inches of solid mason work. Such separation may be obtained by corbeling or by staggering the beams.

Minimum Thickness for Wood Beams—No wood floor beams or wood roof beams used in any building, hereafter erected, shall be of a less thickness than three inches.

Trimmer and Header Beams—All wood trimmer and header beams shall be proportioned to carry with safety the loads they are intended to sustain and must be properly framed; if over four feet in length they must be hung in suitable steel stirrups.

Bearings for Wood Beams—Every wood beam, except header and tail beams, shall rest at each end four inches in a wall, or on a girder, unless the wall is corbeled not to exceed four inches, in which case the corbeling is to extend not less than six inches below and to the tops of the floor beams.

Bevel Ends for Wood Beams—The ends of all wood floor and roof beams, where they rest on brick walls, shall be cut to a bevel of three inches in their depth.

Ends of Beams Not to Rest on Stud Partitions—In no case shall either end of a floor or roof beam be supported on stud partitions, except in frame buildings.

Cross Bridging for Beams—All wood floor and wood roof beams shall be properly bridged with cross bridging, and the distance between bridging or between bridging and wall shall not exceed eight feet.

Beams Near Flues—All wood beams shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys whether the same be a smoke, air or any other flue or chimney. The trimmer beam shall be not less than eight inches from the inside face of a flue and four inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than two inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same.

Except that for the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brick work is required to be more than eight inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall be not less than four inches from the outside of the brick work and the header beam shall be not less than four inches from the outside of the brick work.

The header beam, carrying the tail beams of a floor and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace shall be not less than twenty inches from face of the chimney breast.

The safe carrying capacity of timber beams shall be determined by their resistance to bending and shear in accordance with the unit stresses fixed by section 49 of this Code.

SECTION 132.

Anchors and Straps for Wood Beams and Girders.

Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the side, front, rear or party walls at intervals of not more than six feet apart, with good, strong steel or wrought iron anchors of not less than one and one-half inches by three-eighths of an inch in size, well fastened to the side of the beams by three or more nails made of wrought iron at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

Girder Straps and Anchors—Where the beams are supported by girders, the girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable iron or steel straps.

Beam Straps—The ends of wood beams resting upon girders shall be abutted together end to end and strapped by steel or wrought iron straps of the same size as the wall anchors, and shall be fastened in the same manner as said wall anchors. Or they may lap each other at least twelve inches and be well spiked together or bolted together where lapped.

Wood Anchor Strips—Each tier of beams running parallel to front and rear, opposite each pier, shall have hard wood anchor strips dovetailed into the beams diagonally, which strips shall cover at least four beams and be one inch thick and four inches wide, but no such anchor strips shall be let in within four feet of the centre line of the beams. Or wood strips may be nailed on the top of the beams and kept in place until the floors are being laid.

Pier Anchors—Every pier and wall front or rear, shall be well anchored to the beams of each story, with the same size anchors as are required for side walls, which anchor shall hook over the fourth beam.

SECTION 133.

Wood Columns and Posts and Timber for Trusses.

All timber columns and posts shall be squared at the ends perpendicular to their axes.

To prevent the unit stresses from exceeding those fixed in this Code, timber or iron cap plates or pintles and base plates shall be provided.

Where the cap plate of a wood column or post supports a wood girder, and directly on top of the girder is an iron or steel base plate of the wood column or post above, the said cap and base plates shall be connected by pintles of metal passing through the girder; these pintles may be of round bars of steel of proper size and not less than four in number, or a hollow cast-iron pintle of proper thickness may be used, in all cases adequate to transmit the load.

Additional iron or steel cheek plates shall be placed between the cap and base plates, and bolted to the girders when required to transmit the loads with safety.

Timber Trusses—When compression or tension members of trusses are of timber they shall be stressed in the direction of the fibre only.

The working stress in timber struts of pin-connected trusses shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the working stresses established in section 49 of this Code.

Bolts and Washers for Timber Work—All bolts used in connection with timber and wood beam work shall be provided with washers of such proportions as will reduce the compression on the wood at the face of the washer to that allowed in section 49 of this Code, supposing the bolt to be strained to its limit.

SECTION 134.

Stud Partitions.

In all buildings where stud partitions are set at right angles to wood floor beams and rest directly over each other, they shall run down between the floor beams and rest on the top plate of the partition below, and shall have the studding filled in solid between the uprights, to the depth of the floor beams, with approved incombustible materials.

SECTION 135.

Wainscoting.

When wainscoting is used in buildings hereafter erected or altered, the surface of the walls or partitions behind said wainscoting shall be plastered flush with the grounds and down to the floor line.

CHAPTER XXV.

FIREPROOFING AND FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 136.

Skeleton Construction.

Protection of Wall Columns and Girders—Where columns are used to support steel girders, carrying inclosure walls, or where columns are built in walls and used to support floors only for skeleton structures, the said columns shall be of rolled steel and shall be protected on their exposed outer and inner surfaces against fire by having a casing of masonry not less than eight inches in thickness on the outer surfaces, and not less than four inches in thickness on the inner surfaces, and all bonded into brickwork of the inclosure walls.

Metal ties between columns used to support floors, at each story shall not be embedded in the masonry but shall be set clear of it on the interior.

The exposed sides of the steel girders shall be similarly covered in with masonry not less than four inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded, but the extreme outer edge of the flanges of beams, or plates or angles connected to the beams, may project to within two inches of the outside surface of the brick casing.

The inside surfaces of girders shall be similarly covered with brickwork, or, if projecting inside of the wall, they shall be protected by metal lathing as specified in section 140, terra-cotta, concrete or other standard fireproof material.

Girders for the support of the inclosure walls of skeleton structure shall be placed at the floor line of each story.

SECTION 137.

Fireproof Buildings.

Every fireproof building hereafter erected or altered shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, or Portland cement concrete, in which wood beams or lintels shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be constructed of incombustible materials, as provided for in sections 138, 139, 142 and 143 of this Code.

The stairs and staircase landings shall be constructed of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of these materials.

No woodwork or other combustible material shall be used in any of the partitions, furring or ceilings in any such fireproof buildings except ground bucks for fastening trim in place, nailing blocks and wood sleepers for nailing wood flooring where it is used. When the height of the building does not exceed one hundred feet, the doors and windows and their frames and trims, casings, the interior finish when filled solidly at the back with fireproof material, and the floor boards and sleepers directly thereunder may be of wood, but the entire space between the top of the fireproof floor, arch or slab, and any combustible floor finish shall be solidly filled with Portland cement concrete mixed in the proportions of one of cement to ten of steam boiler cinders or other incombustible aggregates.

In all fireproof buildings hereafter erected, when the height exceeds one hundred and fifty feet, the floor surfaces shall be finished with stone, cement, tiling, rock asphalt or similar incombustible materials in which a wood nailing strip not exceeding three inches in width and one inch thick may be imbedded. All outside window frames and sash shall be of metal or of wood covered with metal. Inside window frames, sash and doors, trim and other interior finish shall be of metal, or of wood covered with metal, or of concrete or other approved incombustible material except wood. All window frames made of wood covered with metal before being installed shall be standard and approved.

SECTION 138.

Special Fireproof Construction.

The fireproof floor and roof construction between the steel beams shall be in the form of segmental arches consisting of Portland cement, concrete, brick or hollow tile of hard burned clay, or semi porous or porous terra-cotta. Such arches shall be designed to safely carry the imposed loads, and shall have a rise of not less than one inch for each foot of span between the beams. Arches of Portland cement concrete shall be not less than four inches in thickness at the crown of the arch, and shall be mixed in the proportions of one part Portland cement, two parts of clean, sharp sand and five parts of steam boilers cinders or crushed slag, brick, tile or stone passing a one-inch ring. These arches shall in all cases be reinformed or protected with steel rods or bars, reticulated or meshed steel or similar metal weighing not less than one pound per square foot of superficial floor area. If the metal is in the form of rods or bars they shall be spaced not over sixteen inches, centre to centre. Brick arches shall have a thickness of not less than four inches for spans of five feet or less, and eight inches for spans over five feet and up to eight feet. Said brick arches shall be composed of good, hard, common brick, or porous terra cotta without cellular spaces, the brick to be laid to a line on the centres, and properly and solidly bonded. Each longitudinal line of brick breaking joints with the adjoining line in the same ring and with the ring under it when the arches are eight inches thick. The arches shall spring from suitably designed, solid skewbacks made from the same material as the arches, and properly keyed. The brick shall be well wetted before laying, and the joints filled in solid with Portland cement mortar, mixed in the proportions of one part cement to three parts of clean sharp sand. Hollow tile arches of hard-burned clay or semi-porous or porous terra cotta shall be of uniform density and hardness of burn and shall have sufficient depth between the top and bottom surfaces of the arch to carry the load to be imposed thereon without stressing the material beyond its safe working load, but such depth shall in no case be less than six inches for spans of five feet or less, and eight inches for greater spans, and all blocks shall have at least two cellular spaces in said minimum depth. All hollow blocks more than ten inches in depth shall have not less than three cellular spaces. The shells and webs of all arch blocks shall not be less than one inch in thickness, with rounded fillets at all interior intersections. Skewbacks of side construction shall be used with all forms of hollow tile arches. They shall be of such form and section as to accurately fit the beams and properly receive the thrust of the arches, and shall have shells and webs not less than one and one-half inches in thickness. The arches shall be laid in Portland cement mortar as required for brick arches, and shall be built with the key in the centre of the arch. The shells and webs of all end construction arch blocks shall abut one against the other. All metal structural members supporting loads or resisting stresses, and which are not covered by brick work to a minimum thickness of four inches, or by stone masonry to a thickness of eight inches, shall be fireproofed as follows: The protection of columns shall consist of concrete as defined for floors filled solidly around them, or of brick as defined for floors laid in Portland cement with Portland cement concrete filled in solidly so as to leave no voids or spaces between the brick and the columns. In every case this protection shall cover the columns at all points to a thickness of not less than four inches and shall be continuous from the base to the top of the column. The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal may project to within two inches of the outer surface of the protection. The protection of the girders and all members of trusses shall be of the same material as the columns and shall not be less than three inches thick at all points. The protection of the webs and soffits of beams, lintels and other lesser structural members supporting loads or resisting strains, shall be not less than two inches in thickness at any point. The fireproof protection of all the above structural members shall be securely held in position by suitably designed interior steel anchors hooked around the flanges or angles of the structural members and spaced not over sixteen inches apart, horizontally and vertically. These anchors to be made with hooked ends from steel stock weighing not less than one-half of a pound per linear foot and extending to within one inch of the outside surface of the concrete or brick protection.

SECTION 139.

Regular Fireproof Construction.

The fireproof floor and roof construction between the steel beams may be in the form of flat arches or slabs. Such flat arches shall consist of Portland cement concrete, or hollow tile of hard-burned clay or semi-porous or porous terra cotta. Flat arches of Portland cement concrete shall be not less than four inches in thickness and shall consist of the same materials and mixed in the same proportions as specified in special fireproof construction. These arches shall in all cases be reinforced with steel rods or bars, reticulated or meshed steel, or similar metal, designed so as to secure the required strength, but in no case shall such reinforcing metal weigh less than one pound per square foot of superficial floor area. The centre of the section of such reinforcing metal shall in no case be less than one and one-quarter inches from the under side of the concrete slab. If the reinforcing metal is in the form of rods or bars they shall be spaced not more than sixteen inches centre to centre, and if in the form of mesh, it shall have no openings smaller than sixteen square inches. In all flat, hollow tile arches of hard-burned clay and semi-porous or porous terra cotta, the arch blocks, skewbacks and Portland cement mortar shall comply with the requirements of special fireproof construction, except that the depth shall not be less than one and three-quarter inches for each foot of span, between the beams, not including any portion of the depth of the tile projecting below the under side of the beams, the total depth in no case to be less than eight inches. All metal structural members supporting loads or resisting strains, and which are not covered by brick or stone masonry to a thickness of four inches shall be fireproofed as follows: The columns and girders shall be protected in the same manner as specified in special fireproof construction, except that the thickness of the concrete or brick protection at all points of the columns and girders may be reduced to two inches, and at the extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal to one inch. Columns may also be protected by hollow tile blocks, not less than four inches in thickness, with shells and webs not less than one inch in thickness, with the space between the blocks and the column filled solidly with Portland cement concrete. The concrete and the

blocks shall be anchored with interior steel anchors as specified in special fireproof construction. Columns may also be protected by a double layer of metal lath and plaster, as follows: The columns shall be wrapped with metal lath weighing not less than five ounces per square foot, corrugated or with metal furring so as to offset the metal lath, at least three-quarters of an inch from the surface to be protected; the ends of the lath shall be thoroughly secured by lapping and lacing with number eighteen galvanized steel wire. Plaster gauged with twenty-five per cent. of Portland cement shall then be applied to a minimum thickness of one inch, filling the space solidly between the metal lath and the column. Over this first layer of metal lath and plaster shall be constructed a second layer of metal lath and plaster, similar in every respect to the first layer, except that the corrugations or metal furring shall offset the metal lath at least one and one-half inches from the outside surface of the first layer, and that the first coat of cement plaster of the second layer shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The brown coat and the finishing coat may be of similar material as is used in the finishing of other portions of the building. The members of all metal trusses and the webs of all floor beams projecting above or below the arches shall be protected by not less than two inches of the arch material. The soffits of all floor beams shall be protected by not less than one inch of the arch material. Said soffit protection, if of concrete, shall be secured in place by interior steel anchors, as defined under special fireproof construction, or by meshed metal or metal in other forms weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot; the said metal shall be anchored by extending the ends at least two inches in the fireproof protection of the webs above. If of tile, the protection shall consist of lugs forming part of the skewbacks, and extending around the lower flange of the beam and meeting at the centre; or of tile slabs held in position by dovetailed lubs projecting from the skewbacks; or the soffits of floor beams may be protected with metal lath and plaster to a thickness of one inch, as follows: The metal lath shall weigh not less than five ounces per square foot, and shall be wrapped around the soffits of the beams so as to be offset three-quarters of an inch from the surface to be protected, with the ends of the lath secured by extending them at least two inches in the concrete protection of the webs above. Plaster gauged with twenty-five per cent. of Portland cement shall then be applied to a thickness of one inch in a single coat, filling the space solidly between the metal lath and the soffit of the beam. No exposed metal clips or clamps of any character shall be used to support the soffit protection. Lintels and other lesser structural members supporting loads or resisting strains shall be protected in the same manner as the soffits of floor beams.

Section 140.

Fireproofing, Miscellaneous Provisions.

All metal lath and plaster ceilings for both special and regular fireproof construction shall be supported by hangers or clamps attached to the floor and roof beams, and said hangers shall be made from steel stock weighing not less than one-half pound per linear foot. Said hangers or clamps shall be slotted or provided with square shoulders to support the furring bars, and a sufficient number shall be provided so that in no case will more than ten square feet of ceiling area be supported by any single hanger. These hangers or supports shall be fastened around both sides of the bottom flanges of the beams or girders, and shall be attached to said steel members before the concrete or other protection is placed. The furring bars to support the metal lath and plaster shall be spaced not over sixteen inches apart, and shall be of such section and weight as will support the wet plaster without deflecting more than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span, and shall in no case weigh less than one-half pound per linear foot. All wire or metal lath shall be of suitable mesh to retain and form a key for the plaster, and shall weigh not less than five ounces per square foot of ceiling area. The metal lath shall be laced to the furring at intervals not exceeding eight inches with number eighteen galvanized steel lacing wire. All metal work, including hangers, furring bars and metal lath, to be painted with one coat of weather-proof paint before erection. Metal lath ceilings, as herein specified, when covered with plaster to a thickness of one inch, will be considered equivalent to one inch of protection to the steel beams supporting the floor arches above it in fireproof buildings of regular fireproof construction only, and the protection of said floor beams may be reduced by one inch wherever such ceilings are erected underneath them in regular fireproof construction.

Where the fireproofing of columns is exposed to damage from the trucking or handling of merchandise, such fireproofing shall be jacketed on the outside for a height of not less than four feet from the floor with a suitable metal covering to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

In all fireproof buildings hereafter erected less than thirty-six feet six inches in height, where the stairs are not located in fireproof enclosures, the stringers and carrying members shall be fireproofed the same as girders in regular fireproof construction.

Temporary centering when used in placing fireproofing shall not be removed until such time as the cementing material or concrete has thoroughly set. Openings through fireproof floors for pipes, conduits and similar purposes shall be shown on the plans filed in the Bureau of Buildings. After the floors are constructed no opening greater than twelve inches square shall be cut through said floors unless steel frames supported by the beams or girders are provided around such opening. After the pipes or conduits are in place all openings shall be filled in with fireproof material.

No defective or damaged fireproofing materials shall be used. No cutting into or breaking away of fireproofing for anchors or supports for ceilings, ornamental plaster work, marble or other interior finish, or for any other purposes, shall be permitted. Said anchors or supports, if necessary, shall be provided when the fireproofing is being placed. All fireproof construction injured or damaged after being erected shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings before any filling or finish is placed over same.

Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit the construction of domes, provided that the materials used therefor are in accordance with this section, and that the unit stresses do not exceed those fixed in chapter XI. of this Code.

Section 141.

Fireproof Partitions.

All hall and permanent partitions between rooms in fireproof buildings shall be built of fireproof material. The heights in feet to which partitions of different materials may be built, and their corresponding minimum thickness, shall be as follows:

	Feet.
Brick, 8 inches thick	30
Brick, 3½ inches thick	18
Reinforced concrete, 6 inches thick	30
Reinforced concrete, 4 inches thick	24
Reinforced concrete, 2 inches thick	20
Metal lath and plaster, 4 inches thick	20
Metal lath and plaster, 2 inches thick	12
Hollow blocks of hard burned clay or porous terra cotta, concrete or other incombustible compositions, 6 inches thick	20
Hollow block or hard burned clay or porous terra cotta, concrete or other incombustible compositions, 4 inches thick	16

Hollow blocks for partitions shall not be less than four inches in thickness.

Metal lath and plaster partitions two inches thick shall only be used to divide floor space when such partitions are not adjacent to a hall, or between offices or apartments designed for different tenants.

The reinforcing metal or studs of all concrete or other partitions shall be rigidly secured or anchored at the top and bottom to incombustible material. The concrete shall be mixed in the proportion specified for floors in section 138 of this Code. Metal studding for all metal lath and reinforced concrete partitions shall average not less than one-half pound in weight for each square foot of partition surface, and shall not be spaced over two feet apart. Metal lath for partitions shall weigh not less than five ounces per square foot, and shall be painted with one coat of good weather-proof paint before erection.

Fireproof partitions shall in all cases have sufficient bearing on the fireproof floors, supporting steel, or other incombustible material, to carry the weight of said partitions. Their weight shall in no case be supported by wood sleepers or floor boards. In buildings where flat metal lath and plaster ceilings are employed the partitions shall be built only to the under side of the metal lath ceilings.

All brick and block partitions shall be built with Portland cement mortar mixed in the proportions of one of Portland cement and three of clean, sharp sand.

All hollow blocks for partitions shall have shells and webs not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

All block partitions built between columns, walls or piers are to be anchored to the same by substantial metal anchors weighing not less than one-half of a pound per linear foot and extending at least eighteen inches into the partition and placed along the top and bottom of the partition and also at each end, and intermediately not further apart than two feet.

Where steel studs are employed in concrete or other partitions in buildings without metal lath and plaster ceilings, and where the partitions extend from the top of one fireproof floor to the underside of the fireproof floor above, provision shall be made for the expansion of the studs in case of fire. This may be accomplished by metal sleeves through which the studs can slide at top or bottom, allowing for an expansion of at least one-tenth of an inch for each foot of story height. The plastering in all cases to extend around all wood furring blocks or strips and down to the fireproof floor construction or supporting steel in all cases.

The tops of all door and window openings in partitions shall be at least twelve inches below the ceiling line.

In all buildings hereafter erected fireproof partitions other than when made of reinforced concrete or solid brickwork with arched heads, the openings for doors and windows in the same shall be framed on both sides with steel studs or uprights extending from the floor to the ceiling, secured at the top and bottom to incombustible material and with horizontal steel members between the said uprights for the window openings and the door heads.

CHAPTER XXVI.

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Section 142.

Reinforced Concrete.

The term reinforced concrete shall be understood to mean an approved concrete mixture reinforced by steel of any shape, so combined that the concrete shall take up the compression stresses and that the steel shall take up the tension stresses and assist in the resistance to shear.

Buildings of reinforced concrete, when designed in accordance with the requirements of this section, shall be deemed to be fireproof, and permissible as regular fireproof construction under this Code for buildings not requiring special fireproof construction, except as provided in section 19 (d).

The concrete shall be mixed in the proportions of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and four parts of crushed stone or gravel by volume. The concrete used in reinforced concrete construction shall be what is usually known as a "wet" mixture.

All cement used in reinforced concrete shall be Portland cement conforming to the requirements of section 35 of this Code.

The sand shall meet the requirements of section 33 of this Code.

The crushed stone or gravel used in the concrete shall be clean, broken to a size that will pass through a three-quarter inch ring, and conforming in every respect to the requirements as set forth in section 37 of this Code.

The steel used in reinforced concrete shall meet the requirements for structural steel given in section 41 of this Code.

Section 143.

Working Stresses and Requirements.

Reinforced concrete shall be so designed that the stresses in the concrete and the steel shall not exceed the following limits:

	Pounds.
Extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression, per square inch	640
Shearing stress in concrete, per square inch	75
Concrete in direct compression, per square inch	500
Tensile stress in steel, per square inch	16,000
Shearing stress in steel, per square inch	10,000

The adhesion of concrete to steel shall not be taken to exceed sixty pounds per superficial square inch of steel.

The ratio of the moduli of elasticity of concrete and steel shall be taken as one to twelve.

The following assumptions shall guide in the determination of the bending moments due to the external forces. Beams and girders shall be considered as simply supported at the ends, no allowance being made for continuous construction over supports. Floor slabs, when constructed continuous and when provided with reinforcement at top of plate over the supports, may be treated as continuous beams, the bending moment for uniformly distributed loads shall be taken at not less than $\frac{WL}{10}$; the bending moment may be taken at $\frac{WL}{20}$ in the case of square floor slabs which are reinforced in both directions and supported on all sides.

When the floor slab is built or cast at the same time as a beam or girder, and is considered as a part of that beam or girder, the width of the slab to be taken into consideration for a beam (a member that supports a slab at right angles to its length), must not be more than the width of the beam plus twelve times the thickness of the slab, and for a girder (a member that supports beams at right angles to its length and is stressed in compression in the same direction that the slab carries compression) must not be more than the width of the girder plus four times the depth of the slab.

The moment of resistance of any reinforced concrete construction under transverse loads shall be determined by formulæ based on the following assumptions:

(a) The bond between the concrete and steel is sufficient to make the two materials act together as a homogeneous solid.

(b) The stresses in any fibre are directly proportionate to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis.

(c) The modulus of elasticity of the concrete remains constant within the limits of the working stresses fixed in this section.

From these assumptions it follows that the stress in any fibre is directly proportionate to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis.

No allowance shall be made for the tensile strength of concrete.

When the shearing stresses developed in any part of a reinforced concrete construction exceed the safe working strength of concrete, as fixed in this section, a sufficient amount of steel shall be introduced in such a position that the deficiency in the resistance to shear is overcome.

When the safe limit of adhesion between the concrete and steel is exceeded, some provision must be made for transmitting the stresses from the one material to the other.

All reinforcement in beams, girders or columns shall be so secured or held that there can be no displacement of the same in the concrete.

Reinforced concrete beams shall not be spaced further apart than eight feet on centres.

Where girders or beams are connected with columns, the reinforcement of the girder shall penetrate the column and shall be secured to the column.

All reinforcement shall be completely encased in concrete. The thickness of concrete outside of the reinforcement shall not be less than one and one-quarter inches in floor slabs, partitions, or walls; not less than two inches for all beams, three inches for all girders and columns, and not less than four inches in footings.

Reinforced concrete may be used for columns in which the ratio of length to least side or diameter does not exceed fifteen; but in no case shall the effective cross section of the column be less than sixty-four square inches.

All reinforced concrete columns shall have longitudinal reinforcements of a total cross sectional area equal to at least one per cent. of the effective cross sectional area of the concrete; provided, however, that the total sectional area of the reinforcing steel shall not be less than one square inch and that no rod or bar be of less diameter or least dimension than one-half inch. All longitudinal reinforcement rods shall be tied together by wire at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter at intervals of twelve inches. All vertical reinforcing rods or bars shall extend upward or downward into the column above or below, lapping the reinforcement of the column above or below to the extent of at least forty diameters of the rod or bar of the larger section.

Reinforced concrete columns may be stressed five hundred pounds per square inch of the effective area, with no allowance for the compressive strength of the vertical reinforcement.

In the case of columns which are further reinforced by bands, or spirally wound hoops, the allowable unit working stress in direct compression shall be nine hundred pounds per square inch, of the effective sectional area of the concrete; provided the bands or hoops shall be designed to resist a lateral load equivalent to one-eighth of the vertical load carried by the concrete within the reinforcing cage; and provided that the bands or hoops shall not be stressed more than sixteen thousand pounds per square inch, and provided further that the bands or hoops shall not be spaced more than one-eighth the diameter of the reinforcing cage, and also provided that the bearing stresses between the reinforcing bands and the concrete shall not exceed six hundred and forty pounds per square inch.

The effective area of a column shall be taken as the area of concrete within the lines connecting the centre of the vertical reinforcement in plain columns and within the hoops or bands in the case of hooped columns.

Whenever a splice occurs in a metal reinforcement of reinforced concrete, the length of the splice shall not be less than thirty diameters for columns, and twenty-four diameters for beams and girders. A splice-bar may be used provided the lap on each bar shall conform to the above requirements.

If the reinforcing metal is not of circular section, the largest dimension of the section shall be considered as the diameter of the bar.

Nothing, however, in this section, is to be construed as permitting the splicing of the main tension members in the bottom of beams, girders or floor slabs except over the centre of supports, nor shall the centre of the splice in columns come further from the floor line than one foot.

Spandrel walls supported entirely on reinforced concrete or steel girders shall have a minimum thickness of eight inches and shall be reinforced with not less than one-half pound of steel per square foot of wall.

Reinforced concrete construction carried on during freezing weather shall be done in accordance with section 37.

The contractor shall be prepared, on the request of the Superintendent of Buildings, to make load tests, at his own expense, on any portion of a reinforced concrete construction within thirty days after erection. The test shall show that the construction will sustain a load of twice the live load for which it was designed without a deflection of more than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span. Small sections of floor slabs containing not less than thirty-two square feet between beams shall be tested to five times the safe live load for which they are designed; the section tested to be cut loose from the adjoining portions of the slab. The times at which forms and centreing may be safely removed shall be as provided in section 37.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

SECTION 144.

Frame Buildings Within the Fire Limits.

The provisions contained in this section shall apply to buildings and structures, whether temporary or permanent, within the fire limits, as the said fire limits are now or may hereafter be established.

Sheds shall not be more than fifteen feet in height nor more than two thousand five hundred square feet in area, nor shall a fence be used as a back or side thereof. See Section 211 (74).

Temporary one-story frame buildings may be erected for the use of builders, within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of erection or on adjoining vacant lots, upon permits issued by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Outhouses (used only for exterior privies, coal and wood houses), sheds and temporary structures may be built. Section 211 (73), (74) and (75).

Wood piazzas, balconies or bay windows, the roofs of which shall be covered with incombustible material, may be built upon frame buildings.

Wood piazzas or balconies which do not exceed eight feet in width and do not extend more than three feet above the second story floor beams, may be erected upon buildings other than frame buildings.

SECTION 145.

Frame Buildings Damaged—Within the Fire Limits.

Every wood or frame building with a brick or other front, which may hereafter be damaged to an amount not greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt, provided that the original height and area of same is not increased; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such buildings shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down.

In case the owner of the damaged building shall disagree with the decision of the Superintendent of Buildings that such building is damaged to a greater extent than one-half of its value, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then the amount and extent of such damage shall be determined upon an examination of the building, by a Committee of Surveyors, as provided in section 4 of this Code, and a decision of a majority of said Committee, committed to writing and sworn to, shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such decision shall have been rendered.

SECTION 146.

Frame Buildings Outside of Fire Limits.

The provisions of this section shall apply to frame or other buildings hereafter erected outside the fire limits, as the same are now or may hereafter be established in portions of The City of New York, where streets are now or where they may hereafter be legally established.

Frame buildings may be altered, extended, raised or repaired, provided the new portions fully comply with all the provisions of this section.

No frame building shall hereafter be erected except dwellings limited to not more than three families, stables, sheds and outhouses.

All stresses in material entering into the construction of the buildings referred to in this section, shall be kept within the safe limit of stresses prescribed in Chapter XI.

All frame or wood buildings shall be built with all sills, posts, girts, plates and rafters of suitable size and properly framed and braced with suitable studs or planks set at a proper distance apart.

Buildings of hollow terra cotta blocks, or hollow Portland cement blocks, laid in cement mortar, shall be classed as frame construction. The blocks shall be not less than six inches thick for a one-story building; eight inches for the first story and six inches for the second story in a two-story building; eight inches for the first and second stories and six inches for the third story in a three-story building. If the walls are exposed to the weather the terra cotta blocks shall be of dense material, vitrified in burning, or they may be of semi-porous material, covered on the exposed side with at least one inch of Portland cement plaster. Semi-porous terra cotta blocks shall be well scored, grooved or roughened to retain this coating.

Whenever girders or joists rest upon walls so that there is a concentrated load of over two tons, the blocks supporting the girder or joist shall be made solid by filling with cement concrete, mixed in proportion of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel. Wherever walls are decreased in thickness, the top course of the thicker wall shall be made solid in the same manner.

No semi-porous hollow blocks shall be loaded in excess of one hundred pounds per square inch of net end section in compression or one hundred pounds per square inch if laid on the side, and if dense tiles are used they shall not be loaded in excess of two hundred pounds per square inch if set on end, or one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch if on the side. All piers and buttresses that support loads in excess of five tons shall be filled solid with cement concrete. Lintels spanning over four feet six inches in the clear shall rest on blocks filled solid with concrete.

Floor beams and rafters shall not be less than two inches in thickness.

The sills of all frame buildings shall be so placed that the lower side of same is not less than two feet above the ground.

The roofs of all buildings outside of fire limits shall be covered with metal, slate, tile, gravel or other approved incombustible material.

Frame tenement houses shall have the side walls brick filled, as required by the Tenement House Law.

No frame building without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another until a permit has been obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 147.

Height and Area of Frame Buildings Outside of Fire Limits.

Frame dwellings shall not exceed thirty-six feet six inches or more than four stories in height nor more than five thousand square feet in area.

Frame stables shall not exceed thirty-six feet six inches in height, nor more than two thousand five hundred square feet in area.

The combined areas of frame buildings, sheds and outhouses located on any lot shall not exceed eighty per cent. of the lot area. In no case shall a frame building be erected within three feet of the side or rear line of a lot unless the space between the studs on any such side be filled in solidly with not less than four inches of brickwork or other fireproof material and the inside surface covered with metal lath, as provided in section 141 of this Code, and plastered with two coats of mortar of good material.

Wood spires upon churches may be erected to a height of not more than ninety feet.

Frame buildings, except sheds, outhouses and private stables, used for other than dwelling purposes, shall not be placed at a less distance than twenty-five feet from any other frame building.

SECTION 148.

Foundations for Frame Buildings.

The foundation walls of frame structures exceeding fifteen feet in height shall rest on footings of stone or concrete not less than eight inches in thickness.

All footing stones shall extend at least four and one-half inches outward from each side of the bottom of the foundation walls which rest upon them. The thickness of stone footings shall not be less than eight inches. The thickness of concrete footings shall not be less than twelve inches.

The bearing capacity of soil shall be as set forth in section 54.

The bottom of footings for frame buildings shall rest upon solid ground not less than four feet below the surface, unless solid rock occurs above this point, or upon piles or ranging timbers of wood where necessary. The foundation walls of frame structures exceeding fifteen feet in height, if of stone, shall not be less than eighteen inches thick, and if of brick or concrete, not less than twelve inches to the grade and eight inches thick to the under side of the sill. If the foundation and first story walls are constructed of brick or concrete, the foundation walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick to the first tier of beams and eight inches thick from the first to the second tier of beams, or if these walls are constructed of stone, they shall not be less than twenty inches for the foundation walls and sixteen inches for the first story wall, and if the walls are faced with stone or other ashlar, the total thickness shall be four inches more than in this section specified.

In the foundation walls there may be recesses for stairs or dumbwaiters. These recesses shall be not more than eight feet long and shall have brick or concrete walls not less than eight inches thick.

SECTION 149.

Walls and Partitions.

Where two or more buildings are built contiguous to each other the party or division walls shall be of brick or concrete not less than twelve inches thick above the foundation wall, between every two buildings, but in no case exceeding fifty feet between centres of such walls, and said walls to extend at least two feet above the roof boards and be properly coped. Any opening in such wall shall be protected by a standard fire door. The ends of the floor and roof beams shall be so separated that four inches of brick or concrete will be between the beams where they rest on said wall.

Posts of locust or other hard wood and wood girders may be used instead of brick fore and aft partitions, in cellars of frame buildings, provided all exposed surfaces of said posts and girders and partitions between posts and girders are covered with metal lath, as provided in section 141 of this Code, and plastered two coats of mortar of good material.

The walls of light, vent and dumbwaiter shafts, whether exterior or interior, in frame buildings, may be constructed of frame, but the interior surfaces shall be covered with metal lath, as specified in section 141 of this Code, and plastered.

SECTION 150.

Cellar Stairs and Ceilings in Frame Buildings.

The cellar stairs in frame buildings may be placed directly under the main stairs and no brick walls shall be necessary to enclose same, but enclosing partitions formed of studding not less than four inches thick and metal lathed on both sides, as provided in section 140 of this Code, and plastered, will be required. The soffits of all such stairs shall be metal lathed and plastered in a similar manner. A door shall be provided at the bottom of the stairs; the said door shall be covered with sheet metal on all faces and edges and arranged to be self closing.

The ceiling over every cellar or lowest floor in every frame building more than one story in height hereafter erected, where the beams are of wood, shall be covered with metal lath, as provided in section 140 of this Code, and plastered with two coats of mortar of good material.

No areas shall be required to be built across the front of frame buildings, except where the cellar or basement is used for living purposes.

SECTION 151.

Chimneys.

All chimneys in frame buildings shall be built of brick, stone, concrete or other fireproof material, as provided in section 82. If of brick or concrete, the flues shall have outer walls at least eight inches thick and the partition walls separating flues at least three and one-half inches thick, and shall be lined on the inside with hard burnt clay or terra-cotta pipe.

Where chimneys of rubble masonry are used, the flues in same shall be inclosed with eight inches of brickwork and lined on the inside with hard burnt clay or terra-cotta pipe. When the chimneys pass through a floor or roof or are placed against any frame partition that portion of the chimney shall be built with eight inches of brick work between the flue and such floor, roof, frame partition or wall.

All flue linings shall extend throughout the length of the flue. The ends of all flue linings shall be made to fit close together, and the pipe shall be built in as the flues are carried up.

All chimneys shall extend at least four feet above the highest point of contact with the roof. They shall be properly capped. Chimneys serving two rooms on the same floor may be built in the walls or partitions. Elsewhere they shall be built inside of the frame, except in the case of outside ornamental or exposed chimneys, in which latter case the frame may butt against or intersect with them, but no flues in same shall be built within sixteen inches of the frame or any part thereof.

SECTION 152.

Plumbing and Heating.

The provisions set forth elsewhere in this Code relating to plumbing, drainage, heating, steam and hot air pipes and registers, shall apply to frame buildings.

SECTION 153.

Buildings, Raised, Lowered, Altered or Moved.

Within the fire limits it shall not be permitted to raise any frame building to a height in excess of thirty-six feet six inches, and when so raised it shall comply with all the requirements and provisions of this Code relating to frame buildings and the stresses in the material thereof shall be kept well within the safe limit of stresses prescribed in chapter XI. (All such buildings shall exceed twenty-five feet in height to the peak of the main roof before said alteration and raising). This shall not prohibit, however, increasing one story and basement frame dwelling houses one additional story in height.

In increasing the height of any such building the entire area which the building covers may be raised to a uniform height. If any such building has an extension of less width than the main building, the same may be increased in width to the full width of the main building, with the same kind of material as the main building, but same shall not be increased in height. Any such building may be extended either on the front or rear by a distance of not more than fifteen feet and not more than the width of the building, and not more than the height of the main building.

In no case shall a frame extension be erected within three feet of a side or rear line of a lot unless the space between the studs of any such side is filled in solidly with not less than four inches of brickwork or other fireproof material.

If any such building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of such grade.

Within the fire limits no frame building more than two stories in height that is now or has been used as a residence building, shall hereafter be raised or altered. No frame building within the fire limits shall be moved to another lot within the fire limits. No frame building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits. No frame building without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another, until a permit has been obtained upon an application filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, setting forth the intended uses of the building and the purpose of its removal.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT AND ASSEMBLAGE.

SECTION 154.

Requirements for Public Safety.

In all buildings or parts of buildings of Classes A, B, E and F, and also hotels and clubhouses, occupied for purposes of assembly, amusement or instruction, other than theatres and opera houses, which are provided for in section 155, where large numbers of people may congregate, the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageways and aisles, and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged as the Superintendent of Buildings shall direct to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases.

Buildings or parts of buildings of Classes C and D, except hotels and clubhouses, shall not be occupied as places of public amusement or assemblage, and the Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power to vacate such buildings for violating this provision.

All aisles and passageways in buildings or parts of buildings used for public and private amusement or assemblage shall be kept free from campstools, chairs, sofas and all other obstruction, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance or service, exhibition, lecture, ball, concert or any public assemblage. The Superintendent of Buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner or lessee or manager of any of said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about the said buildings, and the several accessories and appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, fire walls and fire apparatus, and fire escapes, as he may deem necessary.

Any building hereafter erected or altered to be used for public assemblage, with accommodations for more than two hundred people, shall be fireproof. In all such buildings no public assemblage shall be permitted above the first story. The method of exit therefrom, and the number of exits, shall be as the Superintendent of Buildings may determine.

SECTION 155.

Theatres, Opera Houses and Places of Public Amusement and Assemblage.

Every theatre or opera house, or other building or parts of building, intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for places of public amusement and assemblage and not included in section 154, hereafter erected, for the accommodation of more than two hundred persons, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this section. The estimate of two hundred persons shall be based on an area of six square feet for each person, exclusive of the space required for the aisles, lobbies, passages, etc.

No building which at the time of the passage of this Code is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, except as provided in section 154, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, within the scope of this section, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this section.

No building hereinbefore described shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind within the scope of this section, until the Superintendent of Buildings shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this section, nor until the Fire Commissioner shall have certified in writing that all the appliances for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same conform to this Code and to the special requirements of this section, and are in a complete and satisfactory working condition. And before a license shall be issued or renewed for the public use of such building a sworn statement shall be filed with the Bureau of Buildings by the responsible owners or lessees thereof, giving their full names and addresses.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or require any other alterations to "theatres, opera houses and places of public amusement and assemblage" existing prior to the date of this Code than are specified in this section.

Entrances and Exits.

Every such building shall have at least one bounding wall on the street, and in such wall at least one-half of the opening required for entrance and exit of the audience as hereafter specified shall be provided. The remaining entrance and exit space may be located on courts or corridors, but in no case shall the opening on court or corridor be greater than the width of said court or corridor. Where the seating is for five hundred people or less, ten feet of entrance and exit space shall be provided and for every additional one hundred persons or fraction thereof to be accommodated, twenty inches additional width of opening shall be provided.

These exits not referring to or including the emergency exits to the open court at the side of the theatre.

Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall not be less than five feet in width.

Distinct and separate places of entrance and exit shall be provided for each gallery above the first gallery, which doorways shall conform to the clear width between rails of stairs they serve.

A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and said gallery.

All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly and be hung to swing in such a manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked when the building is open to the public. The fastenings of these doors shall be such as can readily be opened from the inside at all times without the use of keys.

The main entrance to the building shall not be on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps of seven and one-half inches each, but this shall not preclude the use of an additional number of steps at the other entrances as may be necessary to overcome the difference in grades of sidewalks or courts.

To overcome any difference of level inside the building on the ground floor, uniform gradients shall be employed of not over one foot to ten feet.

Emergency Courts and Exits.

In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the streets, there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot; and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street. The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than eight feet each where the seating capacity does not exceed one thousand people; exceeding one thousand and not more than one thousand eight hundred people, nine feet in width, and exceeding one thousand eight hundred people and not more than two thousand five hundred people, eleven feet in width; exceeding two thousand five hundred people, fifteen feet in width. Said open court or courts shall begin on a line with the proscenium wall and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper.

Where said emergency courts do not open directly on a street a separate and distinct corridor shall continue to the street, from each open court, through such structure as may be built on the street with continuous walls of brick, or fireproof materials on each side the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceiling and floors shall be fireproof. Said corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width to more than three feet less than the width of the open court or courts, and there shall be no projections in the same; the outer openings shall be provided with doors or gates opening outwards. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the continuing of the said courts to the street of the reduced width of the corridors. Where any exit or entrance, emergency or otherwise, does not open directly on a street, and where such ingress or egress to a theatre, opera house, etc., is through a non-fireproof building in order to reach the street or theatre, etc., such passage shall be constructed fireproof all the way to the street as herein provided, and such exit or entrance shall be in addition to those elsewhere required in this section. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors or courts shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or latches.

The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances.

The level of said corridors shall be graded to the sidewalk and made flush therewith at all points at the street entrances.

Where fire-escape towers are used, they may be placed in the courts provided the width of such courts are not reduced because of these towers to more than three feet less than the required width of these courts. The said width of courts as in this section provided, may be reduced one foot in width where such towers are used.

From the auditorium two emergency exits into open courts or streets shall be provided in any two inclosing walls of the auditorium on parquet level and each gallery level where the seating of the theatre is twenty-five hundred persons or less; when more than twenty-five hundred persons, three emergency exits shall be provided in place of two. Each exit shall be at least five feet in width in the clear and provided with fire doors constructed as hereinbefore in this Code described for fireproof doors. All of said doors shall open outwardly, so as not to obstruct fire escapes or exit thereto, and shall be fastened with movable bolts; the bolts shall be kept drawn during performances.

Unless separate stairs, as hereinafter described, have been provided for these exits, there shall be balconies not less than four feet in width in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two exits, and from said balconies there shall be stairs extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half inches to a step, and not less than nine inches tread exclusive of nosing. The stairs from the upper balconies to the next below shall be not less than thirty inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground three feet in width in the clear, where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for one thousand people or less; three feet and six inches in the clear, where it exceeds one thousand and not more than one thousand eight hundred people; four feet in the clear, where it exceeds one thousand eight hundred people and not more than two thousand five hundred people, and four feet six inches in the clear, where the seating capacity is more than two thousand five hundred people. All the before mentioned balconies and stairs shall be constructed of steel throughout, except that the treads may be of cast iron, and shall be of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and to be constructed in such a manner as shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Where one side of the building borders on the street there shall be balconies and stairs of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the street level.

Requirements as to Occupancy in Connection with Theatres, etc.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or one tier of rooms for any purpose not in this Code prohibited, being placed above the theatre, provided the floor of the same forming the roof over such theatre shall be constructed of steel and fireproofed, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but be of incombustible material. Every roof over said roof garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of steel and fireproofed, and the roof shall be covered with glass and made fireproof, or both, but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any purpose shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre which is used as a stage.

No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as an hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specially provided for. Said restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith.

No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same, or in any of the fly galleries; all of such rooms or shops shall be located in the rear of or at the side of the stage, and they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall not less than twelve inches in thickness, and the openings leading into said portion shall have self-closing standard fire doors.

No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in any article or material dangerous to life.

No sleeping accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium.

Interior Walls.

Interior walls built of fireproof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms; and in all such walls the windows and door frames and all sash and doors shall be standard of fireproof construction, the window frames and sash shall be of metal of standard construction, and the sash made stationary and glazed with wire glass not less than one-quarter inch in thickness and each pane or unit measuring not more than seven hundred and twenty square inches; the doors shall be made to close automatically and be standard in every respect.

Inclosure of Staircases.

All stairs for the use of the audience, excepting that leading to the first balcony, which may be open on one side only, shall be inclosed with walls of brick or of fireproof materials, permitted by section 141 of this Code, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said stairs from each tier shall be the full width of stairs between rails. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door.

Proscenium Wall and Frame.

A fire-wall built of brick, not less than twelve inches in any portion of same, shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend at least four feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher, and shall be coped

Above the proscenium opening there shall be a steel girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof material in the manner specified for "first class" construction in section 138.

The moulded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with noncombustible material and securely anchored to the wall with metal.

Proscenium Opening Curtain.

The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, overlapping the brick proscenium wall at each side not less than twelve inches, and sliding vertically at each side within iron or steel grooves or channels to a depth of not less than twelve inches; said grooves or channels shall be securely bolted to the brick wall and extend to a height of not less than three feet above the top of the curtain when raised to its full limit. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance, lowered to the stage after each act, and lowered at the close of said performance, and shall be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. If the fireproof proscenium curtain be of asbestos, that material shall be reinforced with wire or wire spun in the asbestos, and at the bottom of the curtain shall be placed a rigid metallic rod or bar of proper weight, securely fastened to the curtain and covered over with like material as the curtain itself, to carry down the curtain by the weight of the said rod or bar when released. The excess weight of the curtain is to be overcome by a check rope of cotton or hemp, extending to the floor on both sides of the stage, so that the cutting or burning of such rope will release the curtain and the same will then descend at its normal rate of speed. The fireproof proscenium curtain shall be placed not less than two feet back from the foot lights. This curtain shall be subjected to the following tests, made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings, the Commissioner of the Fire Department, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters: First, a blowpipe test of sufficient power and duration to substantiate the fireproof qualities of said curtain; second, the curtain, after being lowered to the stage and after its supporting cables have been disconnected, shall stand up in its grooves without bulging or sagging beyond its vertical plane more than six inches; any additional proscenium curtain shall be not less than two feet

six inches back from the foot lights when electric, or not less than four feet back when the foot lights are of gas or other illuminant.

Openings in Proscenium Wall.

Openings through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall not exceed four in number, two at the approximate stage level and two in the musicians' pit, and such openings at stage level shall have self-closing standard fire doors at each side of the wall; and openings, if any, below the stage shall each have a self-closing standard fire door, and all of the said doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side of the wall at all times.

Ventilators over Stage.

There shall be one or more ventilators, constructed of metal or other incombustible material, near the centre and above the highest part of the stage of every theatre, extending at least ten feet above the stage roof, and of a combined area equal to at least fifteen per centum of the area within the stage walls. The openings in every such ventilator shall be closed by valves, louvres or dampers so counterbalanced as to open automatically and held closed by hempen or cotton cord, in which shall be inserted a fusible link at such a point as to be near the bottom of the ventilator. Such cord shall be fastened at the stage floor level near the prompter's desk, and so arranged that it can be easily reached and severed in case of necessity.

Requirements as to Construction and Fireproofing.

All that portion of the stage which is not movable shall be constructed of steel beams filled in between with fireproof material, as specified for special fireproof construction and designed to safely sustain a live load of not less than one hundred pounds per square foot.

The entire fly-galleries and tie-galleries, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be fireproofed as specified for special fireproof construction and designed to safely sustain a live load of ninety pounds per square foot, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over floor.

The gridiron or rigging loft shall have a lattice iron floor capable of sustaining a live load of seventy-five pounds per square foot and be readily accessible by iron stairs.

All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire. And the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork throughout the theatre or opera house shall be of such a kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The roof over the auditorium, and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor, roof of, ceiling and tiers of beams supporting the same, of the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries, and supports for the same in the auditorium, shall be constructed of steel and fireproof materials in accordance with section 138, not excluding the use of wood floor boards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers or supports. The space between the sleepers and the stepping in galleries shall be solidly filled with incombustible material up to the under side of the floor boards.

Any building adjacent to a theatre, etc., as defined in this section, not having independent walls, shall be considered as part of the theatre building and shall be made fireproof in accordance with section 138 of this Code.

The fronts of each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood.

The ceiling under each gallery and of the auditorium shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials.

All fireproof partitions shall be in accordance with section 141 of this Code.

The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule, and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience, shall be constructed of fireproof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls.

None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, wood wainscoting, canvas, or any combustible material. But this shall not preclude the construction of a wood sounding board over orchestra pit when the same extends back of and below the overhang of the stage, provided the said wood sheathing be properly fire-stopped by a twelve-inch brick wall back of same, and also have a proper fireproof construction directly under the overhang of the stage extending from the brick wall to the apron of the stage.

Actors' dressing rooms shall not be placed on, under, or over the stage, on the fly galleries, nor under the auditorium, but shall be placed in a separate section provided for that purpose. The walls separating said section containing the dressing rooms from the stage shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and the openings therefrom to the stage shall be protected with standard self-closing fire doors. The partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the sides of the stage, or fireproof portion thereof, shall be constructed of fireproof material not less than four inches in thickness, as approved in section 141. All doors in any of said partitions shall be standard fire doors.

Each tier of dressing-rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall.

All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing-room, property room or other storage rooms shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material.

Windows.

All windows where accessible, except as in this section otherwise specified, shall be arranged to open.

None of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, fixed iron grills or bars; these may be arranged to hinge and lock, but must be left unlocked during performances.

Aisles and Seats.

All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than thirty-two inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle, or not more than fourteen seats between any two aisles.

No stool or seat shall be placed in any aisle.

All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than twenty-six inches in height of riser, nor less than thirty-two inches in width of platform. Where there are more than two galleries the height of riser may be increased, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings.

All aisles in the respective floors in the auditorium having seats on both sides of same shall be not less than three feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in the ratio of two inches to five running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only shall be not less than two feet six inches wide at their beginning, and increased in width one and one-half inches to five running feet.

The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall, on each floor or gallery, be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty superficial square feet of floor for every one hundred persons.

Stairs and Passages.

No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit, including fire exits, shall be less than four feet in width in any part thereof.

All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout, as is required by this Code.

Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar.

All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight.

No stairs from galleries shall be less than four feet in width.

The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand-rails.

In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and one-half inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than ten and one-half inches wide in straight stairs.

No circular or winding stairs shall be permitted.

Where the seating capacity of the building is for five hundred people or less, one direct line of stairs only shall be required, provided the gallery or galleries do not seat more than one hundred people, but where the seating capacity of the gallery or galleries is for more than one hundred people, or where the seating capacity of the building is for more than five hundred people, there shall be at least two lines of stairs extending from the upper gallery to the ground floor level, with direct exterior outlets arranged on opposite sides of the gallery, and for every additional fifty people or fraction thereof in excess of the first one hundred to be accommodated six inches shall be added to the width of stairs. Where there are more than two galleries one or more additional stairs shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said stairs shall be of width proportioned to the gallery accommodation as elsewhere herein prescribed.

At least two independent direct exterior outlets shall be provided for the service of the stage and on a level with the same, and shall be located on the opposite sides of the same.

When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than two feet, to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when two side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances.

All inclosed stairs shall have on both sides strong hand-rails firmly secured to the wall about three inches distant therefrom and about three feet above the stairs, but said hand-rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same are of greater length than the width of the stairs.

All stairs eight feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre hand-rail of metal, not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four feet nor more than six feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least six feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured.

Boilers, Registers and Radiators.

Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building, either under the sidewalk or in an extension, but in no case under or within any portion of the building used for theatrical purposes, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in said walls connecting with the building shall have standard automatic sliding fire-doors.

No floor register for heating, ventilating, or other purposes shall be permitted in aisles, corridors or passageways.

No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit, and thereby reduce the same to less than the width required by this section; but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same.

Standpipes.

Standpipes of not less than four inches in diameter shall be provided with hose connections as follows: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, one on each side of the stage on each tier, one within ten feet of the door of the property room, one within ten feet of the door of the carpenter's shop and scenery storage room.

All of such standpipes and hose connections shall be kept clear of obstructions.

Said standpipes shall receive their supply of water from at least one of the following sources:

(a) From a gravity tank located over the stage roof of not less than five thousand gallons capacity.

(b) Approved steel pressure tank of not less than five thousand gallons total capacity, located on stage roof or not lower than gridiron floor.

(c) Automatic fire pump of not less than five hundred gallons capacity per minute.

(d) From city mains where nozzle pressure is not less than twenty-five pounds at the highest hose outlet when streams are in operation.

Pipes shall be fitted with approved straightway composition gate valves at hose outlets, and the thread of all connections shall be uniform with that in use by the Fire Department.

Two spanners shall be located at each hose connection.

Pipes shall be kept constantly filled with water under pressure and be ready for immediate use at all times.

In addition to the requirements contained in this section, the standpipes shall have a siamese steamer connection and conform to all other requirements contained in section 156 of this Code covering standpipe installation.

A sufficient quantity of standard linen or cotton rubber-lined hose not less than two and one-half inches in diameter, in fifty-foot lengths, but not less than fifty feet in total length, shall be kept attached to each hose connection. Hose shall be fitted with washers and equipped with couplings and nozzles, the thread of which shall be uniform with that in use by the Fire Department.

The standpipe equipment above described to be installed independently of and without connection to the automatic sprinkler system required under this section.

Automatic Sprinklers.

A standard equipment of automatic sprinklers shall be installed throughout the entire theatre, except in the auditorium, foyers, lobbies, entrance halls and passages used by the audience.

There shall be an independent water supply to the sprinklers which may consist of any of the following:

(a) Gravity tank of not less than ten thousand gallons capacity, and elevated not less than twenty feet above the highest sprinkler.

(b) Approved steel pressure tank of not less than seven thousand five hundred gallons capacity located not lower than the highest line of sprinklers.

(c) Direct supply from the city water mains where the pressure is sufficient to maintain not less than twenty-five pounds at highest line of sprinklers when same are in operation.

In addition to one or more of the above required supplies, there shall be a siamese steamer connection placed on the outside of the building at each street front, installed as described in section 156, and with suitable iron plate with raised letters securely attached to the wall near steamer connection, reading "Stage Sprinklers."

Casks and Fire Pails.

There shall be kept in readiness for immediate use one forty-gallon cask filled with water, and six fire pails on each side of the stage, under the stage, on each fly-gallery, and an approved supply of fire pails in property and other storerooms and in each workshop; said casks and buckets shall be painted red and lettered "For Fire Purposes Only."

Chemical Fire Extinguishers, etc.

There shall be also provided six three-gallon approved chemical fire extinguishers, at least four axes, two twenty feet hooks, two fifteen feet hooks and two ten feet hooks on the stage, and such other appliances as may be required by the Fire Commissioner.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets, and including the open courts and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

There shall be one light within a red globe or lantern, placed over each exit opening, on the auditorium side of the wall.

Gas or electric light mains supplying the building shall have three independent connections as follows: One for the stage, one for the auditorium, excepting the exit lights therein and the third for the halls, corridors, lobbies, exit lights, including the exit lights in the auditorium, and such other portions of the building used by the audience outside of the auditorium proper.

All gas or electric lights required for properly lighting halls, corridors, lobbies and other portions of the building used by the audience, with the exception of the auditorium proper, but including the exit lights therein, shall be controlled by two separate switches or valves, one to be located in the lobby and the other to be so

located as to be operated from the outside of the building, and shall be supplied in one of the two following ways:

(a) By direct connection with the street service.

(b) By connection with an independent lighting plant or storage battery system inclosed in a waterproof and fireproof compartment below the sidewalk level.

Provision shall be made for shutting off all gas and electric currents at a point outside of the building.

When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be provided.

All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium, or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath.

In addition to the gas and electric lights herein provided for, there shall be kept lighted during every performance, at every exit and in every passageway leading to the street for the escape of the audience, oil lamps burning whale, lard or other fish or animal oil. Said lamps shall be inclosed in glass to protect the flame from air currents and shall be securely placed at least seven feet above the floor.

No gas or electric light shall be recessed in the woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building unless protected by fireproof materials.

All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, and wherever else deemed necessary by the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be guarded with proper wire network.

The footlights, when not electric, in addition to the wire network, shall be guarded with a strong wire guard and chain drawn taut, placed not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials.

All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods, and subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, and shall be suspended for not less than ten feet directly above the lights by wire rope or iron chain.

All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, except where lights are electric, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between, or some other approved fireproof material may be used.

Stage Lights.

All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than eight inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of flames of said stage lights, and such guards or fixtures shall in all cases be soldered to the fixture.

The bridge calcium lights at sides of proscenium shall be inclosed in front and on the side by galvanized iron, so that no drop can come in contact with the lights. Electric calciums, so called, are included in the above requirements.

Where counterweights are used the same shall not be suspended over that part of the clear stage space open to the gridiron.

Approval of Fire Department.

The standpipes, electric wires, hose, footlights, gas pipes and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this section specified, shall be installed to the satisfaction of and be in charge of and under control of the Fire Commissioner, and the said Commissioner is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out, enforced and maintained.

Signs Over Places of Exit.

Every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word EXIT inscribed in large legible letters not less than eight inches high.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FIRE APPLIANCES, STANDPIPES, AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, FIRE-ESCAPES AND TOWERS, FIREPROOF SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

SECTION 156.

Standpipes.

In every building, except as provided for in section 155, exceeding fifty-nine and not over one hundred feet in height, unless already provided with a three-inch or larger standpipe, and in all buildings hereafter erected exceeding fifty-nine and not exceeding one hundred feet in height, there shall be provided a vertical standpipe of not less than four inches in diameter.

In every building exceeding one hundred feet in height, unless already provided with a three-inch or larger standpipe, and in all buildings hereafter erected exceeding one hundred feet in height, there shall be provided a vertical standpipe of not less than six inches in diameter.

These standpipes shall be of wrought iron or steel galvanized, and, together with fittings and connections, shall be of such strength as to safely withstand at least three hundred pounds water pressure to the square inch when installed and ready for service; also to stand such a test without leaking at joints, valves or fittings.

Standpipes shall be located within fireproof stairway inclosures where the latter are of such construction, and shall pass through the landings or the halls where they are not so inclosed.

In buildings exceeding one hundred feet deep fronting on two or more streets there shall be a standpipe at each end of building, and in buildings of an area exceeding eight thousand square feet there shall be one standpipe at each stairway, or within each stairway inclosure.

Where more than one standpipe is required in a building they shall be connected at their bases by pipes of size equal to that of largest standpipes, so that water from any source will supply all the standpipes.

Standpipes shall extend from the cellar to and through the roof, with a hose connection located from four to six feet above each floor level fitted with approved straightway composition gate valve in each story, including cellar, and a hose connection provided above the roof with the valve controlling latter located in the standpipe under the roof and arranged to be operated both from above and below the roof. A suitable three-quarter inch drain pipe and valve shall be provided under the roof for each roof connection.

Hose sufficient to reach to all parts of the floor shall be attached to each outlet in the building, and hose for roof hydrant may be placed on rack in top floor near the scuttle or bulkhead leading to the roof. Hose shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, in fifty-foot lengths, and provided with standard couplings at each end; all couplings shall be of standard thread as that used by the New York Fire Department.

Hose shall be standard linen.

Each line of hose shall be provided with washers and be fitted with play pipe of standard pattern, with discharge outlet not less than three-quarter inch in diameter. Two spanners shall be located at each hose connection throughout the building.

All standpipes shall be provided with a female siamese steamer connection with clapper valve, located on the outside of the building about one foot above the curb level, and where a building fronts on two or more streets, a connection shall be provided on each street front. Inlet pipe from steamer connection to standpipe shall be not less than the diameter of the largest standpipe. The thread on the siamese connection shall be uniform with that used by the Fire Department. Siamese steamer connections shall be provided with check valves in the "Y," and substantial caps provided to protect thread on the connection. The steamer connection fitting shall be horizontal. A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be secured to the wall near steamer connection, reading "Standpipe leading to cellar, subcellar or up through building," as the case may be.

In each connecting pipe just inside of the building, in a horizontal section, shall be placed a straightway check valve, but not a gate valve. A drip pipe with valve to same, shall be placed between said check valve and steamer connection to properly drain this section to prevent freezing.

In addition to the provision made for steamer connections to standpipes, the water supply may be from city water, where pressure is sufficient, automatic fire-pump of five hundred gallons or more capacity per minute, elevated tank or steel pressure tank of not less than five thousand gallons capacity.

In all buildings coming under these regulations as to height the standpipe system shall have at least one of the approved automatic supplies before described.

Where a standpipe is connected to a tank there shall be straightway check valve in a horizontal section of pipe between the first hose outlet in connecting pipe and tank, and said tank shall be filled by a separate pipe, and not through the standpipe.

Where pumps furnishing a supply to standpipes are located in the lowest story of a building, they shall be placed not less than two feet above the floor level, and boilers upon which pumps depend for steam shall be arranged so that flooding of fires under same will be impossible.

SECTION 157.

Miscellaneous Fire Apparatus and Appliances.

In every building exceeding one hundred feet in height, at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department during all hours of the night and day, including holidays and Sundays.

All existing buildings, and those hereafter erected exceeding one hundred feet in height, shall be provided with auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances, such as wrenches, spanners, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and pails, as may be required by the Fire Commissioner; all of said apparatus shall conform in design to those in use by the Fire Department.

SECTION 158.

Automatic Sprinklers.

In such existing buildings as the Fire Commissioner may require, and in all buildings hereafter erected of Classes E and F, except office buildings, restaurants, railroad freight depots, refrigerating plants, chemical warehouses, breweries, observatories, oil refineries, oil houses, light and power plants, smoke houses, laboratories, coal pockets and any portion of loft buildings used for office or dwelling purposes, the height of which exceeds seventy-five feet, there shall be provided in addition to said standpipe or standpipes a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers, placed at ceiling of each or any story and extending the full depth and breadth of the building. Said sprinkler pipes shall be connected with a pipe of not less than four inches in diameter leading to the outside of building, and there provided with an approved siamese steamer connection; the latter shall be installed under the requirements set forth in this section, and to be under the control of and for the use of the Fire Department. A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be attached to the wall near said steamer connection reading "Automatic Sprinklers."

Car Barns.

All buildings hereafter erected that are designed or intended for or used as car barns for the storage or repair of cars shall be provided with a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers.

Theatres.

All theatres hereafter erected shall be provided with a standard equipment of automatic sprinklers, as provided for in section 155.

SECTION 159.

Fire Escapes and Towers.

If hereafter erected, or altered or converted from any other purpose to any of the purposes herein specified, every building used or occupied as a place of public entertainment, unless otherwise specifically provided for elsewhere in this Code, every building occupied as a place of instruction, all other public buildings over seventy-five feet in height, every mercantile building over three stories in height, and all such special structures as may be designated by the Superintendent of Buildings, every detention building and all other residence buildings containing fifteen or more sleeping rooms, except dwellings for one family, shall be provided with one or more fire towers, accessible to all occupants.

Such towers shall be constructed with masonry walls, inclosing a stairway of fireproof construction. Such towers and stairways shall extend from the curb level to the roof, the walls of the towers extending high enough above the roof to form a bulkhead. Access to this tower shall be had only by doorways communicating with iron, steel or masonry balconies on the outside walls of the building at each story. Direct exterior outlet must be provided at the curb level. The stairways shall be at least three feet wide and have treads not less than nine inches wide and risers not more than eight inches high. Landings of full width of the stairs shall be provided at vertical intervals of not more than twelve feet and no winders shall be permitted, but all treads must be of uniform width.

At least one such tower shall be provided in buildings herein specified, covering an area of less than five thousand square feet, and at least one additional tower shall be provided for every ten thousand square feet additional area or fraction thereof, except that in non-fireproof buildings having an area of less than two thousand five hundred square feet, and in fireproof buildings having an area less than five thousand square feet, no fire towers shall be required, provided that the stairs are constructed fireproof and are inclosed in brick walls.

Fire Escapes.

All existing buildings in whole or in part occupied or used as above specified, and not already provided with fire towers as herein required for new buildings, shall have such good and sufficient fire escapes, stairways or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the Bureau of Buildings, except in tenement houses, where fire-escapes shall be erected as provided for in the Tenement House Law. All other buildings not herein specified, the height of which exceeds 59 feet, shall have two separate means of escape or exit. The Bureau of Buildings shall have full and exclusive power and authority within said City to direct fire-escapes and other means of egress to be provided upon and within said building or any of them, except as herein otherwise provided. The owner of any building upon which a fire-escape is erected shall keep the same in good repair and properly painted.

Fire-escapes on the outside of buildings shall consist of open iron balconies and stairways.

Fire-escapes may project into the public highway to a distance not greater than four feet beyond the building line.

The stairways shall be placed at an angle of not more than sixty degrees, with the horizontal; and with steps not less than six inches in width and twenty inches in length, and with a rise of not more than nine inches.

Balconies—The balcony on the top floor, except in case of a front fire-escape, shall be provided with a goose-neck ladder leading from said balcony to and above the roof.

The balconies shall be not less than three feet in width, and placed where directed by the Superintendent of Buildings, at each story above the ground floor.

They shall be below and not more than one foot below the window sills and extend in front of and not less than nine inches beyond each window.

There shall be a landing not less than twenty-four inches square at the head and foot of each stairway.

The stairway opening on each platform shall be of a size sufficient to provide clear headway.

Floors of Balconies—The floors of balconies shall be of steel slats not less than one and one-half inches by three-eighths of an inch, placed not more than one and one-quarter inches apart, and well secured and riveted to steel battens one and one-half inches by three-eighths of an inch, not over three feet apart and riveted at the intersection. The openings for stairways in all balconies shall be not less than twenty-one inches wide and thirty-six inches long, and such openings shall not have covers of any kind.

The platforms or balconies shall be constructed and erected to safely sustain in all their parts a safe load, at a ratio of four to one, of not less than eighty pounds per square foot of surface.

Railings—The outside top rail shall extend around the entire length of the platform, and in all cases shall go through the wall at each end, and be properly secured by nuts and four-inch square washers at least three-eighths of an inch thick, and no top rail shall be connected at angles by cast-iron. The top rail of balconies shall be one and three-quarter inches by one-half inch of steel, or one and one-half inch by one and one-half inch angle, one-quarter of an inch thick. The bottom rails shall be one and one-half inches by three-eighths of an inch steel, or one and one-half inch by one and one-half inch angle, one-quarter inch thick, well leaded into the wall. The standards or filling-in bars shall be not less than one-half inch round or square steel, well riveted to the top and bottom rails and platform frame. Such standards or filling-in bars shall be securely braced by outside brackets at suitable intervals, and shall be placed not more than six inches from centres; the height of railings shall in no case be less than two feet nine inches.

Stairways—The stairways shall be constructed and erected to fully sustain in all their parts a safe load at a ratio of four to one of not less than one hundred pounds

load of two hundred pounds. The treads shall be flat, open treads. The strings shall be not less than three inch channels of steel, or other shape equally strong, and shall rest upon and be fastened to a bracket which shall be fastened through the wall, as hereinafter provided. The strings shall be securely fastened to the balcony at the top, and the steps in all cases shall be double-riveted or bolted to the strings. The stairs shall have three-quarters inch handrails of steel well braced.

Brackets—The brackets shall be not less than one-half inch by one and three-quarters inch steel, placed edgewise, or one and three-quarters inch angle, one-quarter inch thick, well braced. They shall be not more than four feet apart, and shall be braced by means of not less than three-quarters of an inch square steel, and shall extend two-thirds of the width of the respective balconies or brackets. The brackets shall go through the wall and be turned down three inches, or be properly secured by nuts and four inch square washers at least three-eighths of an inch thick.

When brackets are put on buildings already erected, the part going through the wall shall be not less than one inch in diameter, with screw nuts and washers not less than five inches square and one-half an inch thick.

Drop Ladders—A proper balanced drop-ladder shall be required from the lower balcony when the floor of such balcony is more than fourteen feet above the sidewalk or ground.

Painting—All the parts of such fire-escapes shall receive not less than two coats of paint, one in the shop and one after erection.

Incumbrances on Fire Escapes.

No person shall at any time place an incumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire-escape, balcony or ladder. It shall be the duty of every Policeman who shall discover any fire-escape, balcony or ladder of any fire-escape incumbered in any way to forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his precinct, and such commanding officer shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire-escape, balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same is provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such cumbrance and keep the same clear. If said notice shall not be complied with by the removal forthwith of such incumbrance, and keeping said fire-escape, balcony or ladder free from incumbrance, then it shall be the duty of said commanding officer to apply to the nearest Police Magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the occupant or occupants of the said premises or apartments of which the fire-esape forms a part, and the said parties shall be brought before the said Magistrate as for disorderly conduct and on conviction the occupant or occupants of said premises or apartments shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In constructing all balcony fire escapes the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten thereto, in a conspicuous place, a metal plate having suitable raised letters on the same, to read as follows: *"Notice: Any person placing any incumbrance on this balcony is liable to a penalty of ten dollars and imprisonment for ten days."*

Scuttle Ladders—All buildings requiring fire escapes, unless provided with stairs to the roof, shall have stationary iron ladders leading to the scuttle opening in the roof thereof, and all scuttles and ladders shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times.

If a bulkhead is used in place of a scuttle it shall have stairs with sufficient guard or hand-rail leading to the roof. In case the building shall be a tenement house the door in the bulkhead or any scuttle shall at no time be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

SECTION 160.

Fire-Shutters and Doors.

Every building which is more than thirty-six feet and six inches in height within the fire limits except dwelling houses, tenement houses, club houses, schools, hotels and churches, shall have standard fire doors, blinds or shutters or their equivalent as required in this section, on every exterior window and opening above the first floor, except on the front openings fronting on streets, which streets are more than thirty feet in width, or where no other building is within thirty feet of such opening.

On any opening where the window frame and sash are of metal or of wood covered with metal and the sash are glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and each pane measuring not more than seven hundred and twenty square inches, the same shall be deemed an equivalent of and a substitute for fireproof shutters; excepting that when an exposing building is within thirty feet of any window opening, the wire glass in approved sash and frames of metal or wood covered with metal shall be double with an air space, between the glass ventilated to the inside.

All shutters opening on fire escapes and at least one row vertically in every three vertical rows on the front window openings above the first story of any building shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside by firemen. Rolling iron or steel shutters hereafter placed in any building shall be carefully counterbalanced, and shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside by firemen, except in residences.

All buildings specified in this section hereafter erected or altered having openings in interior walls shall be provided with standard fire doors on both sides of the wall; such fire doors to be provided with approved automatic self-closing devises. All occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fire doors and blinds at the close of each business day.

No revolving door shall be placed on the entrance or exit to any building unless such entrance or exit is in addition to the entrances or exits required under the provisions of this Code. All exit doors in buildings of Classes A, B, C, E and F shall open outward.

CHAPTER XXX.

ELEVATORS AND ESCALATORS—AMUSEMENT DEVICES.

SECTION 161.

Definitions.

An Elevator is a platform, chamber or car, arranged to ascend or descend in a shaft or framework, and used for the purpose of transferring persons, animals, goods or chattels from one floor or level of a building to another and including all of the apparatus connected therewith for its furnishment and operation, and which shall be larger than nine square feet in platform area or more than four feet high.

A Passenger elevator shall be construed to mean an elevator that is used exclusively for the transference of persons from one floor or level to another.

A Freight elevator shall be construed to mean an elevator that is used for the transference of animals, vehicles or merchandise from one floor or level to another.

No freight elevator shall be used for the transference of men, women or children, other than the operator, unless it is equipped with all the safety devices called for under rulings for passenger elevators.

A Hoistway shall be construed to mean an opening or well hole framed in each story of a building and used exclusively for the purpose of hoisting materials of any sort from one floor or level to another without the use of a car or platform.

An Escalator or moving stairway shall be construed to mean any moving incline, either smooth or provided with steps, used for the transference of persons from one floor or level to another.

A Dumbwaiter shall be considered as a special form of Elevator Car, designed for the carrying of light articles, and is provided with one or more shelves, the floor area of which shall not exceed nine square feet or which shall not be more than four feet high.

An Amusement device shall include and shall be construed to mean all Scenic Railways, Toboggan Slides, Shoot the Chutes, Roller Coasters, Ferris Wheels, Air Ships, Circus Swings, Revolving Towers, Twirl the Twirl, Whirl the Whirl, Ziz, Loop the Loop and all other similar amusement and mechanical devices used for the conveyance of men, women and children for purposes of business or pleasure.

SECTION 162.

Inspectors.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall formulate such rules and regulations for the performance of the duties of the several inspectors and the inspection of Elevators, Escalators, Moving Stairways and Amusement Devices as shall insure such inspection being well and truly made, properly reported and recorded and all recommendations pertaining thereto properly and promptly attended to and carried out.

All Inspectors of Elevators, Escalators, Moving Stairways and Amusement Devices shall be under the immediate supervision and control of the Superintendent of Buildings.

All Inspectors of Elevators, Escalators, Moving Stairways and Amusement Devices shall be competent elevator mechanics and shall have such other qualifications as may be required for the proper inspection of elevators.

SECTION 163.

Permits, Certificates, Notices, etc.

No elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall hereafter be erected, installed or altered in any building before the owner or his agent, architect or contractor, shall notify the Superintendent of Buildings in writing, stating the construction and mode of operation of the machinery of such elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device to be installed or altered, and obtain his approval therefor, and no erection, installation or alteration in the power, cables, safety devices, shafts or structures used in connection with any elevator, escalator, moving stairway, hoisting or mechanical amusement device shall be commenced without first obtaining a permit from the Bureau of Buildings in the manner required by section 5 of the Building Code, and no such elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall be operated unless it shall have been duly tested and inspected and a certificate of such inspection obtained.

No certificate of inspection shall be issued for any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device that does not comply with the requirements of the law.

Certificates of inspection shall be issued by the Superintendent of Buildings and shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue, unless it shall develop after the certificate has been issued, either by reinspection or otherwise, that the elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusment device is in an unsafe condition; in such case the certificate shall be canceled and the elevator service suspended until the elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device is in a safe running condition.

The elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall then be reinspected and if found to be in a proper condition a new certificate of inspection shall be issued.

If any owner, lessee or agent of any building or any person under whose management any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device is operated shall receive a written or printed notice from the Superintendent of Buildings that any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device under his, her or their control is in an unsafe condition and shall continue to operate such elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device in defiance of the requirements of said notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, the said Superintendent of Buildings shall, after a lapse of .. days, post a printed notice in a conspicuous place at the entrance to said elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device, warning the public that the said elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device is in an unsafe condition. This notice shall not be removed until the necessary repairs or changes shall have been made to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The owner, lessee, manager or other person having charge or control of any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device now or hereafter in operation, and the manufacturer of any such elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device now or hereafter placed in any building shall cause to be fastened in a conspicuous place in said elevator a metal plate, having suitable raised letters on same, which shall prescribe the maximum pounds weight which said elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall be permitted to carry.

SECTION 164.

Inspectors.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall cause an inspection of all elevators, escalators, moving stairways and mechanical amusement devices carrying passengers or employees or freight, and he is authorized and directed to make regulations for the inspection of such elevators and devices with a view to safety; and he shall also prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who are placed in charge of the running or the operating of such elevators and devices and shall issue certificates of inspection and approval, and shall cause such certificates to be posted in a prominent place in the elevator car or on the device for which such certificate was issued, and shall revoke such certificate when such elevator or device fails to fulfill the requirements of safety.

All elevators, escalators, moving stairways or amusement devices for the purpose of carrying either passengers or freight or passengers and freight, shall be inspected at least once every three months by an Inspector of the Bureau of Buildings, known and designated as Inspector of Elevators, Escalators, Moving Stairways and Amusement Devices, who shall determine whether the same are in perfect working order, and that all parts of the same are in good condition and repair.

Such inspection shall be made regardless of any other inspection and no insurance or casualty company's inspection shall exempt any elevator from such inspection.

The results of all such inspections shall be properly recorded on blanks or in books provided for such purpose by the Bureau of Buildings, and all notices of changes or repairs and all certificates of inspection and approval, etc., shall be issued by the Superintendent of Buildings.

For the purpose of making such inspections the Inspector shall have the right to enter the premises when any such elevators, escalators, moving stairways or amusement devices may be in use.

The owners, tenants, their agents and employees of buildings in which elevators, escalators, moving stairways or amusement devices are located shall admit Elevator Inspectors at all times with as little delay as possible, and give every facility for the prompt and careful execution of all inspections.

All such inspections shall be conducted during business hours, between eight a. m. and five p. m., and with as little interruption as possible to the business of the establishment.

The Bureau of Buildings shall notify the owner, superintendent or engineer in charge of any building in which an inspection is to be made at least two days before such inspection is made, provided that in cases of necessity a longer time shall be granted.

When an elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device installation, done under permit, is completed, the owner or his agent, architect or contractor shall thereupon notify the Superintendent of Buildings that the installation is complete and ready for inspection.

All such notifications shall be entered by the Superintendent of Buildings on a calendar in the order in which they are received and inspection shall be made by an inspector of elevators, etc., in the same order.

If the inspector reports the work to be satisfactory a certificate shall be issued; if unsatisfactory, the case shall be placed at the bottom of the calendar to be again acted upon in regular order, unless the Superintendent of Buildings shall deem it necessary to order further immediate inspection to be made.

Every elevator, escalator, moving stairway or mechanical amusement device that is in actual operation shall immediately shut down and cease to operate when the result of an official inspection shows that a condition prevails that would endanger life or limb if such elevator or device continued to operate in its defective state; and the owner or lessee or manager of any such elevator or device shall be held strictly accountable for any accident wherein any person is injured during the operation of any such elevator or device that has been declared to be in an unsafe and dangerous condition by the Superintendent of Buildings and the responsible person has been duly notified of its defective state.

No person shall be permitted to operate any elevator, escalator or moving stairway or mechanical amusement device that has not been inspected, tested and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 165.

Tests.

The number of persons or amount of weight permitted to be carried on or in any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or mechanical amusement device shall be determined by a practical test, calculation and inspection, to be made at the expense of the owner and in the presence of the Superintendent of Buildings, or his representative, and the owner.

If the result of such test shows the elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device so tested to be in good and safe condition a certificate of approval thereof shall be issued by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 166.

Defects, Accidents, Alterations, Repairs, etc.

If any defects be found to exist in any part or parts of any passenger, freight, passenger and freight elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device which would tend to impair its safety or endanger life or limb by the continued use thereof, the Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power to order the discontinuance of the use of same, and shall have the power to compel the owner, lessee or agent of the building in which said elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device is located, or any other person responsible for the running of the same, to make such alterations or repairs as he may deem necessary, and shall cause a written notice to be served upon the owner, which notice shall contain a statement of the repairs or changes necessary to be made to put said elevator in proper condition, and said elevator shall not be used again until a certificate in writing shall be issued by the Superintendent of Buildings.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power to condemn any mechanical part or appliance connected with any passenger or freight elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device, if the same in his judgment is dangerous or unreliable, and whenever any such part or appliance has been so condemned it shall be removed and the elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device made safe to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The owner of any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or mechanical amusement device shall be required to see that the machinery, power, cables, tracks, structures, cars, automatic devices, etc., are kept in good, safe working condition, and provide additional safeguards and safety devices when directed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

If an accident should occur in or on any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device, affecting life or limb or in any way impairing the safety of said elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device, the owner of same shall immediately notify the Superintendent of Buildings of such accident and before any broken, deranged or damaged parts of the machinery have been removed, and before any steps are taken to repair in any way the damaged parts, in order that the cause of the accident may be properly investigated by the Superintendent of Buildings, and no such removal or repair of any of the broken, deranged or damaged parts shall be made until after such investigation shall have been made and completed by the Superintendent of Buildings and due authorization shall have been given by the Superintendent of Buildings for the removal or repairs of said broken, deranged or damaged parts.

It shall be the duty of all such owners of any elevator, escalator, moving stairway, or mechanical amusement device to immediately notify the Superintendent of Buildings of any accident to the elevator or device in his charge, or of the failure of any of the automatic safety devices attached thereto, to work in the proper manner.

In case the owner of any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall fail to promptly report any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device accident, he shall be held personally responsible for such failure to report to the Superintendent of Buildings.

It shall be the duty of the owner of any elevator now in operation to designate every elevator in a building by a number, said number to be stenciled on the beam of the car in characters not less than three inches high.

In making any changes or alterations to elevator cars, shafts, rails, overhead machinery or power already installed, all the work changed or altered shall be made to conform to this law and regulations, and all such changes or alterations shall be made in such a manner as not to interfere with or disarrange the other parts of the elevator not changed or altered.

Whenever any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall be in need of repairs, in any respect pertaining to the operation of the same, or when any of the apparatus or machinery connected with any elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device shall become impaired, necessitating the temporary disuse of the elevator, escalator, moving stairway or amusement device, the owner shall at once notify the Superintendent of Buildings in writing of such impairment, disuse or accident, and shall not again put the same in operation until an inspection has been made and its condition approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 167.

Speeds, Weights, Strength of Materials, etc.

The speed of any elevator shall not exceed six hundred feet per minute.

No passenger elevator shall be permitted to have attached above, below or on the side of the car a freight compartment or similar device.

All elevators carrying more than the regular attendant and such as are necessary for the proper care and handling of freight, shall be classed as passenger elevators, and shall be subject to all the requirements, rules and regulations of passenger elevators.

Where freight elevators are placed within the same inclosure with passenger elevators, such elevators shall conform in all particulars to the regulations for the construction, inspection and operation of passenger elevators.

Every freight elevator or lift shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon reading as follows: *"Persons riding on this elevator do so at their own risk."*

Passenger elevators used for emergency loads, such as lifting safes, shall have the car provided with an approved emergency device to support the car independently of the hoisting ropes or plunger while loading or unloading.

Every power driven freight elevator shall be provided with a signal bell that can be operated from any floor, and the controlling device shall be provided with some form of lock that will enable the attendant to hold the car immovable while loading or unloading.

No passenger elevator hereafter installed shall include in its construction power transmission by means of belts or chains.

All parts of elevators shall have a factor of safety of not less than eight.

All shafts on machines subject to reversible stresses shall not be stressed more than eight thousand pounds per square inch on the outer fibre.

All overhead shafts subject to reversible strains and shocks shall not be stressed more than six thousand five hundred pounds per square inch; all bearings or boxes shall not be strained to exceed four hundred pounds per square inch.

Overhead beams subject to shock and car frame, cross-head and bottom channels shall have their stresses reduced by fifty per cent. of those given in section 46.

Span shall be figured on basis of distance between face of rails.

No elevator or sling hoist shall be erected in any thoroughfare where it is necessary to pass under the elevator or sling hoist, whether it is located inside or outside of the building, or if its location is over any public sidewalk.

No hand elevator shall be balanced to more than one hundred and fifty pounds in excess of the weight of the car.

Every existing power driven freight elevator occupying a thoroughfare that cannot be guarded by vertical inclosure, shall be provided with a loud ringing gong that will ring continuously while the car is descending through the thoroughfare.

SECTION 168.

Operators.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall have the power to order a regularly authorized operator on any elevator when, in his judgment, the safety of the public requires the elevator to be placed under such control. Should the owner not comply with the said order the elevator shall not be permitted to be operated.

The operator or person in direct charge and control of the running or operating of any elevator, escalator or mechanical amusement device must be of reliable character, not less than eighteen years of age and in possession of sufficient knowledge and experience in the management of the elevator or device in his charge to insure the safety of its occupants. Any person who can qualify in the above requirements shall be granted a certificate of competency by the Superintendent of Buildings. No female operators of elevators shall be allowed under any conditions.

In case the Superintendent of Buildings shall deem the person operating the elevator, escalator or amusement device is incompetent or disqualified from any cause to continue to run the same, the owner or person managing or controlling the elevator, escalator or amusement device shall, upon notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, at once replace the said operator by a competent operator. This section shall not, however, apply to elevators, escalators or moving stairways used exclusively for freight and where no passengers or employees are carried except the person duly authorized to have access to said elevator or escalator for the purpose of operating the same.

SECTION 169.

Safeties, Brakes, Controls, Limits, Stops, Air Cushions, Buffers, Indicators, Door Locks, etc.

All machine operated elevators, whether electric or hydraulic, passenger or freight, shall be provided with the following safety appliances:

Automatic upper and lower limit stops of approved design, so arranged that they will stop the elevator platform or car at the upper and lower terminal landings independently of both the operating cable, lever, wheel or switch, and the operator.

Every hydraulic passenger plunger elevator hereafter installed, which may require counterweight in excess of the weight of the car, shall be provided with a positive automatic limit stop at top and bottom of the hatchway. This device shall be entirely independent of the automatic limit and operating valves, and shall bring the car to an easy and gradual stop should it from any cause be carried beyond the normal limits of travel, either ascending or descending. This device shall also be attached to the upper and lower terminals of the counterweight.

All passenger elevators shall be provided with limit stops to stop the cars at the terminals. On hydraulic elevators these stops shall be controlled by a supplementary or automatic cut-off valve, and on electric elevators by an automatic device of a type and arrangement approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

An approved slack cable device which shall automatically cut off the power in case the elevator is obstructed or for any other cause.

An approved speed governor so arranged that it will automatically cut off the power in case the speed of the elevator increases twenty-five per cent. above the normal speed.

All hand power elevators, where the travel is over twenty-five feet shall be equipped with an approved speed governor that shall control the speed of the car in either direction of motion.

Every spur geared elevator of a higher rise than twenty-five feet shall be provided with an approved speed governor.

An approved main safety device or clutch which shall operate automatically at any undue speed of the car, while descending to gradually stop and hold the car, but under no conditions shall any instantaneous safety device be applied to any passenger elevator. This safety device shall in all cases be placed under the elevator car or platform.

All passenger elevators shall be provided with an approved emergency safety device, placed in a position accessible to the elevator operator.

All electrically operated elevators shall be equipped with an approved electrically operated brake of substantial construction, said brake to be properly applied to the driving mechanism of the elevator and so arranged that it shall be automatically applied when the electric current is cut off from any cause whatever.

All hand power elevators shall be provided with an approved brake made to operate on the outside rim of the rope wheel, and the weight by which the brake band is balanced shall be secured by an auxiliary chain or rope.

Machinery of hand sidewalk lifts shall be equipped with a substantial brake, easily applied, and protected by dog operating on the gear wheel.

All elevators shall be provided with approved means for locking the operating control levers or wheels, when released by the operator.

Where basement or sidewalk lifts are installed, an approved guard shall be provided at the first floor or street level. If at the street level, the hatch doors when open shall be protected by chains or bars, and when inside the building, the unprotected sides of the hatch shall be protected by a solid or slat inclosure at least seven feet high, with lifting gates at the loading sides; these gates shall be operated by the action of the car.

Every power-driven sidewalk elevator shall have at the street level a removable railing. The car shall also be provided with a substantial guard or bow to open the sidewalk doors far enough in advance of the car to prevent catching anyone between the elevator car and the sidewalk doors.

At the top and bottom of all elevator shafts there shall be placed over and under the strongest parts of the elevator car approved buffer springs and rubber buffers.

At the top and bottom of the counterweight guides or rails substantial bumpers of approved construction shall be securely placed and so arranged that should the counterweight strike against them there shall be no twisting motion given to the weights, with a resultant spreading of the rails.

All doors or gates leading into any elevator shaft shall be so constructed that they shall be securely locked on the shaft side when closed and shall be arranged so that they can only be opened from the shaft side and only by the operator in the elevator car with the exception of one door on each shaft, which shall be arranged to be opened by a key from the landing side of the shaft.

All gate catches or locks shall be so arranged that they can be operated by the operator without it being necessary to let go of the car control lever.

Every elevator operator shall close and lock all doors leading into any elevator shaft *before* he starts the elevator car in motion and shall bring the car to a dead stop before he opens any door leading into any elevator shaft.

SECTION 170.

Shaftways, Hatchways, Inclosures, Grilles, etc.

Every shaftway hereafter constructed for all power operated elevators having a higher rise than two stories, up to a speed of three hundred feet per minute, shall provide for a car travel of at least four feet above and below the upper and lower terminal landings. For elevators of greater speed than three hundred feet per minute, this distance shall be increased above four feet at the rate of one foot for each additional one hundred feet of speed. A clear space not less than four feet in depth and the full size of the shaft, shall be provided between the bottom of the shaft and the lowest point of the underside of the car when the car is at the limit of its descent. The distance between the underside of the platform or grating at the top of the elevator shaft, and the top of the crosshead of the car when at the limit of its ascent, shall not be less than four feet.

Every existing freight elevator shall have the hatches on every floor protected by vertical gates and inclosures. The fixed inclosures shall be not less than six feet in height, and the gates as nearly six feet in height as the conditions at the building shall warrant. Wooden gates and inclosures shall be made of vertical strips with space not wider than two inches. Should the stories be so low that the gates cannot be at least five feet in height, with a space under same of eighteen inches, vertical collapsing gates shall be installed.

Wherever carriage or automobile hoists are installed, hatchways on all floors except the lower one shall be inclosed on the unprotected sides by slat work or solid inclosures of wood at least six feet high, and at the loading ends the approaches shall be protected by a balanced drop bar.

All elevators hereafter installed shall have the inclosures made flush with the hatchway on every open side of the car, and wherever window recesses occur in the shaftway the same shall be covered by a substantial grille or screen, made flush.

Where temporary cars are running in hatchways or shafts, during the erection of the elevators or the construction of the building, the hatchways on each floor shall be inclosed by temporary inclosures not less than six feet in height, and kept inclosed until the final and permanent inclosures are put in place.

All parts of the elevator machinery shall be properly inclosed by suitable partitions, and such inclosures shall be properly lighted. Free and safe access shall be provided to all parts of elevator machinery.

Where the stairs and elevator are not enclosed as provided in section 99, the elevator shaft shall be protected by grille work of not more than one and one-half inch mesh backed up with an approved wire glass extending from floor to ceiling.

SECTION 171.

Doors, Gateways, Hatch Doors, etc.

All entrances to elevator cars shall be provided with substantial folding or sliding gates which shall be closed before the elevator car is started and kept closed while the elevator car is in motion.

Where floor tracks for the gates are used the same shall be countersunk.

All folding gates over three feet wide at the entrance to an elevator shaft or car shall have top, bottom and centre braces.

Every passenger elevator hereafter installed shall be provided with inside sliding doors or gates, and it shall be the duty of the operator to keep each inside gate or door closed while the car is in motion.

All doors or gates leading into passenger elevators hereafter installed shall be provided with approved safety treads both on the floor of the car and on the floor of the hall or entry way.

In any building in which there shall be any elevator, dumbwaiter, interior light or vent shaft, hoistway, hatchway, chute, well hole or shaft of any description not inclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with fireproof doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said building, shall be provided with and protected by a substantial guard or vertical inclosure, and gate or gates or both, and with such good and sufficient trapdoors as may be directed and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings; and when, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, automatic trapdoors are required to the floor openings of any uninclosed elevator, the same shall be constructed so as to form a substantial floor surface when closed, and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending.

All hatch doors shall be completely covered on the underside with asbestos and tin; both asbestos and tin shall be folded over the edges of doors and cable slots and lapped on the upper side not less than one inch. All seams shall be locked, not soldered, and nail heads shall not be exposed on the underside of doors. The asbestos and tin shall be so folded over the corners as to completely cover the wood.

If it is impossible to place automatic hatchdoors, hatchdoors shall then be arranged to hook back with fusible fastenings, and so hung that they will close automatically when the fuses melt; but no power driven elevator running over seventy-five feet per minute shall be equipped with hatchdoors. No passenger elevators shall be fitted with automatic or fusible link hatchdoors.

The said Superintendent of Buildings shall have exclusive power and authority to require the openings of hoistways or hoistway shafts, elevators and well holes in buildings to be inclosed or secured by trapdoors, guards or gates and railings. Such guards or gates shall be kept closed at all times (except when in actual use), and the trapdoor shall be closed at the close of the business of each day by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of the same.

All gates or doors for passenger elevator shaftways shall cover the entire opening, and shall be flush with the inside of the shaftway, and shall be arranged to roll or slide horizontally wherever practicable. The gates shall be so constructed as to avoid the possibility of their becoming detached.

Semi-automatic gates, both for hand and power driven freight elevators, shall be built in a substantial manner, and so guided that the shoe on the gate shall have at least a lap of one inch on the guide strip, to prevent the gate from coming off the guide track. Gates on hatchways five feet in width and less shall be hung on iron or steel cables not less than three-eighths inch diameter, and with pulleys of not less than four inches in diameter. Where the hatchway exceeds five feet in width and not more than eight feet in width, the gates shall be hung with cables not less than one-half inch diameter, and with pulleys not less than six inches diameter. In hatchways exceeding eight feet in width the gates shall be hung with two balanced weights, one at each side, using half inch cables and not less than six-inch diameter sheaves for each counterweight.

Where it is necessary to place a lifting gate on any elevator or car, the said gate shall be so hung and balanced as to close automatically when the car leaves the landing.

SECTION 172.

Overhead Construction.

All overhead beams, sheaves and supports shall be of steel or iron, and all overhead beams shall be supported at both ends on brick walls or on steel construction, or steel construction resting on masonry.

All overhead machinery shall be supported on a substantial wrought-iron or steel frame or beams, and where it is necessary to hang bearings underneath the supporting beams, these bearings shall be supported by wrought-iron or steel straps bolted to and through the supporting frame or beam.

At the top of the shaft, and under the suspension sheaves and beams of all elevators, there shall be built a substantial working platform or grating of open construction of iron or steel having not more than one and one-half inches space between any two members of said grating and made so as to sustain a load of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot; said platform or grating shall be securely supported independent of the overhead construction carrying the sheaves and other overhead appliances.

All cable-hoisted passenger elevators shall have the following cables:

Electric elevators, at least two lifting cables, two car counterbalance cables or two back drum cables;

Vertical hydraulic elevators, not less than four lifting cables;

Horizontal hydraulic elevators, four lifting cables, and should independent counterbalance be used on either of the latter there shall be two independent counterbalance cables. All cables shall be properly secured with shackles, clamp fastenings and equalizers, or other approved fastenings. Each cable shall be fastened independently;

The lifting and weight cable shall each have at least one and one-half full turns of cable on the drum when they have run to the limit.

Wire Ropes.

The allowable loads for the various sizes of cables and sheaves or drums are given in the following table:

Size of Rope.	Minimum Diameter of Drum or Sheave.	Maximum Load on One Rope. Passenger.	Freight.
½-inch	20	1,100 lbs.	1,500 lbs.
9-16-inch	22	1,350 lbs.	1,800 lbs.
⅝-inch	25	1,700 lbs.	2,250 lbs.
¾-inch	30	2,500 lbs.	3,000 lbs.
⅞-inch	35	3,200 lbs.	4,000 lbs.
1-inch	40	4,000 lbs.	5,000 lbs.

Cast steel ropes shall not be subjected to more than fifty per cent. more strain than iron ropes.

All sheaves for operating cables shall be provided with flanges of approved depths and with proper guards.

SECTION 173.

Counterweights, Cages, Canopies, etc.

All counterweights shall have their sections substantially bolted together and shall be so situated that they cannot fall on any part of the elevator machinery. Where weights run in the same shaft as the car they shall be protected with a screen of iron from the top of the guide rails to a point fifteen feet below, and from the bottom of the guide rails to a point fifteen feet above. There shall not be less than three feet clearance between the top of the counterweights and the under side of overhead beams when the car is resting on the bumpers.

All power-driven freight elevator counterweights shall be protected at the foot of the guideways by an enclosure, and where the weights are run in guides the same protection shall apply to each floor level.

The cages of all passenger elevator cars shall be of metal or other approved incombustible material, except the floor covering. There shall be no glass or porcelain used in the structural or ornamental parts of the canopy or other parts of the cage, except as a covering for the certificates of inspection, annunciators, signal lights and the lights of the cage.

All canopies of elevator cages shall be so constructed that the whole or a part not less than sixteen inches by thirty inches can be removed from the top.

On all passenger elevators the safety frame and girdle to which the lifting cables and safety devices are attached shall be of wrought iron or steel. The floor of the car may be of wood, but the under side shall be covered with metal.

All guide rails for both the car and counterweights shall be of iron or steel, and shall be fastened to the sides of the shaft with wrought or cast iron brackets, and no shimming or evening up with wood shall be allowed.

All counterweight guides or rails shall be secured at the point of possible impact between the counterweights and the overhead beams.

Every elevator car and all counterweights shall be suspended by metallic cables.

There shall be not less than two cables independently connected to the car and to each set of counterweights.

SECTION 174.

Location of Operating Machinery, etc.

On all passenger elevators, electric or hydraulic, the engine operating the elevator shall be set in a position clear of the hatchway, and such machinery shall not be placed under the elevator hatchway (with the exception of plunger elevators).

SECTION 175.

Hydraulic Elevators, etc.

All hydraulic elevators shall have the supply and discharge pipes of sufficient area so as not to be affected by the operation of any other elevator.

All hydraulic machines shall have their valve chambers and cylinders provided with means for removing any accumulation of air.

An extra gate valve shall be provided between the operating valve and the elevator cylinder where the operating valve is piped away from the cylinder.

All pipes between the operating valve and the cylinder shall be provided with steel fittings, and all fittings shall stand a test pressure equal to three times the working pressure of an elevator.

The crosshead or travelling sheaves of every vertical hydraulic cylinder for elevator service shall travel in guides to prevent the piston rods from buckling.

Every pressure tank for hydraulic elevators shall be provided with a safety valve of sufficient area to discharge the pump delivery.

All pressure tanks shall be made of the best quality of homogeneous steel, as specified in section 41, and shall be tested under a hydrostatic pressure of fifty per cent. greater than normal working pressure.

The heads shall be dished to a radius equal to the diameter of the tanks and shall be not less than one-eighth inch thicker than the shell.

All tanks shall be provided with water glasses, manholes and flanges, and nipples to receive piping, and shall be reinforced at all outlets. Pressure tanks overhead shall be provided with air check valves.

On all hydraulic elevators where power driven pumps are used, it shall be necessary to install by-pass regulating valves, this shall be in addition to any other type of controller governing the operation of the pump, and in addition to the safety valve.

Where plunger passenger elevators with a rise exceeding seventy-five feet are used for lifting safes, the plunger shall be fitted with a traveling guide or follower, which shall remain midway between the car and the stuffing box throughout the entire travel. This device shall be so arranged that it can be attached or detached from the underside of the car.

All pistons on plunger hydraulic elevators shall be equipped with galvanized steel cables connecting the piston to the car and of ample strength to withstand the weight of the piston, said cables and connections to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and such connections shall be made in the presence of and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of Elevators.

SECTION 176.

Shafts, Sheaves and Bearings.

The diameters of all shafts and bearings shall be in accordance with the rulings of the Superintendent of Buildings.

All sheaves, drums, etc., shall be fastened in place by proper keys, with key seats in shafts. No set screw fastenings shall be allowed.

SECTION 177.

Continuous Carriers or Escalators.

The tread surface is that portion of the carrier or escalator designed to receive passengers or freight.

The carrying run is that portion of the tread surface which is presented for service in carrying the passengers or freight.

All of the girders and framework of all carriers or escalators shall be of wrought iron or steel, and shall be designed so as to support the weights for which they are intended and to self-contain the mechanism of the carrier or escalator.

All linkage connecting the sections of tread surface, in the case of carriers for passenger service, shall be entirely of steel, the use of cast or malleable iron being prohibited. In the case of carriers for freight service, the linkage may be of steel or malleable iron.

All linkage shall be designed with a factor of safety of not less than ten.

Where the tread of the carrier or escalator consists of cleats with open spaces between there shall be provided a substantial diaphragm located between the ascending and descending running gear.

All continuous passenger carriers or escalators shall be provided on each side of each carrying run with hand-rails which shall travel at the same speed as the carrying run.

Exit landings for passenger carriers or escalators may be of two classes: The "deliberate" landing from which the passenger steps at the side of the carrier at any time during an interval of several seconds, and the "instantaneous" landing from which the passenger steps at the end of the carrier immediately on arrival at that point.

The speed of all passenger carriers shall not exceed eighty feet per minute where there is an "instantaneous" landing employed, and shall not exceed one hundred and twenty feet per minute where a "deliberate" landing is employed, provided, however, that where an auxiliary traveling landing is employed in conjunction with a "deliberate" landing, the speed of the carrier shall not exceed two hundred and forty feet per minute.

All ascending carriers or escalators shall be provided with an approved mechanism which shall automatically act to prevent the reversal of the direction of motion of the carrier, and all descending carriers or escalators shall be provided with an approved mechanism which shall automatically act to stop and hold the descending carrier, in case of the derangement or breaking of the driving machinery.

All carriers or escalators shall be provided at each level with an approved device whereby the carrier may be stopped at any time if it is necessary to do so.

All "deliberate" landings, where the passengers step off at one side of the carrier, shall be equipped with a barrier or shunt located obliquely across the carrier, and all "deliberate" landings, where the passengers step off at both sides of the landings shall be equipped with a triangular barrier or shunt located at the end of the carrier.

Where "instantaneous" landings are equipped with landing combs or fingers, they shall be of wrought or cast steel and shall be formed to register accurately with the spaces formed by corrugations or grooves in the tread and the sides of the combs or fingers shall be accurately finished and so adjusted in place that they can never come in contact with the corrugations or grooves of the surface of the tread.

SECTION 178.

Carriage and Automobile Elevators, etc.

All carriage and automobile elevators shall be provided with a gong that will signal the approach of the elevator. No hand power carriage or automobile elevator shall be operated by a power attachment of any kind or type. If a carriage elevator is to be operated by power it shall be with a machine that is provided with slack cable stop and automatic limit stops. This does not apply to carriage and automobile elevators operated by hydraulic power.

SECTION 179.

Penalties.

Any infraction of these regulations, or failure to comply with their provisions after due notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, shall be treated as a violation of the Building Code and shall subject the owner to the same penalties as prescribed in sections 201 to 206, inclusive, of the Building Code for such violations.

It shall be a misdemeanor for any car operator to permit his car to travel at a dangerous speed, or to leave a door open, or when automatically signaled "Dangerous Speed" or "Door Open," or either of them.

It shall be a misdemeanor for the owner, lessee, manager or other person having charge or control of any passenger elevator to operate a passenger elevator not equipped with the "Dangerous Speed" and "Door Open" devices.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE—GAS AND WATER PIPES.

SECTION 180.

Plumbing and Drainage and Repairs Thereto.

The drainage, plumbing and gas piping of all buildings, both public and private, and all repairs in existing buildings, shall be executed in accordance with the rules and

regulations of the Bureau of Buildings. Said rules and regulations and any change thereof shall be published in the CITY RECORD on eight successive Mondays, and during this period shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Bureau of Buildings, and a public hearing shall be given, before the same shall become operative.

Repairs or alterations of such plumbing or drainage may be made without the filing and approval of drawings and descriptions in the Bureau of Buildings, but such repairs or alterations shall not be construed to include cases where new vertical or horizontal lines of soil, waste, vent, drain or leader pipes are proposed to be used.

Notice of such repairs or alterations shall be given to the said Bureau before the same are commenced in such cases as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the said Bureau, and the work shall be done in accordance with the said rules and regulations.

No repairs or alterations shall be made or caused to be made by any person other than a duly licensed and registered plumber. Any persons violating the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten days, or a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 181.

Registration of Plumbers.

Every employing or master plumber, desiring to perform plumbing work in The City of New York, shall be a registered plumber and shall during the first week of January in every year register his name and address at the office of the Bureau of Buildings, in any Borough of the said City under such rules and regulations as said Bureau shall prescribe and as hereinafter provided.

When a person obtains a certificate after the first week of January in any year he may register within thirty days after obtaining such certificate. Registration in any Borough of said City shall entitle any employing or master plumber to perform work in all Boroughs of said City.

After this Code takes effect, no person, corporation or copartnership shall engage in, or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in The City of New York, unless the name and address of such person and the president, secretary or treasurer of such corporation and each and every member of such copartnership shall have been registered as above provided.

Plumbers' Signs.

No person shall expose the sign of "Plumber" or "Plumbing" or a sign containing words of similar import and meaning unless he shall have obtained a certificate of competency from the Examining Board of Plumbers, and shall have registered as herein provided.

A master or employing plumber within the meaning of this Code is any person who hires or employs a person to do plumbing work.

SECTION 182.

Gas and Water Pipes.

Every building hereafter erected, and all factories, hotels, churches, theatres, school houses and other buildings of a public character heretofore erected in which gas or steam is used for lighting or heating, shall have each supply pipe leading from the street mains provided each with a stopcock placed in the sidewalk at or near the curb.

No gas, water or other pipes which may be introduced into any buildings shall be let into the beams unless the said pipes be placed within thirty-six inches of the end of the beams, and in no building shall the said pipes be let into the beams more than two inches in depth.

All said pipes shall be installed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Bureau of Buildings. Said rules and regulations and any change thereof shall be published in the CITY RECORD on eight successive Mondays, and during this period shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Bureau of Buildings, before the same shall become operative.

The burners of gas brackets shall be placed at least three feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall be not less than eighteen inches. No swinging or folding gas bracket shall be placed against any stud partition or woodwork. No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than five inches in length, measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork.

Gaslights placed near windows, curtains or any other combustible material shall be protected by globes or wire cages. All cluster gas lamps shall have carbon guards below the burners at the openings at the bottom of the globes. The gas shall be turned on to all burners of such gas lamps having a pilot light and be lighted at the same time and all lights of the lamp be turned out at the same time.

No supply of gas shall be turned on in any building hereafter erected or in which the gas pipe has been altered until a proper test has been applied and a certificate secured from the Superintendent of Buildings. The Superintendent of Buildings shall issue such certificates to a duly registered plumber upon the presentation of a satisfactory report that the piping has been properly installed by a duly licensed and registered plumber.

In all tenement houses hereafter erected, in which gas meters are placed within apartments a separate valve or cock for the control of each meter shall be provided in a convenient location in the public hall of the floor on which the meter is located.

SECTION 183.

Protection of Gas Pipes.

It shall be incumbent upon any company furnishing or supplying gas to any building, to lay their pipes two feet six inches below the surface measured to the centre of the pipe, and should the pipes be laid at a less depth, they shall be properly covered and made frost-proof. Where a pipe crosses an area, it shall be properly covered and made frost-proof where it comes through the retaining wall for a distance of not less than fourteen inches along the pipe, and the insulation shall project not less than one inch beyond the face of the wall. These pipes shall also be insulated for a distance of not less than fourteen inches, where they pass through the front wall of the building, provided they cross an areaway. This insulation shall also project not less than one inch beyond the outside face of the wall. If the pipe runs straight across the areaway, it can be left bare, provided it is two inches in diameter or larger. If smaller than two inches the pipe shall be covered with three-quarters of an inch of frost-proof insulation. If there are any elbows or bends in the pipe irrespective of its diameter, the pipe shall be covered with not less than three-quarters of an inch of frost-proof insulation.

It shall be incumbent on registered constructors filing plans to show where the gas service pipe or pipes enter the building, and the pipe or pipes shall enter through masonry, so that each pipe shall be surrounded by at least six inches of masonry on all sides, and for a distance of not less than twelve inches along the direction of the pipe.

SECTION 184.

Water Closets, Slop Sinks and Basin Traps.

Pan, valve, plunger, washout and all other water closets, having an unventilated space, or whose walls are not thoroughly washed at each discharge are hereby prohibited.

Hereafter all water closets shall be of vitrified earthenware with syphonic action.

All water closets and slop sinks shall be connected to the branch soil pipe by means of a heavy metal flange, soldered to the lead pipe and bolted to the base of the water closet or slop sink, with heavy brass bolts.

Said flange shall have a Mercury seal or a rigid screw joint, or a gasket consisting of asbestos pulp and graphite as a means of making a gas tight connection between said flange of water closet or slop sink. Woven or sheet asbestos, rubber, putty, red lead or other material, are hereby prohibited as a means of making water closet or slop sink connection.

It shall be the duty of the contracting plumber to notify the Bureau of Buildings when the metal flanges for water closets and slop sinks have been installed, so that an inspection of said flanges may be made before the fixtures are set.

All water closets and slop sinks shall be set on a natural stone slab of slate or marble; said slab shall extend the entire length and breadth of the base of the fixture.

Basin Traps.

All basin traps shall be constructed of brass and of a type known as antisyphon; said traps shall have no interior obstructions, such as inner tubes, or standing wastes, secret chambers, partitions, flanges, shelves, valves or dead points, and shall be a self-cleansing type. The use of bottle, pot, bag or "P" traps is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 185.

Fresh Air Inlet.

A fresh air inlet pipe shall be provided in all plumbing systems. The same shall be connected to the house drain, immediately inside the house trap, and extend to and through the wall of the building in a horizontal manner, terminating with a cast-iron or brass strainer on the outside face of the wall in order that said pipe shall be protected against obstructions. An automatic valve shall be set into the said fresh air inlet pipe at a convenient point inside the building; said valve shall have an approved seal, so that while remaining normally open to admit of fresh air entering the drainage system, it shall immediately close against the back pressure of foul air escaping when the said drainage system is in action.

SECTION 186.

Testing.

When all drains, leaders, soil, waste and vent lines and all other rough plumbing connections have been installed, the same shall be filled with water to the highest point and tested in the presence of an Inspector of the Bureau of Buildings.

Testing When House Trap is In—A proper testing trap shall be provided on the house drain at a point just inside the front wall of the building.

Said trap to be permanently connected between house drain and house sewer before the water test is applied, in order that all joints and connections may be tested at one and the same time; tests without the house trap being permanently installed shall not be accepted.

The use of wooden plugs, tar, plaster, cement or any other means except as above stated, is hereby prohibited.

It shall be permissable to test the house drain, separately, when a building is over seven stories in height; and when a building is over seven stories in height, the soil, waste, vent and leader lines may be tested in sections, of not less than five stories, each.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HEAT REGULATIONS.

SECTION 187.

Heating Furnaces, Boilers and Bake Ovens.

No brick set boiler, furnace or bake oven shall be placed on combustible floors or beams.

A portable boiler or furnace when placed on combustible floors or beams shall be placed on a foundation of brick laid in mortar, set on top of a sheet of metal the full size of said foundation. In the case of a portable boiler the brick foundation shall extend two feet in front of and one foot on all sides of boiler, and shall be three courses of brick high, the middles course shall be laid crosswise with ventilating space, within or between the bricks of said middle course. In the case of a portable furnace the brick foundation shall extend at least two feet beyond the furnace in front of the ash pan and under the entire furnace and shall be two courses of brick high.

Cast Iron Ash Pans and Bases.

A cast-iron pan shall be placed under all portable boilers, and shall have a flange turned up four inches on all sides of same, and shall be in width not less than the base of the boiler, and shall extend at least two feet in front. If a boiler is supported on a cast-iron base, and is provided with a cast-iron bottom, then an ash pan shall be placed in front of the said base and shall not be required to extend under it.

Melting or Core Furnaces, Coffee Roaster.

Any melting or core furnace, and any coffee roaster placed on combustible floors or beams, shall have a brick foundation on sheet metal, same as specified above for portable boilers, and shall be placed in a heavy iron ash pan extending at least six inches outside.

Iron Electrotype and Confectioner's Furnace.

Any iron electrotype furnace or other portable furnace on legs in which soft metal is melted, or any portable bake oven, or confectioner's furnace placed on combustible floors or beams, shall have a brick foundation on sheet metal same as specified for portable furnaces. All confectioner's furnaces shall be placed in ash pans set on brick foundations.

Forges and Anvils.

All combustible floors under and four feet outside of forges and anvils shall be covered with brickwork, cement or heavy iron. All forges shall have hoods connected to proper smoke flues.

Vats and Pans.

Every vat, pan, or other structure used for molten metal, hot grease or liquids not otherwise herein provided for shall be placed upon an incombustible foundation, and shall be constructed in such manner and so guarded and further protected by such ventilating ducts or pipes as to protect those employed in their operation and use and those about them.

Protection of Woodwork.

All wood lath and plaster, wood ceilings and beams, over and to a distance of not less than four feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal or other approved fireproof material; when smooth ceilings are to be protected there shall be an air space of not less than one-fourth of an inch between ceiling and said fireproof material; when beams are exposed the fireproof material to be applied shall follow the contour of the beams. The distance from the top of the boiler to said shield shall be not less than twelve inches, but when the boiler is not set in brickwork the distance shall not be less than twenty-four inches, and smoke pipes leading therefrom shall not be less than twenty-four inches from said ceiling or beams.

No combustible partition shall be within four feet of the sides or back, or six feet from the front of any boiler unless said partition shall be covered with metal or other approved incombustible material to the height of at least five feet above the floor and shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least five feet in front; then the distance shall not be less than two feet from the sides or back, or five feet from the front of the boiler.

All portable furnaces shall be placed at least two feet from any combustible partition or ceiling, unless the partitions and ceilings are properly protected by a metal shield, when the distance shall not be less than one foot. Combustible ceilings or wood beams over furnaces shall be guarded by metal shields suspended three inches below said ceilings or beams and extending over the entire furnace and at least three feet beyond the front and sides.

Ceilings over all large furnaces and high pressure boilers shall be built of fireproof materials in accordance with section 140.

No furnace shall be built within twelve inches of any woodwork.

All brick hot air furnaces shall have two covers with an air space of at least four inches between; the inner cover of the hot air chamber shall be either a brick arch or two courses of brick laid on galvanized iron or tin supported on iron bars; the outside cover on top of the furnace shall be made of brick or metal supported on iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight, and shall not be less than twelve inches below any combustible ceiling or floor beams. The walls of the furnace shall be built hollow in the following manner: One inner and one outer wall each four inches in thickness, properly bonded together, with an air space of not less than three inches between.

SECTION 188.

Registers.

Registers located over brick furnaces shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than four inches therefrom.

Any register placed on any woodwork or on any other combustible material in connection with a metal pipe or duct, shall have the end of said pipe or duct flanged over on the woodwork under it, and all such registers shall have soapstone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar.

All register boxes shall be made of metal with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame upon which the register shall rest; there shall be an open space of two inches on all sides of the register boxes extending from the underside of the border to and through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized-iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame.

When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall be not less than three inches.

Every furnace shall have at least one register without valve or slats.

All shut-off dampers in hot air pipes shall be at least twelve inches below the floor beams or ceiling.

SECTION 189.

Drying Rooms.

All walls, floors, ceilings and partitions inclosing drying rooms and canal boxes, when not made of fireproof materials, shall be metal lathed and plastered, or covered with metal, tile or asbestos.

SECTION 190.

Stoves and Ranges.

When a kitchen range is placed from six to twelve inches from a wood stud partition, the partition shall be covered with metal from the floor to a height of not less than three feet higher than the range; if the range is within six inches of the partition the studs shall be cut away and framed three feet higher and one foot wider than the range, and the space of the said stud partition filled with bricks or fireproof blocks and plastered thereon.

All coal ranges on combustible floors and beams that are not supported on legs and have ash pans three inches or more above their base, shall be set on foundations of not less than two courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet-iron. Said foundations shall extend under entire stove or range and at least twelve inches in front thereof, except small ranges such as are used in apartment houses that have ash pans three inches or more above their base, which shall be placed on at least one course of brickwork on sheet-iron or cement extending twelve inches in front thereof, and when the ash pans are less than three inches above the base of the ranges, an additional course of bricks shall be placed on said brick foundation.

All gas ranges on combustible floors and beams having gas burners at their base shall be set on a course of bricks laid on sheet-iron extending nine inches in front and all sides thereof.

Stopcocks shall be placed in a convenient position on the supply pipes of all gas ranges by which the gas can be shut off from all burners.

In buildings hereafter erected all smoke or vent pipes from gas ranges shall be connected to proper ventilating flues used for that purpose only.

No range shall be placed against a wall furred with wood.

All lath and plaster or wood ceilings over hotel, restaurant, or other large ranges shall be guarded by metal hoods placed at least nine inches below the ceiling. A ventilating pipe connected with the hood shall be an individual pipe having no connection with any other pipe and shall be covered with one inch of asbestos on wire mesh and shall be at least nine inches from all wood lath and plaster or woodwork, which shall be covered with metal. The pipe shall run either outside of the building and discharge at least four feet above the roof, or shall be connected with a brick flue lined with burnt clay or heavy iron pipe used exclusively for the ventilating pipe of the range.

Laundry stoves on combustible floors shall have a course of brick, laid on metal, on the floor under and extending twenty-four inches on all sides.

All stoves for heating purposes shall be properly supported on iron legs resting on the floor three feet from all wood lath and plaster or woodwork. If the wood lath and plaster or woodwork is properly protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than eighteen inches.

A metal shield shall be placed under and twelve inches in front of the ash pan of all stoves that are placed on combustible floors.

All low gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands and the burners shall be at least six inches above the base of the stoves, and metal guard plates placed four inches below the burners; all woodwork underneath shall be covered with metal.

Gas connections to all stoves shall be made by metal pipe unless there is no valve at stove.

All receptacles for ashes shall be of incombustible material.

SECTION 191.

Notice as to Heating Apparatus.

Before hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are installed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are erected or altered, notice in writing shall be given to the Superintendent of Buildings by the owner.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

SECTION 192.

Electrical Installation.

Compliance with Rules and Regulations of the National Electric Code.

All installations of electrical apparatus, wires, fittings, devices or materials, to be used for electric lighting, electric heating, electric power, telephones, telegraphs, bells, etc., and using electric currents having a potential in excess of 10 volts, in all buildings, shall comply with the rules and regulations of the "National Electric Code," as formulated, promulgated and from time to time amended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and as interpreted by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of the City of New York.

All installations of electrical apparatus, wires, fittings, devices or materials, to be used for electric lighting, electric heating, electric power, telephones, telegraphs, bells, etc., using electric currents having a potential in excess of 10 volts, in all buildings, shall have the approval of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and written application for permission to install such electrical wiring or installations of electrical apparatus or appliances shall be made to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity prior to the commencement of such work, and no such electrical wiring, apparatus or appliances shall be placed in service until a certificate of approval of the same has been issued by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Upon the completion of any installation of electric lights, power or heat in any building or buildings, the owner, corporation, or other person having charge or control of the building shall notify the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to that effect, and no such installation shall be put in operation until after the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall have inspected the same and issued a permit for the same.

No alterations or changes shall be made in any installation of electric lights, power or heat in any buildings without first notifying the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of such contemplated changes, submitting to him a statement of such proposed changes and obtaining from him a permit for making such changes and alterations, and no such changes or alterations shall be made until such permit is first obtained from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

All buildings in which there is an electric installation for lights, power or heat, shall be inspected by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at least once a year, and any defects or derangements of said installation which may appear on such inspection shall be repaired, corrected and made good by the owner, lessee, manager or other person having charge or control of the building and electric installation upon notification thereof by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

In case the owner, corporation, or other persons having charge or control of said buildings and installations shall neglect to make such repairs or corrections and not put the electric installation in the required condition, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall have the power to suspend the operation of such electric installations until such time as the required repairs and corrections are made to his satisfaction and the electric installation is put in proper running condition.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall have the right to enter any building where an electric light, power or heat installation is used, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and no person shall refuse to allow such inspection.

SECTION 193.

Approval of Plans and Specifications.

All architects, builders, or designers of buildings shall so lay out and draw the plans and specifications for buildings as to provide adequate and properly located channels, ducts and pockets in the walls and floors of said buildings for the placing therein of all conduits and wires used for electric light, heat and power, telephone, telegraph, bell and other electric installations, as may be required to be placed therein, and no plans or specifications for said buildings shall be finally approved by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity unless such layout and provision is made and to his satisfaction.

SECTION 194.

Independent Shutoff and Outside Cutoff.

All buildings used as assembly halls, whether such hall is used for the purpose of worship, instruction or entertainment, all office and loft buildings, all hotels and apartment houses, and all public buildings shall have all electric lights, motors or heating apparatus, located in the halls, passageways, corridors, lobby or other means of ingress or egress, controlled from an independent shutoff, located in the lobby or main entrance of the building, and controlled only at that particular place.

All buildings, used as assembly halls, whether for the purpose of worship, instruction or entertainment, all office and loft buildings, all hotels and apartment houses, and all public buildings, in which electricity is used for illuminating, heating or power purposes, shall be equipped with an approved device or devices, which will permit of the supply of electricity to any such building being cut off from the outside of the building. Such device or devices shall be accessibly placed at such a point or points on the outside of the building as may be designated by the Chief of the Fire Department and shall be of such a design and construction as will enable such a device or devices to perform with certainty and safety the work to be done thereby.

Any device or devices installed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing sections shall first be approved by the Chief of the Fire Department and after the installation thereof the control of any such device or devices shall be under the supervision of the Fire Department.

Any owner, corporation or other persons having control or charge of any building who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements or who shall neglect, fail or refuse to equip any such building with a device or devices as are described in the foregoing sections after due notice thereof from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be treated as a violator of this Code, and shall be subjected to the same penalties as prescribed in this Code for such violation.

SECTION 195.

Conduits and Materials.

Hereafter any installations made in any building or buildings used as Assembly Halls, whether for the purpose of worship, instruction or entertainment, all Office and Loft Buildings, all Hotels and Apartment Houses, and all Public Buildings, of wires or conductors for electric lights, motors or heat shall only be made in a complete iron or steel conduit system which shall be continuous from the switchboard or main service point to each outlet for lights, motors or heating apparatus, including all metal outlets, junction, pull, cutout and switch boxes.

In such places where it is impossible to install a rigid conduit a flexible metal conduit may be substituted.

Hereafter all installations of electric lights, power or heat shall be made only with fireproof materials, such as iron or steel, porcelain, slate, marble or other incombustible materials, no woodwork of any kind, such as mouldings, boxing, cabinets or other combustible materials shall be permitted.

All centres of distribution at which points are combined and grouped the cut-outs, switches, etc., controlling the main, sub-main and branch circuits shall be located at easily accessible places, and the system of current distribution shall be so arranged that the total load is divided as evenly and proportionately as possible among all of the main, sub-main and branch circuits, the system of distribution shall be made as simple and free from complications as possible.

SECTION 196.

Workmanship.

Special attention shall be given to the mechanical execution of all electrical installations, all of which shall be substantially installed and in a manner which shall be durable and insure freedom from all hazard to life and limb or from fire. Careful and neat-running, connecting, soldering and taping of conduits and conductors and securing and attaching of fittings and fixtures, shall be insisted upon by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Separate provision shall be made for all telephones, telegraph or other wires used for signalling systems in order that the same may be kept clear and away from conductors used for electric light, power and heat.

SECTION 197.

Location and Arrangement of Electrical Apparatus.

All rooms in which electric generators or other sources of electric power are located shall be of fireproof construction, clean and dry and free from combustible materials, well lighted and well ventilated.

The main switchboard or distributing board shall be located in the generator room, or, if this is impossible, it shall be located in a fireproof room similar in construction and arrangement to the generator room.

All switchboards or main distributing boards shall be of marble or slate, rigidly supported on metal frames, open at the sides, with a clear space between the back of the board and the wall of the room of not less than three feet, and with a space of not less than twelve inches between the bottom of the board and the floor.

All motors shall be located in clean, dry places, and shall be properly enclosed, especially in locations where there is a possibility of lint or dust in the air, or where there is a chance for moisture.

All alternating current transformers shall be located in specially prepared, clean, dry, well-ventilated rooms or vaults outside of the building, unless special permission has first been obtained from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for their location inside the building.

All wire or cables shall be of the highest grade rubber-covered wire or slow-burning weatherproof wire, according to the situations and conditions of the installation, complying in every particular with the requirements of the "National Electric Code," and shall be neatly and securely installed in as simple an arrangement of circuits as possible, and shall be carefully protected from injury and derangement.

All switches shall be of heavy construction and strong and durable in their arrangement and make up.

All fuse cut-outs shall be of the enclosed type, with substantial rigid terminals and connections.

All flexible cables for pendent and portable lights shall be of the best quality "Code" wire, provided with extra rubber covering reinforced with a tough outer braid, thoroughly impregnated with a slow burning compound.

Arc lamps of the "enclosed type" may be used and shall be carefully and securely suspended, and each properly protected by a separate cut-out.

All telephone, telegraph, bell and similar circuits shall be as carefully planned and installed as are those for electric lights, power and heat, and shall always be installed as far away as possible from all electric light, heat and power wires.

SECTION 198.

Ground Insulation Test.

The completed wiring installation shall show a ground insulation test, with all cut-outs, safety devices, lamp sockets, receptacles, electroliers, motor starting boxes, etc., connected in circuit, but with all lamps removed and all motor electric generator or main electric service switches open.

Up to	5 amperes	4,000,000 ohms.
Up to	10 amperes	2,000,000 ohms.
Up to	25 amperes	800,000 ohms.
Up to	50 amperes	400,000 ohms.
Up to	100 amperes	200,000 ohms.
Up to	200 amperes	100,000 ohms.
Up to	400 amperes	50,000 ohms.
Up to	800 amperes	25,000 ohms.
Up to	1,600 amperes	12,500 ohms.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall see that all wiring installations do so test when first installed, and thereafter at such intervals as he may prescribe; and all wiring installations which do not, in his opinion, satisfactorily comply with these requirements shall be considered as being deranged and out of proper condition and shall be in violation of this Code.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FENCES, SIGNS, BILL BOARDS AND STRUCTURES ON ROOFS OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 199.

Wood or Metal Fences, Signs, Bill Boards and Roof Structures.

No fences, signs or billboards shall be at any point over ten feet above the curb in front of the groud upon which they are erected, except that when entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, it shall not be at any point over twenty feet above the curb in front of the ground upon which it is placed. All fences,

signs and billboards shall be erected entirely within the building line, and be properly and firmly secured, supported and braced, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. Before the erection of any fence, sign or billboard shall have been commenced a permit for the erection of the same shall be obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings. Each application for the erection of any fence, sign or billboard shall be accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the property upon which it is to be erected.

Signs of metal or wood may be placed on the fronts of buildings or structures, providing they are placed flat against the wall and do not extend above the roof of such buildings, and are secured, supported and braced, and so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. No sign shall be placed upon or attached to the face of a wall of any building in such a manner as to cover in whole or in part any door or window opening thereof.

No structure shall be placed, erected, maintained or occupied upon or over the roof of any building except as provided in sections 104 and 105.

Whenever any fence, sign, billboard, or structure on the roof of a building, except as provided in sections 104 and 105, shall be erected, placed or maintained in violation of the provisions of this Code, the Superintendent of Buildings shall order the same removed. In case the owner shall neglect or refuse to remove or cause the same to be removed within ten days from the service of a notice so to do, the said Superintendent of Buildings shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to immediately remove such fence, sign, billboard or structure, and the expense of such removal by the Superintendent of Buildings shall be a lien upon the property.

SECTION 200.

Electric Signs.

Any electric letter, word, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction erected at right angles to any building shall be deemed to be an electric sign; electric signs may be hung or attached at right angles to buildings, and extend not to exceed six feet therefrom in said space, and shall be ten feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such building, upon the payment of an annual license fee of ten cents for each square foot of sign space or part of square foot of such sign space, to be collected by the City Clerk of The City of New York. The square feet of sign space on one side of an electric sign, however, shall be deemed to be the entire number of square feet of sign space for the purpose of computing the license fee herein referred to and required to be paid.

All electric signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for the same, properly and firmly attached to the building, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous.

Before any permit is issued by the City Clerk plans and statements of the proposed sign and method of attachment to the building shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, and his certificate of approval shall be obtained as to the sufficiency of the construction and method of attachment to the building. A certificate shall also be obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity certifying that the proposed electric wiring and electric appliances are in conformity with the rules and regulations of that Department.

No certificate shall be given by the Superintendent of Buildings, and no permit shall be issued by the City Clerk, for the erection of an electric sign on any building when such building adjoins a building occupied exclusively as a private residence, unless the written consent of the owner of said private residence for the erection of such electric sign be first obtained.

No electric sign shall be placed, hung or maintained, except as in this ordinance provided, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each day or part of a day the same shall continue.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEDURE AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 201.

Contents of Notice of Violation and Service.

Notice of Violation and Service—A notice of violation shall be served as a summons as in an action commenced in the Supreme Court, State of New York, or as otherwise specified in the Code, and shall contain a brief statement of the nature of the violation charged and of the penalty or penalties that may be incurred; also a brief description of the building and premises to which the notice refers, including its location; also a direction to the owner requiring that the violation be removed forthwith. A copy of the last paragraph of this section entitled "Duty of Occupant to give notice of Violation to Owner" shall be printed thereon. If the person charged with the violation or the person designated in the next paragraph cannot be found in The City of New York, after diligent search, then service may be made by affixing the same in a conspicuous place upon the property as to which a violation is alleged to exist, or to which such notice may refer, and by depositing in a post-office in The City of New York another copy thereof, in a securely closed postpaid wrapper, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or at his last known place of business. If his place of residence or business is unknown, and if the Superintendent of Buildings cannot with reasonable diligence ascertain either, or a place where he would probably receive matter transmitted through the post-office, he may dispense with the deposit of any papers, and, upon an affidavit thereof, the notice of violation shall be deemed served, and the same action or proceeding may be taken thereupon as if it had been personally served.

Designation by a Resident or Non-Resident Owner of a Building—Either a resident or a non-resident of the City of New York, of full age, owning real estate or a building thereon, may execute and acknowledge in duplicate, a written designation of a resident of said City, as a person upon whom to serve a notice of violation, a summons, a mandate, a notice of appeal, or any paper or process, under the provisions of this code, or either of the same, and may file the same, with the written consent of the person so designated, duly acknowledged, one in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, and one in the office of the Clerk of the County where the real estate or building is situated. The designation shall specify the occupation or other proper addition, and the residence and place of business of the person making it, and also of the person designated and the location of the property with respect to which the designation is made. It remains in force during the period specified therein, if any, or, if no period is specified therein, until one year after the filing thereof, but it is revoked earlier, either by the death or legal incompetency of either of the parties, or by the filing of a revocation by either of the parties, duly acknowledged, and the consent of the Superintendent of Buildings. The Clerk of the County shall immediately file and index such designation, consent or revocation in the same manner, as a notice of pendency of a violation, against the property and the parties; and shall note, upon the original designation and index, the filing of a revocation. While the designation remains in force, as prescribed in this section, a notice of violation, and a summons, a mandate, a notice of appeal, or any paper or process, under the provisions of this code, or either of the same, may be served upon the person so designated, in like manner and with like effect, as if it were served personally upon the person making the designation, notwithstanding his presence in the City of New York.

Duty of Occupant to Give Notice of Violation to Owner—Should a notice of violation be served upon an occupant of real estate or a building, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made, to give immediate notice thereof to the owner of said real estate or building named in the notice, if such owner is within the City of New York and his residence is known to such person, and if he is not within the said city, by depositing such notice in a post office in the City of New York, properly enclosed in a post paid wrapper addressed to such owner at his then known place of residence.

SECTION 202.

Filing of Notice of Pendency of Violation.

Notice of Pendency of a Violation; Filing by Counsel—Upon the commencement of an action to enforce the provisions of this code, other than an action for the recovery of a penalty, the Corporation Counsel shall file in the County Clerk's office of the county where the property is situated, a notice of pendency of violation stating the names of the persons claimed to be affected thereby, the nature of the violation, and containing a brief description of the property affected thereby and proof of service of the notice of a violation. The Corporation Counsel may, however, in his discretion, file such notice at any time.

Effect of Notice—A notice filed, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, is constructive notice to an owner or encumbrancer of the property affected thereby, and to an owner or encumbrancer thereof, from or against a person with respect to whom the notice is to be filed and indexed, as prescribed in the next paragraph. A person whose conveyance or encumbrance is subsequently executed or subsequently recorded is bound by all proceedings taken in the action, after filing of the notice, to the same extent as if he were a party to the action.

Notice to Be Filed and Indexed—Each County Clerk with whom such a notice is filed shall immediately file and index it to the name of each person specified in a direction appended at the foot of the notice of pendency of the violation, and subscribed by the Corporation Counsel, and to the property affected, and under the section number on the land map of the County where the property is situated when such map exists, or under the section number upon a map to be made by the Superintendent of Buildings for said purpose, and to be filed in said County Clerk's Office.

When and How Notice Canceled—After an action is commenced to enforce a violation, and is settled, discontinued, abated, or final judgment is rendered therein, against The City of New York, or the Superintendent of Buildings, as the case may be, and the time to appeal therefrom has expired, or the Corporation Counsel unreasonably neglects to proceed with the action, the court may in its discretion, upon the application of any person aggrieved, and upon such notice as may be directed or approved by it, direct that the notice of pendency of a violation, filed as prescribed in this section, be canceled of record by the County Clerk with whom it is filed. The cancellation shall be made by a note to that effect in the index to the names of each person and the property specified in the notice filed, referring to the order, or consent of counsel in this section provided, and a like note upon the notice filed. Unless the order is entered in the same Clerk's office, a certified copy thereof shall be filed therein before the notice is canceled.

Before or after an action is commenced to enforce a notice of violation, the notice of pendency thereof shall be likewise canceled upon the written consent of the Corporation Counsel, which consent shall be filed with and indexed by said County Clerk.

SECTION 203.

Penalties and Courts Having Jurisdiction for Their Enforcement.

Penalties—A person who violates a provision of this Code shall for each violation pay a penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; except that a person who shall violate a provision thereof as to chimneys, fireplaces, flues, hot-air pipes, or furnaces, or as to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams or other woodwork, in proximity to a chimney, flue, hot-air pipe, furnace, or fireplace, shall pay a penalty in the sum of one hundred dollars. But if said violation shall be removed within ten days after the service of a notice of violation, or shall be in process of removal within said period, and be actually removed within a reasonable time thereafter, the liability for such a penalty shall cease. The Corporation Counsel, on written notification by the Superintendent of Buildings of the actual removal of said violation, shall discontinue any action pending to recover such a penalty. A person who, having been served with a notice of violation, shall fail to comply with said notice within ten days after such service, or shall continue the violation in the respect named in said notice, shall pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, and five dollars a day for every day said violation shall continue.

The Municipal Court of The City of New York and Courts of Record for the Recovery of Penalties—For the recovery of a penalty an action may be brought in any municipal court or court of record in said City, in the name of The City of New York, or in the name of the Superintendent of Buildings, as the case may be, and no court shall lose jurisdiction of any action by reason of a plea that the title to real estate is involved, provided the object of the action is to recover a penalty for a violation. When any judgment shall be rendered therefor the same shall be collected and enforced as judgments of the court in which said action was commenced.

SECTION 204.

Actions in the Supreme Court Other Than for the Collection of a Penalty.

Courts Having Jurisdiction; Preference—Except in an action for the recovery of a penalty or a criminal action, all actions and proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this Code shall be commenced in the Supreme Court of the County in which the property is situated, and shall be entitled, under the direction of the court, to preference, in the trial or hearing thereof, over all civil actions.

Notice of Violation and Survey by a Superintendent Affecting an Unsafe or Dangerous Building—A notice of violation and survey shall be served by the Superintendent of Buildings as prescribed in section 201 of this code, after a report by an inspector or engineer in his office, that a building is either unsafe or dangerous. The notice shall direct the owner immediately to consent in writing to remove the building, briefly describing it, or to make the same safe and secure, or in default thereof, to attend a survey by a committee as prescribed in section 4 of this code. The report of the inspector or engineer shall be immediately docketed in a separate book kept for that purpose in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. See section 7.

Return of Notice of Violation and Survey—The notice of violation and survey shall be returnable in not less than twenty-four hours, nor more than three days, at the time and place therein to be specified. On the notice there shall be a copy of sections 4 and 201 of this code.

Owners' Assent or Refusal; Proceedings—Should the owner consent to proceed he shall have until one o'clock in the afternoon of the day after the service of the notice to comply with said order, and the survey may be adjourned by consent. Should the owner refuse or fail expeditiously to carry out said order, or to furnish necessary material and employ necessary workmen and experts to perform the work and the surveyors report the building unsafe or dangerous, the report shall be immediately presented to the Corporation Counsel, and an application shall immediately be made to the court for a precept directed to the Superintendent of Buildings, commanding him to remove the building or make the same safe and secure.

Committee of Surveyors; Duty; Report—The committee of surveyors shall attend at the time and place specified, shall examine the building and immediately report in writing, with its opinion thereon, to the Superintendent of Buildings. Should two members thereof report the building unsafe or dangerous, a copy of its report with a copy of the notice of survey shall forthwith be posted on the building.

Trial of the Issues; Precept—Whenever an issue of fact as to the existence of a violation is raised in any action to remove or restrain a violation, or in any proceeding to remove an unsafe or dangerous building or to make the same safe and secure, the said issue shall be brought to trial before a Justice holding a Special Term of the court. If the decision of the court shall find the existence of the violation, or shall find the building to be unsafe or dangerous, the Justice shall immediately issue a precept directing the Superintendent of Buildings to remove the violation or to repair, secure, take down or remove the unsafe or dangerous building, or such part or parts thereof, as in the precept shall be specified.

Execution of Precept; Judgment—The Superintendent of Buildings shall immediately thereupon proceed to execute the precept as therein directed and may procure the necessary materials, ways, works and means, and employ such experts, employees, mechanics, workmen and laborers as may be necessary for that purpose and shall thereafter make return of said precept with an endorsement thereon of his action thereunder to the said Special Term of the Court.

The Justice, thereupon, may tax, adjust and allow such costs, disbursements and expenses as may have been incurred and render judgment therefor and may direct that the same be paid by the owner of the property designated in the action and may declare the same a lien upon said property and direct that it be sold as on a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate or a mechanics' lien upon real property. The subsequent proceedings shall be in the same manner and with like effect as under judgments in said forms of action.

Execution of Precept by Owner—Upon application to the Superintendent of Buildings and the payment of all costs, disbursements and expenses to the date of the application, the owner shall be allowed to perform the requirements of the precept issued as prescribed in section 204. If in the judgment of the Superintendent of Buildings the owner shall thereafter fail to comply with the precept expeditiously, then the Superintendent of Buildings shall himself enter and execute said precept.

Temporary Injunctions—In any action for the enforcement of the provisions of this Code, The City of New York, or the Superintendent of Buildings, as the case may be, may apply to the court for an order enjoining and restraining any violation, ordering the property vacated or prohibiting its use for any purpose whatsoever until the hearing and determination of such action and the entry of final judgment therein.

Undertaking Not Required—No undertaking shall be required from The City of New York or the Superintendent of Buildings as a condition to granting an injunction or order, or by reason thereof, in any action or proceeding.

Remedies Not Exclusive—The actions, proceedings or orders provided for in this chapter shall not be exclusive.

SECTION 205.

Costs and Fees, Awarding, Taxation and Enforcing Payment of Costs, Disbursements and Expenses.

Neither Party Entitled to Costs and Disbursements, of Course—Neither party is entitled to costs and disbursements, of course, in an action brought for the collection of a penalty, or to enforce the provisions of this Code.

The court may, in its discretion, award costs and disbursements, or either, to a party.

How Awarded and Collected—Whenever costs and disbursements, or either, are awarded to a party, they are to be taxed by the clerk, unless directed to be taxed before the Justice. They shall be collected as provided in this Code, the Code of Civil Procudure, or the Municipal Court Act of The City of New York, as the case may be.

Certain Costs, Disbursements and Expenses Shall be Taxed and Allowed—In all cases the following disbursements and expenses shall be awarded; namely, the fees of the members of the Committee of Surveyors as prescribed in section 4 of this Code, the reasonable disbursements and expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Buildings in hiring experts, employees, mechanics, workmen and laborers, and in hiring or purchasing materials, ways, works or means, pursuant to section 204 of this Code.

Remission of Penalties—The Superintendent of Buildings is hereby authorized, in his discretion, good and sufficient reason being shown therefor, to remit a penalty which may be incurred under the provisions of this Code; also, in his discretion, to remit the costs and disbursements of an action commenced for the recovery of a penalty; but no penalty and no costs and disbursements shall be remitted until the violation shall have been removed.

SECTION 206.

Punishment for the Violation of the Provisions of this Code.

Violation a Misdemeanor—A person who shall in the construction, alteration or removal of a building, knowingly, violate any of the provisions of this Code, rules or regulations thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both.

False Swearing is Perjury—Any false swearing to a material fact in any verified application or affidavit submitted in pursuance of the provisions of chapter IV. of this Code, is perjury and is punishable as such.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

EXISTING ACTIONS AND LIABILITIES—INVALIDITY OF ONE SECTION NOT TO INVALIDATE ANOTHER.

SECTION 207.

Existing Actions and Liabilities.

Nothing in this code contained shall be construed to affect any action or proceeding now pending in any court, nor any rights accrued, nor liability incurred, nor any cause or causes of action accrued or existing under any acts or ordinances repealed hereby. Nor shall any right or remedy of any character existing or accrued be lost, impaired or affected by this Code.

SECTION 208.

Invalidity of One Section Not to Invalidate Another.

Invalidity of any section or provision of this Code shall not invalidate any other section or provision hereof.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 209.

Construction.

In construing this Code, the following rules shall be observed, except where a contrary intent is expressly declared in the provisions to be construed, or plainly apparent from the context thereof; the Statutory Construction Law, Laws of 1892, chapter 677, entitled "An Act relating to the construction of statutes, constituting chapter one of the general laws," the Real Property Law, laws of 1896, chapter 547, entitled "An Act relating to real property constituting chapter forty-six of the general laws," and chapter twenty-two of the Code of Civil Procedure, and acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, apply to the provisions of this Code, as if the provisions of this Code were statutes of this State.

SECTION 210.

General Definitions.

(1) Words used in this Code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person; "writing" includes printing, printed or typewritten matter; "oath" includes affirmation or declaration; "signature" or "subscription" includes "mark," when the person cannot write, his name being written near it.

The following terms also named in this Code have the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

(2) The word "attorney" signifies an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State, duly licensed to practice as such.

(3) The term "corporation" includes every association having any corporate rights, whether created by special acts of the Legislature or under general laws.

(4) The terms "oath," "affidavit," "petition" and "application" include every mode authorized by law of attesting the truth of that which is stated.

(5) The term "swear" includes every mode authorized by law for administering an oath. When an affidavit, petition or application is authorized or required, an affidavit may be sworn to, and a petition or application, verified before any officer authorized by law to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this State, unless the particular officer is specified before whom it is to be taken.

(6) The word "court" includes courts of record or not of record, enumerated in the Code of Civil Procedure, and any one of the judges thereof.

(7) The term "action" includes proceeding and the term "special proceeding."

(8) The term "file" includes to properly endorse, keep on file and index.

(9) The terms "Superintendent of Buildings," "Bureau of Buildings," and "President of the Borough" shall be construed to mean the Superintendent of Buildings, the Bureau of Buildings, or the President of the Borough where the property is situated.

(10) The term "Corporation Counsel" shall be construed to mean an attorney, as defined in chapter VII. of the Greater New York Charter.

(11) Officers and departments are officers and departments of The City of New York and divisions thereof, unless otherwise designated.

(12) The term "owner" includes his duly authorized agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, and a person entitled to an estate of inheritance, as defined in the real property law.

(13) The term "violation" includes a failure to comply with, a departure from, the doing or assisting in an act against, or omitting to perform an act under the provisions of this Code, or notice, rule, regulation or direction thereunder, or permitting a building to become unsafe, dangerous or defective.

(14) The term "penalty" includes a fine and a forfeiture.

(15) The term "conveyance" includes a lease for a term of three years, or less than three years.

(16) The term "occupied," as used in this Code, as applied to any building, shall be construed as though followed by the words: "or intended, arranged or designed to be occupied."

(17) The term "approved," as used in this Code, as applied to any material, manner or mode of construction, shall be construed as though followed by the words: "by the Superintendent of Buildings."

(18) The term "standard," as used in this Code, shall be construed to mean standards as approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

(19) The terms "building," "structure" and "appurtenance" include city, public or private buildings, structures and appurtenances, parts or portions thereof, or one in connection therewith on, above or below a public highway; excludes all others on, above or below a public highway, and fixtures, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

(20) The term "building" includes the terms "structure" and "appurtenance."

(21) The term "structure" includes the term "appurtenance" and a wall, platform, staging and flooring used for standing or seating purposes, shed, fence, sign and billboard on city, public or private property or on, above or below a public highway.

(22) The term "appurtenance" includes plumbing, electric wiring, boiler erecting, drainage and sewerage, gas, water and steam piping, a meter, an auxiliary fire appliance, an elevator, escalator, a dumbwaiter, a fire escape and a vault and a passage way on, above or below a public highway in connection with a building on city, public or private property.

(23) The term "erect" includes the term "construct"; the term "alter" includes the term "convert"; the term "remove" includes the term "demolish."

(24) Ordinary repairs shall not be construed to include cutting away any stone, concrete or brick wall, or any portion thereof; removal or cutting any beams or supports, or the removal, change or closing of any stair, or opening in an exterior wall, or the alteration or removal of any house sewer, private sewer or drainage system, or the construction of soil, waste or vent pipe.

(25) The term "highway" includes sidewalk, street, avenue, road, boulevard, concourse, parkway, public square and public place, docks and ferries.

SECTION 211.

Building Terms.

(26) Wherever the word "lot" is used in this Code, it shall be construed to mean the entire area devoted to one building including all yards, courts, lights and vent shafts.

(27) Wherever the word "curb" applying to the heights of buildings, or to the definition of a basement or a cellar or to an excavation is used, it shall be construed to mean the curb level at the centre of the front of the building, in the case of a building fronting on one street only; in the case of a building fronting on two or more streets the curb level at the centre of the front facing on the highest curb shall be taken.

(28) The height of a building is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from the top of the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs and from the average height of the gable in the case of roofs having a pitch of more than twenty degrees with a horizontal plane downward to the curb level. When a building does not adjoin the street, the measurements for height shall be taken to the average level of the ground adjoining such buildings.

(29) In measuring the height of a wall the height of the parapet wall down to the top of the roof beams shall not be included.

(30) The length of any building shall be its greatest horizontal dimension.

(31) The width of any building shall be its next greatest horizontal dimension.

(32) Wherever hereinafter referred to, the width of the street shall be taken as being the distance between the street building lines on opposite sides of the street, measured at right angles to the centre line of the street at the middle of the lot.

(33) A story is that part of any building comprised between any floor and the floor or roof next above. In case any floor or the combined area of floors at any one level extends over less than twenty per cent. of the horizontal area included within the outside walls at that level the same shall not be considered as a floor for the purpose of determining story heights.

(34) A cellar is a story more than one-half below the level of the curb, but it shall not be considered as a story in determining the height of buildings.

(35) A basement is a story, partly, but not more than one-half below the level of the curb, but it shall not be considered as a story in determining the height of buildings unless more than one-half above the curb.

(36) A yard is an open and unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, between the extreme rear line of the building and the rear line of the lot.

(37) A court is an open and unoccupied space other than a yard on the same lot with a building. A court not extending to the street or yard, is an inner court; a court extending to the street or yard, is an outer court, if it extends to the street, it is a street court, if it extends to the yard, it is a yard court.

(38) A public hall is a hall, corridor or passageway for the use of the general public.

(39) A stair hall shall include the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof of any building.

(40) A shaft includes exterior and interior shafts whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter or any other purpose.

(41) Bulkhead—A bulkhead is a structure erected on the roof of a building only for the purpose of enclosing staircases to roofs, elevator machinery, water tank, ventilating apparatus and exhaust chambers or any other necessary machinery required to be at that level. Bulkheads when used only for the above mentioned purposes and when they are only of sufficient height and area to properly enclose any of the above apparatus, equipment or stairs, may be erected on the roof of any building and need not be considered in determining the height of the building.

(42) Pent House—A pent house is a structure, other than a bulkhead, erected on the roof of a building and not exceeding ten feet in height nor more than twenty-five per centum of the area of the roof at the level at which it is built, said twenty-five per centum not to exceed in any case two thousand five hundred square feet. A pent house shall not be used for sleeping accommodations.

A pent house as defined above may be erected on the roof of any building and need not be considered in determining the height of a building. Any structure erected on the roof of a building not complying with the above or with the definition of bulkheads shall be included in the height of the building.

(43) Skylights—The term skylight shall be taken to mean and include flat, hipped, lantern, monitor, turret, dome, vertical or pitched, saw-tooth construction and all other covers placed over openings on roofs for the admission of light.

Walls and Partitions.

(44) A Bearing Wall shall be taken to mean one on which a beam, girder, truss, column or other interior load of a building rests.

(45) A Non-Bearing Wall shall be taken to mean one which supports no other load than its own weight.

(46) A Retaining Wall shall be taken to mean one constructed to resist the thrust of earth, water or other substances.

(47) A Foundation Wall shall be taken to mean any wall or pier built below the curb level, or nearest tier of beams to the curb, or average ground level, to serve as a support for walls, beams, girders, trusses, columns, floors, or other vertical load of a building.

(48) A Party Wall shall be taken to mean a wall used, or built to be used, in common by two or more buildings.

(49) An Enclosing Wall shall be taken to mean every outside wall, or vertical enclosure of a building, other than a party wall.

(50) Exterior Wall (see enclosing wall).

(51) Enclosure walls shall be taken to mean non-bearing walls built between steel columns and supported wholly or in part by steel girders.

(52) A Division Wall shall be taken to mean any wall, other than an exterior wall or a party wall, which extends the full height of a building and to the roof.

(53) A Partition Wall shall be taken to mean any interior wall other than a division wall.

(54) A Curtain Wall shall be taken to mean any non-bearing wall between columns or piers.

(55) A Fire Wall shall be taken to mean any wall built for the purpose of resisting fire.

(56) A Parapet Wall shall be taken to mean that portion of any wall which extends above the roof line.

Buildings.

(57) Frame Building—A frame building is a building or structure of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof shall be constructed of wood. Such buildings partially or entirely covered with not more than four inches of brickwork, concrete or stucco, shall be deemed to be frame structures. Wood frames covered with metal shall be deemed to be frame buildings or structures.

(58) Bath House—Bath house shall be construed to mean any building or portion of a building used or intended to be used for the accommodation of bathers, having sleeping accommodations connected therewith.

(59) Detention Building—A detention building is any building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or detained for purposes of receiving medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or by reason of public or civic duty, by commitment or for correctional purposes.

(60) Theatres and Opera Houses, etc.—See section 155.

(61) Churches—A church is any building or portion thereof designed or intended for or used solely as a place of assemblage of a number of people for the holding of meetings or gatherings of a religious character.

(62) Amusement Hall—Any building or portion thereof that is designed for, intended or used as a place of recreation, or amusement, or as a concert hall, ball room, or as a place of public assemblage other than theatres, opera houses, shall for the purposes of this Code be defined as and referred to as an amusement hall.

(63) Exhibition Buildings—An Exhibition Building is any building, or part thereof, that is intended or designed to be used for fairs and exhibition purposes, or as a tower for observation purposes, or for any similar use or occupancy, whether temporary or permanent in character.

(64) Hotel—A hotel is any building, or portion thereof, intended, designed or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining room and containing also more than ten sleeping rooms above the first story.

(65) Lodging House—A lodging house is any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored, or received or lodged, for hire for a single night, or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in, for any term less than a week, as provided for in section 1305 of the Greater New York Charter.

(66) Tenement House, Definition of—A tenement house is a building as defined in the Tenement House Law, chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901, as amended.

(67) Apartment House—An apartment house shall be construed as a tenement house and shall be subject to the same laws.

(68) Boarding House—For the purposes of this Code, a boarding house shall be classed as a "Dwelling," provided that not more than ten sleeping rooms in any

(69) Dwelling—A dwelling is a residence building intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence or not more than two separate and distinct families.

(70) Stable—A stable is any building, or portion thereof, that is intended or designed for or used for the sheltering or harboring of horses or live stock, or for the storage of vehicles not driven by their own power.

(71) Garage—A garage is any building, or part thereof, in which any power driven vehicle is kept, whether for use, repair, rental, storage or demonstration purposes.

(72) Coal Pocket—A coal pocket is any structure that is intended or designed for or used for the storage or handling of coal and which is of sufficient height to discharge the contents thereof by gravity into a wagon or other vehicle.

(73) Temporary structures shall be taken to mean and include platforms, stands, tiers of seats, election and other booths, temporary buildings and circus tents.

(74) Shed—A shed is a roofed structure, open on one or more sides, that is used for storage or for the shelter of workmen or materials.

(75) Outhouses—Outhouses shall be construed to mean and include all structures built of wood not more than eight feet in height nor more than one hundred and fifty square feet in area.

(77) Elevators, Escalators and Amusement Devices. See section 161.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

REMEDIAL CODE—REPEALING PROVISIONS—SECTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER REPEALED—WHEN THIS CODE TAKES EFFECT.

SECTION 212.

Remedial Code.

This Code is hereby declared to be remedial and is to be construed literally.

SECTION 213.

Repealing Provisions.

All ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations consolidated into The City of New York and affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings and all acts and ordinances, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith, and the Building Code of The City of New York now in force, pursuant to section 407 of the Greater New York Charter, are hereby repealed, except that a building, the erection of which was commenced in accordance with specifications, plans and detail drawings submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings prior to the passage of this Code, which has been properly constructed as far as it has advanced and is in a safe condition, and upon which work has been continuously carried on to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings, and can be carried on without violating any then existing provision of this Code, may be completed in accordance with the requirements of law in force at the time when such specifications, plans and detail drawings were approved.

SECTION 214.

When This Code Takes Effect.

The provisions of this Code shall take effect immediately.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown raised the following point of order, to wit:

That these reports are not properly before the Board of Aldermen in that the Commission which prepared the same was appointed by a Committee of the Board instead of by the Board itself, and the Board had no power under the Charter to delegate such authority of appointment, and, further, that said appointments have never even been confirmed by the Board.

I therefore object to the receipt of such report or reports, and ask that my objections be spread upon the minutes of this day's proceedings.

The Vice-Chairman declared the point of order not well taken.

The several reports were then referred to the Committee on Buildings, with instructions to hold a public hearing thereon.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reports of Committee on Finance—

No. 1794—(G. O. No. 182).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred, on February 23, 1909 (Minutes, page 734), the annexed request from the Trustees of the Queens Borough Library for $7,616.62 Special Revenue Bonds to meet deficiencies in maintenance for the year 1908, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Mr. Briggs, for the Board of Trustees, appeared before the Committee and stated that no provision had been made in the Budget for 1908 for the new branch library at Rockaway; that the rent for same was greater than was expected, and it cost over $6,000 during the year, in which period it had a circulation of over 30,000 volumes. The Trustees would have managed to cover this expenditure, none of which was for increases in salaries or for books, were it not that five libraries had to be moved in 1908. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of seven thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents ($7,616.62), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Trustees of the Queens Borough Library, for the purpose of providing means to meet deficiencies in maintenance account for the year 1908.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 1898—(G. O. No. 183).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred, on March 16, 1909 (Minutes, page 869), the annexed communication from the Commissioner of Street Cleaning asking for $8,500 Special Revenue Bonds for two automobiles, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Edwards appeared before the Committee and stated that these machines were a great necessity for the proper supervision of the work of his Department; that it was an absolute impossibility to cover the ground with horses. His Department had owned automobiles, but they had become worn out after years of service and had recently been sold at auction. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds, to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8,500), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the purpose of purchasing two automobiles.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JOHN J. COLLINS, WM. P. KENNEALLY, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 1949—(G. O. No. 184).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on March 23, 1909 (Minutes, page 955), the annexed communication from the West Brooklyn Board of Trade, respectfully

REPORTS:

That it believes no further consideration of the subject to be necessary, and therefore recommends that the said communication be placed on file.

West Brooklyn Board of Trade,
Fifty-first Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn,
New York, March 22, 1909.

At a regular meeting of the West Brooklyn Board of Trade, held this evening at the Borough Park Club House, the petition of Commissioner Bingham to the Board of Aldermen for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for special police services was indorsed by this organization, and the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Board of Aldermen and the Police Commissioner in reference to the same, strongly urging the Board of Aldermen to grant the petition of the said Commissioner Bingham.

WEST BROOKLYN BOARD OF TRADE.
By HOWARD O. PATTERSON, Secretary.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2006.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on April 6, 1909 (Minutes, page 16), the annexed ordinance in favor of an issue of $30,000 Corporate Stock for new steamboat for Department of Correction, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Barry appeared before the Committee and stated that this boat, which will accommodate about one hundred, is for use to and from Rikers Island. Boats now in use are being borrowed from time to time from the Health Department and Street Cleaning Department. The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) for the construction of a new steamboat for the use of the Department of Correction, including architect's fees.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment April 2, 1909, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to provide means for the construction of a new steamboat for the use of the Department of Correction, including architect's fees, and when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen the Comptroller is authorized to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently Alderman Dowling moved the adoption of this report.

Alderman Dowling, then in the chair, put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Beyer, Carter, Colgan, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Ennener, Flynn, Grimm, Handy, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton and President Gresser—40.

No. 2043—(G. O. No. 185).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on April 13, 1909 (Minutes, page 55), the annexed request from the Trustees of Queens Borough Library for $4,500 Special Revenue Bonds for branch at Woodside, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, in addition to the statements set forth in the communication from the Trustees, the project has been indorsed by many residents of the vicinity in which it is proposed to establish this branch library. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library for the purpose of providing means for the maintenance during 1909 of new branch library at Woodside, Borough of Queens.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2132—(G. O. No. 186).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on April 27, 1909 (Minutes, page 183), the annexed communication from the Commissioner of Parks of The Bronx asking for $30,000 Special Revenue Bonds for maintenance of new park lands, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Berry appeared before the Committee and stated that if this appropriation was made he could maintain these parks as playgrounds. He estimated that this amount would enable him to employ about seventy men for the balance of the year. The Committee believes that every possible opportunity should be afforded citizens to enjoy such privileges, and therefore recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx, for the purpose of maintenance of new park lands, viz., old Bensonia Cemetery plot, Rodman Drake Park and new addition to Bronx Park, during 1909.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2176—(G. O. No. 187).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred, on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 247), the annexed request of the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for $5,000 Special Revenue Bonds for isolation rooms and accommodation for house staff, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Dr. Brannan appeared before the Committee and explained that $10,000 had been allowed for this purpose, but upon opening of bids it was found that all of them exceeded this amount. Before the Trustees could readvertise, under an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, it was necessary that they should have sufficient funds to cover the cost of the work. Although one of the first bids was but slightly over the $10,000 there was such a difference in that and the next lowest that, in his opinion, the next advertisement would result in bids nearer $15,000, consequently this request was made. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the purpose of converting Wards 18 and 25 of Bellevue Hospital into rooms for the house staff, and Ward 31 of Bellevue Hospital into isolation rooms.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2220—(G. O. No. 188).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred, on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 310), the annexed communication asking for $54,000 Special Revenue Bonds to pay salaries of forty Inspectors of Regulating, Grading and Paving, Bureau of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this Committee in 1908 reported a resolution exactly similar in all respects to the one now under consideration, and it was passed by the Board of Aldermen, was received from the Mayor without his approval, or disapproval, and went to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No action was taken by that body. For the purpose of bringing this matter again before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the Committee believes this to be a subject well worthy of further consideration, as it would enable the Borough President to place men rendering valuable services on the regular payroll, it recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of fifty-four thousand dollars ($54,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of providing means for placing on the regular payroll forty Inspectors of Regulating, Grading and Paving in the Bureau of Highways, at $1,350 each per annum, during 1909.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, JOHN D. GUNTHER, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2222—(G. O. No. 189).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 312), the annexed communication asking for $3,200 Special Revenue Bonds to pay rents of Bureau of Street Cleaning, Borough of Queens, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Gresser appeared before the Committee and stated that this request was made necessary by the new system of charges put in force by the Department of Finance. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuant of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of three thousand two hundred dollars ($3,200), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Queens for the purpose of paying rent on plots of ground located in the Borough of Queens, and used by the Bureau of Street Cleaning for final disposition of garbage.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2223—(G. O. No. 190).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 313), the annexed resolution for $1,200 Special Revenue Bonds to pay rent of Corporation Yard, Borough of Queens, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Gresser appeared before the Committee and stated that this request was made necessary by the attitude assumed this year by the Department of Finance in relation to rent accounts. The Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Queens for the purpose of paying rent on a plot of ground situated on the southerly side of Thomson avenue, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, to be used as a Corporation Yard for the Bureau of Highways.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2232—(G. O. No. 191).

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 346), the annexed resolution in favor of paying telephone bills for first quarter of 1909, respectfully

REPORTS:

That these bills are for telephone service furnished under regular contracts made by the Clerk of the Board. The Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw warrants as follows:

One in favor of the New York Telephone Company for the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($215.55), being for telephone service furnished to the office of the City Clerk for the three months ending March 31, 1909.

One in favor of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and fifteen cents ($111.15), being for telephone service furnished to the rooms of the Board of Aldermen in the Borough of Brooklyn for the four months ending April 30, 1909.

One in favor of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for the sum of thirty-six dollars and fourteen cents ($36.14), being for telephone service furnished to the office of the City Clerk in the Borough of Brooklyn for the four months ending April 30, 1909.

The said several bills to be payment in full for all services rendered during the periods stated and to be charged to and paid out of the fund entitled City Clerk Contingencies, 1909.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

Reports of Committee on Laws and Legislation—

No. 483—(G. O. No. 192).

The Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which was referred on March 24, 1908 (Minutes, page 1361), the annexed ordinance regulating trade in streets, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed ordinance to be necessary for the proper regulation of the conduct of hawkers and hucksters, and it therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE in relation to the conduct of trade on the streets and thoroughfares of The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster, or one who plys a trade or calling, of whatsoever nature, on the streets and thoroughfares of The City of New York shall blow upon or use or suffer or permit to be blown upon or used any horn or other instrument, nor make or suffer or permit to be made any improper noise tending to disturb the peace and quiet of a neighborhood, for the purpose of directing attention to his wares or trade or calling, under a penalty of not more than five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations, consolidated into The City of New York, inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

JAMES W. REDMOND, JOSEPH SCHLOSS, JOHN J. REARDON, JOHN F. WALSH, CHARLES DELANEY, JOS. D. KAVANAGH, JOHN S. GAYNOR, Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 1892—(G. O. No. 193).

The Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which was referred on March 16, 1909 (Minutes, page 802), the annexed ordinance amending the Code relative to permits issued by Borough Presidents, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed ordinance to be necessary for the proper regulation of the streets and avenues, and it therefore recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

Law Department,
Office of the Corporation Counsel,
New York, February 2, 1909.

Hon. BIRD S. COLER, President of the Borough of Brooklyn:

Sir—I have received your communication of January 13, 1909, returning an ordinance prepared by me at your request regulating the granting of permits for the construction of subsurface structures in the streets and highways of the City, concerning which you suggest certain amendments and additions. You enclose copies of the ordinance as now suggested by you and ask my approval of the same. I have made a few slight changes in phaseology, not affecting in any way the object sought to be attained, and I have added a penalty to attach in case of refusal or neglect to furnish a plan, as provided for in the last two paragraphs. As so amended the proposed ordinance reads as follows:

"AN ORDINANCE to amend section 92 of the 'Code of Ordinances of The City of New York' relating to permits issued by Borough Presidents.

"Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

"Section 92 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 92. In all cases where provision is made by ordinance that the consent of any Borough President may be obtained to authorize any act to be done, he may grant permits therefor subject to the restriction of the ordinances in relation thereto. And in all cases where provision is made by ordinance or otherwise for permits for the opening of streets or highways for the purpose of constructing subsurface structures therein, the Borough President shall, when practicable, assign the location and furnish to the applicant such information as may be necessary to insure the proper location of such substructures in relation to other substructures in the street or highway affected. For such information the following rates or fees may be charged:

"Permit for substructures, minimum charge without field work, $5; minimum charge with field work, $10.

"Permit for substructures, 300 feet or less in length, 8 cents a linear foot where survey is necessary, or 5 cents a linear foot where information is taken from office records alone.

"Permit for continuous runs of substructures over 300 feet and not less than 2,500 feet, 5 cents a linear foot.

"Permit for substructures extending over 2,500 feet, 5 cents a linear foot for the first 2,500 linear feet and 3 cents a linear foot beyond such length.

"In all cases applicants receiving permits for the opening of streets or highways for the purpose of constructing subsurface structures therein shall promptly, upon the completion of the work, furnish the Borough President a plan, on durable cloth or paper, showing clearly and distinctly the final location of the substructure. On this plan must be shown full dimensions of the substructure, including all manholes, or junction boxes, and like information, and the location of same with reference to the nearest curb and curb intersection. The depth from the surface of the highway or street to the top of the substructure and location and dimensions of any substructures encountered in the course of the work, must also be shown.

"In highways or streets where curbs have not been set, reference location must be made from well defined objects, such as sewer manholes, hydrants, fences and like appropriate objects.

"Any person or corporation neglecting or refusing to furnish such plan as herein required shall be liable to a penalty of $100."

The ordinance above set forth I approve as to form.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. STERLING, Acting Corporation Counsel.

JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. REARDON, JOSEPH SCHLOSS, JOHN F. WALSH, CHARLES DELANEY, JOHN S. GAYNOR, MAX S. LEVINE, Committee on Laws and Legislation.

The City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, March 12, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—Enclosed is submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Board of Aldermen a proposed ordinance drafted by the Corporation Counsel amending section 92 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York relating to permits issued by Borough Presidents.

More than two years ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, authorized what is known as the Division of Substructures in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of providing means and plans for the scientific and economical use of one of the City's most valuable assets—the subsurface rights in its streets and avenues. This Division, attached directly to the office of the Consulting Engineer here, has since its inception been systematically organized and has prosecuted the work of surveying, accumulating and recording the existence and location of all subsurface constructions, so that at the present time a large amount of data is on record and authority is now sought to afford a legal method for the collection of fees for the use of such data.

The most thickly settled section of the Borough streets was mapped in the beginning of the work, and in the section radiating, generally speaking, from the Borough Hall, about twenty-seven miles of streets have been surveyed and mapped on a large scale, and the various substructures are shown in distinctive colors, each sheet showing about three and one-half miles of gas pipes, water pipes, mail tubes, electric conduits, telephone conduits, subways, private tunnels, sewers, as well as other surface and substructures. These accurate locations amount to a total of more than one hundred and seventy-five miles.

The fees in the proposed ordinance are similar to those collected in Philadelphia for some years, and at the present time a number of the principal cities in the United

States have organized, or are about to organize, similar bureaus for recording subsurface works.

In addition to the original surveys and locations made by the Engineers of the Division of Substructures, every effort to accumulate all information obtainable relating to existing and new structures being placed by the various public service corporations is being made; and while most of the public service corporations in the Borough of Brooklyn have heartily co-operated in supplying information as to what portion of the City streets they occupy, it has been considered necessary to have some mandatory provision in the ordinance to better enforce the collection of the data to which the City is entitled. The ordinance makes such provision in definite terms, and the Corporation Counsel has further suggested a penalty for non-compliance with this requirement.

I explain this matter in some detail, knowing the interest and assistance you gave in creating this Division in 1906, and for the purpose of bringing in all possible revenue to the City from this organized bureau, with valuable records at hand, I would urge that the earliest possible action be taken by your Board so that fees may be collected and paid into the Treasury of the City.

Very truly yours,
BIRD S. COLER, President, Borough of Brooklyn.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 1901—(G. O. No. 194).

The Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which was referred on March 16, 1909 (Minutes, page 872), the annexed ordinance regulating the sale and possession of deadly weapons, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed change in the ordinances to be most proper and fitting, and urgently needed in order that more strict attention may be given to the ownership or possession of such weapons by the lawless and incompetent. It therefore recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE for the further protection of life, and for the purpose of minimizing the commission of homicide in The City of New York, amending subdivision 2 of chapter 11 of Part I. of the Code of Ordinances.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision 2 of chapter 11 of Part I. of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

Sec. 434A. Any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the sale of guns, revolvers, pistols or other firearms which may be carried concealed on the person, or the sale of dirks, daggers or dangerous knives, other than pocketknives (by dangerous knives it being meant those the blade or blades of which exceed four inches in length), shall, before doing business in The City of New York, be registered with the Police Department.

Sec. 434B. Every person, firm, company or corporation engaged in business as described in the preceding section shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every sale, a description of every gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, dirk, dagger and knife sold, each of which shall have an individual mark of identification, together with the name and residence of the person to whom sold, the mark of identification and the day and hour on which the sale was made, which book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York.

Sec. 434C. Every failure on the part of any person, firm, company or corporation, either to register, keep a book as herein provided, or to deny inspection of the same to any police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

JAMES W. REDMOND, JOSEPH SCHLOSS, JOHN J. REARDON, JOHN F. WALSH, CHARLES DELANEY, JOS. D. KAVANAGH, JOHN S. GAYNOR, MAX S. LEVINE, Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

Reports of Committee on Public Letting—

No. 2094—(G. O. No. 195).

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on April 20, 1909 (Minutes, page 121), the annexed communication from the Board of Health, asking for authority to remedy defective sanitary conditions at Arverne, without public letting, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Dr. Bensel appeared before the Committee and stated that inasmuch as this was a sewer which had been built by private ownership, and not properly constructed, the Borough authorities had not accepted it, and, therefore, could not repair or properly reconstruct it. This the Health Department was forced to do to safeguard the lives of the residents of this entire section, as the builders had refused to act. The cost is estimated at $6,500, which will become a lien on the adjoining property, which is primarily benefited. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Health of the Department of Health be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contract, without public letting, for the proper repair of the sewer located on Amstel boulevard, formerly the Amstel Canal, at Arverne, in the Borough of Queens, to an amount exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000).

FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES J. SMITH, FREDERICK C. HOCHDORFFER, THOS. J. MULLIGAN, MAX S. LEVINE, G. A. COLGAN, Committee on Public Letting.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2179—(G. O., No. 196).

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 252), the annexed resolution authorizing $400 to be expended without public letting, for two bands at Petrosino funeral parade, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, Deputy Commissioner Whitney appeared before the Committee, and stated that at the invitation of the Police Department the Fire Department was represented at the funeral by about 600 men for whose use these two bands were hired. This being an instance where no time was had for preparation, and being a matter of interest to all law abiding citizens, the Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Aldermen hereby authorizes the expenditure by the Fire Commissioner of a sum not to exceed four hundred dollars ($400), for the purpose of providing music in connection with the participation by the uniformed force of the Fire Department of The City of New York in the funeral parade on April 2, 1909, for the late Police Lieutenant Joseph Petrosino.

FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES J. SMITH, JACOB J. VELTEN, ROBERT F. DOWNING, JOHN DIEMER, FREDERICK C. HOCHDORFFER, Committee on Public Letting.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently this report was laid over.

No. 2227.

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 316), the annexed resolution in favor of authorizing the Commissioner of Docks to make repairs to Pier 39, North River, without public letting, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Deputy Commissioner Judge appeared before the Committee and stated that this pier had been leased by one Company since 1888. That as this company was about to change its location the repairs had to be made to prepare for the new lessee. All material for this work is purchased under contract. See memo. from Department attached hereto. The Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries be and he hereby is authorized to arrange or contract, without public letting, for making repairs to Pier 39, foot of Houston street and North River, at an expense not exceeding the sum of eighteen thousand dollars ($18,000), payable from the appropriation available for that purpose.

FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES J. SMITH, JACOB J. VELTEN, ROBERT F. DOWNING, FREDERICK C. HOCHDORFFER, THOS. J. MULLIGAN, Committee on Public Letting.

Under Rule 21, consideration of this report was deferred. Subsequently Alderman Dowling moved the adoption of this report.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, J. W. Brown, Carter, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flynn, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Potter, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Sandiford, Schloss, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Gresser, President Haffen and the Vice-Chairman—60.

Negative—Aldermen B. W. B. Brown and Davis—2.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Quinn called up General Order No. 25, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 517.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on April 1, 1908 (Minutes, page 4), the annexed communication from the Police Commissioner requesting an issue of $100,000 Special Revenue Bonds for Secret Service, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Bingham appeared before the Committee and stated that he made an application in the last Budget for $25,000 for secret service work, but it was not allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. On account of recent attempt at wholesale murder at the so-called Socialist meeting at Union square he felt that it was imperative that a fund should be provided whereby he could hire men who were not familiar to the public, and who had never been publicly connected with the police, so that no opportunity had been afforded the criminal classes to become acquainted with their faces or appearance. He also stated that there was a large increase of crime among Orientals, and none of the present members of the police force could speak the languages of these lawbreakers. The Committee fully appreciates the intent of the Commissioner to perform his duty, but feels that some result should be shown before funds should be provided on a large scale for such an auxiliary force. The Committee also feels that bills for such expenditures should be scanned by elective and not by appointive officers. The Committee, therefore, reports the following resolution, and recommends its adoption:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and hereby is requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), the proceeds whereof to be added to the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1908, entitled "Contingent Expenses," and to be used for the purposes of secret investigations; all disbursements from said fund to be made by the Police Commissioner, under the supervision of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, JOHN DIEMER, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. COLLINS, JOHN D. GUNTHER, WM. P. KENNEALLY, FRANK L. DOWLING, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, three-fourths of all the members failing to vote in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Aldermen Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, Carter, Case, Cole, Davis, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Esterbrook, Grimm, Gunther, Hines, Johnson, Martyn, Moskowitz, Quinn, Reardon, Redmond, Schloss, Stormont, Weston and the Vice-Chairman—23.

Negative—Aldermen Bent, Colgan, Delaney, Flanagan, McAleer, Nagle, O'Reilly and Walsh—8.

On motion of Alderman B. W. B. Brown, the above vote was reconsidered, and the paper restored to the list of General Orders.

Alderman Quinn called up General Order No. 137, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 1707.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on February 2, 1909 (Minutes, page 505), the annexed communication from the Police Commissioner for $13,000 Special Revenue Bonds for maintenance of new Headquarters Building, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Deputy Commissioner Baker appeared before the Committee and stated that no appropriation was made in the Budget for this purpose, as the building was not completed when estimate was prepared. The building is now nearly ready, and in order to maintain it properly the amount asked for and itemized in the communication from the Commissioner is a necessity. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Police Commissioner for the purpose of maintenance of new Headquarters Building, situated at Broome, Grand and Centre streets and Centre Market place, such amount to be allowed for the purchase of material and supplies, as follows:

Coal	$10,000 00
Oil and boiler compound	500 00
Packing	100 00
Engineers' supplies	300 00
Electrical supplies	300 00
Incandescent lamps	500 00
Elevator repairs and supplies	300 00
Boiler repairs	300 00
Machinery repairs	200 00
Storage battery maintenance	500 00
	$13,000 00

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, JOHN DIEMER, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, JOHN J. COLLINS, FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES W. REDMOND, Committee on Finance.

Police Department of The City of New York,
No. 300 Mulberry Street,
February 2, 1909.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—The Police Commissioner this day

Ordered, That the Board of Aldermen be and are hereby respectfully requested to authorize the issue of Special Revenue Bonds in the sum of $13,000, for maintenance of new Headquarters Building, situated at Broome, Grand and Centre streets and Centre Market place, such amount to be allowed for the purchase of material and supplies, as follows:

Coal	$10,000 00
Oil and boiler compound	500 00
Packing	100 00
Engineers' supplies	300 00
Electrical supplies	300 00
Incandescent lamps	500 00
Elevator repairs and supplies	300 00
Boiler repairs	300 00

Machinery repairs	200 00
Storage battery maintenance	500 00
	$13,000 00

Ordered, That whenever the Board of Aldermen shall have authorized the issue of such Revenue Bonds in the sum of $13,000, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to concur therein.

Respectfully,
THEO. A. BINGHAM, Police Commissioner.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, J. W. Brown, Carter, Case, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Davis, Delaney, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flynn, Goldschmidt, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Hefferman, Hickey, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kenney, Levine, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Quinn, Reardon, Redmond, Schloss, Smith, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Cromwell, President Gresser, President Haffen, President Coler and the Vice-Chairman—60.

Alderman Reardon called up General Order No. 131, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 1630.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on January 19, 1909 (Minutes, page 391), the annexed resolution in favor of an issue of Special Revenue Bonds in the sum of $10,000 to establish a fund with which to repair street pavements chargeable to railroad companies, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Ahearn appeared before the Committee and stated that this fund was established in 1908 under advice of the Corporation Counsel, and is for the purpose of making necessary repairs where railroad companies do not fulfill their contract speedily. The sums so expended are recoverable under due process of law and are paid into the City treasury. The Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, pursuant to subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the purpose of establishing a fund for repairing street pavements between the railroad tracks and within the area for which railway companies are responsible in the Borough of Manhattan.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, A. H. MURPHY, JOHN MULVANEY, JOHN J. COLLINS, FRANK L. DOWLING, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, J. W. Brown, Carter, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flanagan, Flynn, Gaynor, Goldschmidt, Grimm, Handy, Hefferman, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Potter, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, President Cromwell, President Gresser, President Haffen, President Coler, President Ahearn and the Vice-Chairman—60.

Negative—Aldermen B. W. B. Brown, Davis, Downing, Johnson, Stormont and Weston—6.

Alderman Reardon called up General Order No. 157, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 1977.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred, on March 30, 1909 (Minutes, page 989), the annexed resolution in favor of an issue of $15,900 Special Revenue Bonds for the purpose of collecting, compiling and preserving the cost data of maintaining the highways and sewer system in the Borough of Manhattan, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Engineers Tillson and Loomis appeared before the Committee, and reiterated the statements set forth in the letter from President Ahearn. Inasmuch as this work is to be undertaken at the behest of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and as an appropriation has been made to the President of the Borough of Richmond for the identical purpose, the Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, pursuant to subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand and nine hundred dollars ($15,900), for the purpose of collecting, compiling and preserving the cost data of maintaining highways and the sewer system in the Borough of Manhattan.

R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN D. GUNTHER, FRANK L. DOWLING, JOHN J. HOGAN, JOHN J. COLLINS, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, three-fourths of all the members failing to vote in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Cole, Crowley, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Finnigan, Handy, Hochdorffer, Kenneally, Loos, Mulcahy, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Velten, Walsh, President Cromwell, President Gresser, President Haffen, President Coler and President Ahearn—26.

On motion of Alderman Dowling the above vote was reconsidered, and the paper was restored to the list of General Orders.

Alderman Redmond called up General Order No. 175, being a report and resolution, as follows:

Nos. 1572 and 1573.

The Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which was referred, on January 12, 1909 (Minutes, page 323), the annexed ordinance in favor of insuring accuracy and efficiency in fare registering apparatus in taxicabs, etc., respectfully

REPORTS:

That a public hearing was held on the subject and such regulation appears to be advisable, and therefore recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

JAMES W. REDMOND, CHARLES DELANEY, JOHN McCANN, JOHN J. REARDON, JOHN F. WALSH, JOHN S. GAYNOR, Committee on Laws and Legislation.

The Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which was referred, on January 12, 1909 (Minutes, page 308), and recommitted on January 26, 1909 (Minutes, page 472), the annexed proposed ordinances affecting taximeters and registers in public vehicles, and also referred on January 19, 1909 (Minutes, page 340), a complaint in this matter, respectfully

REPORTS:

That having held several largely attended public hearings on the subject, every phase of which was presented at large and in detail by representatives of all interested, and believing that a comprehensive regulation of the entire system is necessary, it therefore recommends that the accompanying substitute ordinance be adopted.

(SUBSTITUTE.)

AN ORDINANCE to amend Sections 315 and 316 of Chapter 7, Title 2, Article 3 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. That section 315 of chapter 7, title 2, Article 3 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, be and it hereby is rescinded and repealed, that the following new section 315 be substituted therefor, and further that section 316 of the same chapter, title and article, be amended by adding thereto sections 316a to section 316r, as follows:

315. Every person driving a licensed hack, or express (other than the person named in the license therefor) shall be licensed as such driver, and every application for such license shall be indorsed, in writing, by two reputable residents of The City of New York certifying to the competence of the applicant. No owner of a licensed hack or express shall employ an unlicensed driver under a penalty of $10 for each and every offense.

316a. Any meter instrument or device by which the charge for hire of a licensed hack is mechanically calculated either for distance travelled or for waiting time or both and upon which such charge shall be indicated by means of figures, shall be deemed a taximeter. Every vehicle intended to seat two persons inside upon which such taximeter is affixed shall be deemed a taxicab; every vehicle intended to seat four persons inside upon which such taximeter is affixed shall be deemed a taxicoach.

316b. Each vehicle upon which a taximeter is affixed shall be licensed and the owner thereof shall pay annually such license fees as are hereinafter provided:

Each special taxicab	$10 00
Each public taxicab	8 00
Each special taxicoach	15 00
Each public taxicoach	12 00

Each driver of a licensed taxicab or taxicoach shall pay an annual license fee of $3.

The owner or driver of any hack upon which a taximeter is affixed and who has duly procured a license to use or to drive such vehicle according to the provisions of any ordinance hereinbefore enacted shall continue to use or drive said vehicle under said license until its expiration.

316c. There shall be under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses an Inspector of Taximeters and such deputy inspectors as may be found necessary to carry on the work hereinafter described, who shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Mayor, and who shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed by law.

316d. It shall be the duty of such inspector and deputy inspectors to test, inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of each and every taximeter affixed to any vehicle offered for hire, and to measure, test and examine every wheel, tire, gear, shaft, or every part of the mechanism of such vehicle which may affect or control the operation of such taximeter, and to make any and all necessary examinations, tests and inspections of such taximeter and vehicle. A deputy inspector shall mark and number such taximeter and vehicle approved, at least once every six months and as much oftener as the inspector shall deem necessary, with some suitable device, which device shall be recorded in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Any person may provide and keep on his premises a suitable and proper apparatus to be approved and marked by the Inspector of Taximeters for testing and proving the accuracy of taximeters and vehicles furnished for use by him and by which apparatus all taximeters and vehicles may be tested and proved. It shall be the duty of any person using or permitting to be used any taxicab or taxicoach immediately after any inspection or test, to effectually seal up the case containing the working parts of the taximeter and the case or cover of the gear which operates the distance, if it is not inclosed in the main part of the taximeter.

316e. Any person who shall use or permit to be used or who shall drive for hire any taxicab or taxicoach the seal of the case or cover of the taximeter or gear of which is not intact shall, upon conviction thereof by any City Magistrate, be fined for such offense a sum not exceeding $10, and in default of paying any fine which is imposed may be committed to the City prison not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of one dollar of the fine.

316f. No license shall be issued to a taxicab or taxicoach until the Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Taximeters shall certify to the Chief or Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses that the taximeter of and such vehicle have been duly inspected and approved.

316g. The Inspector of Taximeters shall keep a register of the name of each person owning and using a vehicle upon which a taximeter is affixed, together with the serial number, size and make of such taximeter, the description, make and necessary dimensions of such vehicle, with the date and complete record of such inspection, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times.

Each Deputy Inspector shall issue a certificate of inspection of taxicabs and taxicoaches, and shall keep a record of such certificates given on corresponding stub. The certificates and corresponding stub shall be numbered consecutively. All registers and books shall be public records, and extracts may be certified by the Inspector of Taximeters for use as evidence.

316h. 5,280 feet shall be deemed to be one mile.

316i. Any taxicab or taxicoach which seeks patrons on the streets, avenues or highways of The City of New York, or occupies space thereon by reason of a permit or license from The City of New York, shall conform to this ordinance, and not exact any fare from a passenger greater than the official schedule of rates hereinafter provided.

316j. The legal maximum rate provided in this ordinance and any schedule of rates promulgated by the owner of any such vehicle charging less than the legal maximum rate shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the inside of such vehicle.

LEGAL MAXIMUM RATES.

Taxicabs.

For one half-mile or any part thereof, 30 cents.
For each additional quarter mile or part thereof, 10 cents.
For waiting time, at the rate of $1 per hour.

Taxicoaches.

For one-half mile or any part thereof, 40 cents.
For each additional quarter mile or part thereof, 10 cents.
For waiting time, at the rate of $1 per hour.
One piece of baggage, 20 cents.
No charge shall be made for hand bag, dress suit case or child under five years of age.

316k. All rates of fare shall depend on the number of persons which each vehicle is intended to seat inside, and not on the number of passengers actually carried, and no owner or driver of any taxicab or taxicoach shall use or permit to be used on such vehicle any taximeter which shall calculate and indicate a rate of fare which shall depend on the number of persons actually carried, under a penalty of $25 for each offense.

316l. After such taximeter and vehicle have been duly marked, numbered and approved, any person who shall substitute and affix any other taximeter on such vehicle than that marked, numbered and approved for said vehicle, and any person who shall use or permit to be used or drive any vehicle upon which such taximeter has been substituted and affixed, unless such vehicle is immediately withdrawn from service and not offered for hire until such substituted taximeter and such vehicle shall be duly marked, numbered and approved, and any person who shall tamper with, manipulate or operate any taximeter which has been duly marked, numbered and approved, or any part of the mechanism of such vehicle which controls or affects such taximeter, so that the taximeter is defective or incorrect, to the prejudice of any passenger, or who shall use or permit to be used or drive any vehicle the taximeter of or such parts of the mechanism of which have been so tampered with, manipulated or operated, or any person who shall use or permit to be used or drive any taxicab or taxicoach for hire not inspected, examined, tested, proved, marked and numbered as hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof by any Magistrate, either upon confession of the party or competent testimony, be fined not more than $50 for each and every offense, and in default of payment of such fine may be committed to prison by such Magistrate until the same shall be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

316m. No person shall use or permit to be used or drive any taxicab or taxicoach for hire the taximeter of which shall be adjusted or installed in such manner, or which shall be in such condition as to be defective and incorrect, to the prejudice of a passenger, under a penalty of $50 for each and every offense.

316n. No taximeter affixed to a taxicab or a taxicoach propelled by steam, electricity, gasoline, compressed air or other motive power shall be operated from any wheel to which power is applied, under a penalty of $25 for each and every offense.

316o. Each figure used to indicate the fare on a taimeter shall be of such size as to be legible from the rear seat of such vehicle, and each taximeter shall be placed in a position approved by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Taximeters, so that its

face can be easily seen by a passenger from the inside of said vehicle, and after sundown such face shall be illuminated by a suitable light.

316p. All persons shall exhibit on demand at all reasonable times any taximeter or vehicle to any of said Inspectors for the purpose of inspection. Any person offending against this section, on conviction thereof by any City Magistrate may be fined for each such offense a sum not to exceed $10, and in default of paying any fine which is imposed, may be committed to the City prison, not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of one dollar of the fine.

316q. If any passenger shall request an inspection of any taxicab or taxicoach, giving in writing a full statement of any trip made by him, upon investigation of said request the Chief or a Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses or the Inspector of Taximeters may order the owner of the vehicle complained against to withdraw the same from service until inspected and tested; if the same on being so tested shall be found to be 5 per cent. defective and incorrect to the prejudice of any passenger, the Inspector shall order the owner to forthwith remove the taximeter or change or alter any part of said vehicle. Any person who refuses to comply with or who disobeys said order or orders shall upon conviction thereof by any City Magistrate be fined for each such offense a sum not to exceed $10, and in default of paying any fine which is imposed, may be committed to the City prison not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of one dollar of the fine.

316r. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, except Article M, which shall take effect thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, and Articles b, h, i, l and q, which shall take effect ninety days after the passage of this ordinance.

No. 1572.

(ORIGINAL.)

AN ORDINANCE amending chapter 8 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York relating to weights and measures and incorporating therein taxameter or mileage registers.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Chapter 8—Weights and Measures.

Sec. 380. There shall be a Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures in The City of New York, in charge of an Inspector of Weights and Measures, to be appointed by the Mayor and removable by him at his pleasure, who shall be paid a salary of $2,500 per annum. The Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall hereafter be known as Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and they and their successors shall each receive a salary of $1,500 per annum, and be removable by the Mayor at pleasure.

Sec. 381. The present Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall continue to hold office as Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Any vacancy which shall hereafter occur shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor.

Sec. 382. Said Inspector and each of said Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to The City of New York a bond, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Mayor, in the penal sum of $2,000 conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 383. All persons using weights and measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers*, or any other instrument in weighing or measuring any article intended to be purchased or sold in The City of New York, shall cause the same to be sealed and marked by a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures of said City.

Sec. 384. Any person who shall, in weighing or measuring *mileage on the streets and highways* or any article for purchase or sale within The City of New York, use any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, *taxameters or mileage registers*, or other instrument not sealed and marked as herein required, shall forfeit, and pay the sum of $50 for each and every offense.

Sec. 385. All weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments for weighing, *as well as taxameters or mileage registers* to be sealed and adjusted by a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures in The City of New York, shall be made to conform to the standard of the State, and shall be marked by him with the initials of his name and the date on which the same shall be sealed and marked.

"Upon the written request of any resident of The City of New York, the Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall test or cause to be tested, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such request, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* or other instruments used in measuring, buying or selling by the person, firm or corporation designated in such request."

Sec. 386. If any person shall use, in The City of New York, in weighing or measuring, as aforesaid, any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, *taxameters or mileage registers* or other instrument, which shall not conform to such standard, or shall use in weighing aforesaid, any scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument which shall be out of order or incorrect, or which shall not balance, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of $25.

Sec. 387. The Inspector shall keep a register of the name of each person, firm or corporation whose weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers*, or other instruments have been inspected, together with the number and size of same, and what of each was approved and what condemned, with the date of inspection, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times.

Sec. 388. No person shall sell or offer for sale in any market or in the public streets or in any other place in The City of New York any fruits, vegetables or berries in crates, baskets or other measures, or any butter in prints, or any ice or coal or other fuel at or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure thereof; and all ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry and provisions (except vegetables sold by the head of bunch) of every kind, sold in the streets or elsewhere in The City of New York, shall be weighed or measured by scales, measures or balances, or in measures duly tested and stamped by the Inspector or Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures; provided that poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight, but in all cases where the persons intending to purchase shall so desire and request, poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 389. Any weights or scales, found by the Deputy Inspector in use in any market or in the public streets, which upon being tested are found to be short in weight by one-quarter of a pound or upwards, may be summarily confiscated and destroyed.

Sec. 390. No person shall sell or supply any coal or coke within the limits of The City of New York, unless there shall be delivered to a person in charge of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery a certificate duly signed by the person selling such fuel, showing the weight of the fuel proposed to be delivered, the weight of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, the total weight of fuel and conveyance and the name of the purchaser.

Sec. 391. No person in charge of a wagon or conveyance used in delivering coal, coke or other fuel, to whom the certificate mentioned in the previous section has been given shall neglect or refuse to supply such certificate to the Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, or to any person designated by either of them, or to the purchaser or intending purchaser of the fuel being delivered; and when the said officer or person so designated, or the intending purchaser, shall demand that the weight shown by such certificate be verified, it shall be the duty of the person delivering such fuel to convey the same forthwith to some public scale in the district, or to any private scale the owner thereof shall consent to such use and permit the verifying of the weight shown, and shall after the delivery of such fuel return forthwith with the wagon or conveyance used to the same scale and verify the weight of said wagon or conveyance.

Sec. 392. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, and each of them is hereby authorized, to inspect, examine, test and seal, at least once in each year, and as much oftener as the Inspector of Weights and Measures may deem proper, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* and other instruments used in The City of New York in weighing and measuring aforesaid.

Sec. 393. No person shall refuse to exhibit any weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* or other instruments to any of said Inspectors for the purpose of being so inspected and examined, under the penalty of $25 for every such offense.

Sec. 394. No person shall in any way or manner obstruct, hinder or molest any Inspector of Weights and Measures in the performance of his duties as hereby imposed upon him, under a penalty upon every such person of $25 for every such offense.

Sec. 395. All weights, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* and other instruments used for weighing *or measuring* shall be inspected and sealed at the stores and places where the same may be used; but in case they or any of them shall be found not to conform to the standard of this State, the owner thereof shall within five days, at his expense, have the same so altered and repaired as to conform it to the said standard of the State, under the penalty of $10 for such neglect.

Sec. 396. It shall be the duty of each of the said Inspectors to make a record and certificate as hereinafter provided of all the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* and other instruments used for weighing and measuring inspected by him, in which he shall state the names of the owners of the same, and whether they are conforming to the standard of the State.

Sec. 397. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures to report promptly to the Inspector of Weights and Measures the names of all persons whose weights, measures and other instruments for weighing and measuring shall be found to be incorrect.

Sec. 398. It shall also be the duty of said Deputy Inspectors to file monthly reports with the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to make such other and further reports and keep such further records as may be required from time to time by said Inspector.

Sec. 399. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Weights and Measures to report forthwith to the Corporation Counsel the names and places of business of all persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter, and of all persons making use of any fraudulent or unsealed weights, measures, scales, *taxameters or mileage registers* or other instruments for weighing or measuring.

Sec. 400. It shall not be lawful for the said Inspector or Deputy Inspector to vend any weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, *taxameters or mileage registers* or other instruments to be used for weighing or measuring or to offer or expose the same for sale in The City of New York, under the penalty of $50 for every such offense.

Sec. 401. Each Deputy Inspector shall give a certificate to the owner of the weights or measures inspected, and shall keep a record of such certificate given on a corresponding stub. The certificates and corresponding stubs shall be numbered consecutively. The books containing the stubs, after the corresponding certificates have been given out, shall become a public record. The Inspector shall be authorized, when required, to certify extracts from these records.

Sec. 402. All complaints against Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall be lodged with the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and by him reported, with his recommendation thereon to the Mayor for his final action.

Sec. 403. The Deputy Inspectors shall be assigned for service by the Inspector to such district as he may deem proper. Whenever any Deputy Inspector shall resign or be removed from office, it shall be his duty to deliver at the office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures all the standard weights and measures and other official property in his possession.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*.

No. 1573.

(ORIGINAL.)

AN ORDINANCE providing for the accuracy and efficiency in cabs, coupes, hacks, automobiles and other public conveyances, of a machine or device for the regulation of the fare of passengers in The City of New York.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen of The City of New York approves and recommends the installation of some machine or device in the cab service of the city looking to the betterment of said cab service and for the protection and safety of the public.

Sec. 2. The Chief of the Bureau of Licenses is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and test the accuracy and efficiency of any machine, device or register to be used in cabs, coupes, hacks, automobiles or vehicles used for public hire, purporting to show the fare of the passenger or passengers during and at the termination of the distance ridden by said passenger or passengers in numerical figures, the number of miles covered by said vehicle, the number of trips (counting from the end or destination of each route) for which the vehicle or cab may have been employed or engaged by any passenger, the amount of money collected by the owner, lessee or driver of a vehicle or conveyance herein mentioned, the amount recorded and charged for the transportation of extra baggage or luggage.

Sec. 3. The Chief of the Bureau of Licenses shall make a report in writing to the Board of Aldermen of the result of such test with all convenient speed, and at such times hereafter as may be demanded.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN J. REARDON, CHARLES DELANEY, JOHN J. F. MULCAHY, JOHN F. WALSH, MAX S. LEVINE, Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Alderman Redmond moved that the ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the whole of section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Section 2, Article C of this ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all other articles and sections shall take effect ninety days after the approval of this ordinance by his Honor the Mayor."

Which motion was adopted.

Alderman Esterbrook moved that the whole matter be recommitted to the Committee on Laws and Legislation for further amendment.

Alderman Schloss moved as an amendment that the whole matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the legality of the proposed ordinance.

Which amendment was lost.

The Vice-Chairman then put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion of Alderman Esterbrook.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Barton, Bent, Beyer, Carter, Case, Coleman, Colgan, Davis, Delaney, Diemer, Downing, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flanagan, Gaynor, Goldschmidt, Grimm, Gunther, Hefferman, Kavanagh, Kenney, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Muhlbauer, Potter, Quinn, Reardon, Sandiford, Schloss, Velten, Walsh, Weston and President Cromwell—35.

Negative—Aldermen J. W. Brown, Cole, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Handy, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kenneally, Moskowitz, Mulcahy, Murphy, Nagle, O'Reilly, Redmond, Smith, Stapleton, President Gresser, President Coler and the Vice-Chairman—23.

Alderman Dowling moved that the Committee on Laws and Legislation be instructed to report on the question involved in the foregoing report at the next meeting.

Which motion was adopted.

Alderman Redmond called up General Order No. 122, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 1562.

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on January 12, 1909 (Minutes, page 262), the annexed communication and resolution from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, requesting authority to enter into a contract with Columbia University to test electrical meters during 1909, without public letting, at a cost not to exceed $1,500, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed permission to be necessary. It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity be and is hereby empowered to enter into a contract with Columbia University for the expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) for the testing of electric meters. The

expenditure of this money is authorized without the necessity of advertising for competitive bids or proposals, as provided by Section 419 of the Charter.

FRANK L. DOWLING, JAMES J. SMITH, FREDERICK C. HOCHDORFFER, THOS. J. MULLIGAN, JOSEPH FLANAGAN, MAX S. LEVINE, Committee on Public Letting.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Commissioner's Office, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row,
New York, January 7, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall:

Dear Sir—The Department submits, for the consideration of the Honorable Board of Aldermen, the renewal of the contract with Columbia University for the testing of electric meters for private consumers. Fifteen hundred dollars has been provided in the Budget to meet the expense of testing electric meters. The form of contract is the same as in previous years, but the sanction and approval of the Board of Aldermen are required, as provided by section 419 of the Charter, to spend this money without advertising for competitive bids. The university has given satisfactory service in past years.

The Charter regulation provides that this Department shall test any electric meter against which a consumer has entered a complaint of over registration, and on the filing of the Department certificate of any excess in the registration of electric current the lighting companies make adjustment with the consumers

I attach hereto a form of resolution in relation to this matter and respectfully request that this communication be presented to the Honorable Board of Aldermen at its next meeting.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, Carter, Case, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Davis, Delaney, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flynn, Gaynor, Goldschmidt, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hines, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Potter, Quinn, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Sandiford, Smith, Stapleton, Stormont, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Cromwell, President Gresser, President Haffen and the Vice-Chairman—63.

Alderman Rendt called up General Order No. 181, being a report and resolution as follows:

No. 2178.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 248), the annexed resolution for $214,000, Special Revenue Bonds, for the Fire Department for the purhcase of hose, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Deputy Commissioner Whitney appeared before the Committee and presented letter from the Comptroller addressed to his Honor the Mayor, together with order from the Mayor in relation thereto. The Deputy Commissioner stated that the details were fully set forth in the letter from the Commissioner, and the reports attached thereto already printed, and urged a favorable report. The Committee has in a former report set forth its stand on the needs of the Fire Department as the protector of the life and property of the residents of our city. It recommends the adoption of the said resolution.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Aldermen hereby requests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds in an amount not exceeding two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars ($214,000); the proceeds thereof to be applied to the purchase of fire hose for the use of the Fire Department of The City of New York.

T. P. SULLIVAN, R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, JOHN MULVANEY, JOHN J COLLINS, FRANK L. DOWLING, Committee on Finance.

April 1, 1909.

To the Fire Commissioner, City of New York:

Sir—The Mayor directs me to forward to you the enclosed communication from the Comptroller relative to the distribution of fire hose no longer useful to your Department among the Departments which use hose for flushing purposes.

His Honor instructs me to direct you to comply with the Comptroller's suggestion.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. WILLIS, Executive Secretary.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
New York, March 26, 1909.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, The City of New York:

Sir—In furtherance of the economic tendency of the present administration, I would bring to your attention a matter, which, if it meets with your approval, will save to the City the needless expenditure of many thousand dollars annually.

It is the custom for certain Departments in the several Boroughs to purchase hose for flushing purposes. The requirements of these Departments demand hose that is durable, 60-pound pressure being the maximum. The cheapest grade of hose will at first withstand this pressure, but deteriorates so rapidly that it bursts within a few months after it is put in use. On the other hand, hose made of long staple cotton and a high percentage of pure rubber, which give it its lasting qualities, can be obtained only in the best grades of high pressure rubber hose.

Heretofore, these Departments, recognizing the difficulty of obtaining durable hose, at a moderate price, have bought high pressure hose, and have paid as high as $1.10 per foot for it, a price higher than is paid by the Fire Department for the very best hose made from Sea Island cotton and a high percentage of the finest Para rubber subjected to a severe test and a guarantee for four years before acceptance

The expenditure of large sums money each year by those Departments for hose is absolutely unnecessary. The Fire Department has, at all times, a quantity of hose on hand that is no longer fit for service by that Department, not being able to withstand the high pressure necessary in fighting fires, but otherwise of excellent quality. This hose, from time to time, is sold at auction at a price varying from 6 to 10 cents per foot, as evidenced by the recent sale of 30,000 feet.

Within the last year the Fire Department has purchased nearly 200,000 feet of new hose, which will enable the Department by a proper elimination and selection to call in many thousand feet of worn hose, and unless the other City Departments procure it, it will be sold at a sacrifice, creating the ridiculous situation of one City Department buying hose at say $1 per foot for flushing purposes, while another Department is selling just the hose fitted for this purpose at 6 cents per foot, a price far below its value.

In the early part of last summer, I prepared and forwarded to the various Departments in the several Boroughs, a letter (a copy of which is attached hereto), drawing attention to the great saving and advantage to be derived in using for flushing purposes the hose no longer fit for service by the Fire Department, and advising that before any hose was purchased for that purpose, application be made to the Fire Commissioner to be supplied with same. The matter was also brought to the attention of the Fire Commissioner.

Upon inquiry, I find that the Fire Department has, in accordance with the communication above referred to, turned over small quantities of old hose to other Departments when requested; but so far as can be ascertained, it is not the rule of that Department to systematically select and lay aside old hose for distribution among other Departments. It is my opinion that many thousand feet of hose are sold annually as junk, that, with very little work, could be put into shape to be used for flushing purposes.

From the above facts you can readily see the economy and benefit to the City in having the Fire Department distribute more old hose to other departments than has been the custom heretofore.

I would, therefore, suggest that an arrangement be made whereby that Department will recouple all hose in lengths of twenty-five (25) feet or over, no longer fit for fire purposes, and store the same for distribution to those Departments needing hose for flushing purposes.

Yours very truly,
H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, J. W. Brown, Carter, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Flynn, Gaynor, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Stormont, Velten, Walsh, Weston; President Cromwell, President Gresser, President Haffen and the Vice-Chairman—60.

Alderman Rendt called up General Order No. 174, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 2089.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on April 20, 1909 (Minutes, page 110), the annexed resolution in favor of fixing sundry grades under Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Secretary Haag appeared before the Committee and submitted the annexed memorandum in reference to this resolution in which he shows the changes proposed.

The Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 16, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the following grades of positions in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in addition to those already existing therein:

	Incumbents.	Per Annum.
Assistant Engineer	1	$2,400 00
Assistant Engineer	1	2,250 00
Topographical Draughtsman	1	2,000 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1	1,150 00
Clerk	1	540 00

Resolved, The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salaries of said positions as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, P. F. FLYNN, MICHAEL STAPLETON, T. P. SULLIVAN, EDW. V. HANDY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Carter, Cole, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Finnigan, Flynn, Handy, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Walsh, President Gresser, President Haffen and the Vice-Chairman—44.

Alderman Rendt called up General Order No. 153, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 1771.

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on February 16, 1909, (Minutes, page 692), the annexed communication from the Tenement House Commissioner asking for authority to purchase typewriters without public letting at a cost not to exceed $3,700, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Butler stated that owing to the large increase in work he had recently appointed a large additional force, and in order to utilize their services he needed these typewriting machines. He stated that he wished to buy them without public letting so that he might buy the particular make of machine considered best in the judgment of all of his employees best qualified to select. The Committee recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Tenement House Department be and it is hereby authorized to purchase, without public letting, at the lowest procurable price, forty-one (41) typewriting machines of a quality to meet the requirements of the Department, the total cost of such machines not to exceed three thousand seven hundred dollars ($3,700).

FRANK L. DOWLING, FREDERICK C. HOCHDORFFER, MAX S. LEVINE, JOSEPH FLANAGAN, JAMES J. SMITH, THOS. J. MULLIGAN, Committee on Public Letting.

Tenement House Department, Borough of Manhattan,
No. 44 East Twenty-third Street,
New York, February 11, 1909.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I respectfully request that under section 419 of the Charter of The City of New York, that this Department be authorized to purchase forty-one (41) typewriting machines, without public letting, the total cost of said machines not to exceed $3,700.

The reasons for this are, first, that the typewriting machines desired are manufactured under a patent and if competing bids were obtained it would be necessary to purchase low priced machines, which would not answer the requirements of the Department. Second, the machines are required at once and it is therefore necessary to secure the machines without advertising.

Yours respectfully,
EDMOND J. BUTLER, Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, J. W. Brown, Carter, Case, Cole, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flanagan, Flynn, Gaynor, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Potter, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Schloss, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Gresser, President Haffen and the Vice-Chairman—60.

Negative—Aldermen B. W. B. Brown, Davis, Johnson and Quinn—4.

At this point Alderman Dowling took the chair.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Reports of Committee on Salaries and Offices—

No. 1567.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred, on January 12, 1909 (Minutes, page 268), the annexed resolution in favor of establishing positions and grades under President of the Borough of Queens, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Gresser appeared before the Committee and stated that these places were to provide proper clerical help for work now performed by men detailed from the outside force in the various Bureaus, and to provide a basis for promotion. The Committee recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 8, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the following grades of positions in the office of the President, Borough of Queens, in addition to those already existing therein:

	Per Annum.
Bookkeeper	$1,050 00
Bookkeeper	1,200 00

—and the establishment of the following positions in said office:

	Per Annum.
Inspector of Street Openings	$1,200 00
Inspector of Complaints	1,200 00
Inspector of Supplies and Repairs	1,200 00
Storekeeper	1,050 00
Messenger	900 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salaries of said positions as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, T. P. SULLIVAN, A. H. MURPHY, SAMUEL MARX, ROBERT F. DOWNING, EDW. V. HANDY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Collins, Corbett, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Flynn, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, President Gresser, President Haffen and President Ahearn—41.

No. 2164.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 228), the annexed resolution in favor of establishing position of Plan Examiner under President, Borough of Queens, at $1,050 per annum, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Gresser appeared before the Committee and stated that an employee of this description was much needed by his office, and had been allowed in the Budget. It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 30, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the position of Plan Examiner in the Bureau of Buildings, office of the President, Borough of Queens, with salary at the rate of ten hundred and fifty dollars ($1,050) per annum.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salary of said position as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, EDW. V. HANDY, P. F. FLYNN, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, J. W. Brown, Carter, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flynn, Goldschmidt, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh; President Gresser and President Haffen—50.

No. 2165.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 229), the annexed resolution in favor of fixing grade of Draughtsman under President, Borough of Queens, at $2,100 per annum, respectfully

REPORTS:

That President Gresser appeared before the Committee and stated that this grade was to be used for purposes of promotion and had been allowed in the Budget. It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 30, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the grade of position of Draughtsman in the Bureau of Sewers, in the office of the President, Borough of Queens, in addition to those already existing therein, with salary at the rate of twenty-one hundred dollars ($2,100) per annum, for one (1) incumbent.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salary of said position as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, EDW. V. HANDY, P. F. FLYNN, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Carter, Cole, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flynn, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Gresser and President Haffen—51.

No. 2166.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 231), the annexed resolution in favor of fixing grade of Engineer under President, Borough of Richmond, at $4,000 per annum, respectfully

REPORTS:

That Commissioner Tribus appeared before the Committee and stated that this resolution allowed an increase of $400 in the salary of an Engineer of twenty-five years' service. It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 30, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the grade of position of Engineer in the office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, in addition to those already existing therein, with salary at the rate of four thousand dollars ($4,000) per annum for one (1) incumbent.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salary of said position as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, EDW. V. HANDY, P. F. FLYNN, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, Carter, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Flynn, Grimm, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Rendt, Sandiford, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, Weston; President Cromwell, President Gresser and President Haffen—52.

No. 2167

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 4, 1909 (Minutes, page 232), the annexed resolution in favor of fixing grade of Inspector of Repairs and Supplies, Department of Finance, at $2,550 per annum, respectfully

REPORTS:

That having examined the subject, it finds that this resolution provides for an increase of $750 in the salary of an employee of eighteen years' service. It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 30, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the grade of position of Inspector of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Finance, in addition to those already existing therein, with salary at the rate of twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars ($2,550) per annum, for one (1) incumbent.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the salary of said position as set forth therein.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, EDW V. HANDY, P. F. FLYNN, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Cole, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Flynn, Gunther, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Kavanagh, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Velten, Walsh, President Cromwell, President Gresser and President Haffen—44.

Nos. 2127, 2238 and 2255.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, pages 349 and 352), the annexed resolutions, in favor of appointing Frederick Zacharias, Julius C. Landon and Oscar Erlandsen City Surveyors, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, these applicants having furnished the customary references as to character and ability, it therefore recommends that the accompanying substitute resolution be adopted.

(SUBSTITUTE.)

Resolved, That the following-named persons be and they are hereby appointed City Surveyors: Frederick Zacharias, of No. 811 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, Borough of The Bronx; Julius C. Landon, of New Brighton, in the Borough of Richmond; Oscar Erlandsen, of No. 15 West Eighty-eighth street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

(ORIGINAL.)

Resolved, That Frederick Zacharias, of No. 811 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, in the Borough of The Bronx, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

(ORIGINAL.)

Resolved, That Julius C. Landon, of New Brighton, in the Borough of Richmond, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

(ORIGINAL.)

Resolved, That Oscar Erlandsen, of No. 15 West Eighty-eighth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, ROBERT F. DOWNING, EWD. V. HANDY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree to accept such report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, J. W. Brown, Carter, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Flynn, Handy, Heffernan, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Martyn, Marx, McAleer, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Smith, Stapleton, Stormont, Velten, Walsh, Weston, President Gresser and President Haffen—50.

No. 2224.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on May 11, 1909 (Minutes, page 314), the annexed resolution and communication in relation to increase of wages of Hostlers in Police Department, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, no further action being required on this matter, it therefore recommends that the said communication be placed on file.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
May 6, 1909.

Hon. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith for your information certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment April 30, 1909, denying request of the Board of Aldermen, by resolution adopted April 7, 1908, for an appropriation to provide for an increase in the wages of the Hostlers in the Police Department from $2.50 to $3 per diem.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE, Assistant Secretary.

R. S. DOULL, A. H. MURPHY, T. P. SULLIVAN, SAMUEL MARX, ROBERT F. DOWNING, EDW. V. HANDY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which report was accepted.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

No. 2276.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds:

By Alderman Bent—
Herman Kaminestr, No. 746 East Second street, Kensington, Brooklyn.
Joseph J. Metzger, No. 1337 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.
George Einsfeld, No. 854 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman B. W. B. Brown—
Richard A. Coleman, No. 346 West Forty-fifth street, Manhattan.
George L. Donnellan, No. 243 West Fifty-sixth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman J. W. Brown—
Thomas Bell, Jr., No. 534 Willis avenue, Bronx.
Joseph H. Hall, No. 940 Fox street, Bronx.
Edgar Hirschberg, No. 745 St. Anns avenue, Bronx.

By Alderman Cole—
Charles H. Merrell, No. 110 South avenue, Richmond.

By Alderman Corbett—
Timothy Kelly, No. 685 Morris Park avenue, Van Nest, Bronx.

By Alderman Colgan—
Robert J. Simpson, No. 289 Jay street, Brooklyn.
Charles W. Morhous, No. 88 Sands street, Brooklyn.
John M. Finnerty, No. 50 Navy street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Coleman—
Henry W. Van Alen, No. 177 Emerson place, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Collins—
Edgar Hicks, Fiske avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.

By Alderman Crowley—
P. J. Mundorff, No. 1981 Morris avenue, Bronx.
Cornelius B. Parker, West Farms road, near Silver street, Bronx.
Ambrose M. Norris, No. 388 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street.

By Alderman Delaney—
Louis Wice, No. 1886 Second street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Diemer—
Thomas J. Evers, No. 233 Albany avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Dowling—
John Jones, No. 337 West Twenty-ninth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Drescher—
Michael J. O'Leary, No. 2 Rector street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Emener—
Henry W. Graffelman, No. 1766 Metropolitan avenue, Middle Village, Queens.
Jacob N. Kuh, No. 20 North Fairview, Rockaway Beach, Queens.
By Alderman Flynn—
Denis Galvin, No. 8 Commerce street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Gunther—
James Taylor, No. 444 Third street, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Grimm—
Otto C. Infanger, No. 2634 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Handy—
James Griffin, One Hundred and Eighty-third street and Aqueduct avenue, Bronx.
George E. Ferguson, No. 72 West One Hundred and Eightieth street, Bronx.
By Alderman Hickey—
Frank J. M. Rickard, No. 790 Cauldwell avenue, Bronx.
By Alderman T. B. Johnson—
Lillian M. O'Leary, No. 159 West Twenty-first street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Levine—
Ben Perotsky, No. 211 Eldridge street, Manhattan.
Emanuel A. Busch, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan.
Morris Leight, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan.
Cecelia Levkowitz, No. 2296 Seventh avenue, Manhattan.
Richard Lyne, No. 277 Broadway, Manhattan.
By Alderman McDonald—
Charles A. Glaser, No. 513 West One Hundred and Fiftieth street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Martyn—
Edith Parker, No. 599 East Twenty-first street, Brooklyn.
Louis N. Jaffe, No. 1727 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.
H. Frederick Hill, No. 2 Rugby road, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Marx—
David Bronstein, No. 118 West One Hundred and Twelfth street, Manhattan.
Emil Laski, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan.
Alexander Rosenbaum, No. 7 West One Hundred and Eleventh street, Manhattan.
Harold P. Dworsky, No. 53 East Ninety-third street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Marks—
W. J. Tinney, No. 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Morrison—
Alfred J. Patterson, No. 726 Park place, Brooklyn.
William P. Case, No. 2327 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Moskowitz—
Jacob I. Alter, No. 19 Avenue D, Manhattan.
Alfred L. Lesser, No. 50 East Eighty-ninth street, Manhattan.
Benjamin Friedman, No. 344 East Houston street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Muhlbauer—
Carl T. Flack, No. 613 Hart street, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Mulcahy—
Millard F. Kuh, No. 587 Riverside drive, Manhattan.
Jacob M. Shapiro, No. 2619 Eighth avenue, Manhattan.
By Alderman Mulligan—
Emanuel Burlando, No. 3067 White Plains avenue, Bronx.
By Alderman Murphy—
W. J. McKenna, No. 1941 Clinton avenue, Bronx.
Richard F. Flynn, No. 1757 Bathgate avenue, Bronx.
Edward Polak, No. 1806 Arthur avenue, Bronx.
Isaac Steinhaus, No. 1573 Fulton avenue, Bronx.
By Alderman Nugent—
Alexander Harris, No. 227 East Seventy-second street, Manhattan.
By Alderman O'Reilly—
Walter J. Murphy, No. 603 East Eighty-third street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Redmond—
John S. Martino, No. 162 State street, Brooklyn.
S. Walter Free, No. 175 Remsen street, Brooklyn, care Title Guarantee Company.
A. P. Southerland, No. 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
Alfred A. Melvin, No. 609 Carroll street, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Reardon—
Tony Rizzo, No. 1436 Second avenue, Manhattan.
By Alderman Sandiford—
Wm. A. Strassel, No. 21 Aberdeen street, Brooklyn.
Robert B. Jacobs, No. 2915 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
By Alderman Schneider—
Harry Check, No. 62 East Seventh street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Stormont—
Samuel Leavitt, No. 603 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Stapleton—
James J. Rofrano, No. 23 Roosevelt street, Manhattan.
By Alderman Walsh—
William E. O'Grady, No. 1855 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.
By Alderman Weston—
Ward E. Brooks, No. 696 Quincy street, Brooklyn.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, B. W. B. Brown, J. W. Brown, Carter, Coleman, Colgan, Corbett, Crowley, Delaney, Doull, Dowling, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Flynn, Goldschmidt, Gunther, Handy, Hickey, Hines, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Levine, Loos, Marx, McAleer, McCann, Moskowitz, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulligan, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Reardon, Redmond, Rendt, Smith, Stapleton, Walsh, Weston, President Gresser and President Haffen—49.

No. 2277.

By the Vice-Chairman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Corps of Engineers, N. G., N. Y., to parade with music from the Twenty-second Regiment armory, Broadway and Sixty-seventh street, to the subway entrance on Seventy-second street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on Sunday, May 23, 1909.

Which was adopted.

No. 2278.

By the same—

Whereas, The children of The City of New York have not sufficient playgrounds in which to obtain the exercise necessary for their bodily improvement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Police of the City is hereby requested to close such streets in his discretion as may be safely closed without injury to the business interests of the city during certain hours of the day, and the streets be set aside for the use of the children of the city as temporary playgrounds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

No. 2279.

By the same—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board for further consideration resolution now in his hands (Int. No. 2185) giving permission to Rosenzweig & Friedman to place and keep a pipe railing at No. 69 Second avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Which was adopted.

The paper was then received from his Honor the Mayor, and is as follows:

No. 2185.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Rosenzweig & Friedman to place and keep a pipe railing around the excavation of basement store within which to keep a row of potted plants within the stoop line in front of his premises, No. 69 Second avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the work to be done at his own expense under the supervision of the President of the Borough; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Gunther moved that the vote by which the above resolution was adopted be reconsidered.

Which motion was adopted.

The paper was then placed on file.

No. 2280.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw a warrant in favor of Malcolm & Hayes for the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), the said sum to be payment in full for engrossing resolutions authorized as follows:

On the death of the mother of Alderman Robert F. Downing, adopted September 22, 1908; approved September 30, 1908; twenty-five dollars..	$25 00
On the death of Hon. Thomas L. Hamilton, ex-County Clerk, etc., adopted September 22, 1908; approved September 30, 1908; twenty-five dollars..	25 00
On the death of the son of ex-Councilman Martin F. Conly, adopted October 13, 1908; approved October 26, 1908; twenty-five dollars.....	25 00
On the death of ex-Alderman John J. Vaughan, Jr., adopted November 10, 1908; approved November 21, 1908; twenty-five dollars.....	25 00
	$100 00

The said sum of one hundred dollars ($100) to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation entitled City Contingencies, 1908.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 2281.

By President Cromwell—

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars ($2,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by a Special Committee of members of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of meeting the expenses incident to the ceremonies on the occasion of the formal opening of the new municipal ferry between Stapleton, in the Borough of Richmond, and the foot of Whitehall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, May 27, 1909.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 2282.

By President Coler—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Army and Navy Union to parade, with music, through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Brooklyn on Sunday, May 30, 1909, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Police.

Which was adopted.

No. 2283.

By President Gresser—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the United States Department of Public Roads to conduct speed trials for automobiles on Hillside avenue, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, from Grand street, Jamaica, to the Rocky Hill road, at Queens, in said Ward, on the 20th day of May, 1909, or should the weather prove inclement, on the succeeding day, May 21, 1909, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., under the direct supervision of the Police Department. That during said hours on said day or days a speed of greater than fifteen miles per hour may be attained, the purpose being to conduct scientific tests of the effect of automobile traffic on macadam roads, to which end any and all ordinances and regulations regulating the speed of vehicles are hereby suspended, such suspension to be, however, only for the days and place on which the permission herein mentioned and conveyed is to be exercised.

Which was adopted.

No. 2284.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That, pursuant to subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($5,250) to provide for the salaries of six Inspectors of Iron and Steel Construction, at $1,500 each per annum.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 2285.

By Alderman Levine—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Warshau Unterstitzungs Verein Benai Israel to suspend banners at the following points in the Borough of Manhattan, to wit: Nos. 47 and 48 Clinton street, Nos. 158 and 159 Rivington street, and Nos. 232 and 233 Broome street, provided the consents of the property owners shall have been previously obtained; such permission to continue for thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2286.

By Alderman Rendt—

Resolved, That Hugh M. Goodwin of No. 360 Richmond road, Tompkinsville, in the Borough of Richmond, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

No. 2287.

By Alderman Redmond—

Resolved, That the following matters now in the hands of the Committee on Laws and Legislation be placed on file:

No. 1907 (By Alderman Bent)—Resolution requesting an expression of disapproval by the Board of an attempt at encroachment on Central Park. Page 911, Minutes of March 16, 1909.

No. 1975. Communication from Board of Health transmitting complaint by R. G. Betts against motorcycle noises. Page 987, Minutes of March 30, 1909.

Which was adopted.

No. 2288.

By Alderman Moskowitz—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. Leichtag to erect, place and keep a storm door within the stoop line, in front of his premises, at No. 306 East Third street, in the Borough of Manhattan, provided the said storm door shall be erected so as to conform in all respects with the ordinance in such case made and provided; not to be used for advertising purposes; the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the President of the Borough; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

No. 2289.

By Alderman Marx—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Gustav J. Paul, to erect, place and keep a booth in front of premises No. 1 West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, provided the said booth shall be erected so as to conform in all respects with the ordinance in such case made and provided, not to be used for advertising purposes; the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the President of the Borough; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

No. 2290.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Haller to drive an advertising wagon through the streets and thoroughfares of The City of New York, under the supervision of the Police Department; such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2291.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frank Vania, with the consent of the occupant of the ground floor, to place and keep a barber pole within the stoop line in front of his premises, No. 89 Lenox avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, provided the said barber pole shall be erected so as to conform in

all respects with the ordinance in such case made and provided, not to be used for advertising purposes; the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the President of the Borough; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

No. 2292.

By Alderman McAleer—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Salomon to parade a man with an advertising sign through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Brooklyn under the supervision of the Police Department; such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2293.

By Alderman Mulligan—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to erect gas lamps or electric lights in Needham avenue (Beach street), from Two Hundred and Sixteenth street to Eastchester road, as this street is without light of any kind; and also to lay water mains in Burke street, from White Plains Avenue East. Said street is regulated and graded and is building up rapidly. This improvement is much needed and should be done at once in order to give the taxpayers some return for the assessments now due.

Which was adopted.

No. 2294.

By the same—

Whereas, Under the several administrations of The City of New York preceding the present one, all honor was paid to the veteran firemen; therefore be it

Resolved, That all employees of The City of New York who are Exempt Veteran Firemen be allowed time off with pay, provided they can be paid under the law, on the 31st day of May to participate in the parade; and be it further

Resolved, That the Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor of The City of New York, be and is hereby respectfully requested to attach his signature of approval to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York.

Which was adopted.

No. 2295.

By the same—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that a watering trough be located and maintained at the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-second street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge, in the Borough of The Bronx.

Which was adopted.

No. 2296.

By the same—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to erect electric lights throughout the Edenwald section and other sections where it has been found impracticable to erect gas lamps, or where the gas companies have failed to lay mains when requested so to do by resolutions of this Board or upon the request of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District, Borough of The Bronx.

Which was adopted.

No. 2297.

By Alderman Nagle—

Whereas, Several employees of The City of New York are members of the United Spanish War Veterans, an organization devoted to the support of the National Government and to the furtherance of patriotic principles; and

Whereas, It is customary for the members of the said organization to participate in the Memorial Day parade, and in its accompanying patriotic observance; and

Whereas, The annual Department Encampment of the Department of New York of said organization will be held at the City of Oswego, this State, on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of August, 1909; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the heads of all Departments and Bureaus thereof, of said City of New York be and they hereby are directed to grant leave of absence with pay, provided they can be paid under the law, on May 31, to all City employees who are members of said organization, in order to enable them to participate in the said observance of Memorial Day, and a like leave of absence for the 2d, 3d and 4th days of August, 1909, to all City employees who shall be elected delegates or alternates by said organization to attend the said Department Encampment at Oswego; and be it further

Resolved, That his Honor, George B. McClellan, of said City, be and he hereby is respectfully requested to approve this resolution.

Which was adopted.

No. 2298.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Berkovitz to parade a man with an advertising sign through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the supervision of the Police Department. Such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2299.

By Alderman Loos—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Arnold & Loughran to place and keep a show case within the stoop line in front of their premises No. 550 Third avenue.

Which was adopted.

No. 2300.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Owen Trainor Association to drive an advertising wagon through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the supervision of the Police Department. Such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2301.

By Alderman Johnson—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Thomas J. Wallace to remove the watering trough in front of his premises on the southeast corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue to a position twenty-five feet east of its present location on West Fourth street, the work to be done and the water to be supplied at his own expense under the direction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. Such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

No. 2302.

By Alderman Finnigan—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that a watering trough be located and maintained on the sidewalk near the curb on the southeast corner of Humboldt and Withers streets, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Which was adopted.

No. 2303.

By Alderman Esterbrook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same hereby is granted to William P. Rae Company, No 180 Montague street, Borough of Brooklyn, to parade with advertising wagons with music for the purpose of advertising the sale of real estate, through the streets and thoroughfares of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, under the supervision of the Police Department, for a period of thirty days from the date of approval hereof by his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2304.

By Alderman Corbett—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that electric lights be placed on Willow lane, between the Eastern boulevard and Appleton road, in the Borough of The Bronx.

Which was adopted.

No. 2305.

By Alderman Carter—

Whereas, Many employees of The City of New York are members of regularly incorporated associations of veterans of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, which are accustomed to observe Memorial Day, May 30, with appropriate memorial services; and

Whereas, By reason of their past services these veterans are worthy of consideration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the heads of all Departments be requested to grant leave of absence with pay, provided they can be paid under the law, on Memorial Day, May 31, 1909, to all employees of The City of New York who are members of regularly incorporated associations of veterans, upon application by their department, garrison or post commanders.

Which was adopted.

No. 2306.

By Alderman Case—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Hoomes & Dennis to drive an advertising wagon, with a piano and singer, through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the supervision of the Police Department; such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2307.

By Alderman J. W. Brown—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that a watering trough be located and maintained on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Wales avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx.

Which was adopted.

No. 2308.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jacques Spiegel to drive an advertising wagon through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of The Bronx, under the supervision of the Police Department. Such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2309.

By Alderman Bent—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harry L. Tennis to drive an advertising wagon through the streets and thoroughfares of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, under the supervision of the Police Department. Such permission to continue only for the period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 2310.

By Alderman Baldwin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same hereby is given to the Manhattan Borough Council, United Spanish War Veterans, to parade with field music from the Eighth Regiment Armory to the Church of Our Lady of Good Council, No. 232 East Ninetieth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Sunday, May 30, 1909, for the purpose of attending memorial services in honor of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the recent war with Spain.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Carter moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The Chairman pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Chairman pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, May 25, 1909, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

May 12—

Joseph G. Moylan, No. 153 Harrison street, Brooklyn, appointed to the position of Deputy Auditor of Accounts in the Auditing Bureau, with salary at $2,500 per annum, taking effect May 10, 1909.

Thomas F. Bradshaw, No. 441 Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn, appointed to the position of Cashier, salary $2,100 per annum, in the office of the City Paymaster, taking effect May 10, 1909.

Edward H. Weil, No. 281 East Seventh street, New York, appointed to the position of Junior Clerk, salary $540 per annum, in the Division of Inspection taking effect May 12, 1909.

Edward A. Taylor, No. 208 William street, Tottenville, Staten Island, appointed to the position of Junior Clerk, salary $480 per annum, in the Division of Inspection, taking effect May 17, 1909.

Alexander E. Anderson, No. 231 East Eighteenth street, Manhattan, reinstated to the position of Junior Clerk, salary $480 per annum, in the Bookkeeping Division, taking effect May 12, 1909.

John J. Carr, No. 197 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, appointed to the position of Temporary Inspector of Repairs and Supplies, paragraph 3 of Rule XII., in the Division of Inspection, with salary at $100 per month, taking effect May 12, 1909.

Emanuel S. Klausner, No. 29 Henry street, Manhattan, has been appointed to the position of Junior Clerk, salary $540 per annum, in the Auditing Bureau, taking effect May 18, 1909.

May 13—

Joseph A. Maxwell, No. 358 Hicks street, Brooklyn, has been appointed as Automobile Engineman, with salary at $100 per month, taking effect May 17, 1909, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Edwin H. Hobert.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

May 18—

Transferred, Katherine A. McNamara, No. 382 Fourth street, Brooklyn, Stenographer and Typewriter, salary $750 per annum, to a similar position in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

This transfer to take effect at the beginning of business, Monday, May 17, 1909.

May 17—

Reinstated, Mary A. McWilliams, No. 289 Pearl street, Brooklyn, Typewriting Copyist, salary $750 per annum. Reinstatement to take effect at the beginning of business, Monday, May 17, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

May 18—

Dropped for Failure to Report for Work.

John W. Sheridan, No. 1816 Bergen street, Brooklyn, Carpenter.

Hugh F. O'Neil, No. 635 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Park Laborer.

Resigned.

Charles M. Heuss, Ocean View avenue, Glendale, Park Laborer.

Walter J. Romer, No. 568 Hamilton street, Astoria, Climber and Pruner.

Died, Michael Loughran, No. 683 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, Foreman of Laborers.

Borough of The Bronx.

May 18—Appointment of Joseph W. Ronayne, No. 2187 Ryer avenue, Motor Engineer, under Rule XII., clause 6, at a compensation at the rate of $3.50 per diem, to take effect May 19, 1909.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

May 18—Clendenin A. Thompson, Architectural Draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, died on May 16, 1909.

Hjalmar Francen shipped as Seaman on the training ship "Newport," May 16, 1909, at a salary of $30 per month.

Steven Swanson shipped as Seaman on the training ship "Newport," May 15, 1909, at a salary of $30 per month.

Frank Walquist, Seaman on the training ship "Newport," was discharged May 13, 1909, at his own request.

PRESIDENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

May 18—Death of Thomas F. Baldwin, Foreman in the Bureau of Permits, on the 15th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

May 19—The compensation of Joseph R. Dains, No. 45 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, Laborer, is fixed at $2.50 per day, to date from May 23, 1909.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING which the Public Offices in the City are open for business and at which the Courts regularly open and adjourn as well as the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held, together with the heads of Departments and Courts.

CITY OFFICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

No. 5 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
Frank M. O'Brien, Secretary.
William A. Willis, Executive Secretary.
James A. Rierdon, Chief Clerk and Bond and Warrant Clerk.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Room 7, City Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
Patrick Derry, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF LICENSES.

9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
Francis V. S. Oliver, Jr., Chief of Bureau.
Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall.
Branch Office, Room 12, Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
Branch Office, Richmond Borough Hall, Room 23, New Brighton, S. I.
Branch Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 207, No. 280 Broadway, 5th floor, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone 1942 Worth.
The Mayor, the Comptroller, ex-officio, Commissioners John F. Cowan (President), William H. Ten Eyck, John J. Ryan and John P. Windolph; Harry W. Walker, Secretary; Walter H. Sears, Chief Engineer

ARMORY BOARD.

Mayor George B. McClellan, the Comptroller, Herman A. Metz, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan, Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, Captain J. W. Miller, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Lawson Purdy.
Harrie Davis, Secretary, Room 6, Basement, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.

ART COMMISSION.

City Hall, Room 21.
Telephone call, 1197 Cortlandt.
Robert W. de Forest, Trustee Metropolitan Museum of Art, President; Frank D. Millet, Painter, Vice-President; John B. Pine, Secretary; A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; George B. McClellan, Mayor of the City of New York; John Bigelow, President of New York Public Library; Arnold W. Brunner, Architect; Charles Howland Russell, Frederic B. Pratt, Herbert Adams, Sculptor.
John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Office, Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth street and First avenue.
Telephone, 4400 Madison Square.
Board of Trustees—Dr. John W. Brannan, President; James K. Paulding, Secretary; James A. Farley, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern, John G. O'Keeffe, Arden M. Robbins, Robert W. Hebberd, ex-officio.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No. 11 City Hall, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.
Patrick F. McGowan, President.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 320 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.
Antonio Zucca.
Paul Weimann.
James H. Kennedy.
William H. Jasper, Secretary.
Telephone, 29, 30 and 31 Worth.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Headquarters General Office, No. 107 West Forty-first Street.
Commissioners—John T. Dooling (President), Charles B. Page (Secretary), Rudolph C. Fuller, James Kane.
Michael T. Daly, Chief Clerk.
Telephone, 2946 Bryant.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

Manhattan.

No. 112 West Forty-second street.
William C. Baxter, Chief Clerk.

The Bronx.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mott avenue (Solingen Building).
Cornelius A. Bunner, Chief Clerk.

Brooklyn.

No. 42 Court street (Temple Bar Building).
George Russell, Chief Clerk.

Queens.

No. 46 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.
Carl Voegel, Chief Clerk.

Richmond.

Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.
Charles M. Schwalbe, Chief Clerk.
All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Mayor, Chairman; the Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Borough of Manhattan, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, President of the Borough of The Bronx, President of the Borough of Queens, President of the Borough of Richmond.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

No. 277 Broadway, Room 1406. Telephone, 2280 Worth.
Joseph Haag, Secretary; William M. Lawrence, Assistant Secretary. Charles V. Adee, Clerk to Board.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.
Arthur S. Tuttle, Engineer in charge Division of Public Improvements, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.
Harry P. Nichols, Engineer in charge Division of Franchises, No. 277 Broadway, Room 801. Telephone, 2282 Worth.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Rooms 6027 and 6028 Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison avenue, Borough of Manhattan, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 5840 Gramercy.
Warren A. Conover, Charles Buek, Lewis Harding, Charles G. Smith, Edward F. Croker, William A. Boring and George A. Just, Chairman.
Edward V. Barton, Clerk.
Board meeting every Tuesday at 2 p. m.

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS.

Office, No. 148 East Twentieth street.
John J. Barry, Commissioner of Correction, President.
Wm. E. Wyatt, Judge, Special Sessions, First Division.
Robert J. Wilkin, Judge, Special Sessions, Second Division
Edward J. Dooley, City Magistrate, Second Division.
Samuel B. Hamburger, John C. Heintz, Dominick Di Dario, James F. Boyle.
Thomas R. Minnick, Secretary.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Herman A. Metz, Comptroller.
Francis K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel.
Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Henry J. Storrs, Chief Clerk, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.
Telephone, 1200 Worth.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

Office, No. 299 Broadway.
John A. Bensel, Charles N. Chadwick, Charles A. Shaw, Commissioners.
Thomas Hassett, Secretary.
J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 4315 Worth.
John Purroy Mitchel, Henry C. Buncke, Commissioners.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Office of the Commission, Room 138, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Commissioners—William E. Stillings, George C Norton, Lewis A. Abrams.
Lamont McLoughlin, Clerk.
Regular advertised meetings on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

City Hall, Rooms 11, 12; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.
Joseph F. Prendergast, First Deputy.
John T. Oakley, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.
Joseph V. Sculley, Clerk, Borough of Brooklyn.
Thomas J. McCabe, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of The Bronx.
William R. Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Queens.
Joseph F. O'Grady, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

CITY RECORD OFFICE.

BUREAU OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Supervisor's Office, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row. Entrance, Room 807, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1505 and 1506 Cortlandt. Supply Room, No. 2, City Hall.
Patrick J. Tracy, Supervisor; Henry McMillen, Deputy Supervisor; C. McKemie, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

Office, No. 277 Broadway.
John N. Bogart, Commissioner.
James P. Archibald, Deputy Commissioner.
John I. Caldwell, Secretary.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2828 Worth.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

George B. McClellan, Mayor, Chairman; Herman A. Metz, Comptroller; James J. Martin, Chamberlain; Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Timothy P. Sullivan, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen, Members.
N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary
Office of Secretary, Room 12, Stewart Building.
Telephone, 1200 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Nos. 13-21 Park Row.
James W. Stevenson, Commissioner.
John H. Little, Deputy Commissioner.
Edgar E. Schiff, Secretary.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m
Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 6080 Cortlandt.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THIRD FLOOR OF THE BOROUGH HALL, FIFTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909.

No. 1. FOR PAVING WITH ASPHALT BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN NINTH AVENUE, FROM FLUSHING AVENUE TO GRAND AVENUE, FIRST WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

40 linear feet of old curb, redressed and reset.
840 cubic yards of concrete.
6,700 square yards of asphalt block pavement.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000).

No. 2. FOR PAVING WITH ASPHALT BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN PROSPECT STREET, FROM PAYNTAR AVENUE TO JANE STREET, FIRST WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

450 cubic yards of concrete.
3,580 square yards of asphalt block pavement.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

No. 3. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING WITH BLUESTONE AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF TENTH STREET, FROM JACKSON AVENUE TO VAN ALST AVENUE, FIRST WARD, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,710 square yards of asphalt pavement, including binder course.
240 cubic yards of concrete.
575 linear feet of new bluestone curbstone, furnished and set.
320 linear feet of old bluestone curbstone, redressed, rejointed and reset.
750 cubic yards of earth filling (to be furnished).
1,125 square feet of old flagstone, retrimmed and relaid.
3,750 square feet of new flagstones.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

No. 4. FOR REGULATING, RECURBING, REFLAGGING, LAYING SECOND-HAND GRANITE BLOCK GUTTERS AND REPAVING WITH MACADAM PAVEMENT THE ROADWAY OF SHELL ROAD, FROM BROADWAY TO JACKSON AVENUE, SECOND WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

23,800 square yards of macadam pavement, including all grading, as shown on plan.
5,570 square yards of second-hand granite block pavement in gutters.
5,222 square feet of bluestone flag, to be relaid.
2,400 square feet of cement sidewalks, to be constructed.
460 linear feet of bluestone curb, to be reset.
75 linear feet of cement curb, to be constructed.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be one hundred and twenty (120) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000).

No. 5. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CONCRETE CURBING, LAYING BLUESTONE SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS ON NEW YORK AVENUE, FROM SOUTH STREET TO VILLAGE LINE, JAMAICA, FOURTH WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

6,000 cubic yards of earth excavation.
8,100 linear feet of concrete curb.
38,500 square feet of new flagstones.
1,700 square feet of new bluestone bridging.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ninety (90) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventy-five Hundred Dollars ($7,500).

No. 6. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS ON TWOMBLY PLACE, ON THE NORTH AND WEST SIDE (WHERE NOT ALREADY LAID), BETWEEN FULTON STREET AND CHURCH STREET, FOURTH WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

25 cubic yards of earth excavation.
2,875 square feet of new flagstones.
75 square feet of new bluestone bridging.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250).

No. 7. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING FLEET STREET (WHERE NOT ALREADY CURBED AND FLAGGED), FROM WASHINGTON STREET TO TWOMBLY PLACE, FOURTH WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

125 linear feet of new bluestone curbstone, furnished and laid.
10 cubic yards of earth excavation.
1,500 square feet of new flagstones.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Hundred Dollars ($200).

No. 8. FOR REGULATING, GRADING AND LAYING BLUESTONE SIDEWALKS ON JAMAICA AVENUE (WHERE NOT ALREADY FLAGGED), FROM HAVEN PLACE TO DIAMOND AVENUE, FOURTH WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

4,660 square feet of new flagstones.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

No. 9. FOR REGULATING, GRADING AND FLAGGING THE SOUTHERLY SIDEWALKS OF HIMROD STREET (WHERE NOT ALREADY FLAGGED TO GRADE), BETWEEN ONDERDONK AVENUE AND WOODWARD AVENUE, SECOND WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

100 cubic yards of earth excavation.
925 square feet of new flagstones.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Dollars ($100).

No. 10. FOR REGULATING, GRADING AND FLAGGING THE NORTH SIDE OF MYRTLE AVENUE (WHERE NOT ALREADY FLAGGED TO GRADE), BETWEEN MADISON STREET AND CATALPA AVENUE, SECOND WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

3,250 square feet of new flagstones.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be Three Hundred Dollars ($300).

No. 11. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HARDWARE AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies will be thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

No. 12. FOR CONSTRUCTING A TEMPORARY SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN ITHACA STREET (FOURTH STREET), FROM BAXTER AVENUE TO BRITTON AVENUE (ORCHARD AVENUE), AND IN PETTIT PLACE (NEWTOWN AVENUE), FROM ITHACA STREET (FOURTH STREET) TO BROADWAY, ELMHURST, SECOND WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

700 linear feet of 8-inch vitrified salt-glazed pipe sewer.
1,020 linear feet of 12-inch vitrified salt-glazed pipe sewer.
14 manholes, complete.
80 cubic yards of rock, excavated and removed.
3,500 feet (B. M.) timber for foundation, furnished and laid.
10,000 feet (B. M.) timber for bracing and sheet piling.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

No. 13. FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN SOUTH STREET, FROM RAILROAD AVENUE TO NEW YORK AVENUE, AT JAMAICA, FOURTH WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows

1,075 linear feet of 24-inch egg-shaped cement pipe, including connections with old manholes.
200 linear feet of 6-inch vitrified salt-glazed sewer pipe as risers for house connections.
3 manholes, complete.
5,000 feet (B. M.) timber for foundation, furnished and laid.
50,000 feet (B. M.) timber for bracing and sheet piling.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Thirty-five Hundred Dollars ($3,500).

No. 14. FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN MAURICE AVENUE (COOK AVENUE), FROM BROADWAY TO CHICAGO AVENUE, ALSO TO CONSTRUCT A SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN CORONA AVENUE (UNION AVENUE), FROM BROADWAY TO PARCELL STREET (MAIN STREET), AND IN PARCELL STREET (MAIN STREET), FROM CORONA AVENUE (UNION AVENUE) TO CHICAGO AVENUE, AND IN CHICAGO AVENUE, FROM PARCELL STREET (MAIN STREET) TO MAURICE AVENUE (COOK AVENUE), AT ELMHURST, SECOND WARD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,515 linear feet of 8-inch vitrified salt-glazed pipe sewer.
1,130 linear feet of 10-inch vitrified salt-glazed pipe sewer.
20 manholes, complete.
200 cubic yards of rock, excavated and removed.
5,000 feet (B. M.) timber for foundation, furnished and laid.
25,000 feet (B. M.) timber for bracing and sheet piling.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ninety (90) working days.

The amount of security required will be Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per square yard, linear foot or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from a total.

Bids will be compared and contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blanks and further information may be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens.

Dated Long Island City, May 11, 1909.

LAWRENCE GRESSER, President.

m12,24

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 p. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

The surety required will be not less than fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and the full performance of the contract is on or before December 31, 1909.

The bids will be read from the total, and will be compared and awarded to the lowest bidder as soon thereafter as practicable, according to law.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Contract Clerk, No. 419 East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, where the bids and deposits are also delivered.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President of the Board of Trustees,
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated May 17, 1909.

m18,j1

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Nos. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1909,

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND LAYING HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE MAINS AND APPURTENANCES IN ALLEN, BROOME, BAYARD, CANAL, CHERRY, CHRYSTIE STREETS, ETC., ALL IN THE DISTRICT INCLUDED BETWEEN HOUSTON STREET, BOWERY, JAMES STREET AND THE EAST RIVER.

The time allowed for doing and completing the work will be two hundred and fifty (250) working days.

The security required will be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000).

The bidder will state the price, per unit, of each item of work or supplies contained in the specifications or schedules, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded for all the work, articles, materials and supplies contained in the specifications or schedule attached thereto.

Bidders are particularly cautioned that a provision in the contract requires the maintenance of the pipes, joints, valves, connections, pavements, etc., in good condition for the period of one year from the final completion and acceptance of the work.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and any further information, may be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Bureau of Chief Engineer, No. 21 Park row, New York City, where the plans, if any, which are made a part of the specifications, may also be seen and any further information obtained.

A deposit of ten dollars will have to be made by those who apply for copies of the contract plans and specifications, and this deposit will be returned to bidders.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.
The City of New York, May 15, 1909.
m17,j9

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Nos. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909,
Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SIX (6) WORK HORSES AND FOUR (4) DRIVING HORSES.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is sixty (60) calendar days.

The amount of security shall be Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

The bidder will state the price, per unit, of each item of work or supplies contained in the specifications or schedule, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded for all the work, articles, materials and supplies contained in the specifications or schedule attached thereto.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, and at Room 28, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.
The City of New York, May 12, 1909.
m13,26

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909,

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SUPPLIES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or during the year 1909.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.
Dated May 14, 1909.
m17,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A THREE-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK FIRE-PROOF DORMITORY BUILDING ON HARTS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before 90 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required is 50 per cent. of the amount of bid or estimate.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.
Dated May 4, 1909.
m5,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A SHELTER AND COMFORT STATION LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

The time allowed to complete the work will be ninety (90) consecutive working days for the work required under Section I. and thirty-five (35) consecutive working days for Section II.

The amount of security required is Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Plans may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Arsenal, Central Park.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated May 19, 1909.
m20,j3

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR CONSTRUCTING CHELSEA PARK, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be one hundred and fifty consecutive working days.

The amount of the security required is Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Plans may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Arsenal, Central Park.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated May 19, 1909.
m20,j3

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ALL EXCAVATIONS, BLASTING, GRADING AND GRANITE AND ASPHALT BLOCK PAVING, FOR AN ENTRANCE ROAD FROM NINTH AVENUE TO AND UNDER THE NEW SOUTH WING OF THE WEST FACADE, ALSO BUILDING EMBANKMENT WALLS AND NEW AREAS AND LOWERING AND REBUILDING ROAD IN REAR OF ABOVE WING, FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, MANHATTAN SQUARE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item, except the bids on lumber, which will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.
Dated May 14, 1909.
m17,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HARDWARE, PAINTS, IRON, STEAM FITTINGS, LUMBER AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before ten (10) days.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The amount of security required is Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be one hundred and twenty-five (125) consecutive working days.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained and plans may be seen at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Arsenal, Central Park.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated May 12, 1909.
m12,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND SETTING NEW CURBSTONES IN THE PARKS ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN NINETY-SIXTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be forty (40) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required is Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Plans may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Arsenal, Central Park.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated May 12, 1909.
m12,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING IRON RAILINGS AROUND THE GRASS PLOTS IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN SIXTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-FIRST STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be one hundred (100) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required is Eight Thousand Dollars ($8,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Plans may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Arsenal, Central Park.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated May 12, 1909.
m12,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY TO REPAIR ASPHALT PAVEMENTS ON GLENMORE AVENUE, EASTERN PARKWAY EXTENSION, AND AT THE ENTRANCES TO PROSPECT PARK, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time for the completion of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of the security required is Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded in a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and Fifth street, Brooklyn.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

m7,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

ARMORY BOARD.

ARMORY BOARD, HALL OF RECORDS, CHAMBERS AND CENTRE STREETS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Mayor, Chairman of the Armory Board, in The City of New York, until 2 p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909,

Item No. 1. INSTALLATION OF AN ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR IN THE ARMORY OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., N. Y., LEXINGTON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

Deposit to be made with the bid, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150).

Time allowed for doing the work, one hundred (100) working days.

Item No. 2. FINISHING, FITTING, ETC., OF TWO NEW COMPANY ROOMS IN THE ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ENGINEERS, N. G., N. Y., BROADWAY AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, Two Thousand One Hundred Dollars ($2,100).

Deposit to be made with the bid, One Hundred and Five Dollars ($105).

Time allowed for doing the work, sixty (60) working days.

Item No. 3. FURNISHING AND INSTALLING OBSERVER STATION IN THE ARMORY OF THE EIGHTH COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, PARK AVENUE AND NINETY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($1,400).

Deposit to be made with the bid, Seventy Dollars ($70).

Time allowed for doing the work, sixty (60) working days.

Item No. 4. FURNISHING AND INSTALLING OBSERVER STATION IN THE ARMORY OF THE NINTH COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, NO. 125 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($1,400).

Deposit to be made with the bid, Seventy Dollars ($70).

Time allowed for doing the work, sixty (60) working days.

Item No. 5. FURNISHING AND INSTALLING OBSERVER STATION IN THE ARMORY OF THE THIRTEENTH COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, SUMNER AND JEFFERSON AVENUES, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Security required, Nine Hundred Dollars ($900).

Deposit to be made with the bid, Forty-five Dollars ($45).

Time allowed for doing the work, forty-five (45) working days.

Item No. 6. ALTERATIONS, ETC., TO THE STEAM-HEATING PLANT IN THE ARMORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, SIXTY-SIXTH STREET AND PARK AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000).

Deposit to be made with the bid, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250).

Time allowed for doing the work, ninety (90) working days.

Item No. 7. ALTERATIONS, ETC., TO THE U. S. S. "GRANITE STATE," FOOT OF NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Security required, Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($2,250).

Deposit to be made with the bid, One Hundred Dollars ($100).

Time allowed for doing the work, seventy (70) working days.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each article.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Armory Board, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Armory Board, Suite 6, New Hall of Records (basement), Borough of Manhattan.

For Items Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 plans may be examined at the office of Robinson & Knust, architects, No. 164 Fifth avenue, Manhattan.

For Item No. 4 plans may be examined at the office of John L. Plock, No. 42 East Thirty-ninth street, Manhattan.

For Item No. 5 plans may be examined at the office of Charles Werner, architect, No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

For Item No. 6 plans may be examined at the office of the Armory Board, Suite 6 (basement), Hall of Records, Chamber and Centre streets, Manhattan.

THE ARMORY BOARD,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor;
HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller;
PATRICK F. McGOWAN,
President of the Board of Aldermen;
GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade;
JOHN G. EDDY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade;
J. W. MILLER,
Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia;
LAWSON PURDY,
President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The City of New York, May 20, 1909.
m20,j2

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, BOROUGH HALL, ST. GEORGE, NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond, at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.
Borough of Richmond.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A TEMPORARY COMBINED SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN RICHMOND TURNPIKE, FROM THE EXISTING SEWER AT LOUIS STREET FOR ABOUT 1,250 FEET IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

555 linear feet of salt-glazed vitrified pipe sewer, of fifteen (15) inches interior diameter, all complete, as per section on plan of the work.
685 linear feet of salt-glazed vitrified pipe sewer, of twelve (12) inches interior diameter, all complete, as per section on plan of the work.
3 reinforced concrete receiving basins, with 1¼-inch galvanized wrought-iron bars and iron traps, all complete, as shown on plans on file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and connected with the sewer.
3 manholes, complete, as per section on plan of the work.
4 drop manholes, complete, as per section on plan of the work.
500 feet (B. M.) of foundation timber and planking, in place and secured.
1,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting, retained.
1 cubic yard of concrete, in place.
1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
10 cubic yards of additional excavation.
10 cubic yards additional filling.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A TEMPORARY SANITARY SEWER AND APPURTENANCES IN HANNAH STREET, FROM VAN DUZER STREET TO A POINT ABOUT 275 FEET WESTERLY THEREFROM, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

316 linear feet of salt-glazed vitrified pipe sewer of eight (8) inches interior diameter, all complete, as per section on plan of the work.
2 manholes, complete, as per section on plan of the work.
1 flush tank, with No. 5 Van Vranken siphon, set complete, as per section on plan of the work.
500 feet (B. M.) of foundation timber and planking, in place and secured.
1,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting, retained.
1 cubic yard of concrete, in place.
5 cubic yards of additional excavation.
5 cubic yards of additional filling.
20 linear feet of house sewers (not intercepted), extended and connected.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is Three Hundred Dollars ($300).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF HEBERTON AVENUE, FROM POST AVENUE TO ELIZABETH STREET, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

6,200 square yards of wood block pavement.
900 cubic yards of concrete, including mortar bed.
2,700 linear feet of new sixteen (16) inch bluestone curbstone, furnished and set.
900 square feet of old sidewalk, relaid.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is seventy-five (75) days.

The amount of security required is Eleven Thousand Dollars ($11,000).

The contracts must be bid for separately, and the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the said President. The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond.

GEORGE CROMWELL, President.
The City of New York, May 15, 1909.
m18,j1

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, BOROUGH HALL, ST. GEORGE, NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond, at the above office, until 12 o'clock m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909,

Borough of Richmond.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING FLAG OR CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND REFLAGGING ON THE WEST SIDE OF BAY STREET, FROM HANNAH STREET TO CROSS STREET, AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF BAY STREET, FROM ELIZABETH STREET TO CROSS STREET, AND OTHER STREETS, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

8,360 square feet of cement sidewalk, to furnish and lay.
7,640 square feet of new flagstone, to furnish and lay.
8,100 square feet of old flagstone, to retrim and relay.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

The contracts must be bid for separately, and the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the said President. The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond.

GEORGE CROMWELL, President.
The City of New York, May 15, 1909.
m18,j1

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS 18, 21, 24, 36, 43, 49, 52, 53, 68, 74, 86, 88, 123 AND 147, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be fifty-five (55) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 18	$600 00
Public School 21	400 00
Public School 24	800 00
Public School 36	1,000 00
Public School 43	1,000 00
Public School 49	700 00
Public School 52	700 00
Public School 53	1,600 00
Public School 68	600 00
Public School 74	1,200 00
Public School 86	800 00
Public School 88	600 00
Public School 123	1,600 00
Public School 147	600 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school, and award will be made thereon.

No. 2. FOR INSTALLING ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN THE ADDITIONS TO AND ALTERATIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 84, ON THE SOUTHERLY SIDE OF GLENMORE AVENUE, BETWEEN WATKINS STREET AND STONE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be one hundred and twenty (120) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

On No. 2 the bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

On No. 1 the bidders must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, and also at branch office, No. 131 Livingston street, Borough of Brooklyn.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
Dated May 19, 1909.
m19,j1

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909,

Borough of The Bronx.

No. 3. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 40 AND 42, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be fifty-five (55) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Morris High School	$1,800 00
Public School 1	500 00
Public School 2	600 00
Public School 3	600 00
Public School 4	500 00
Public School 9	500 00
Public School 10	1,000 00
Public School 18	400 00
Public School 20	700 00
Public School 23	400 00
Public School 25	400 00
Public School 27	600 00
Public School 28	300 00
Public School 29	700 00
Public School 31	700 00
Public School 35	500 00
Public School 37	700 00
Public School 39	300 00
Public School 40	600 00
Public School 42	600 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of Manhattan.

No. 4. FOR REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS 5, 46, 89, 119 AND 184, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until August 24, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 5	$300 00
Public School 46	1,500 00
Public School 89	400 00
Public School 119	700 00
Public School 184	300 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

No. 5. FOR REPAIRS TO HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS 5, 89, 103, 109, 119, 150, 151, 159, 170, 184 AND 186, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until September 1, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 5	$300 00
Public School 89	200 00
Public School 103	300 00
Public School 109	300 00
Public School 119	1,500 00
Public School 150	200 00
Public School 151	200 00
Public School 159	700 00
Public School 170	400 00
Public School 184	550 00
Public School 186	200 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of Queens.

No. 6. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 32 AND JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until September 1, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 20	$3,200 00
Public School 21	800 00
Public School 22	900 00
Public School 23	300 00
Public School 24	300 00
Public School 27	2,000 00
Public School 32	300 00
Jamaica Training School	1,700 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 7. FOR ADDITIONS TO AND ALTERATIONS IN THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 14, BOARD AND BROOKS STREETS, STAPLETON, AND PUBLIC SCHOOL 18, BROADWAY, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until August 24, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 14	$800 00
Public School 18	300 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

No. 8. FOR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS TO HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS 13 (OLD BUILDING), 15 AND 18, AND CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be until September 1, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 13	$300 00
Public School 15	2,000 00
Public School 18	300 00
Curtis High School	400 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

On Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 the bidders must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, ninth floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, and also at branch offices, No. 69 Broadway, Flushing, Borough of Queens, and Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, for work for their respective Boroughs.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
Dated May 20, 1909.
m19,j1

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the above office of the Department of Education until 3 p. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909.

FOR FURNISHING ALL REQUIRED MATERIAL, REPAIRING, TRANSFERRING AND ERECTING GYMNASTIC APPARATUS, KINDERGARTEN TENTS, AWNINGS, FRAMES, SAND BINS, LARGE AND SMALL SWING FRAMES, AND ALL OTHER MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THE EQUIPMENT OF OPEN-AIR PLAYGROUNDS, BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The time for furnishing and delivering the materials and the completion of the work, as provided in the contract, will be on or before July 10, 1909.

TAKING DOWN, REMOVING, TRANSFERRING AND STORING ALL GYMNASTIC APPARATUS, KINDERGARTEN TENTS, AWNINGS, FRAMES, SAND BINS, LARGE AND SMALL SWING FRAMES, AND ALL OTHER MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THE EQUIPMENT OF OPEN-AIR PLAYGROUNDS, BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before September 11, 1909.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications and schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested.

Award will be made to the lowest aggregate bidder on Items Nos. 1 and 2 for each Borough, as provided in the contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, the Borough of Manhattan, southwest corner of Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

PATRICK JONES,
Superintendent of School Supplies.
Dated May 12, 1909.
m12,24

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 o'clock a. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909,

Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1, 3, 16, 21, 23, 29, 38, 44, 106, 107, 108, 113 AND 125, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be fifty-five (55) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 1	$1,200 00
Public School 3	600 00
Public School 16	600 00
Public School 21	800 00
Public School 23	1,000 00
Public School 29	600 00
Public School 38	300 00
Public School 44	800 00
Public School 106	800 00
Public School 107	300 00
Public School 108	600 00
Public School 113	500 00
Public School 125	700 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

No. 2. FOR REPAIRS TO HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS 6, 53 AND 64, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until September 1, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 6	$4,500 00
Public School 53	500 00
Public School 64	500 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of The Bronx.

No. 3. FOR FIRE PROTECTION, ETC., AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS 23, 39 AND MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be fifty-five (55) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 23	$500 00
Public School 39	200 00
Morris High School	600 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of Queens.

No. 4. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS 39, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59, 62, 64, 82, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be until September 1, 1909, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 39	$400 00
Public School 43	300 00
Public School 45	700 00
Public School 46	900 00
Public School 50	500 00
Public School 51	500 00
Public School 52	1,600 00
Public School 55	300 00
Public School 58	800 00
Public School 59	600 00
Public School 62	900 00
Public School 64	300 00
Public School 82	700 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 5. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1, 5, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29 AND 34, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time allowed to complete the whole work in each school will be fifty-five (55) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Curtis High School	$1,200 00
Public School 1	400 00
Public School 5	400 00
Public School 12	400 00
Public School 14	400 00
Public School 15	600 00
Public School 17	500 00
Public School 18	800 00
Public School 19	800 00
Public School 20	1,200 00
Public School 23	500 00
Public School 24	500 00
Public School 26	900 00
Public School 29	700 00
Public School 34	400 00

A separate proposal must be submitted for each school and award will be made thereon.

On Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 the bidders must state the price of each item, by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, ninth floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, and also at branch offices, No. 69 Broadway, Flushing, Borough of Queens, and Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, for work for their respective Boroughs.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
Dated May 13, 1909.
m12,24

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909,

FOR CONSTRUCTING THE RAILINGS, STAIRWAYS, ETC., ROADWAY AND FOOTWALK PAVEMENTS, TRACK AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS OF THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The contractor will be required to begin work within five days of the date of certification of the contract by the Comptroller, and will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and in accordance with the plans and specifications by December 1, 1909.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

J. W. STEVENSON, Commissioner.
Dated May 18, 1909.
m20,j3

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES WILL sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at the Department's Yard, under the Williamsburgh Bridge, located between South Fifth and South Sixth streets and Kent avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, a quantity of old materials, as follows:

Item 1. Seventy-five (75) tons, more or less, old scrap iron and steel and castings, at a lump sum bid for the lot.

Item 2. A quantity of old lumber, at a lump sum bid for the lot.

TERMS OF SALE.

The whole of the purchase price bid and the auctioneer's fees shall be paid by the successful bidders, in cash, or bankable funds, on or before the delivery of the material, and the purchaser must remove from the yard within twenty days from the date of the sale all of the materials purchased.

To secure the removal, as above specified, the purchaser shall be required to make at the time of sale a cash deposit of 25 per cent. of the price bid on Items 1 and 2.

The Commissioner of Bridges reserves the right to resell any of the material not removed by the purchaser within the twenty days specified.

Full information may be obtained upon application to the Engineer's office, Williamsburgh Bridge, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn.

J. W. STEVENSON, Commissioner.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
m19,j7

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The contractor will be required to begin work within five days of the date of certification of the contract by the Comptroller, and will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and in accordance with the plans and specifications by May 1, 1910.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

J. W. STEVENSON, Commissioner.

Dated May 6, 1909.

m7,20

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock p. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909,

FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO BATHS AND PONTOONS FOR THE FREE FLOATING BATHS; REPAIRING AND PAINTING THE ROOFS AND PAINTING FIFTEEN (15) FREE FLOATING BATHS.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty-five (35) days.

The amount of security required will be Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and specifications may be had at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Room 1703, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

The City of New York, May 19, 1909.

m19,j1

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock p. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909,

FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING THE WORK OF BUILDING AN EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THAT PORTION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE LYING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH BOUNDARIES OF FORT WASHINGTON PARK (LAND OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK), TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the wor.. required is as follows:

23,000 cubic yards of earth excavation for walls, roads, etc.
45,700 cubic yards of loose rock excavation for walls, roads, etc.
46,000 cubic yards of rock excavation for walls, roads, etc.
102,000 cubic yards of filling behind walls and for roads, slopes, etc.
4,000 cubic yards of concrete in walls, foundations, etc.
18,000 cubic yards of rubble backing in walls, etc.
11,000 cubic yards of rock-faced, coursed limestone ashlar for face of piers, walls, etc.
400 cubic yards of rock-faced broken-range limestone ashlar for face of piers, walls, etc.
900 cubic feet of rock-faced, coursed granite ashlar in parapet walls.
7,100 cubic feet of rock-faced, coursed limestone ashlar in parapet walls.
600 cubic feet of hammer-dressed granite in parapet walls, six (6) axed work.
18,000 cubic feet of hammer dressed granite for belt courses, mouldings, newels, etc.
4,800 cubic feet of hammer dressed granite for copings, eight (8) axed work.
4,200 cubic feet of hammer dressed limestone for mouldings, base courses, etc., six (6) axed work.
11,000 cubic feet of hammer dressed coursed limestone ashlar for face of walls, piers, etc., six (6) axed work.
400 cubic feet of hammer dressed granite for steps, cheek pieces, platforms, etc., six (6) axed work.
4,000 cubic yards of dry filling behind walls, etc.
21,600 square yards of wood block pavement.
12,200 square yards of bridle path.
1,300 square yards of cement walks.
2,400 square yards of brick walks.
1,500 square yards of gravel for walks.
16,500 linear feet of granite curb.
500 cubic feet of bluestone park steps, cheek pieces, etc.
3,200 linear feet of iron picket fence.
86,000 square feet of sod.
4,800 cubic yards of mould or loam.
170 trees.
300 shrubs.
4 carved granite vases.
1 iron drinking fountain, with fixtures.
30 park benches (5 seats each).
1 bronze tablet.
4 granite lamp shafts, with globes and bronze fixtures, one (1) light each.
36 electric light poles, or standards, with globes and fixtures.
4 ornamental iron lamp-posts, with globes and fixtures, one (1) light.
1 public comfort house, including plumbing, lighting, drainage, heating, etc.
1 tool house, with lighting.
3,350 linear feet of 15-inch vitrified pipe.
600 linear feet of 12-inch vitrified pipe.
800 linear feet of 8-inch vitrified pipe.
1,000 linear feet of 6-inch vitrified pipe.
15 brick manholes.
1 dropwell manhole.
22 receiving basins, complete.
50 road basins, complete.
20 walk basins, complete.
4 surface basins, complete.
200 cubic yards of dry stone rubble masonry for foundations, etc.
15 tons of straight water pipe, furnished and delivered.
2 tons of water pipe branches and special castings, furnished and delivered.
850 linear feet of twelve (12) inch water pipe, to be taken up and relaid.
700 linear feet of six (6) inch water pipe, to be laid.
4 double-nozzle New York case hydrants and appurtenances, furnished, delivered and set.
6 hydrants, to be taken up and reset.
2 six (6) inch stop-cocks and boxes, furnished, delivered and set.
800 linear feet of single duct conduit.
7,000 linear feet of two-duct conduit.
18 brick manholes (electric light service), complete, with covers.
25 brick service boxes, with covers.
14,000 linear feet of No. 410 cable, paper insulation, lead covered.
1,500 linear feet of No. 10 wire, rubber insulation, lead covered.
750 linear feet of No. 14 wire, rubber insulation, lead covered.
1 public comfort house, to be wired, etc.
1 tool house, to be wired, complete, with fixtures and panel board.
1 distributing panel located in transformer station.
2 connecting switches mounted in cast iron boxes.

The time for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is five hundred (500) working days.

The amount of security required is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article, by which the bids willl be tested.

Blank forms, together with copies of the contract, including plans and specifications, and any further information, may be obtained at the office of F. Stuart Williamson, consulting engineer, No. 84 William street, Room 600.

JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

The City of New York, May 12, 1909.

m13,j1

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SAMUEL VORZIMER, AUCTIONEER, ON behalf of the Fire Department, City of New York, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Hospital and Training Stables, Nos. 133 and 135 West Ninety-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, on

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909,

at 12 o'clock noon, the following six horses, no longer fit for service of the Department, and known as Nos. 1192, 1460, 1487, 1787, 1921 and 1956.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Fire Commissioner.

Dated May 14, 1909.

m14,21

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 o'clock a. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909,
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR COMPLETING CONTRACT (WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED ABANDONED) FOR ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS FOR THE QUARTERS OF HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY 56, LOCATED AT NO. 124 GREENPOINT AVENUE.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.

Dated May 11, 1909.

m12,24

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, April 14, 1909.

RETAIL FIREWORKS PERMITS.

IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED THAT THE order made by me as Fire Commissioner on February 2, 1909, that no permits be issued for the sale of fireworks at retail during the period intervening the 10th day of June and the 10th day of July, 1909, be modified so as to provide for the issuance of such permits during the period intervening the 25th day of June and the 6th day of July, 1909.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.

a16,jy3

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2.30 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

FOR PROVIDING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR THE EXCAVATION, MASONRY, STEEL AND IRON WORK, ROOFING AND METAL WORK, CARPENTRY, ELECTRIC WORK, ELEVATOR WORK, HEATING WORK, LAUNDRY PLANT, PLUMBING WORK AND ALL OTHER WORK, AS SET FORTH IN THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ALTERATION, REPAIR, CONSTRUCTION AND ENTIRE COMPLETION OF A HEATING PLANT AND OF THE LAUNDRY FOR THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL DISTRICT, BLACKWELLS ISLAND, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work and the full performance of each contract is three hundred and sixty-five (365) consecutive calendar days.

The surety required will be Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000).

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of Raymond F. Almirall, Architect, No. 51 Chambers street, The City of New York, where plans and specifications may be seen.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Dated May 18, 1909.

m18,28

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2.30 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909,
Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,000 TONS OF STOVE COAL.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1909.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price per gross ton, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item, as stated in the specifications.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

The City of New York, May 15, 1909.

m15,27

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

CEMETERIES.

THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE City of New York, on March 30, 1909, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the removal of bodies and tombstones from all cemeteries and lands acquired for the Ashokan Reservoir under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, should now be proceeded with, and that the sum of $15 be allowed and paid to the friend or relative of any deceased person under whose supervision a body is removed, after such removal is made and the former grave refilled, and that the sum of $3 additional be paid for the expense of removal and resetting of the ordinary head and foot stones, and that the removal of other stones, railings, fences, etc., be made a matter of agreement upon written application to the Chief Engineer; and, further, be it

Resolved, That written notice of any and all intended removals must be given to the Chief Engineer or his properly accredited representative, and that a proper voucher for the work of removal must be presented after said removal; and, further, be it

Resolved, That all bodies not removed before November 1, 1910, are to be removed by the Board of Water Supply to such cemetery as the Board may select, unless before that date some cemetery within a distance of ten miles from the present place of interment is designated by the relative or friend for the reinterment, and notice thereof filed with the Chief Engineer; and, further, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be made public by advertising in the towns and places affected.

Written applications under these resolutions should be filed without delay with Carleton E. Davis, Department Engineer, Browns Station, N. Y., or with Frederick K. Betts, Division Engineer, No. 293 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y. Forms of application and any information will be furnished on request.

Burials have been made on the following parcels as numbered on the Board of Water Supply—Ashokan Reservoir maps, filed in the County Clerk's office at Kingston, N. Y.

Parcel.	Name.	Post Office.
1-B	Hollister	Olive Bridge
36	Winchell	Browns Station
47	Knocy	Browns Station
175-A, 175-B, 175-C	Olive Bridge	Brodhead
183	Elmendorf	Browns Station
186	Brooks	Browns Station
227	Hogan	Ashton
237	Hales	Ashton
239	Jones	Ashton
251	Mulligan	Ashton
271-B	Cudney	Browns Station
289	Terwilliger	Ashton
382-A	Bloom	Brodhead
382-B	Brodhead	Brodhead
388-A	Boice	Brodhead
388-B	Gulnac	Brodhead
389	Ennist	Brodhead
392	Evergreen	Brodhead
394	Rider	Brodhead
448	Wank	West Shokan
483	Davis	Boiceville
491	Krom	Boiceville and Shokan
526	Pine Grove	Shokan
539	Reformed Church	Shokan
627	H. Boice	Ashton
659	Lee	Glenford
680	Green	Browns Station
699	Delamater	Olive
700	V. Davis	Olive
711	Delamater	Olive
736	Wolven	West Hurley
772	Sparling	West Hurley
748	Holmes	West Hurley
761	Rowe	West Hurley
762	Eckert	West Hurley
788	Ostrander	West Hurley

Copies of said maps can be seen at the offices of the Engineers above named.

Dated, No. 299 Broadway, New York, April 15, 1909.

JOHN A. BENSEL,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners.

m13,20,27,j3,10,17,24,jy1,8,15,22,29,a5,12

CONTRACT 20.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, in Room 910, No. 299 Broadway, New York, until 11 a. m. on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909,

For Contract 20, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MOODNA SIPHON, a deep pressure tunnel in rock, 14 feet 2 inches inside diameter and about 25,000 feet long, with 7 shafts from 340 to 540 feet in depth, and about 400 feet of plain concrete conduit known as cut-and-cover aqueduct. The work is located in the towns of New Windsor and Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

An approximate statement of the quantities of the various classes of work and further information are given in the information for bidders, forming part of the contract. At the above place and time bids will be publicly opened and read. The award of the contract, if awarded, will be made by the Board of Water Supply as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Two or more bonds, the aggregate amount of which shall be Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($600,000) will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

No bid will be received and deposited unless accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State bank, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, to the amount of Eighty Thousand Dollars ($80,000).

Time allowed for the completion of the work is 45 months from the service of notice by the Board to begin work.

Pamphlets containing information for bidders, forms of proposal and contract, specifications, etc., and pamphlets of contract drawings, can be obtained at Room 1510, at the above address, upon application in person or by mail, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in currency, or check drawn to the order of the Board of Water Supply, for each pamphlet, or twenty dollars ($20) for each set. This deposit will be refunded upon the return of the pamphlets in acceptable condition within thirty days from the date on which bids are to be opened.

JOHN A. BENSEL, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.
THOMAS HASSETT, Secretary.

Note—See general instructions to bidders on last page, last column, of the CITY RECORD, so far as applicable hereto and not otherwise provided for.

m12,j3

CONTRACT 45.

SEALED BIDS OR PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Board of Water Supply, in the office of the Board, No. 299 Broadway, New York, Room 910, ninth floor, until 11 a. m. on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

For Contract 45, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 5.3 MILES OF PLAIN CONCRETE CONDUIT, known as cut-and-cover aqueduct, 17 feet high by 17½ feet wide inside, about 5 miles west of Newburg, in the towns of Montgomery, Newburg and New Windsor, Orange County, New York.

An approximate statement of the quantities of the various classes of work and further information are given in the Information for Bidders, forming part of the contract. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. The award of the contract, if awarded, will be made by the Board as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Two or more bonds, the aggregate amount of which shall be Four Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars ($440,000), will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

No bid will be received and deposited unless accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State bank, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Time allowed for the completion of the work is forty-two (42) months from the service of notice by the Board to begin work.

Pamphlets containing information for bidders, forms of proposal and contract, specifications, etc., and pamphlets of contract drawings, can be obtained at Room 1515, at the above address, upon application in person or by mail, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in currency, or check drawn to the order of the Board of Water Supply, for each pamphlet, or twenty dollars ($20) for each set. This deposit will be refunded upon the return of the pamphlets in acceptable condition within thirty days from the date on which bids are to be opened.

JOHN A. BENSEL, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.
THOMAS HASSETT, Secretary.

Note—See general instructions to bidders, on last page, last column, of the CITY RECORD, so far as applicable hereto and not otherwise provided for.

m12,j1

BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, at call of the Mayor.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,
Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Thursday at 11 a. m., upon notice of the Chief Clerk.

HENRY J. STORRS,
Chief Clerk.

The Board of City Record meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, at call of the Mayor.

PATRICK J. TRACY,
Supervisor, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 10.

VANDAM STREET—SEWER, between Meeker avenue and Bridgewater street, and OUTLET SEWERS in BRIDGEWATER STREET, between Vandam street and Norman avenue, and in NORMAN AVENUE, between Bridgewater street and Morgan avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Norman avenue, from Morgan avenue to Bridgewater street; both sides of Bridgewater street, from Apollo street to Meeker avenue; both sides of Nassau avenue, from Hausman street to Varick avenue; both sides of Meeker avenue, from Vandam street to Bridgewater street; both sides of Hausman street, from Norman avenue to a point distant 400 feet south of Nassau avenue; both sides of Apollo street, from Bridgewater street to Meeker avenue; both sides of Vandam street, from Bridgewater street to Cherry street; both sides of Varick avenue, from Bridgewater street to Thomas street, and both sides of Stewart avenue, from Meeker avenue to Thomas street,

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on May 18, 1909, and entered May 18, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof, in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague streets, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 17, 1909, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,

May 18, 1909.

m20,j3

NOTICE OF SALE OF TAX LIENS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR UNPAID TAXES, WATER RENTS AND ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS UPON LANDS AND TENEMENTS WITHIN THAT PART OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK NOW KNOWN AND DESCRIBED AS THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS OF TAXES, ASSESSMENTS AND WATER RENTS,

Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERMAN A. METZ, COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, I, Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments and Arrears, hereby give public notice, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17, title 5, of the Greater New York Charter:

That the respective owners of the lands and tenements within that part of The City of New York now known as the Borough of Manhattan, on which taxes have been assessed and become a lien, so as to be due and payable for the years prior to and including 1905, including taxes on the real estate of corporations and taxes on special franchises of corporations for the said years, and which now remain due and unpaid;

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in The City of New York, situated in the Borough aforesaid, on which water rents have been charged and entered so as to be due and payable prior to and including October 2, 1904, and which now remain due and unpaid;

And that the respective owners of all lands and tenements in The City of New York, in the Borough aforesaid, on which assessments for local improvements have been assessed according to law, and confirmed and entered and became a lien so as to be due and payable prior to and including October 2, 1905, and which now remain due and unpaid, are required to pay the amount of said taxes, water rents and assessments so remaining due and unpaid, *together with all unpaid taxes, water rents and assessments which become a lien so as to be due and payable on the property affected prior to October* 2, 1908 (the taxes and water rents required to be paid thus comprising all unpaid taxes and water rents affecting said properties, contained in assessment rolls down to and including the assessment roll of The City of New York for the year 1907; and the assessments for local improvements required to be paid thus comprising all unpaid assessments for local improvements affecting said properties, confirmed and entered up to September 21, 1908, inclusive), with the interest thereon, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, from the time the same became due to the date of payment, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at his office in the Department of Finance, Room H, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

And that if default shall be made in such payment, the tax lien of The City of New York for all said unpaid taxes, water rents and assessments for local improvements affecting said lands and tenements will be sold at public auction in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding twelve per centum per annum, at which any person or persons shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the said tax, assessment or water rent and penalties, as the case may be, and interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, the charges of notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon; and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all said liens for taxes, water rents and assessments for local improvements so advertised for sale affecting said lands and tenements shall be sold.

The transfer of tax lien to be executed and delivered to the purchaser thereof pursuant to the terms of the said sale shall be subject to the lien for and right of The City of New York to collect and receive all taxes, water rents and assessments for local improvements and penalties and interest thereon which accrued and became a lien, or which shall accrue and become a lien upon said premises on and after the day of the date of this first advertisement of said sale as stated herein, namely, the 2d day of October, 1908 (i. e., the lien for and right of The City of New York to collect and receive all taxes and water rents included in the assessment rolls of The City of New York for the years subsequent to 1907 and assessments for local improvements entered subsequent to September 21, 1908).

Notice is hereby further given that a particular and detailed statement of the property affected and the tax liens thereon which are to be sold, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies thereof are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears of The City of New York.

Dated New York, October 2, 1908.

m4,11,18,25,a1,8,15,22,29,m6,13,20,27,j3

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named place in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

THIRD WARD.

HATFIELD PLACE—OPENING, from Richmond avenue to Nicholas avenue. Confirmed March 11, 1909; entered May 13, 1909. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Richmond, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of a line parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of John street with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between Harrison avenue and Charles avenue; running thence easterly along said prolongation and middle line and its easterly prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Nicholas avenue; thence southerly along said parallel line to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between Charles avenue and Hatfield place; thence easterly along said middle line to its intersection with the westerly line of Richmond avenue; thence on a line at right angles to Richmond avenue to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Richmond avenue; thence southerly along said parallel line to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between Hatfield place and Blackford avenue; thence westerly along said prolongation and middle line to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Nicholas avenue; thence southerly along said parallel line to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of a line parallel to and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of that portion of Innis street lying between John street and Grant street; thence westerly along said prolongation and parallel line and its westerly prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of John street; thence northerly along said parallel line to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Borough Hall, St. George, Borough of Richmond, betwen the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 12, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 13, 1909.

m15,28

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

EIGHTH WARD, SECTION 3.

SIXTH AVENUE—GRADING LOTS, west side, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Area of assessment: Northwest corner of Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, and lot adjoining on Sixth avenue, known as Lots Nos. 43 and 45, in Block 840.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, SECTION 9.

JEWELL STREET—PAVING, between Norman and Meserole avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Jewell street, from Norman avenue to Meserole avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-NINTH WARDS, SECTION 5.

MONTGOMERY STREET—GRADING LOT, south side, between Rogers and Nostrand avenues. Area of assessment: South side of Montgomery street, between Nostrand and Rogers avenues, known as Lot No. 29, in Block 1305.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, SECTION 11.

STARR STREET—PAVING, between Wyckoff and St. Nicholas avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Starr street, from Wyckoff to St. Nicholas avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 19.

EIGHTIETH STREET—PAVING, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Eightieth street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on May 11, 1909, and entered May 11, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague streets, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 10, 1909, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 11, 1909.

m13,26

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 12.

WEST TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET—OPENING, from Bailey avenue to Heath avenue. Confirmed February 11, 1909; entered May 11, 1909. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the block between Kingsbridge road and West Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street with the middle line of the block between Heath avenue and Kingsbridge terrace; running thence northerly along the middle line of the block between Heath avenue and Kingsbridge terrace to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the block between West Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street; thence westerly along said prolongation and middle line of the block between West Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street and its westerly prolongation to its intersection with the middle line of the block between Bailey avenue and the easterly line of the New York and Putnam Railroad; thence southerly along the last-mentioned middle line of the block to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the block between Kingsbridge road and West Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street; thence easterly along said prolongation and middle line of the block between Kingsbridge road and West Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and its easterly prolongation to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 10, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 11, 1909.

m13,26

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 9.

SEWERS IN WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, between Summit and Nelson avenues; in SUMMIT AVENUE, from West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street to the summit north; in OGDEN AVENUE, from the summit south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street to the summit north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street. Area of assessment: Both sides of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, from Summit avenue to Nelson avenue; both sides of Summit avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sitxy-sixth streets; both sides of Ogden avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth streets.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 10.

TRINITY AVENUE—PAVING AND CURBING, from Westchester avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Trinity avenue, from Westchester avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on May 6, 1909, and entered on May 6, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 6, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when the above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 6, 1909.

m8,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 17.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET — REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS, between Eighth and Fort Hamilton avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-first street, from Eighth avenue to Fort Hamilton avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on May 6, 1909, and entered May 6, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part: "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague streets, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 6, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 6, 1909.

m8,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

NINETEENTH WARD, SECTION 5.

EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET—REREGULATING, REGRADING, PAVING, CURBING, RECURBING, FLAGGING, REFLAGGING AND LAYING BRIDGESTONES, from the westerly line of Exterior street to a point

150 feet westerly. Area of assessment: Both sides of Seventy-first street, from Exterior street to Avenue A, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets,

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on May 6, 1909, and entered May 6, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 6, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 6, 1909.

m8,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

THIRD WARD.

TEMPORARY SANITARY SEWERS in BLACKFORD AVENUE, from a point about 100 feet west of Richmond avenue to a point about 100 feet east of Grant street; in LAFAYETTE AVENUE, from Blackford avenue to a point about 100 feet south of Charles avenue; in HATFIELD PLACE, from a point about 100 feet west of Richmond avenue to a point 110 feet west of the westerly line of Brook avenue; in BROOK AVENUE, from Hatfield place to Charles avenue; in CHARLES AVENUE, from a point about 440 feet west of Richmond avenue to and connecting with existing sewer in Nicholas avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Blackford avenue, between Richmond avenue and Grant street; both sides of Lafayette avenue, from Blackford avenue to Charles avenue; both sides of Hatfield place, between Richmond avenue and Nicholas avenue; both sides of Brook avenue, from Hatfield place to Charles avenue, and both sides of Charles avenue, from Sharpe avenue to Nicholas avenue.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments May 6, 1909, and entered on May 6, 1909, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest shall be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents at Borough Hall, St. George, Borough of Richmond, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before July 6, 1909, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 6, 1909.

m8,21

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMISsioner of Docks and Ferries, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for ferry purposes, in the

Borough of Brooklyn.

Being all those buildings, parts of buildings, etc., formerly used as the Brooklyn Terminal of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, and consisting of the brick ferry house, two open sheds, boiler room, coal bin, fence, etc., all of which are more particularly described in a letter of request, on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held May 5, 1909, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909,

at 11 a. m., on the premises, upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The buildings and appurtenances thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay immediately cash or a certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also at the time of sale give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of Fifty Dollars, the sum of Fifty Dollars shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal, nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeiture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupancy of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances, between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstance of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the sidewalk and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area and down to the level of the cellar bottom, shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point; also the foundation walls of all classes shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street, and the opening of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all opening in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances or portion as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed, and the costs and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beamholes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs of adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted anl made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids; and it is further

Resolved, That, while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 5, 1909.

m7,21

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF Education, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for school purposes, in the

Borough of Queens.

Being the building situated on the plot of ground located on the southeast corner of First avenue and Twelfth street, having a frontage of 50 feet on First avenue and 100 feet on Twelfth street, College Point, Borough of Queens, and which is more particularly described in a letter of request on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held May 5, 1909, the sale of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909,

at 11.30 a. m., on the premises, upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The buildings and appurtenances thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay immediately cash or a certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also at the time of sale give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of fifty dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal, nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeiture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupancy of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances, between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstance of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the sidewalk and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area and down to the level of the cellar bottom, shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point; also the foundation walls of all classes shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street, and the opening of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Queens, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all opening in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances, or portion, as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed, and the costs and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls, are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beam-holes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs of adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids; and it is further

Resolved, That, while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

J. H. McCOOEY,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 5, 1909.

m6,20

CORPORATION SALE OF TAX CERTIFICATE.

D. & M. Chauncey, Limited, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction on

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909,

at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 189 Montague street, Borough of Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title and interest of The City of New York in and to the land which was sold by the Registrar of Arrears of the City of Brooklyn on July 21, 1886, for the non-payment of taxes, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 114 of the Laws of 1883, which said sale is registered in the office of the then Registrar of Arrears, now Collector of Assessments and Arrears, in Liber 83 of Sales, by the Certificate No. 5589, the deed given thereon by the Registrar of Arrears being dated October 12, 1897, the said premises being then known and designated on the tax maps as Lot No. 46 in Block 148, Twenty-fourth Ward, of said City of Brooklyn, now Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The minimum or upset price at which said property is to be sold is hereby appraised and fixed at twenty-three hundred dollars ($2,300), subject to all incumbrances and liens of every nature or kind whatsoever now against said premises, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary steps for making such sale upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The purchaser at said sale shall pay 25 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of said sale, together with the auctioneer's fee. The balance of said purchase money to be paid thirty days after said sale, at which time the deed shall be ready for delivery. Said payment of 75 per cent. shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Manhattan, where receipt shall be given and within three days thereafter the deed shall be delivered upon the surrender of the receipt.

The deed to be given shall be a quit-claim deed conveying whatsoever interest The City of New York may have in and to the premises above described, and shall further recite that the owner is to assume and pay all liens and incumbrances of every nature and kind against said premises.

The Comptroller may at his option resell the property if the successful bidder fails to comply with the terms of the sale, and the person failing to comply therewith will be held liable for any deficiency as well as for the cost and expense of any such resale.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board held April 5, 1909.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 10, 1909.

H. A. METZ, Comptroller,

a12,m20

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW YORK, December 14, 1906.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND UNLESS otherwise directed in any special case surety companies will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

Supplies of Any Description, including Gas and Electricity—
One company on a bond up to $50,000.
Two companies on a bond up to $125,000.
Three companies on a bond up to $200,000.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavements—
Two companies on a bond up to $50,000.
Three companies on a bond up to $125,000.

Regulating, Grading, Paving, Sewers, Water Mains, Dredging, Construction of Parks, Parkways, Etc.—
One company on a bond up to $25,000.
Two companies on a bond up to $75,000.
Three companies on a bond up to $150,000.
Four companies on a bond up to $250,000.

New Docks, Buildings, Bridges, Aqueducts, Tunnels, Etc.—
One company on a bond up to $25,000.
Two companies on a bond up to $75,000.
Three companies on a bond up to $150,000.
Four companies on a bond up to $250,000.

Repairs, Ventilating, Heating, Plumbing, Etc.—
One company on a bond up to $25,000.
Two companies on a bond up to $75,000.
Three companies on a bond up to $150,000.
Four companies on a bond up to $250,000.

On bonds regarded as hazardous risks additional surety will be required as the Comptroller sees fit in each instance.

All bonds exceeding $250,000 will by that fact alone be considered hazardous risks, no matter what the nature of the work.

H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF the proposed amendment of the Municipal Civil Service classification by striking from the Exempt Class, under the heading "Finance Department," the following:

Assistant Deputy Comptroller.
29 Cashiers.
3 Deputy Auditors of Accounts.
10 Bank Messengers.
22 Expert Accountants.

Also by striking therefrom the title "Stenographer to the Receiver of Taxes," and inserting in lieu of same the following:

Stenographer to the Comptroller.

A public hearing will be had on the proposed amendments, in accordance with Rule III., at the offices of the Commission, No. 299 Broadway, New York, on

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909,

at 2 p. m.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

m19,21

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 6, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the forthcoming examination for the position of INTERPRETER the following languages will be omitted:

Arabic, Dutch, Persian, Portuguese, Flemish, Latich, Roumanian, Bulgarian and Turkish.

The examination has been postponed indefinitely.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

a6

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, CITY OF NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF all competitive examinations two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications for any scheduled examination will close. Applications will be received for only such examinations as are scheduled. No application will be accepted at the office of the Commission, by *mail or otherwise*, after the closing hour for the receipt of same set forth in the advertisement.

When an examination is advertised, a person desiring to compete in the same may obtain an application blank upon request made in writing or by personal application at the office of the Commission, Room 1119.

The Commission cannot guarantee that applications mailed in response to written requests will be received in time to permit of their being prepared and filed prior to closing hour.

All notices of examinations will be posted in the office of the Commission, and advertised in the CITY RECORD for two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications will close for any stated position.

Public notice will also be given by advertisement in most of the City papers.

Wherever an examination is of a technical character, due notice is given by advertisement in the technical journals appertaining to the particular profession for which the examination is called.

Such notices will be sent to the daily papers as matters of news. The scope of the examination will be stated.

No information will be given by telephone, and the Commission will not be responsible for such if given by employees, either as to date of filing applications or upon other subjects.

Specimen questions of previous examinations may be obtained at Room 1108.

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the minimum age requirement for all positions is 21.

FRANK L. POLK,
President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE,
Commissioners.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND NINTH AVENUES, WITH OUTLET SEWERS IN EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-NINTH STREETS, IN NINTH AVENUE, ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

521 linear feet of 30-inch brick sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $4	$2,084 00
1,545 linear feet of 24-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $3.10	4,789 50
515 linear feet of 18-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $2.45	1,261 75
520 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $2	1,040 00
1,980 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $1.60	3,168 00
8,200 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, 75 cents	6,150 00
46 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, $50	2,300 00
21 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per basin, $130	2,730 00
4,000 feet (B. M.) of foundation planking, laid in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	72 00
Total	$23,595 25

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be one hundred and twenty (120) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, FROM THIRTEENTH AVENUE TO NEW UTRECHT AVENUE, ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

285 linear feet of 24-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $3	$855 00
680 linear feet of 18-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.40	1,632 00
45 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.60	117 00
1,430 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.55	2,216 50
1,900 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	1,425 00
26 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	1,300 00
3 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $130	390 00
3,500 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	63 00
Total	$7,998 50

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN MALBONE STREET, NORTHERLY SIDE, BETWEEN BEDFORD AND ROGERS AVENUES, AND IN THE SOUTHERLY SIDE, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND ROGERS AVENUES.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

130 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.90	$377 00
2,560 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.50	3,840 00
1,190 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	892 50
27 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	1,350 00
5,200 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	93 60
Total	$6,553 10

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be fifty (50) working days.

The amount of security required will be Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FIFTEENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND AN OUTLET SEWER IN SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH AVENUES, ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

45 linear feet of 18-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.15	$96 75
720 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.10	1,512 00
965 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.70	1,640 50
1,315 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 80 cents	1,052 00
18 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	900 00
2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $135	270 00
10,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	180 00
Total	$5,651 25

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($2,800).

No. 5. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN EAST THIRD STREET, FROM AVENUE D (CORTELYOU ROAD) TO AVENUE E (DITMAS AVENUE), ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

260 linear feet of 48-inch brick sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $6.50	$1,690 00
90 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.80	162 00
800 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.50	1,200 00
1,050 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	787 50
11 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	550 00
5 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per sewer basin, $130	650 00
2,000 feet (B. M.) of foundation planking laid in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	36 00
Total	$5,075 50

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

No. 6. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN EASTERN PARKWAY, NORTH SIDE, FROM BROADWAY TO SOMERS STREET, ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

540 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.80	$1,512 00
285 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.70	484 50
9 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $55	495 00
1 sewer basin, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $175	175 00
1 sewer basin, reconnected complete, with iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin reconnected, $80	80 00
15 house connection drains, reconnected complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per reconnection, $5	75 00
33,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	594 00
Total	$3,415 50

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1,700).

No. 7. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN SIXTEENTH AVENUE, FROM BENSON AVENUE TO BATH AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

45 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.80	$126 00
690 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.50	1,035 00
8 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	400 00
1,250 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	937 50
1,800 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	32 40
Total	$2,530 90

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300).

No. 8. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWERS IN APPLE, PEACH AND PEAR STREETS, WALLABOUT MARKET LANDS.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

840 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.40	$1,176 00
850 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 70 cents	595 00
10 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $45	450 00
2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $130	260 00
2,000 feet (B. M.) sheeting and bracing driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	36 00
Total	$2,517 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200).

No. 9. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN BUTLER STREET (NOW ALBEMARLE ROAD), BETWEEN FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVENUES, AND SEWER BASINS IN BUTLER STREET (NOW ALBEMARLE ROAD), ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

35 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.15	$75 25
570 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.70	969 00
305 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 80 cents	244 00
7 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	350 00
5 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $140	700 00
500 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	9 00
Total	$2,347 25

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200).

No. 10. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FROM FARRAGUT ROAD TO FOSTER AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

45 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $2.60	$117 00
760 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $1.45	1,102 00
850 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, 70 cents	595 00
8 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, $50	400 00
1,500 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	27 00
Total	$2,241 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100).

No. 11. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FULTON STREET, FROM STONE AVENUE TO SACKMAN STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

500 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $2.50	$1,250 00
5 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, $50	250 00
2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per basin, $150	300 00
20,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	360 00
Total	$2,160 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100).

No. 12. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, FROM THIRTEENTH AVENUE TO FOURTEENTH AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

90 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $1.75	$157 50
700 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, $1.50	1,050 00
720 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, 75 cents	540 00
8 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, $50	400 00
Total	$2,147 50

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100).

No. 13. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, FROM TWELFTH AVENUE TO NEW UTRECHT AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

625 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.60	$1,000 00
435 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	326 25
6 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	300 00
2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals; per basin, $130	260 00
Total	$1,886 25

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($950).

No. 14. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN HAMILTON AVENUE, BETWEEN COURT STREET AND BUSH STREET, AND AN OUTLET SEWER IN BUSH STREET, BETWEEN HAMILTON AVENUE AND COURT STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

210 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.95	$619 50
200 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.70	340 00
5 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50..	250 00
1 sewer basin, complete, of either standard design, with iron pan or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $150	150 00
180 feet (B. M.) of foundation planking, laid in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	3 24
4 cubic yards of concrete cradle, in place, complete, including extra excavation and all incidentals and appurtenances; per cubic yard, $5	20 00
15,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	270 00
Total	$1,652 74

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eight Hundred Dollars ($800).

No. 15. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, FROM CLARENDON ROAD TO CANARSIE LANE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

52 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $2.30	$119 60
410 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.40	574 00
5 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50..	250 00
2,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	36 00
440 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 70 cents	308 00
Total	$1,287 60

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($650).

No. 16. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN THIRTEENTH AVENUE, FROM FIFTY-SIXTH STREET TO FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

220 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.60	$352 00
490 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	367 50
3 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50..	150 00
1 sewer basin, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $130	130 00
Total	$999 50

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

No. 17. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN AVENUE C, FROM EAST FOURTH STREET TO EAST FIFTH STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

220 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.75	$385 00
295 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, 75 cents	221 25
3 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50..	150 00
Total	$756 25

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Four Hundred Dollars ($400).

No. 18. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FIFTEENTH AVENUE, FROM SEVENTY-SECOND STREET TO SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

230 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, $1.70	$391 00
3 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, $50	150 00
9,000 feet (B. M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet (B. M.), $18	162 00
Total	$703 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($350).

No. 19. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASIN AT THE NORTHERLY CORNER OF NINETEENTH AVENUE AND EIGHTIETH STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1 sewer basin, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $140	$140 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eighty Dollars ($80).

No. 20. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS AT ALL FOUR CORNERS OF OSBORN STREET AND NEWPORT AVENUE, ETC.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

7 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $125	$875 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required will be Four Hundred Dollars ($400).

No. 21. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS AT THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST CORNERS OF EAST FIFTH STREET AND BEVERLEY ROAD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $180	$360 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Hundred Dollars ($200).

No. 22. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS AT THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST CORNERS OF EAST ELEVENTH STREET (STRATFORD ROAD) AND DORCHESTER ROAD.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per basin, $135	$270 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred and Forty Dollars ($140).

No. 23. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS AT THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST CORNERS OF AVENUE D AND EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per basin, $140	$280 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred and Forty Dollars ($140).

No. 24. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS AT THE NORTHERLY AND EASTERLY CORNERS OF BAY TENTH STREET AND CROPSEY AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2 sewer basins, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per basin, $140	$280 00

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred and Forty Dollars ($140).

No. 25. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASIN AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF GRAVESEND AND WEBSTER AVENUES.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1 sewer basin, complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, $140	$140 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventy Dollars ($70).

The foregoing Engineer's preliminary estimates of the total cost for the completed work are in each case to be taken as the 100 per cent. basis and test for bidding. Proposals shall each state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. (such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.) for which all material and work called for in the proposed contracts and the notices to bidders are to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid for each contract, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contracts.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Sewers, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.

BIRD S. COLER, President.

Dated May 18, 1909.

m19,j2

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909.

No. 1. FOR DREDGING GOWANUS CANAL, FROM THE HEAD TO THE HAMILTON AVENUE BRIDGE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity is as follows:

10,000 cubic yards, scow measurement.

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be fifty (50) calendar days.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per cubic yard (scow measurement), or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR RELOCATION OF PIPES AND CONNECTIONS AT THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL STATION NO. 3.

The work for which a lump sum price will be named and upon which the comparison of bids will be made is as follows:

Supply all labor and materials of every kind for the relocation of pipes and connections at the Sewage Disposal Station No. 3, complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The time allowed for completing the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum to the lowest bidder as soon thereafter as practicable, according to law.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS TO SEWER IN FLUSHING AVENUE, NEAR ST. EDWARDS STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

70 linear feet, repairing sewer, Section "A."
10 linear feet, repairing sewer, Section "B."
1 manhole.
6,000 feet (B. M.) sheeting and bracing.

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Sewers, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.

BIRD S. COLER, President.

Dated May 18, 1909.

m19,j2

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909.

No. 1. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, FROM SECOND AVENUE TO SHORE ROAD, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

6,860 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
955 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifty-one Hundred Dollars ($5,100).

No. 2. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET, FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO SEVENTH AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,400 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
335 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required is Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800).

No. 3. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF LINDEN AVENUE, FROM NEW YORK AVENUE TO EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,590 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
225 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required is Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200).

No. 4. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, FROM FOURTH AVENUE TO SIXTH AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

4,640 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
645 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Thirty-five Hundred Dollars ($3,500).

No. 5. FOR REGULATING, RESETTING BRICK GUTTERS AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF ARGYLE ROAD (EAST THIRTEENTH STREET), FROM DITMAS AVENUE TO DORCHESTER ROAD, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,175 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
325 square yards brick gutters, to be relaid.
340 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1,700).

No. 6. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EAST ELEVENTH STREET, FROM DORCHESTER ROAD TO DITMAS AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,500 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
350 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800).

No. 7. FOR REGULATING, PAVING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FROM AVENUE F TO AVENUE G, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,770 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
380 cubic yards concrete.
9 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required is Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2,100).

No. 8. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET, FROM SECOND AVENUE TO THIRD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,250 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
315 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Sixteen Hundred Dollars ($1,600).

No. 9. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF FORTY-FOURTH STREET, FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO SEVENTH AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,400 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
335 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1,700).

No. 10. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF HOPKINSON AVENUE, FROM THE END OF THE PRESENT IMPROVEMENT TO ATLANTIC AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

310 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
45 cubic yards concrete.
170 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
30 cubic yards earth excavation.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Three Hundred Dollars ($300).

No. 11. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF LINCOLN ROAD, FROM ROGERS AVENUE TO NOSTRAND AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,530 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
350 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800).

No. 12. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF MAPLE STREET, FROM ROGERS AVENUE TO NOSTRAND AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,090 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
290 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

No. 13. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF MIDWOOD STREET, FROM ROGERS AVENUE TO NOSTRAND AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,110 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
290 cubic yards concrete.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

No. 14. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON BELMONT AVENUE, FROM VAN SICLEN AVENUE TO WARWICK STREET, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,270 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
140 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
1,010 cubic yards earth excavation.
380 cubic yards earth filling (not to be bid for).
130 cubic yards concrete (not to be bid for).
10,800 square feet cement sidewalk.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty-five (35) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, square foot, square yard, cubic yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Highways, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 14 Municipal Building, Brooklyn.

BIRD S. COLER, President.

Dated May 17, 1909.

m18,j2

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR PREPARING FOR AND BUILDING AN EXTENSION, EASTERLY, OF THE PRESENT THIRTY-SIXTH STREET PIER WALL, ON A PILE PLATFORM, AT THE EIGHTH WARD MARKET PROPERTY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS PREPARED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for doing and completing the work will be one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000).

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the 100 per cent. basis and test for bidding. Proposals shall each state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. (such as 98 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.) for which all material and work called for in the proposed contract and notices to bidders are to be furnished to the City. Such percentage as bid for above contract shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, No. 29 Municipal Building, the Borough of Brooklyn.

BIRD S. COLER, President.

Dated May 13, 1909.

m14,26

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION A PORTION OF THE ROADWAY OF BEDFORD AVENUE, FROM PACIFIC STREET TO DEAN STREET, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

260 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
50 square yards asphalt pavement, to be removed.
46 cubic yards concrete.
250 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
20 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
1,440 square feet old flagstone, to be relaid.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required is Three Hundred Dollars ($300).

No. 2. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EAST NEW YORK AVENUE, FROM DEAN STREET TO ATLANTIC AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

3,580 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
10 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
500 cubic yards concrete.
1,520 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
100 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
14 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Thirty-four Hundred Dollars ($3,400).

No. 3. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET, FROM FOURTH AVENUE TO SIXTH AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

4,860 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years' maintenance).
10 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
675 cubic yards concrete.
875 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
2,040 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
13 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Forty-nine Hundred Dollars ($4,900).

No. 4. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT BLOCK ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF FLATBUSH AVENUE (WESTERLY SIDE), FROM FIFTH AVENUE TO PLAZA STREET, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

9,862 square yards asphalt block pavement, outside railroad area (5 years' maintenance).
913 square yards asphalt block pavement, within railroad area (no maintenance).
26 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
852 cubic yards concrete, outside railroad area.
55 cubic yards concrete, within railroad area.
1,846 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
806 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
8,192 square yards old asphalt pavement, to be removed.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required is Nine Thousand Dollars ($9,000).

No. 5. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF JOHNSON AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO LEONARD STREET, AND FROM MANHATTAN AVENUE TO BUSHWICK AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

3,200 square yards asphalt pavement, outside railroad area (five years' maintenance).
1,120 square yards asphalt pavement, within railroad area (no maintenance).
50 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
445 cubic yards concrete, outside railroad area.
155 cubic yards concrete, within railroad area.
4,110 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
720 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
1 noiseless manhole head and cover.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifty-one Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($5,150).

No. 6. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE, FROM FULTON STREET TO ATLANTIC AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,330 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
10 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
185 cubic yards concrete.
900 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
100 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
4 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required is Fourteen Hundred Dollars ($1,400).

No. 7. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF SACKMAN STREET, FROM FULTON STREET TO ATLANTIC AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,920 square yards asphalt pavement (five years' maintenance).
10 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
265 cubic yards concrete.
950 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
200 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
5 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required is Nineteen Hundred Dollars ($1,900).

No. 8. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT BLOCK ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF STERLING PLACE, FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO FLATBUSH AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

4,020 square yards asphalt block pavement (five years' maintenance).
10 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid.
615 cubic yards concrete.
2,160 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
240 linear feet old curbstone, reset in concrete.
10 noiseless manhole heads and covers.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty-five (35) working days.

The amount of security required is Forty-four Hundred Dollars ($4,400).

No. 9. FOR CONSTRUCTING CEMENT SIDEWALKS ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF ROGERS AVENUE AND LINCOLN ROAD, IN FRONT OF LOT NO. 54, BLOCK 1328.

Engineer's estimate of the quantity is as follows:

950 square feet cement sidewalk.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifty Dollars ($50).

No. 10. FOR GRADING LOTS ON BAY THIRTY-FOURTH AND BAY THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS, BETWEEN EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET AND BENSON AVENUE, KNOWN AS NOS. 26, 54, 63, 66 AND 69, BLOCK 6862.

Engineer's estimate of the quantity is as follows:

4,083 cubic yards earth filling, to be furnished.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

No. 11. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH GRANITE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF JOHNSON AVENUE, FROM BUSHWICK AVENUE TO MORGAN AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

3,400 square yards granite pavement, with tar and gravel joints, outside railroad area (one year maintenance).
900 square yards granite pavement, with tar and gravel joints, within railroad area (no maintenance).
30 square yards old stone pavement, to be relaid in approaches, etc.
570 cubic yards concrete, outside railroad area.
160 cubic yards concrete, within railroad area.
3,530 linear feet new curbstone, set in concrete.
90 linear feet old curbstone, redressed, rejointed and reset in concrete.
640 square feet old bridgestones, rejointed and relaid.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required is Fifty-seven Hundred Dollars ($5,700).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per square yard, cubic yard, linear foot or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Highways, No. 14 Municipal Building, the Borough of Brooklyn.

BIRD S. COLER, President.

Dated May 10, 1909.

m11,26

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, notice is hereby given that meetings of the Commissioners appointed under said acts will be held at the office of the Commission, Room 138, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, at 2 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

Dated New York City, October 12, 1907

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS,
GEORGE C. NORTON,
LEWIS A. ABRAMS,
Commissioners.

LAMONT McLOUGHLIN, Clerk

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Borough of Queens.

List 9477, No. 1. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and laying crosswalks in DeBevoise avenue, from Jackson avenue to Flushing avenue, First Ward, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 9947, No. 2. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging the west side of North Prince street, between Broadway and State street, Third Ward, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 9960, No. 3. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and paving Marc place, from Grand avenue to Newton avenue, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade, First Ward.

List 9978, No. 4. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Pomeroy street, from Jackson avenue to Washington avenue, First Ward.

List 9990, No. 5. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and laying crosswalks on Third avenue, from Jackson avenue to Washington avenue, First Ward.

List 9994, No. 6. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and laying crosswalks on Wilbur avenue, from Academy street to William street, First Ward, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 122, No. 7. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and paving Ditmars avenue, from Steinway avenue to Purdy street, First Ward.

List 124, No. 8. Flagging Eighth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Third Ward.

List 168, No. 9. Sewer in Ludlow avenue, from Whitney avenue to Eighth street, and in Eighth street, from Ludlow avenue to Lamont avenue, Second Ward.

List 170, No. 10. Sewer in Ninth avenue, from Jackson avenue to a point about 312 feet north of Washington avenue.

List 174, No. 11. Sewer in Prospect street, from Jane street to Payntar avenue, First Ward.

List 179, No. 12. Sewer in Sixteenth avenue, from Broadway to Jackson avenue, First Ward.

List 500, No. 13. Temporary sewer in Nineteenth street, from Eighth avenue to Eleventh avenue, Third Ward.

List 504, No. 14. Temporary sewer in Seventh avenue, from Fifteenth street to Sixteenth street, Third Ward.

List 505, No. 15. Temporary sewer in Tenth street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, Third Ward.

List 506, No. 16. Sewer in Twelfth avenue, from Jamaica avenue to Grand avenue, First Ward.

List 507, No. 17. Constructing two basins on the southeast and southwest corners of Van Alst and Hoyt avenues, First Ward.

The limits within which it is proposed to lay the said assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1. Both sides of Debevoise avenue, from Jackson avenue to Flushing avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 2. West side of North Prince street, from Broadway to State street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 3. Both sides of Marc place, from Grand avenue to Newton avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 4. Both sides of Pomeroy street, from Jackson avenue to Washington avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 5. Both sides of Third avenue, from Jackson avenue to Washington avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 6. Both sides of Wilbur avenue, from Academy street to William street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 7. Both sides of Ditmars avenue, from Steinway avenue to Purdy street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 8. Both sides of Eighth avenue, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

No. 9. Both sides of Ludlow avenue, from Charles place to Eighth street, and both sides of Eighth street, from Ludlow avenue to Lamont avenue.

No. 10. Both sides of Ninth avenue, between Jackson and Pierce avenues; northwest side of Steinway avenue, between Washington and Pierce avenues; north side of Washington avenue, between Ninth avenue and Steinway avenue.

No. 11. Both sides of Prospect street, from Jane street to Payntar avenue.

No. 12. Both sides of Sixteenth avenue, from Broadway to Jackson avenue; also Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of Block 231 and Lots Nos. 4, 3, 2, 9, 10 and 11 of Block 229.

No. 13. Both sides of Nineteenth avenue, from Eighth avenue to Eleventh avenue.

No. 14. Both sides of Seventh avenue, from Fifteenth street to Sixteenth street.

No. 15. Both sides of Tenth street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue.

No. 16. Both sides of Twelfth avenue, from Jamaica avenue to Grand avenue; Lots Nos. 58, 59, 60, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of Block 203, east side of Newtown road, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

No. 17. North side of North Washington place, between Hallett street and a point about 115 feet west of Van Alst avenue, including interior Lots Nos. 41 to 47, inclusive, of Block 157A; also south side of Hoyt avenue, between Hallett street and Van Alst avenue; both sides of Van Alst avenue, between Hoyt avenue and North Washington place.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before June 15, 1909, at 11 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER, Secretary.

No. 320 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, May 14, 1909.

m14,25

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The United Electric Service Company has under date of June 7, 1907, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate wires and other conductors, with the necessary poles, pipes, conduits and appliances, in, over and under the streets, avenues and highways within and belonging to The City of New York for the purpose of operating an electrical signal system for the calling of messengers, and an electrical burglar alarm system and fire alarm system; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on June 14, 1907, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as July 8, 1907, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least fourteen (14) days in the "New York Times" and the "New York Tribune," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the CITY RECORD for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the United Electric Service Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the United Electric Service Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced, and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the United Electric Service Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

This contract, made this day of , 1909, by and between The City of New York, hereinafter called the City, party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the United Electric Service Company, a domestic corporation of the State of New York (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part; witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate suitable wires or other electrical conductors in conduits under the streets, avenues and highways within the territory comprised in the Borough of Manhatan, for the purpose of connecting by means of such wires, call boxes, or other signalling apparatus, to be placed upon the premises of the subscribers, with offices of the Company, and thereby maintaining and operating an electrical signal system for the calling of messengers, an electrical burglary alarm system and a fire alarm system, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions:

First—The rights, privileges and authority herein granted shall not be construed to in any way give the Company the right, privilege or authority to engage in a telephone business, or to render telephone service, and this contract is entered into on the mutual and express understanding and agreement by and between the parties hereto, that the Company will not in any way engage in a telephone business or render telephone service, or claim the right so to do under this contract and the rights, privileges and authority therein and thereby granted and conferred.

Second—The said right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate wires or other electrical conductors in conduits for the purpose aforesaid shall be held and enjoyed by the Company, its successors or assigns, for the term of fifteen (15) years from the date when this contract is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for a further period of ten (10) years upon a fair revaluation of said right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than that sum required to be paid during the year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract. If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding ten (10) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound, upon request of the other, to enter into a written agreement with each other, fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement, fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders, selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shal be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuation so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall in any event be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of original term of this contract. If, in any case, the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Third—Upon the termination of this original contract or if the same be renewed then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any other cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the plant and property of the Company used for maintaining and operating an electrical signal system for the calling of messengers, an electrical burglary alarm system, and a fire alarm system within the streets and highways of the City shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used by the City for any purpose whatsoever. If, however, at the termination of this grant, as above, the City, by the Board, shall so order by resolution, the Company shall on thirty (30) days' notice from the Board remove any and all of its wires, or other electrical conductors, or any portion thereof, from any or all of the streets and public places within the limits of the City.

Fourth—The Company shall pay to the City for the said privilege, the following sums of money:

The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in cash within thirty (30) days after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

During the first five years of this contract an annual sum, which shall in no case be less than twelve hundred dollars ($1,200), and shall be equal to two (2) per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of $1,200.

During the succeeding five years of this contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), and shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

During the remaining five years of this contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500), and which shall be equal to four (4) per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500).

The minimum annual sums herein provided for shall be paid to the Comptroller of the City in equal quarterly payments in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year. Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amounts, such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid to the Comptroller on or before December 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

Fifth—The said annual charges or payments, as above specified, shall continue throughout the whole term of the original contract, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other company providing for payments for similar rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or franchises hereby granted, or any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions as to payments, any statute or any condition herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by said statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof, or otherwise, exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any mortgagee or mere lienor, but shall apply to any purchaser upon foreclosure or under or by virtue of any provision of a mortgage or lien.

It is agreed that any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract by the Company to the City shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but that such payments shall be in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City or by any law of the State of New York.

Sixth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, either by the act of the Company, its successors or assigns, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statute relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, to any person or corporation whatsoever, nor shall the Company, its successors or assigns, in any manner consolidate or pool its stock, business or interests or enter into any agreement for a division of business interest or territory, or to prevent competition or a reduction in rates, or acquire, own or make use of or in any manner exercise control over any of the rights, privileges, franchises or stock, or use, own, control or operate any of the property, works, plants or appliances of any such persons or corporation without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Seventh—The Board may by resolution direct the Company to install free of charge messenger call boxes or fire alarm signals, with the necessary appurtenances thereto, in any or all of the offices of the City situated in the portion of Manhattan in which the Company shall be operating such apparatus.

Upon written notification of the Board to the Company that such resolutions have been adopted the Company shall install such apparatus free of charge, and shall furnish service at rates not to exceed seventy-five (75) per cent. of the rates charged by the Company to any other individual or corporation for similar service.

Eighth—The Company shall construct, maintain and operate its messenger and alarm system, subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of the City, and in strict compliance with all laws or ordinances, now in force or which may be adopted, affecting companies operating electrical conductors in the City.

Ninth—All cables and wires of the Company laid pursuant to this contract shall be placed in ducts, conduits or subways (referred to in this paragraph as subways). Such subways shall be leased from the company or companies having control thereof under the provisions of law, or from the City should it succeed to the rights of such company or companies. If the City shall construct or acquire subways for electrical conductors in the Borough of Manhattan, the Company hereby agrees to lay its wires and conductors in such subways and the City agrees to lease to the Company such space as may be required for the operation of the signal and alarm systems hereby authorized.

Tenth—The Company shall, within two years from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, have in operation at least two thousand (2,000) messenger call boxes, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Eleventh—The Company shall file with the Board, on the first day of November in each year, a map, plan or diagram upon which shall be plainly marked and designated the streets and public places in which are then laid and also those proposed to be laid, during the succeeding year, the several conduits and ducts necessary for the cables and wires used and to be used by the Company, together with a statement showing the number of ducts in each street and wires in each duct occupied.

Twelfth—It is a condition of this contract that the Company shall bear the entire expense of all work undertaken by reason of this grant.

Thirteenth—During the term of this contract or its renewal, the Board shall have absolute power to regulate all charges or rates of the Company for this service, provided that such rates shall be reasonable and fair, but the Company shall not charge at any time during the term of this contract, or its renewal, rates for messenger service in excess of the following:

In any direction from a district office or central station:	
10 city blocks	$0 10
11 to 15 city blocks	15
16 to 20 city blocks	20
20 to 30 city blocks	30

—and for each additional 20 city blocks more than 30 city blocks, 5 cents.

Fourteenth—The Company shall not require nor receive from its subscribers any deposit or advance payment in excess of what is reasonably necessary to insure payment of current bills, and on such amounts so paid the Company shall pay interest at the statutory rate whenever such money is held for more than one month. Unpaid bills, unless due from its owner, shall never be charged against property, and no person not himself in arrears shall be denied service because any previous occupant of the same premises is in arrears to the Company for service.

Fifteenth—The wires of the Company shall be employed for no other purposes than those explicitly set forth herein, except by consent of the Board, and the Company binds itself not to lay, use, lease or operate wires for illegal purposes or to illegal places.

Sixteenth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the system authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or defaults of the Company.

Seventeenth—If the said Company, its successors or assigns, shall fail to maintain its structures in good condition throughout the full term of its occupancy of such streets the Board may give written notice to the said Company specifying any default on the part of said Company, and requiring said Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time, and upon the failure of the Company to remedy said default within a reasonable time the said Company shall for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains pay to the City a sum of one hundred dollars ($100) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the said City, in case such structures which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the said Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided.

If, for a period of three consecutive months the messenger, fire alarm or burglary alarm systems of the Company shall not be operated, or if the same shall not be operated for a period of six months out of any consecutive twelve months, the Board may declare the right and franchise and this contract terminated without further proceedings in law or in equity.

Eighteenth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of accounts and shall, on or before November 1 in each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding. Such report shall contain a statement of the gross receipts received from the operation of the systems hereby authorized from all subscribers served by the Company, together with such other information and in such form and detail as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its report and may examine its officers under oath.

Nineteenth—The Company shall submit a report to the Board not later than November 1 of each year, for the year ending September 30 next preceding, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property;
2. The amount paid in as by last report;
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in;
4. The funded debt by last report;
5. The total amount of funded debt;
6. The floating debt as by last report;
7. The amount of floating debt;
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt;
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt;
10. The amount of dividends paid during the year and the rate of same;
11. The amount paid for damage to persons or property on account of construction and operation;
12. The total income during the year, giving the amount from each class of business;
13. The total expenses for operation, including salaries;

—and such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

For failure to comply with the foregoing the Company shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100) per day until such statement is rendered, which may be collected by the Comptroller without notice.

Twentieth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the execution of this contract, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred thereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), either in money or securities to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of the terms and conditions of the contract, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charge for the franchise granted, in default of which payment of the annual charge the Comptroller, acting in behalf of the City, shall collect same with interest from such fund after five days' notice in writing to the Company. In case of failure of the Company to comply with the terms of this contract relating to the filing of annual statements and the commencement and increase of construction, or its neglect or refusal to comply with any demand or direction of the Board or other municipal officials, made pursuant to the terms of the contract, or under the authority of any laws or ordinances now or hereafter in force, in such case and in any of these events the Company shall pay to the Comptroller of the City a penalty of $1,000 for each violation, and in case of any violation of the provisions relating to the illegal use of wires, the Company shall pay to the Comptroller of said City for each violation a penalty of not less than $100, and not more than $500, to be fixed by the said Comptroller.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties provided in the grant shall be as follows:

The Comptroller of the City, on complaint made, shall, in writing, notify the Company, through its president, to appear before him on a certain day, not less than five days after the date of such notice, to show cause why it should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing, appears, in the judgment of the Comptroller, to be in fault, said Comptroller shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to him to be just, and without legal procedure withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten days' notice in writing, pay to the Comptroller of the City, a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of $5,000, and in default thereof the contract may be revoked at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or rights under the provisions of the grant shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Twenty-first—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this contract, which shall have been continued for a period of three months after notice given by the Corporation Counsel, the same may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel on notice of ten days to the Company.

Twenty-second—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers, shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Twenty-third—The word "notice" wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice. Every such notice to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the city as shall have been designated by the Company; or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the city, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the city. Delivery or mailing of such notice as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Twenty-fourth—The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
By.....Mayor.

[CORPORATE SEAL.]
Attest:
.....City Clerk.

UNITED ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY,
By.....President.

[SEAL.]
Attest:
.....Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, including the provision as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the United Electric Service Company, and the said form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Friday, June 11, 1909, in the CITY RECORD, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, June 11, 1909, in two daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor and published in the City of New York, at the expense of the United Electric Service Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the United Electric Service Company, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing any such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, June 11, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

("New York Tribune" and "New York Sun" designated.)

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 30, 1909.

m17,j11

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The New York and Queens County Railway Company, under date of December 4, 1908, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railway as an extension to its existing system upon and along Debevoise, or Second avenue, from Pierce avenue to Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens; and

Whereas, Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on December 11, 1908, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as January 8, 1909, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least fourteen (14) days in "The New York Herald" and "New York Tribune," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the CITY RECORD for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing; and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor; now therefore it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced, and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the New York and Queens County Railway Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authoried to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

Proposed Form of Contract.

This contract made this day of 1909, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the New York and Queens County Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension to its present street surface railway, with the necessary wires and equipment, for the purpose of conveying persons and property, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, upon the following route, to wit:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company at or near the intersection of Debevoise or Second avenue and Pierce avenue; thence southerly in, upon and along said Debevoise or Second avenue to and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in Jackson avenue.

The said route, with turnouts, switches and crossovers, hereby authorized, is shown upon a map entitled:

"Map showing proposed street surface railway of the New York & Queens County Railway Company in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, to accompany petition dated December 4, 1908, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," and signed by W. O. Wood, Vice-President and General Manager, and T. H. Moyer, Engineer of Way, a copy of which is attached hereto, is to be deemed a part of this contract, is to be construed with the text thereof, and is to be substantially followed. Provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description, and the other provisions of this contract, may be permitted by resolution of the Board.

Sec. 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and avenues to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the Company within thirty (30) days from the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and a copy of such consents shall be filed with the Board within such time, or in the event that such consents cannot be obtained within such time the Company shall within one month thereafter make application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in the manner provided by the Railroad Law to determine if said railway ought to be constructed; otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Second—The said right to construct, maintain and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by the Company for the term of twenty-five (25) years from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for the further period of twenty-five (25) years upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year of this original contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five (25) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound, upon request of the other, to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of this original contract. If, in any case, the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Third—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

The sum of five hundred dollars ($500) in cash within thirty (30) days after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the privilege hereby granted.

During the first term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than four hundred dollars ($400), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of four hundred dollars ($400).

During the remaining term of twenty (20) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

The gross annual receipts mentioned above shall be that portion of the gross earnings of the Company from all sources within the limits of the City as shall bear the same proportion to such gross earnings as the length of the extension hereby granted shall bear to the entire length of the railway of the Company in operation within the limits of the City.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year, and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding.

Provided that the first annual payment shall be only that portion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

The annual charges herein provided are intended to include the percentages of gross receipts now required to be paid by railway companies to the City, pursuant to the Railroad Law as amended.

Fourth—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract, whether original or renewal, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway or railroad company providing for payments for railway or railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or of the route mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fifth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations, or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Sixth—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any other cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipment of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract, within the streets and avenues, shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract, as above, the Board shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of the tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract, and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Seventh—The Company shall commence construction of the railway herein authorized within ninety (90) days from the date upon which the consents of the property owners are obtained, or from the date upon which the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that such railway ought to be constructed is rendered in lieu of such consents, and shall complete the construction and place the same in full operation within nine (9) months from the date of obtaining such consents or such decision, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine, and all sums paid, or which may be deposited with the Comptroller of the City as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City; provided that such periods may be extended by the Board for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate six months each; and provided, further, that when the commencement or completion of said construction shall be prevented by legal proceedings in any court or by works of public improvement, or from other causes not within the control of the Company, the time for the commencement or completion of such construction may be extended for the period of such prevention, but no delay shall be allowed for unless the court proceedings shall be diligently prosecuted by the Company; and provided further that in no case shall such delay be deemed to begin until the Company shall have given written notice to the Board of any such court proceedings or other occasion of delay, and deliver to the Board copies of any injunction or other orders, and the papers upon which the same shall have been granted, and unless upon the request of the Board the Company shall, in writing, consent that the Board either in its own name as a party, or in the name of the City as a party, may intervene in any such proceedings.

Eighth—Said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest approved manner of street railway construction and operation, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to the railway equipment, including rolling stock and railway appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions and improvements are necessary, in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Ninth—Said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City.

No construction upon said railway shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials.

In any permits so issued such officials may also impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures, in the streets and avenues, over which such officials have jurisdiction and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical equipment to be installed by the Company for the operation of the railway within the limits of the City, whether the same be upon streets and avenues or upon private property, shall be constructed and maintained under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Tenth—Said railway may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by street surface railways in the Borough of Queens, or by any other motive power except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board, and consented to by the abutting property owners in accordance with the provisions of law, and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

Provided, however, that the Board, upon giving to the Company one year's notice, may require the Company to operate its railway upon the whole or upon any portion of its route, by underground electric power substantially similar to the system now in use on the street surface railways in the Borough of Manhattan, or by any other practical motive power then in use which does not require the use of poles and overhead wires in the streets and avenues, and thereupon to discontinue the use of the overhead trolley system, and to remove its poles, wires and other structures used by it for that purpose from the streets and avenues of the City.

And provided further that the Company shall not be required under the provisions of this contract to make such change upon the route hereby authorized until the existing line of the Company on Borden avenue and Jackson avenue, between the East River and Debevoise avenue, shall have been so changed.

Eleventh—Upon six months' notice by the Board to the Company, all wires for the transmission of power, except trolley wires, for the operation of the railway upon all or any portion of the route hereby authorized, shall be placed in conduits beneath or alongside of the railway. The Company shall provide in such conduits two ducts not less than three inches in diameter for the exclusive use of the City. Such ducts shall be used only by the Company for the operation of its railway and by the City, as above.

Twelfth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed five (5) cents, and the Company shall not charge any passenger more than five (5) cents for one continuous ride from any point on said railway, or a line or branch operated in connection therewith, to any point thereof, or of any connecting line or branch thereof, within the limits of the City.

The Company shall carry free upon the railway hereby authorized, during the term of this contract, all members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, when such employees are in full uniform.

Thirteenth—No cars shall be operated upon the railway hereby authorized, other than passenger cars, cars for the transportation of express matter and cars necessary for the repair or maintenance of the railway, and no freight cars shall be operated upon the tracks of said railway.

The rate for the carrying of such property over the said railway upon the cars of the Company shall in all cases be reasonable in amount, subject to the control of the Board, and may be fixed by the Board after notice to the Company and a hearing had thereon, and when so fixed such rates shall be binding upon the Company, and no greater sums shall be charged for such services than provided for by it.

Fourteenth—The Company shall attach to each car run over the said railway proper fenders and wheel guards in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Fifteenth—All cars which are operated on said railway shall be heated during the cold weather in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Sixteenth—All cars operated on said railway shall be well lighted by electricity, or by some lighting system equally efficient, or as may be required by the Board.

Seventeenth—Cars on the said railway shall run at intervals of not more than thirty (30) minutes both day and night, and as much oftener as reasonable convenience of the public may require or as may be directed by the Board. Provided, however, that the Company, during the first five (5) years of this contract, shall not be required to operate its cars between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., each day, unless the Board shall determine after a hearing had thereon that public convenience requires the operation of cars during said hours.

Eighteenth—The Company, so long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon the streets and avenues in which said railway shall be constructed, shall cause to be watered at least three times every twenty-four hours, when the temperature is above 35 degrees Fahrenheit, the entire width of the streets and avenues, except when the width of said streets and avenues shall exceed 60 feet between curb lines, in which case the Company shall cause to be watered only 60 feet in width of such roadway, and the Company shall provide for such purpose at least one tank car, the capacity of which shall be sufficient to water such streets and avenues in a satisfactory manner.

Nineteenth—The Company shall at all times keep the streets and avenues upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails, on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow; provided, however, that the Company shall, at the option of the President of the Borough of Queens, enter into an agreement for each winter season, or part thereof, to clean an equivalent amount of street surface from house line to house line.

Twentieth—As long as said railway, or any portion thereof, remains in any street or avenue, the Company shall pave and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of the street or avenue in which said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and for a distance of two feet beyong the rails on either side thereof, under the supervision of the local authorities, whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. And the City shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street or avenue, and in that event the Company shall be bound to replace such pavement in the manner directed by the proper City officer, at its own expense, and the provision as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewed or altered pavement.

Twenty-first—Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage system, or to any other subsurface or to any surface structures in the streets, required on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the Company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Twenty-second—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to operate a street surface railway shall not be in preference or in hindrance to public work of the City, and should the said railway in any way interfere with the construction of public works in the streets and avenues, whether the same is done by the City directly, or by a contractor for the City, the Company shall, at its own expense, protect or move the tracks and appurtenances in the manner directed by the City officials having jurisdiction over such public work.

Twenty-third—Should the grades or lines of the streets and avenues in which the right to construct the railway is hereby granted be changed at any time after the railway has been constructed, and during the term of this contract, the Company shall, at its own expense, change its tracks and appurtenances to conform with such new grades and lines, and during the construction of any public improvement upon said street the Company shall take care of and protect the tracks and appurtenances at its own expense, all to be done subject to the direction of the City official having jurisdiction over the construction of such change.

Twenty-fourth—The Company shall, within thirty (30) days after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, take the necessary proceedings under the provisions of the Railroad Law for the abandonment of that portion of its existing route, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Pierce avenue and Debevoise avenue; thence westerly in, upon and along said Pierce avenue to Lockwood street; thence southerly in, upon and along said Lockwood street, Ridge road, Academy street and Jane street to the intersection of said route with the existing tracks of the Company on Jackson avenue, at or near the intersection of Jane street and Jackson avenue, and shall within sixty (60) days from the commencement of operation of the railway hereby authorized, remove at its own expense all of its tracks, wires and other equipment from the above-described streets and avenues, and restore the same to their original condition.

Twenty-fifth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of account of the gross earnings from all sources, and shall, on or before November 1 of each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding, in such form as he may prescribe. Such report shall contain a statement of such gross earnings, total miles in operation within the limits of the city and the miles of railway constructed and operated under this contract and such other information as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its report, and may examine its officers under oath.

Twenty-sixth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, this contract may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board by resolution by said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the railway constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity.

Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Twenty-seventh—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time, the Company shall for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains pay to the City the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the Board, in case such structures which may affect the surface of the streets, shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board as aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

Twenty-eighth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the railway authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

Twenty-ninth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500), either in money or securities, to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all of the terms and conditions of this contract, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privilege hereby granted, the efficiency of the public service rendered, the repairs of the street pavement, the removal of snow and ice and the quality of construction of the railway; and in case of default in the performance by the Company of such terms and conditions the City shall have the right to cause the work to be done and the materials to be furnished for the performance thereof after due notice, and shall collect the reasonable cost thereof from the said fund without legal proceedings; or after default in the payment of the annual charges, shall collect the same, with interest, from the said fund after ten days' notice in writing to the Company; or in case of failure to keep the said terms and conditions of this contract relating to the headway, heating and lighting of cars, fenders, wheel guards and watering of street pavements, the Company shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each day of violation, and the further sum of ten dollars ($10) per day for each car that shall not be properly heated, lighted or supplied with fenders or wheel guards, in case of the violation of the provisions relating to those matters.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President, or other officer, to appear before the Board on a certain date not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing, appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice, in writing, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500), and in default thereof this contract shall be canceled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Thirtieth—The grant of this privilege is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to the streets and avenues in which the Company is hereby authorized to operate.

Thirty-first—The words "notice" or "direction," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have ben designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided, shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Thirty-second—The words "streets or avenues" and "streets and avenues" wherever used in this contract shall be deemed to mean "streets, avenues, highways, parkways, driveways, concourses, boulevards, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, public places or any other property to which the City has title" encountered in the route hereinabove described, and upon or in which authority is hereby given to the Company to construct a railway.

Thirty-third—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned shall be transferred by law to any other Board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other Board, authority, officer or officers, shall have the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authority, officer or officers.

Section 3. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of the Railroad Law pertinent hereto shall be strictly complied with by the Company.

Section 4. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf, to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms and conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers, thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
[CORPORATE SEAL.] By.....
Mayor.
Attest:
.....
City Clerk.

NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY,
[SEAL.] By.....
President.
Attest:
.....
Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, including the provision as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company and the said form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Friday, May 21, 1909, in the CITY RECORD, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, May 21, 1909, in two daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor and published in The City of New York, at the expense of the New York and Queens County Railway Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing any such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, May 21, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

("Flushing Daily Times" and "Long Island City Daily Star" designated.)

Dated April 16, 1909.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

a28,m21

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON LANDS FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMON LANDS FUND OF THE LATE TOWN OF GRAVESEND, CITY HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioners of the Common Lands Fund of the late Town of Gravesend, at the office of the Mayor, No. 5 City Hall, New York, until 11 a. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909,

FOR REGULATING AND MACADAMIZING THE ROADWAY OF EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, FROM KINGS HIGHWAY TO AVENUE U, TO A WIDTH OF SIXTEEN (16) FEET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

6,283 square yards of macadam.
400 feet (B. M.) of spruce or yellow pine lumber for box drains.

The time for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is thirty-five (35) working days.

The amount of security required is Twenty-four Hundred Dollars ($2,400).

The bidder will state the price per cubic yard for macadamizing, as indicated in the specifications.

The bids will be compared and a contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

The work will be commenced and carried on in the manner directed.

Further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Room 1408, No. 277 Broadway, New York.

Dated May 3, 1909.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor of The City of New York;
HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of The City of New York;
W. V. B. BENNETT,
Supervisor of the Late Town of Gravesend;
Commissioners of the Common Lands Fund of the Late Town of Gravesend.

m7,24

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909.

CONTRACT No. 1179.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of 365 calendar days.

The amount of security required is as follows:

For Class 1—For about 68,000 tons of anthracite coal, Eighty Thousand Dollars ($80,000).

For Class 2—For about 28,000 tons of anthracite coal, Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000).

The bidder shall state a price per ton for furnishing and delivering the coal called for in each class of the contract upon which a bid is submitted. Each class of the contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the bidder whose price is the lowest in that particular class and whose bid is regular in all respects.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.

ALLEN N. SPOONER, Commissioner.

Dated May 11, 1909.

m12,24

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.

CONTRACT NO. 1095.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PREPARING FOR AND BUILDING A NEW PIER BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, TO BE KNOWN AS THE THIRTY-FIRST STREET PIER.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of three hundred (300) calendar days.

The amount of security required is Eighty Thousand Dollars ($80,000).

The bidder will state a price for doing all of the work called for in the specifications. The contract is entire and for a complete job, and, if awarded, will be awarded to the bidder whose price is the lowest for doing all of the work and whose bid is regular in all respects.

Work must be done at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

ALLEN N. SPOONER, Commissioner of Docks.

Dated May 7, 1909.

m8,21

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Morning—"The Sun," "The New York Times."
Evening—"The Globe," "The Evening Mail."
Weekly—"Democracy," "Tammany Times."
German—"Staats-Zeitung."

Designated by the Board of City Record, January 22, 1906. Amended March 1, 1906; November 20, 1906; February 20, 1907, and March 5, 1908

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 17 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees of The College of The City of New York, at No. 17 Lexington avenue, until 12 m. on

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

TO COMPLETE THE CONTRACT ABANDONED BY BART DUNN FOR THE LANDSCAPE WORK ABOUT THE BUILDINGS OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, LOCATED ON ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for doing and completing the work is forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of the execution of the contract, with an extension for maintenance until November 1, 1910.

The amount of security required will be not less than 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidders will state in their estimate the amount for which they will agree to completely perform and finish all the work shown on the drawings and described in the specifications.

The plans may be seen and the blank forms of the contract and specifications and bid sheet may be obtained at the office of George B. Post, No. 347 Fifth avenue, The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Chairman.
JAMES W. HYDE, Secretary.
FREDERICK P. BELLAMY,
HENRY W. HERBERT,
PARKER D. HANDY,
THEO. F. MILLER,
LEE KOHNS,
CHARLES STRAUSS,
WM. HENRY CORBITT,
EGERTON L. WINTHROP, JR.,
Board of Trustees and Committee on Buildings.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, May 8, 1909.

m8,20

☞ See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BURNETT PLACE, from Garrison avenue to Tiffany street, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 3d day of June, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 20, 1909.

FRED. W. FUHRMAN,
JOHN GIBSON,
PATRICK J. KANE,
Commissioners of Estimate.
PATRICK J. KANE,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m20,j1

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of HAVEN AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street to West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day; and that the said final report has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 18, 1909.

EDWARD D. FARRELL,
JOHN J. O'CONNELL,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m18,24

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Broadway to Riverside drive, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, and that the said final reports have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 18, 1909.

THOMAS S. SCOTT,
JOHN W. JONES,
GEO. W. O'BRIEN,
Commissioners of Estimate;
THOMAS S. SCOTT,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m18,24

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Cedar avenue to the easterly line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day; and that the said final report has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 18, 1909.

JULIUS HEIDERMAN,
THOMAS J. MAGUIRE,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m18,24

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Broadway to Haven avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, and that the said final report has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 15, 1909.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX,
JAMES P. O'CONNOR,
JOSEPH T. RYAN,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m15,20

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of MOHEGAN AVENUE, from East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day; and that the said final reports have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 15, 1909.

F. W. HOTTENROTH,
ALBERT ELTERICH,
Commissioners of Estimate.
F. W. HOTTENROTH,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m15,20

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WESTCHESTER AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from the Bronx River to Main street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental and amended estimate of damage and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections, in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 9th day of June, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said supplemental and amended estimate of damage, together with our damage maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 15th day of June, 1909.

Third—That, provided there be no objections filed to said abstract, our supplemental and amended first partial and separate final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fourth—In case, however, objections are filed to said abstract of estimate of damage, the notice of motion to confirm our supplemental and amended first partial and separate final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 12, 1909.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Chairman;
EDWARD L. GODFREY,
MICHAEL J. MACK,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m15,j5

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to WEST TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Kingsbridge road to Harlem River, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 9th day of June, 1909, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstracts of our said supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 12th day of June, 1909.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the bulkhead line of the Harlem River with the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between West Two Hundred and Tenth street and West Two Hundred and Eleventh street; running thence westerly along said prolongation and middle line to its intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Vermilyea avenue; thence southwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Isham street; thence northwesterly along said last mentioned parallel line to its intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Broadway (Kingsbridge road); thence northeasterly along said last mentioned parallel line to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between West Two Hundred and Eleventh street and West Two Hundred and Twelfth street; thence easterly along said prolongation and middle line and its easterly prolongation to its intersection with the bulkhead line of the Harlem River; thence southerly along said bulkhead line to the point or place of beginning, excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads or portions thereof heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to either of said abstracts of estimate and assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, April 30, 1909.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Chairman;
J. M. JACOBUS,
WILLIAM L. FINDLEY,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m14,j3

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ST. NICHOLAS PARK, from its southerly line near West One Hundred and Thirtieth street to a point nearly opposite to the southerly line of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 14, 1909.

JAMES T. MEEHAN,
GEO. W. O'BRIEN,
FRANCIS O'NEILL,
Commissioners of Estimate.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m14,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of A NEW AVENUE, between Fort Washington and Haven avenues, and extending from West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street to its northerly terminal, about 434 feet north of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 14, 1909.

VINCENT NELLANY,
EMIL GREEN,
JAMES OWENS,
Commissioners of Estimate;
VINCENT NELLANY,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m14,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of the FIFTH NEW STREET north of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street (Watkins place), extending from Broadway to first new avenue west of Broadway (Bennett avenue), in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 14, 1909.

WILLIAM J. CARROLL,
JAMES SHELTON MENG,
Commissioners of Estimate;
WILLIAM J. CARROLL,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m14,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of LANE AVENUE, between Westchester avenue and the West Farms road, with the PUBLIC PLACE bounded by Lane avenue, West Farms road and Westchester avenue, and of WESTCHESTER AVENUE, between Main street or West Farms road and the Eastern boulevard, at Pelham Bay Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, from October 22, 1908, up to and including May 7, 1909, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 14, 1909.

FLOYD M. LORD,
EDWARD D. DOWLING,
JOHN J. MACKIN,
Commissioners of Estimate.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m14,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ROSEDALE AVENUE, between Westchester avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, between Westchester avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; ST. LAWRENCE AVENUE, between Westchester avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; TAYLOR AVENUE (formerly Harrison avenue), between Westchester avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; LELAND AVENUE (formerly Saxe avenue), between Westchester avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; BEACH AVENUE (formerly One Hundred and Seventy-third street), between Gleason avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York; THERIOT AVENUE (formerly One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street), between Gleason avenue and West Farms road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, up to and including April 19, 1909, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 11, 1909.

EDWARD H. NICOLL,
EDWIN C. HOYT,
JOHN W. STOCKER,
Commissioners of Estimate.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m11,21

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Locust avenue to the East River, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONers of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental and amended estimate of assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections, in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 2d day of June, 1909, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said supplemental and amended estimate of assessment, together with our benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 8th day of June, 1909.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Fortieth street and East One Hundred and Forty-first street with the United States bulkhead line of the East River; running thence westerly along the United States East River bulkhead line to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet west of the westerly line of East One Hundred and Thirty-second street; thence northerly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet north of the northerly line of Cypress avenue; thence easterly along said last-mentioned line to its intersection with the middle line of the block between East One Hundred and Fortieth street and East One Hundred and Forty-first street; thence southerly along said middle line of the block to the point or place of beginning, as such streets are shown upon the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of The City of New York; excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads or portions thereof heretofore legally opened, as such area is shown on our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to said abstract, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to said abstract of estimate of assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, April 2, 1909.

HENRY J. SMITH, Chairman;
ANTHONY McOWEN,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m10,28

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to amending its application heretofore made in the matter of acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of CLASONS POINT ROAD (although not yet named by proper authority), from Westchester avenue to the East River (or Long Island Sound), in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES IN SUCH case made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order amending and correcting the proceeding entitled "In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of Clasons Point road (although not yet named by proper authority), from Westchester avenue to the East River (or Long Island Sound), in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," the purpose being to exclude certain land not required, and to include additional land required in this proceeding, so as to conform to the final map of The City of New York, as shown on Section 54 thereof, adopted on February 28, 1908.

Land not required for Clasons Point road:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Clasons Point road, as now being acquired;

1. Thence westerly along the northern line of Clasons Point road for 69.62 feet to the bulkhead line of the East River;

2. Thence southerly deflecting 89 degrees 47 minutes to the left for 239.33 feet along the bulkhead line of the East River;

3. Thence southerly on the arc of a circle of 230 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 105.97 feet still along said bulkhead line to the line of Clasons Point road, as now being acquired;

4. Thence northerly along last mentioned line on the arc of a circle of 275 feet radius for 275 feet;

5. Thence northerly still along last mentioned line for 99.72 feet to the point of beginning.

Additional land required for Clasons Point road:

Beginning at a point in the western line of Clasons Point road where the same is intersected by the southern line of said road, as the same is now being acquired;

1. Thence southerly along the prolongation of said western line for 62.85 feet to the bulkhead line of the East River;

2. Thence easterly deflecting 77 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds to the left along said bulkhead line for 138.13 feet;

3. Thence easterly along said bulkhead line on the arc of a circle of 370 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 125.93 feet, to a point of compound curve;

4. Thence easterly still along said bulkhead line on the arc of a circle of 230 feet radius for 193.09 feet to the southern line of Clasons Point road, as now being acquired;

5. Thence westerly along last mentioned line on the arc of a circle of 275 feet radius for 182.73 feet;

6. Thence westerly along last mentioned line for 246.56 feet to the point of beginning.

The land not required for Clasons Point road is in the East River and outside of the bulkhead line.

The additional land required for Clasons Point road is shown on Section 54 of the final map of the Borough of The Bronx. This map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx July 16, 1908; in the office of the Register of the County of New York July 16, 1908, as map No. 1286, and in the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York on or about the same date, in pigeonhole 101.

The additional land required for Clasons Point road is located east of the Bronx River.

Dated New York, May 7, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

m7,20

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to amending its application heretofore made in the matter of acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BRONX BOULEVARD (although not yet named by proper authority), from Old Boston Post road to East Two Hundred and Forty-second street (Demilt avenue), in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order amending and correcting the proceeding entitled "In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of Bronx boulevard (although not yet named by proper authority), from Old Boston Post road to East Two Hundred and Forty-second street (Demilt avenue), in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," the purpose being to include additional land required in this proceeding, and to exclude therefrom certain land not required.

Additional land to be included:

Beginning at a point in the western line of the land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard where the same is intersected by the southern line of Bronx Park;

1. Thence westerly along the southern line of Bronx Park for 40.185 feet to the line of land now being acquired for an extension of Bronx Park;

2. Thence southerly along last mentioned line for 260.30 feet to the northern line of land now being acquired for Boston road;

3. Thence easterly along last mentioned line for 40 feet to the western line of land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard;

4. Thence northerly along last mentioned line for 264.151 feet to the point of beginning.

Land to be excluded:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern line of land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard with the northern line of land being acquired for Boston road;

1. Thence westerly along the northern line of land now being acquired for Boston road for 60 feet to the western line of land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard;

2. Thence southerly along last mentioned line for 332.998 feet to the southern line of land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard;

3. Thence northeasterly along last mentioned line for 242.839 feet to the eastern line of land now being acquired for Bronx boulevard.

4. Thence northwesterly along last mentioned line for 153.709 feet.

5. Thence northerly for 75.057 feet to the point of beginning.

These two parcels of land are shown as Bronx boulevard and Boston road on a map entitled "Map or plan showing an extension of Bronx Park east of Bronx River, lying southerly of the Bronx and Pelham parkway, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York. Prepared by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901." Which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on November 25, 1905; in the office of the Register of the County of New York on November 22, 1905, as Map No. 1109, and in the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York on or about the same date, in pigeonhole 29.

Land to be taken for Bronx boulevard is located east of the Bronx River.

Dated New York, May 7, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

m7,20

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EDGEWATER ROAD (although not yet named by proper authority), from Garrison avenue (or Mohawk avenue) to Seneca avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1909, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned Commissioner of Assessment has completed his estimate of benefit, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1909, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 8th day

of February, 1909, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

On the north by the prolongation westwardly of the southerly line of Ludlow avenue, as now laid out east of the Bronx River; on the east by the westerly side of the Bronx River; on the south by a line midway between the southerly side of Seneca avenue and the northerly side of Lafayette avenue; on the west by a line midway between the westerly side of Longfellow street and the easterly side of Bryant street; and on the northwest by the present northeasterly property line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 29th day of May, 1909.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, April 23, 1909.

WILLIAM H. KEATING, Chairman;
MICHAEL J. EGAN,
JAMES F. DELANEY,
Commissioners of Estimate.
MICHAEL J. EGAN,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m5,24

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works of The City of New York, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, relative to acquiring certain pieces or parcels of land, and the title thereto, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, for the use of the public, for the purposes of sewerage and drainage, pursuant to section 327 of chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 423 of the Laws of 1888, and chapter 31 of the Laws of 1892, from Amsterdam avenue at Fort George to the Harlem River, in the Twelfth Ward of The City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONers of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of May, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstracts of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 29th day of May, 1909.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Speedway, which point is 45 feet northerly of the intersection of the westerly side of the Speedway and the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninetieth street produced; thence westerly on a line parallel to and distant 45 feet northerly of the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninetieth street produced to the westerly side of Amsterdam avenue; thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the middle line of the block between Amsterdam avenue and Audubon avenue at a point 175 feet northerly of the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninetieth street; thence northerly along said middle line of the block to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of a line parallel to and distant 60 feet northerly of the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninety-second street; thence westerly along said prolongation and parallel line to a point midway between Audubon avenue and St. Nicholas avenue; thence northerly along a line parallel to St. Nicholas avenue to a point 20 feet south of the southerly side of West One Hundred and Ninety-third street; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on a line 20 feet east of the southerly line of Fort George avenue, and 45 feet south of the intersection of the westerly side of Fort George avenue and the easterly side of St. Nicholas avenue; thence northerly along a line parallel to and distant 20 feet from the westerly line of Fort George avenue 475 feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to the side of Fort George avenue to a point midway between the easterly side of St. Nicholas avenue and the westerly side of Fort George avenue; thence northerly on a line at right angles to the last mentioned line for a distance of 125 feet; thence on a curved line to the right radius 210 feet for a distance of 100 feet; thence still on a curve to the right radius 660 feet for a distance of 135 feet; thence still on a curve to the right radius 310 feet for a distance of 475 feet to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Fort George avenue; thence on a straight line to a point on the westerly side of the Speedway, which point is 100 feet south of the point of intersection of the westerly side of Dyckman street and the westerly side of the Speedway; thence southwardly along the westerly side of the Speedway to the point and place of beginning.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth. In case, however, objections are filed to either of said abstracts of estimate and assessment the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, April 16, 1909.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Chairman;
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
GEORGE A. CARROLL,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m7,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, for the same purpose, in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of an extension of ST. NICHOLAS PARK, from its southerly line, near West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, to a point nearly opposite to the southerly line of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONers of Estimate in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections, in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 28th day of May, 1909, at 12 o'clock m.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate of damage, together with our damage maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 29th day of May, 1909.

Third—That, provided there be no objections filed to said abstract, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fourth—In case, however, objections are filed to said abstract of estimate of damage, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, April 27, 1909.

JAMES T. MEEHAN, Chairman;
FRANCIS O'NEILL,
GEORGE W. O'BRIEN,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m3,21

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening and extending REMSEN AVENUE, from Utica avenue to Canarsie Bay Park, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and that the said final report has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, May 19, 1909.

JAMES HARDIE,
JOHN R. FARRAR,
Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY, Clerk.

m19,24

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, from Church avenue to Caton avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. White and John R. Burnett were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Charles F. Murphy, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given, that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m13,24

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to APOLLO STREET, from Meeker avenue to bulkhead line of Newtown Creek, and PORTER AVENUE, from Maspeth avenue to Meeker avenue, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN E. Smith, Nicholas D. Collins and Frederick Erlenvein were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate and John E. Smith Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to BAY RIDGE AVENUE, between Fifteenth avenue and New Utrecht avenue, and between Seventeenth avenue and Bay parkway, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JACOB Neu, Edward Lazansky and Clinton S. Harris were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate and Jacob Neu Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to WILSON AVENUE, from the Old Bowery Bay road to Tenth avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY orders of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1909, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at his office in Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1909, and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1909, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at his office in Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1909, we, Frank L. Entwisle, Ward R. Jeffers and James H. Quinlan, were appointed Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises required for the purpose by and in consequence of opening and extending the above-mentioned street or avenue, the same being particularly set forth and described in the petition of The City of New York, and also in the notice of the application for the said order thereto attached, filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 16th day of March, 1909; and the said Frank L. Entwisle was appointed Commissioner of Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of the said street or avenue so to be opened and extended, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the respective lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises situated within the area of assessment adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and not required for the purpose of opening and extending the same, but benefited thereby, the said area of assessment being particularly set forth and described in the petition of The City of New York, and also in the notice of the application for the said order thereto attached, filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 16th day of March, 1909, and of ascertaining and defining the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts or parcels of land to be taken or to be assessed therefor, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by chapter 17, title 4 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the real estate taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening and extending the said street or avenue, and affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, at our office, No. 252 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, with such affidavit and other proof as the said owners or claimants may desire, within ten days after the date of this notice.

under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to MAGENTA STREET, from Crescent street to Railroad avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDward J. Byrne and William Batterman were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to SCHAEFFER STREET, from Knickerbocker avenue to the Borough line; ELDERT STREET, from Knickerbocker avenue to the Borough line; COVERT STREET, from Knickerbocker avenue to the Borough line, in the Twenty-eighth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT F. Matthew Saauze, Sylvester L. Brinley and David Hirshfield were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and F. Matthew Saauze, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of WILSON AVENUE, from the Old Bowery Bay road to Tenth avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY orders of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1909, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at his office in Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1909, and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1909, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at his office in Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1909, we, Frank L. Entwisle, Ward R. Jeffers and James H. Quinlan, were appointed Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises required for the purpose by and in consequence of opening and extending the above-mentioned street or avenue, the same being particularly set forth and described in the petition of The City of New York, and also in the notice of the application for the said order thereto attached, filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 16th day of March, 1909; and the said Frank L. Entwisle was appointed Commissioner of Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of the said street or avenue so to be opened and extended, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the respective lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises situated within the area of assessment adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and not required for the purpose of opening and extending the same, but benefited thereby, the said area of assessment being particularly set forth and described in the petition of The City of New York, and also in the notice of the application for the said order thereto attached, filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 16th day of March, 1909, and of ascertaining and defining the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts or parcels of land to be taken or to be assessed therefor, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by chapter 17, title 4 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the real estate taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening and extending the said street or avenue, and affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, at our office, No. 252 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, with such affidavit and other proof as the said owners or claimants may desire, within ten days after the date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 26th day of May, 1909, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto. And at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto and examine the proof of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner, or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, May 12, 1909.

FRANK L. ENTWISLE,
WARD R. JEFFERS,
JAMES H. QUINLAN,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m12,24

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to MILFORD STREET, from Glenmore avenue to Pitkin avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Michael F. McGoldrick, David M. Stone and Roger Gallagher were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Michael F. McGoldrick, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to MONTAUK AVENUE, from New Lots avenue to Vandalia avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Stephen Callaghan, James B. Sheldon and Harry Howard Dale were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Stephen Callaghan, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to EIGHTH AVENUE, from Old City line to Fiftieth street, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Warren I. Lee, Frederick A. Wells and William H. Lynch were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Warren I. Lee, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to PARK PLACE, from Troy avenue to Schenectady avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Michael F. McGoldrick, Charles H. Colton and John E. Burns were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Michael F. McGoldrick, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to TWENTY-FIFTH AVENUE, from Stillwell avenue to the northerly line of the land of Ehardt Schmidt, in the Thirty-first Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN R. Farrar, Jacob A. Williams and Morris U. Ely were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and John R. Farrar Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to SIGOURNEY STREET, from Otsego street to Hicks street, in the Twelfth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES V. Short, Jr., Abraham Silverstone and David E. Kemlo were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and James V. Short, Jr., Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to SEELEY STREET, from Eighteenth street to Nineteenth street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. I. Nova, John J. Brennan and Victor A. Lersner were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and A. I. Nova Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to FULLER PLACE, from Windsor place to Prospect avenue, and HOWARD PLACE, from Windsor place to Prospect avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GEORGE W. Palmer, George W. Wilson and Roger Gallagher were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and George W. Palmer, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given, that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to ROBINSON STREET, from Bedford avenue to New York avenue, and WINTHROP STREET, from Nostrand avenue to Remsen avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN M. Zurn, David J. Hogan and John E. Burns were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 26th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and John M. Zurn, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given, that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to GREENPOINT AVENUE, from Jewell street to Newtown Creek, in the Seventeenth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HARRY Howard Dale, William B. Kelly and Peter Holler were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 28th day of April, 1909, Commissioners of Estimate, and Harry Howard Dale, Commissioner of Assessment, in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is also given, that the above named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1909, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, May 12, 1909.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.
m12,22

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of FOURTEENTH AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from Jackson avenue to Flushing avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections, in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 252 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of May, 1909, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 1st day of June, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Second—That the abstracts of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 252 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 9th day of June, 1909.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Jackson avenue where said northerly line is intersected by the prolongation of the line in the centre of the block between Fourteenth avenue and Thirteenth avenue, and running thence northerly along the centre line of the block between said Fourteenth and Thirteenth avenues to a point on the southerly side of Flushing avenue where said middle line of the block intersects; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Flushing avenue to a point where the prolongation of the centre line of the block between Fourteenth avenue and Fifteenth avenue intersects said southerly line of Flushing avenue; thence southerly along said centre line of the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues to a point on the northerly side of Jackson avenue where the said centre line of the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues if prolonged will intersect; thence westerly along the northerly side of Jackson avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to any of said abstracts of estimate and assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, May 4, 1909.

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman;
CLARENCE EDWARDS,
WILLIAM J. BURNETT,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.

m6,24

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of AVENUE C, between Gravesend avenue and Coney Island avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate have completed their estimate of damage and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1909, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 27th day of May, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned Commissioner of Assessment has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1909, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 2d day of June, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 19th day of April, 1907, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the north by a line midway between Avenue C and Beverley road and by the prolongation of the said line; on the east by a line midway between Coney Island avenue and East Eleventh street; on the south by a line midway between Avenues C and D and by the prolongation of the said line, and on the west by the easterly side of Gravesend avenue.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 5th day of June, 1909.

Fifth—That provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, May 6, 1909.

FREDERICK A. WELLS,
MATTHEW V. O'MALLEY,
FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN,
Commissioners of Estimate.
FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY, Clerk.

m6,22

SUPREME COURT—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

SECTION NO. 15, ULSTER COUNTY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended.

Such application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, Albany County, N. Y., on the 22d day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by the said act and the acts amendatory thereof upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster, and State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate to be acquired in fee, together with a reference to the date and place of filing the map:

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department. Section No. 15. Board of Water Supply of The City of New York. Map of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New

York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, from the vicinity of Glenford, north and south of railroad," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on the 4th day of March, 1909, which parcels are bounded and described as follows:

Northerly Portion.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Parcel No. 747, in the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, said point being also the southeast corner of Real Estate Section No. 13, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on December 22, 1908), and running thence along the easterly line of said section, thence westerly and partly along the northerly lines of said Parcel No. 747 and along the westerly line of Parcel No. 715, the following courses and distances: North 36 degrees 44 minutes west 1,089 feet, crossing Beaver Kill, north 34 degrees 28 minutes west 446.7 feet, north 67 degrees 54 minutes east 105.7 feet, north 29 degrees 20 minutes west 2,354.2 feet, north 30 degrees 45 minutes west 976.1 feet and north 29 degrees 38 minutes west 2,833 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive to Glenford, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 13, said point being also the northwest corner of said Parcel No. 715; thence along the northerly lines of said Parcel No. 715 and Parcels Nos. 716, 717 and 721, and partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 723, the following courses, distances and curves: South 85 degrees 43 minutes 20 seconds east 736.4 feet, on a curve of 767 feet radius to the left, 303.4 feet, north 71 degrees 37 minutes east 538.3 feet, on a curve of 433 feet radius to the right, 366.6 feet, south 59 degrees 52 minutes east 399 feet, crossing a road leading from Olive to Woodstock, on a curve of 217 feet radius to the left, 291.5 feet, north 43 degrees 9 minutes east 352.7 feet, and on a curve of 2,733 feet radius to the right, 226.5 feet, to the most westerly point of Parcel No. 724, in the centre of a road leading from Yankeetown to West Hurley; thence along the westerly and northerly lines of said parcel, partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 729, and along the northerly line of Parcel No. 731, the following curves, courses and distances: On a curve of 2,733 feet radius to the right, 781 feet on a curve of 440.3 feet radius to the right, 545.6 feet, south 44 degrees 43 minutes 40 seconds east 341.4 feet, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left, 399 feet, north 86 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 1,572.7 feet and north 71 degrees 47 minutes east 17.1 feet to the most easterly point of said Parcel No. 731, in the northerly line of Parcel No. 732, in a road leading from Glenford to Woodstock; thence partly along said northerly line and partly along the northerly and southerly lines of Parcel No. 733, the following courses, distances and curve: North 71 degrees 47 minutes east 455.9 feet, on a curve of 450 feet radius to the right, 477.7 feet, south 51 degrees 12 minutes east 474.6 feet, north 63 degrees 8 minutes east 76.1 feet, south 45 degrees 44 minutes east 883 feet and south 58 degrees 38 minutes west 2,101.1 feet to the most northerly point of Parcel No. 736, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Glenford to West Hurley; thence along the centre line of said road, partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 736, partly along the northerly and along the easterly lines of Parcel No. 737, and partly along the easterly line of before mentioned Parcel No. 736, the following courses and distances: South 76 degrees 53 minutes east 266.4 feet, south 65 degrees 16 minutes east 98.2 feet, south 57 degrees 10 minutes east 179.4 feet, south 43 degrees 13 minutes east 178.6 feet, south 36 degrees 1 minute east 100.6 feet, south 27 degrees 30 minutes east 375.1 feet, south 27 degrees 12 minutes east 587.6 feet, south 37 degrees 46 minutes east 127.6 feet and south 51 degrees 20 minutes east 104.7 feet; thence continuing along said easterly line of Parcel No. 736, north 34 degrees 14 minutes east 47 feet, south 55 degrees 49 minutes east 32 feet and south 34 degrees 10 minutes west 47 feet to another point in the centre of said road leading from Glenford to West Hurley; thence along the centre line thereof, south 55 degrees 50 minutes east 489.7 feet to the junction of same with the centre line produced of a road leading to Ashton; thence along the last mentioned centre line and the production thereof, and continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 736, south 26 degrees 16 minutes west 438.7 feet; thence still continuing along said easterly parcel line, and running along the easterly line of Parcel No. 743, the following courses and distances: South 23 degrees 14 minutes east 2,376.5 feet, north 71 degrees 53 minutes west 250.4 feet, north 46 degrees 4 minutes west 226.3 feet, south 33 degrees 28 minutes west 368.1 feet, again crossing Beaver Kill, south 25 degrees 12 minutes west 373.4 feet, south 18 degrees 16 minutes west 319 feet and south 3 degrees 8 minutes east 250.9 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 743, in the before mentioned northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company; thence along said railroad property line, the southerly lines of said Parcel No. 743 and Parcels Nos. 750, 744 and 745, partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 747, and along the southerly line of Parcel No. 749, north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 1,553.8 feet, on a curve of 1,149 feet radius to the left, 411.6 feet, and north 84 degrees 55 minutes west 1,310 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 749, in the before mentioned southerly line of Parcel No. 747, at the junction of the centre line of the before mentioned road leading to Glenford produced with said railroad property line; thence partly along said southerly parcel line, and continuing along the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, north 84 degrees 55 minutes west 16.7 feet, on a curve of 1,179 feet radius to the left, 818.2 feet, and south 55 degrees 19 minutes west 99.5 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Southerly Portion.

Beginning at the northeast corner of real estate section No. 6, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on May 8, 1907), in the southerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, said point being also the northwest corner of Parcel No. 739 of the section hereby described, and running thence along said railroad property line, partly along the northerly line of said parcel, along the northerly line of Parcel No. 740, partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 741, and along the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 756, 757, 759, 763, 764 and 765, the following curves, courses and distances: On a curve 2,898 feet radius to the right, 38 feet, north 55 degrees 19 minutes east 707.4 feet, north 48 degrees 39 minutes east 133.2 feet, north 63 degrees 30 minutes east 109.3 feet, north 55 degrees 19 minutes east 457.1 feet, on a curve of 1,113 feet radius to the right, 772.2 feet, south 84 degrees 55 minutes east 1,326.7 feet, on a curve of 11,426 feet radius to the right, 409.2 feet, and south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 1,565.1 feet to the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 765; thence along the easterly and southerly lines of said parcel and partly along the easterly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 764, south 23 degrees 9 minutes east 239.9 feet, south 57 degrees 36 minutes west 1,166.4 feet and south 33 degrees 7 minutes east 1,302 feet to a point in the centre of a road leading from West Hurley to Ashton; thence along the centre line of said road, south 68 degrees west 136.4 feet, north 80 degrees 49 minutes west 112.1 feet and north 52 degrees 32 minutes west 135.3 feet; thence continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 764, running also along the southerly line of said parcel, partly along the easterly and along the southerly lines of Parcel No. 767, along the southerly line of Parcel No. 755, and along the southerly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 752, the following courses, distances and curves: South 19 degrees 2 minutes west 223.2 feet, south 50 degrees 55 minutes east 386.6 feet, south 59 degrees 4 minutes east 259.3 feet, south 47 degrees 58 minutes west 442.1 feet, south 34 degrees 14 minutes west 1,243.1 feet, north 5 degrees 37 minutes east 204.7 feet, on a curve of 242.3 feet radius to the left, 303.7 feet, north 66 degrees 13 minutes west 355.8 feet, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left, 260.6 feet, south 81 degrees 49 minutes west 586.9 feet, north 86 degrees 51 minutes west 1,226.5 feet, crossing a road leading to the Ulster and Delaware plank road, on a curve of 520.3 feet radius to the right, 588.5 feet, north 22 degrees 3 minutes west 312.8 feet, on a curve of 435.2 feet radius to the left, 154.5 feet, on a curve of 250 feet radius to the left, 522.6 feet, and south 17 degrees 51 minutes west 637.2 feet to a point in the easterly line of before-mentioned Section 6, Reservoir Department, said point being also the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 752; thence partly along the westerly line of said parcel, and Parcels Nos. 751, 760, 754 and 753, along the westerly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 739, and partly along said easterly line of Section 6, the following courses and distances: North 38 degrees 38 minutes west 257.3 feet, north 33 degrees 15 minutes east 1,363.3 feet, north 34 degrees 13 minutes west 215.2 feet, north 45 degrees 13 minutes west 96.5 feet, north 37 degrees 35 minutes west 550.9 feet, north 43 degrees 5 minutes west 350.5 feet, crossing a road leading from Ashton to Kingston, and north 37 degrees 45 minutes west 282 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate Parcels Nos. 715 to 768, both inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any real estate hereinbefore described is used for highway or other public purposes, such use shall continue until such time as The City of New York shall acquire the right to change the same.

Dated April 2, 1909.

FRANCIS KEY PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre streets, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

a10,m22

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

SECTION No. 16, ULSTER COUNTY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended.

Such application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, Albany County, N. Y., on the 22d day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by the said act and the acts amendatory thereof upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Hurley, Woodstock and Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate to be acquired in fee, together with a reference to the date and place of filing the map:

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Towns of Hurley, Woodstock and Kingston, County of Ulster and State of New York, shown on a map entitled: "Reservoir Department. Section No. 16. Board of Water Supply of The City of New York. Map of real estate situated in the Towns of Hurley, Woodstock and Kingston, County of Ulster and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, from the vicinity of Glenford to the vicinity of West Hurley," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on the 4th day of March, 1909, which parcels are bounded and described as follows:

Northerly Portion.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Parcel No. 773, in the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, said point being also in the easterly line of real estate Section 15, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909), and running thence partly along said easterly line, along the westerly and partly along the northerly lines of said Parcel No. 773 and partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 771, the following courses and distances: North 3 degrees 8 minutes west 250.9 feet, north 18 degrees 16 minutes east 319 feet, north 25 degrees 12 minutes east 373.4 feet, north 33 degrees 28 minutes east 368.1 feet, south 46 degrees 4 minutes east 226.3 feet, south 71 degrees 53 minutes east 250.4 feet and north 23 degrees 14 minutes west 2,376.5 feet to a point in the centre of a road leading from Ashton; thence along the centre line of said road, and continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 771, north 26 degrees 16 minutes east 438.7 feet to the point of intersection of the centre line of said road produced with the centre line of a road leading from West Hurley to Glenford; thence along the last-mentioned centre line, and continuing along the easterly line of Section 15, north 55 degrees 50 minutes west 489.7 feet; thence continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 771, north 34 degrees 10 minutes east 47 feet, north 55 degrees 49 minutes west 32 feet and south 34 degrees 14 minutes west 47 feet to another point in the centre of the last-mentioned road; thence along the centre line thereof, continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 771, and running along the westerly line of Parcel No. 770 and partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 769, the following courses and distances: North 51 degrees 20 minutes west 104.7 feet, north 37 degrees 46 minutes west 127.6 feet, north 27 degrees 12 minutes west 587.6 feet, north 27 degrees 30 minutes west 375.1 feet, north 36 degrees 1 minute west 100.6 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes west 178.6 feet, north 57 degrees 10 minutes west 179.4 feet, north 65 degrees 16 minutes west 98.2 feet and north 76 degrees 53 minutes west 266.4 feet to the most westerly point of said Parcel No. 769; thence partly along the northerly line of said parcel, and continuing along the easterly line of Section 15, north 58 degrees 38 minutes east 2,101.1 feet to the most northerly point of said Parcel No. 769; thence continuing along the northerly line of said parcel, and running along the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 787 and 789 and partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 788, the following courses, distances and curves: South 45 degrees 44 minutes east 778.4 feet, north 52 degrees 22 minutes east 456.6 feet, south 77 degrees 24 minutes 40 seconds east 1,077.8 feet, on a curve of 283 feet radius to the right, 169.7 feet, south 42 degrees 53 minutes east 152.1 feet, on a curve of 643 feet radius to the left, 407.4 feet, south 79 degrees 11 minutes east 3,729.2 feet, crossing a road leading from Woodstock to West Hurley and a road leading from Sawkill to West Hurley, south 88 degrees 45 minutes east 521.3 feet, on a curve of 2,033 feet radius to the right, 600.6 feet, and south 71 degrees 49 minutes east 226.2 feet to the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 788, in the line between the Towns of Woodstock and Hurley, said point being also in the northerly line of Parcel No. 798; thence partly along said northerly parcel line and the easterly line of said parcel, and along the easterly line of Parcel No. 799, the following courses, distances and curve: South 71 degrees 49 minutes east 359.3 feet, on a curve of 333 feet radius to the right, 231.8 feet, south 31 degrees 56 minutes east 160.6 feet, north 31 degrees 42 minutes east 652.7 feet, north 20 degrees 58 minutes east 114.6 feet, north 8 degrees 14 minutes east 83.9 feet, north 39 degrees 36 minutes west 240.1 feet, north 50 degrees 24 minutes east 50 feet, south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 262.3 feet, south 8 degrees 14 minutes west 111.7 feet, south 20 degrees 58 minutes west 124.9 feet, south 31 degrees 42 minutes west 682.3 feet, south 31 degrees 56 minutes east 927.6 feet and south 25 degrees 8 minutes west 324.8 feet to the northeast corner of Parcel No. 800, in the line between the Towns of Woodstock and Kingston; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, south 25 degrees 8 minutes west 1,412 feet, crossing a road leading from Sawkill to Kingston, to the most easterly point of Parcel No. 801, in the before-mentioned line between the Towns of Kingston and Hurley; thence partly along the easterly line of said parcel, south 25 degrees 8 minutes west 415.3 feet, south 14 degrees 10 seconds west 993.5 feet, south 39 degrees 40 minutes west 471.4 feet and south 11 degrees 7 minutes west 35 feet to the most southerly point of said Parcel No. 801, in the before-mentioned road leading from Sawkill to Kingston; thence along the southerly line of said road and partly along the southerly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 802, the following courses and distances: North 51 degrees 29 minutes west 588.7 feet, north 48 degrees west 330 feet, north 49 degrees 33 minutes west 205.8 feet, south 84 degrees 55 minutes west 295.2 feet, north 70 degrees west 229.5 feet and north 78 degrees 39 minutes west 176.8 feet to a point in the centre of a road leading from Woodstock to Kingston, in the easterly line of Parcel No. 803; thence along the centre line of said road and partly along said parcel line, south 7 degrees 11 minutes west 144.7 feet and south 1 degree 49 minutes east 417.2 feet to the most northerly point of Parcel No. 807; thence along the easterly line of said parcel, partly along the easterly line of Parcel No. 804 and the northerly line of Parcel No. 806, and along the easterly and partly along the southerly lines of said Parcel No. 806, the following courses and distances: South 7 degrees 7 minutes east 811.4 feet, south 11 degrees 35 minutes west 320.1 feet, north 74 degrees 2 minutes east 95.6 feet, south 29 degrees 40 minutes east 264 feet and south 70 degrees 38 minutes west 490 feet to a point in the centre of the before-mentioned road leading from Kingston to West Hurley; thence along the centre line of said road, north 3 degrees 13 minutes west 58.8 feet; thence continuing along the southerly line of Parcel No. 806, north 77 degrees 16 minutes west 137.9 feet to the southwest corner of said parcel, in the centre of a road leading from Morgan Hill to Woodstock; thence along the centre line of said road and the westerly lines of said Parcel No. 806 and Parcel No. 805, north 16 minutes east 242.6 feet to the point of intersection of said centre line with the centre line of the before-mentioned road leading from Kingston to West Hurley, in the southerly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 804; thence along the last-mentioned centre line, partly along said southerly line of Parcel No. 804, and along the southerly line of Parcel No. 803, north 82 degrees 51 minutes west 281 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 803; thence along the westerly line of said parcel and partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 802, north 1 degree 13 minutes east 337.1 feet and north 29 degrees 55 minutes west 1,995.3 feet, crossing a road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock, to a point in the southerly line of Parcel No. 795; thence partly along said line and the easterly line of Parcel No. 772, south 37 degrees 19 minutes west 716.4 feet and south 29 degrees 21 minutes east 75 feet to a point in the centre of the before-mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock; thence along the centre line of said road, south 25 degrees 10 minutes west 83.9 feet; thence continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 772 and running partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 809, north 65 degrees 6 minutes west 124.7 feet, south 24 degrees 55 minutes west 296.9 feet and south 63 degrees 27 minutes east 100 feet to the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 809, in the westerly line of the before-mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock; thence along said road line, the easterly line of said parcel and partly along the easterly line of Parcel No. 808, south 26 degrees 18 minutes west 160.3 feet to a point in the northerly line of Parcel No. 810; thence partly along said line, south 63 degrees 56 minutes east 24.7 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel, in the centre of said road; thence along the centre line of said road and the easterly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 811, south 23 degrees 35 minutes west 212.2 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 811; thence along the southerly and westerly lines of said parcel, again partly along the southerly and along the westerly lines of Parcel No. 808, and partly along the westerly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 772 and the easterly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 773, the following courses and distances: North 66 degrees 26 minutes west 203 feet, north 34 degrees 10 minutes east 139.2 feet, south 65 degrees 19 minutes west 355.6 feet, north 28 degrees 23 minutes west 1,428 feet, north 34 degrees 7 minutes west 388.3 feet, south 56 degrees 11 minutes west 750.7 feet and south 25 degrees 2 minutes east 1,509 feet (partly along the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company) to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 773; thence continuing along said railroad property line, and running along the southerly line of said parcel, north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 352.9 feet, south 7 degrees 8 minutes west 42 feet and north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 1,880.1 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Southerly Portion.

Beginning at the most northerly point of Parcel No. 775, in the southerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, said point being also in the easterly line of Real Estate Section 15, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909), and running thence along the said railroad property line and the northerly line of said parcel south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 1,868.8 feet, south 7 degrees 8 minutes west 42 feet and south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 445.3 feet to the northeast corner of said parcel; thence along the easterly line of same the following courses and distances: South 24 degrees east 321.8 feet, south 34 degrees 26 minutes west 269.4 feet, south 18 degrees 48 minutes east 254.1 feet and south 15 degrees 58 minutes east 367.5 feet to the southeast corner of said parcel, in the centre of a road leading from Kingston to Ashton; thence along the centre line of said road and partly along the southerly line of said parcel south 69 degrees 55 minutes west 197.3 feet; thence continuing along said parcel line, and running partly along the easterly lines of Parcels Nos. 783 and 784, north 30 degrees 42 minutes west 350.2 feet, south 59 degrees 13 minutes west 1,065 feet and south 13 degrees 12 minutes east 152.4 feet to the most easterly point of said Parcel No. 784, at the junction of the centre line of the road leading from West Hurley to Ashton with the centre line of a road leading to Stone Church produced; thence along said produced line and the centre line of said road leading to Stone Church, continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 784, and running along the easterly line of Parcel No. 785, south 37 degrees 17 minutes west 187.9 feet and south 17 degrees 35 minutes west 182.7 feet to the most southerly point of said Parcel No. 785; thence along the westerly line of said parcel, partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 782, along the southerly lines of Parcels Nos. 776, 777 and 777A, and partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 786, north 32 degrees 3 minutes west 327 feet and south 58 degrees 52 minutes west 1,060.2 feet to the most southerly point of said Parcel No. 786, in the before mentioned easterly line of Section 15; thence partly along said line, continuing along the southerly line of Parcel No. 786, and running along the westerly line of said parcel north 59 degrees 4 minutes west 259.3 feet, north 50 degrees 55 minutes west 386.6 feet and north 19 degrees 2 minutes east 223.2 feet to the northwest corner of said Parcel No. 786, in the centre of a road leading from Ashton to West Hurley; thence along the centre line of said road and the northerly line of said parcel south 52 degrees 32 minutes east 135.3 feet, south 80 degrees 49 minutes east 112.1 feet and north 68 degrees east 136.4 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel No. 778; thence along the westerly and northerly lines of said parcel, the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 777 and 776, partly along the westerly line of before mentioned Parcel No. 775, and continuing along the easterly line of Section 15, north 33 degrees 7 minutes west 1,302 feet, north 57 degrees 36 minutes east 1,166.4 feet and north 23 degrees 9 minutes west 239.9 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate Parcels Nos. 769 to 811, both inclusive, and 777A, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any real estate hereinbefore described is used for highway or other public purposes, such use shall continue until such time as the City of New York shall acquire the right to change the same.

Dated April 2, 1909.

FRANCIS KEY PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office Address, Hall of Records, Corner of Chambers and Centre Streets, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

a10,m22

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

SECTION No. 17, ULSTER COUNTY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended.

Such application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, Albany County, N. Y., on the 22d day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by the said act and the acts amendatory thereof upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster, and State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate to be acquired in fee, together with a reference to the date and place of filing the map:

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department. Section No. 17. Board of Water Supply of The City of New York. Map of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of West Hurley dike," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on the 4th day of March, 1909, which parcels are bounded and described as follows:

Northerly Portion.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Parcel No. 812, in the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, said

point being also in the southerly line of the northerly portion of Real Estate Section 16, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909), and running thence partly along said southerly line, and along the westerly, northerly and partly along the easterly lines of said Parcel No. 812, the following courses and distances: North 25 degrees 2 minutes west 1,449.7 feet, north 56 degrees 11 minutes east 750.7 feet, south 34 degrees 7 minutes east 388.3 feet, south 28 degrees 23 minutes east 1,428 feet, north 65 degrees 19 minutes east 355.6 feet, south 34 degrees 10 minutes west 139.2 feet and south 66 degrees 26 minutes east 203 feet to a point in the centre of a road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock; thence along the centre line of said road, north 23 degrees 35 minutes east 212.2 feet; thence north 63 degrees 56 minutes west 24.7 feet to a point in the westerly line of said road; thence along said road line, north 26 degrees 18 minutes east 160.3 feet; thence continuing along said easterly line of Parcel No. 812 and the southerly line of the northerly portion of Section 16, north 63 degrees 27 minutes west 100 feet, north 24 degrees 55 minutes east 296.9 feet and south 65 degrees 6 minutes east 124.7 feet to another point in the centre of said road; thence along the centre line thereof, and continuing along said easterly parcel line, north 25 degrees 10 minutes east 83.9 feet to a point in the westerly line of Parcel No. 815; thence partly along said line and the easterly line of said parcel, along the easterly line of Parcel No. 816, and continuing along the southerly line of the northerly portion of Section 16 the following courses and distances: North 29 degrees 21 minutes west 75 feet, north 37 degrees 19 minutes east 716.4 feet, south 29 degrees 55 minutes east 1,995.3 feet, crossing the before mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock, and south 1 degree 13 minutes west 337.1 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 816, in the northerly line of Parcel No. 818, in the centre of a road leading from West Hurley to Kingston; thence partly along said northerly parcel line and along the centre line of said road, south 82 degrees 51 minutes east 281 feet to the point of intersection of said centre line with the centre line of a road leading from Woodstock to Morgan Hill, at the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 818; thence partly along the easterly line of said parcel and along the centre line of the last mentioned road, south 16 minutes west 242.6 feet to a point in the westerly line of Parcel No. 819; thence partly along said line, south 77 degrees 16 minutes east 137.9 feet to a point in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Kingston; thence along the centre line of said road, south 3 degrees 13 minutes east 58.8 feet; thence continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 819 the following courses and distances: North 70 degrees 38 minutes east 490 feet, north 29 degrees 40 minutes west 264 feet, south 74 degrees 2 minutes west 95.6 feet, north 11 degrees 35 minutes east 320.1 feet and north 7 degrees 7 minutes west 811.4 feet to a point in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Morgan Hill to Woodstock; thence along the centre line of said road, and continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 819, north 1 degree 49 minutes west 417.2 feet and north 7 degrees 11 minutes east 144.7 feet to the northwest corner of said parcel; thence partly along the northerly line of same, along the northerly line of Parcel No. 821, and continuing along the southerly line of the northerly portion of Section 16 the following courses and distances: South 78 degrees 39 minutes east 176.8 feet, south 70 degrees east 229.5 feet, north 84 degrees 55 minutes east 295.2 feet, south 49 degrees 33 minutes east 205.8 feet, south 48 degrees east 330 feet and south 51 degrees 29 minutes east 588.7 feet (partly along the southerly line of a road leading from Sawkill to Kingston), to a point in the centre of said road, in the westerly line of Parcel No. 822, said point being the southeast corner of said southerly portion of Section 16; thence partly along the easterly line of said portion and said westerly parcel line, north 11 degrees 7 minutes east 35 feet and north 39 degrees 40 seconds east 471.4 feet thence along the easterly lines of said Parcel No. 822 and Parcel No. 827, the following courses, distances and curves: South 14 degrees west 176.7 feet, south 22 degrees 12 minutes west 669.1 feet, south 42 degrees 8 minutes west 181.5 feet, on a curve of 338.2 feet radius to the left, 154.8 feet, south 15 degrees 54 minutes west 437.2 feet, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left, 184.7 feet, and south 6 degrees 46 minutes east 51.5 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 827, in the before mentioned northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company; thence along said railroad property line and the southerly lines of said Parcel No. 827 and Parcel No. 826, south 83 degrees 9 minutes west 46.2 feet to a point in the westerly line of the before mentioned road leading from Sawkill to Kingston, at the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 826; thence partly along the westerly line of said parcel, and continuing along said railroad property line, north 22 degrees 57 minutes west 71.6 feet and north 4 degrees 37 minutes east 183.5 feet; thence continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 826, and running partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 824 and the easterly line of Parcel No. 819, north 17 degrees 24 minutes east 234.1 feet, north 66 degrees 5 minutes west 81 feet, south 31 degrees 19 minutes west 279 feet and south 61 degrees 18 minutes east 90 feet to another point in the northerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company; thence along said railroad property line, continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 819, and running partly along the southerly line of said parcel, south 17 degrees 38 minutes west 146.1 feet, south 11 degrees 9 minutes west 104 feet, south 83 degrees 9 minutes west 972 feet and on a curve of 922.4 feet radius to the right, 75 feet, to the most easterly point of Parcel No. 820, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Kingston to West Hurley; thence along the southerly line of said parcel, and again partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 819, on a curve of 922.4 feet radius to the right, 472.7 feet, to the most southerly point of before mentioned Parcel No. 818, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock; thence along the westerly line of said parcel, and continuing along said railroad property line, on a curve of 922.4 feet radius to the right, 374.8 feet, north 39 degrees 33 minutes west 64.2 feet and on a curve of 1,436 feet radius to the left, 243.1 feet, to a point in the southerly line of before mentioned Parcel No. 815, in the before mentioned road leading from Kingston to West Hurley; thence partly along said parcel line and the southerly line of before mentioned Parcel No. 812, along the southerly line of Parcel No. 814, and continuing along said railroad property line, on a curve of 1,436 feet radius to the left, 842.4 feet, north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 416.3 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes east 42 feet and north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 281.6 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 814, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Woodstock; thence continuing along said railroad property line, running again partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 812, along the southerly and partly along the westerly lines of Parcel No. 813, and again partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 812, north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 94.8 feet, north 11 degrees 16 minutes east 50.2 feet and north 82 degrees 52 minutes west 1,187.2 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Southerly Portion.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Parcel No. 835, in the southerly line of the property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, and running thence partly along the northerly line of said parcel and along the northerly line of Parcel No. 868 south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 1,128.5 feet to the northwest corner of Parcel No. 859, in the centre of a road leading from Woodstock to West Hurley; thence along the northerly line of said parcel, again partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 835 and along the easterly line of Parcel No. 836 south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 306.8 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes east 42 feet, south 82 degrees 52 minutes east 416.3 feet and on a curve of 1,370 feet radius to the right 738.5 feet, to a point in the centre of a road leading from Ashton to Kingston, at the most northerly point of Parcel No. 831; thence partly along the easterly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 831, and along the northerly line of Parcel No. 830, on a curve of 1,370 feet radius to the right 297.1 feet, south 39 degrees 33 minutes east 64.2 feet and on a curve of 988.4 feet radius to the left 407.9 feet, to the northwest corner of Parcel No. 828, in the centre of a road leading from Morgan Hill to Woodstock; thence partly along the northerly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 829, and continuing along said railroad property line on a curve of 988.4 feet radius to the left 570.9 feet, to the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 829, in the before mentioned road leading from Ashton to Kingston, in the before mentioned northerly line of Parcel No. 828; thence partly along said line and the easterly line of said parcel, and continuing along said railroad property line on a curve of 988.4 feet radius to the left 10.7 feet, north 83 degrees 9 minutes east 908.5 feet and south 39 degrees 3 minutes west 63.5 feet to a point in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Kingston to Ashton; thence along said road and continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 828 south 39 degrees 9 minutes west 394.9 feet, south 77 degrees 7 minutes west 193.4 feet, north 65 degrees 44 minutes west 141.2 feet and south 24 degrees 29 minutes west 31.1 feet; thence continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 828 and running partly along the easterly line of Parcel No. 841 and along the southerly line of said Parcel No. 841 the following courses, distances and curves: North 56 degrees west 211.4 feet, on a curve of 467 feet radius to the left 732.9 feet, south 34 degrees 5 minutes west 792.5 feet, south 45 degrees 21 minutes west 101.8 feet, on a curve of 671.6 feet radius to the left 381.2 feet, and north 77 degrees 10 minutes west 18.2 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 841, in the easterly line of Parcel No. 835, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from West Hurley to Morgan Hill; thence along the centre line of said road, partly along the easterly line of Parcel No. 835 and along the easterly line of Parcel No. 842 south 12 degrees 56 minutes west 132.7 feet, south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 318 feet, south 21 degrees 16 minutes west 444.7 feet and south 40 degrees 2 minutes west 98.5 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 835; thence along the southerly and partly along the westerly lines of said parcel, and along the westerly line of Parcel No. 843, the following courses and distances: South 59 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds west 680.1 feet, north 28 degrees 30 minutes west 404.9 feet, north 41 degrees 11 minutes west 447.1 feet, north 21 degrees 36 minutes west 496.6 feet, north 29 degrees 59 minutes west 303.5 feet, north 69 degrees 31 minutes east 265 feet, north 22 degrees 33 minutes east 805.4 feet, north 13 degrees 4 minutes east 186.7 feet, north 11 degrees 20 minutes east 195.9 feet and north 38 degrees 6 minutes east 25.7 feet to the northwest corner of said Parcel No. 843, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Kingston to Ashton, in the before mentioned westerly line of Parcel No. 835; thence partly along said parcel line and the easterly line of Parcel No. 849 north 38 degrees 6 minutes east 21.6 feet, north 12 degrees 40 minutes east 29.2 feet, north 80 degrees 49 minutes west 66.9 feet and south 12 degrees 25 minutes west 53 feet to another point in the centre of the last mentioned road, at the southeast corner of Parcel No. 849; thence along the southerly lines of said parcel and Parcels Nos. 850, 852, 853 and 854, and the centre line of said road, north 66 degrees 30 minutes west 233.8 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 854, in the centre of the before mentioned road leading to Woodstock; thence along the centre line of said road and the westerly lines of said Parcel No. 854 and Parcel No. 855, partly along the southerly line of before mentioned Parcel No. 835, and partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 857 north 16 degrees 48 minutes east 149 feet and north 9 degrees 4 minutes east 163.6 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 867; thence partly along the southerly line of said parcel and again partly along the southerly line of Parcel No. 835 north 72 degrees 16 minutes west 57.7 feet, south 84 degrees 11 minutes west 141.9 feet, south 5 degrees 55 minutes west 28.3 feet and south 78 degrees 41 minutes west 120.3 feet to a point in the easterly line of a new road; thence along said road line, continuing along the southerly line of Parcel No. 835, and running along the westerly line of Parcel No. 869 north 20 degrees 57 minutes west 93.5 feet to the northwest corner of said Parcel No. 869, at another point in the southerly line of Parcel No. 835; thence partly along said line south 69 degrees 3 minutes west 20 feet to a point in the centre of said road; thence along the centre line thereof south 20 degrees 57 minutes east 57.3 feet; thence continuing along the southerly line of Parcel No. 835 the following courses and distances: South 65 degrees 44 minutes west 140 feet, south 24 degrees 55 minutes east 110.2 feet, south 65 degrees 27 minutes west 120.1 feet and south 26 degrees 28 minutes east 142 feet to a point in the centre of the before mentioned road leading from Kingston to Ashton; thence along the centre line of said road south 69 degrees 55 minutes west 129.6 feet to the southwest corner of said Parcel No. 835; thence along the westerly line of said parcel north 24 degrees west 1,100.8 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate Parcels Nos. 812 to 869, both inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any real estate hereinbefore described is used for highway or other public purposes, such use shall continue until such time as The City of New York shall acquire the right to change the same.

Dated April 2, 1909.

FRANCIS KEY PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office Address, Hall of Records, Corner of Chambers and Centre Streets, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

a10,m22

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

SECTION No. 18, ULSTER COUNTY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended.

Such application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, Albany County, N. Y., on the 22d day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the county where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by the said act and the acts amendatory thereof upon such Commissioners of Appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster, and State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate to be acquired in fee, together with a reference to the date and place of filing the map:

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New York, shown on a map entitled "Reservoir Department. Section No. 18. Board of Water Supply of The City of New York. Map of real estate situated in the Town of Hurley, County of Ulster and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances, in the vicinity of West Hurley," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on the 4th day of March, 1909, which parcels are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Parcel No. 871, said point being also the southwest corner of real estate Section 17, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909), and running thence along the southerly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 872, the following courses, distances and curves: South 59 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds west 946.4 feet, on a curve of 533 feet radius to the right, 628.6 feet, north 52 degrees 50 minutes west 424.1 feet, on a curve of 267 feet radius to the left, 326 feet, south 57 degrees 12 minutes west 229.2 feet and on a curve of 433 feet radius to the right, 193 feet to a point in the centre of a road leading from Lapla to West Hurley, at the southeast corner of Parcel No. 873; thence along the southerly lines of said parcel and Parcels Nos. 874 and 936, and partly along the southerly and along the westerly lines of Parcel No. 876, the following curves, courses and distances: On a curve of 433 feet radius to the right, 7.8 feet, south 83 degrees 46 minutes west 1,000.2 feet, on a curve of 433 feet radius to the right, 232.6 feet, north 65 degrees 27 minutes west 234.2 feet, on a curve of 461.8 feet radius to the left, 351.7 feet, south 70 degrees 55 minutes west 200.8 feet, on a curve of 250 feet radius to the right, 406.3 feet, crossing a road leading from Stone Church to West Hurley, north 15 degrees 58 minutes west 115.9 feet, on a curve of 550 feet radius to the right, 207.1 feet, and north 5 degrees 37 minutes east 61.5 feet to the southeast corner of real estate Section 15, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909), and running thence partly along the easterly line of said section, continuing along the westerly line of Parcel No. 876, and running partly along the northerly line of Parcel No. 875, north 34 degrees 14 minutes east 1,243.1 feet and north 47 degrees 58 minutes east 442.1 feet to the most southerly point of real estate Section 16, Reservoir Department (the map of which section was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on March 4, 1909); thence partly along said southerly section line, continuing along the northerly line of Parcel No. 875, and running partly along the easterly line of said parcel, north 58 degrees 52 minutes east 1,060.2 feet and south 32 degrees 3 minutes east 327 feet to the most westerly point of Parcel No. 880, in the centre of a road leading from Stone Church to West Hurley; thence along the centre line of said road and partly along the westerly line of said parcel, north 17 degrees 35 minutes east 182.7 feet and north 37 degrees 17 minutes east 187.9 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel No. 870, in the centre of a road leading from Ashton to Kingston; thence along the westerly and northerly lines of said parcel, the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 935, 934, 933, 932 and 930, the easterly line of said Parcel No. 930, partly along the easterly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 932, and continuing along the southerly line of Section 16, north 13 degrees 12 minutes west 152.4 feet, north 59 degrees 13 minutes east 1,065 feet and south 30 degrees 42 minutes east 350.2 feet to the northwest corner of Parcel No. 899, in the centre of the before-mentioned road leading from Ashton to Kingston; thence along the centre line of said road and the northerly lines of said Parcel No. 899 and Parcel No. 900, north 69 degrees 55 minutes east 189.4 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel No. 928; thence along the westerly lines of said parcel and Parcel No. 929, and continuing along the southerly line of Section 16, north 15 degrees 58 minutes west 367.5 feet, north 18 degrees 48 minutes west 254.1 feet and north 34 degrees 26 minutes east 269.4 feet to a point in the westerly line of the before-mentioned southerly portion of Section 17; thence partly along said westerly line, and running along the easterly lines of said Parcel No. 929, and before-mentioned Parcel No. 928, partly along the easterly line of Parcel No. 927 and along the easterly line of Parcel No. 926, south 24 degrees east 779 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 926 in the northerly line of Parcel No. 903, in the centre of the before-mentioned road leading from Ashton to Kingston; thence along the centre line of said road, and partly along the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 903 and 904, north 69 degrees 55 minutes east 129.6 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel No. 925; thence along the westerly and northerly lines of said parcel, the westerly line of Parcel No. 923, the westerly and northerly lines of Parcel No. 922, partly along the westerly, along the northerly and partly along the easterly lines of Parcel No. 921, along the northerly line of Parcel No. 920, partly along the westerly line of Parcel No. 919, along the northerly lines of said Parcel No. 919 and Parcel No. 918, and continuing along said westerly line of the southerly portion of Section 17, the following courses and distances: North 26 degrees 28 minutes west 142 feet, north 65 degrees 27 minutes east 120.1 feet, north 24 degrees 55 minutes west 110.2 feet, north 65 degrees 44 minutes east 140 feet, north 20 degrees 57 minutes west 57.3 feet, north 69 degrees 3 minutes east 20 feet, south 20 degrees 57 minutes east 93.5 feet, north 78 degrees 41 minutes east 120.3 feet, north 5 degrees 55 minutes east 28.3 feet, north 84 degrees 11 minutes east 141.9 feet and south 72 degrees 16 minutes east 57.7 feet to the northeast corner of said Parcel No. 918, in the centre of a road leading from Woodstock to West Hurley; thence along the centre line of said road and the production thereof, and the easterly lines of said parcel and Parcels Nos. 917 and 915, south 9 degrees 4 minutes west 163.6 feet and south 16 degrees 48 minutes west 149 feet to the southeast corner of said Parcel No. 915, in the northerly line of Parcel No. 911, in the centre of the before-mentioned road leading from Ashton to Kingston; thence along the centre line of said road, partly along said northerly line of Parcel No. 911, along the northerly line of Parcel No. 912, partly along the northerly lines of Parcels Nos. 913 and 914, and continuing along the westerly line of the southerly portion of Section 17, south 69 degrees 49 minutes east 103.8 feet and south 66 degrees 30 minutes east 130 feet; thence continuing along the northerly line of Parcel No. 914 and running partly along the easterly line of said parcel, north 12 degrees 25 minutes east 53 feet, south 80 degrees 49 minutes east 66.9 feet, south 12 degrees 40 minutes west 29.2 feet and south 38 degrees 6 minutes west 47.3 feet, recrossing the road leading from Ashton to Kingston, to a point in the southerly line thereof; thence continuing along the easterly line of Parcel No. 914, running partly along the easterly line of before-mentioned Parcel No. 871, and still continuing along the westerly line of the southerly portion of Section 17, the following courses and distances: South 11 degrees 20 minutes west 195.9 feet, south 13 degrees 4 minutes west 186.7 feet, south 23 degrees 33 minutes west 805.4 feet, south 69 degrees 31 minutes west 265 feet, south 29 degrees 59 minutes east 303.5 feet, south 21 degrees 36 minutes east 496.6 feet, south 41 degrees 11 minutes east 447.1 feet and south 28 degrees 30 minutes east 404.9 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The fee is to be acquired by The City of New York in all the real estate Parcels Nos. 870 to 936, both inclusive, contained in the above description.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken in fee, as above described.

In case any real estate hereinbefore described is used for highway or other public purposes, such use shall continue until such time as The City of New York shall acquire the right to change the same.

Dated April 2, 1909.

FRANCIS KEY PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Office and Post Office Address, Hall of Records, Corner of Chambers and Centre Streets, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

a10,m22

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank forms mentioned below.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of any proposal, it be accompanied by a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

The certified check or money should not be inclosed in the envelope containing the bid or estimate, but should be either inclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the head of the Department, President or Board, or submitted personally upon the presentation of the bid or estimate.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City.

The contract must be bid for separately.

The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.