

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK.

Complaint and Report of Inspection in reference to premises..... 179/181 E. 124th St.  
Primary School, No. 28.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH:

I, Moreau Morris, M. D., holding the position of a Medical Inspector in the HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, do report; That on the 31st day of January, 1896, I personally examined and carefully inspected the premises situated 179 & 181 East 124th Street and found the facts as follows: Said premises consist of a Primary School No. 28 of which Board of Education of Elm & Grands Sts is Responsible and Rob't E. Steel, Chairman of Board of Trustees, 147 E. 92nd St. is also and in violation of Section of the Sanitary Code, were found in a condition dangerous responsible.

to life and detrimental to health, for the following reasons, viz. Only two water closets. Said building is a two story frame structure, utilized for a primary public school. It has an average attendance of about 500 pupils of both sexes, of whom are over 330 girls. There are but two ordinary hopper water closets, situated upon the main floor contiguous to the class rooms now provided for the girls department, entirely inadequate in number and inefficient in the flushing appliances, consequently the most offensive and noxious odors diffuse throughout the class rooms. No means for ventilation of these closets are provided. In the basement is a properly constructed trough water closet for girls use, with automatic flushing appliances, and provided with a sufficient number of seats for the number of girls attending, but nailed up and unused. The boys closets are at the other extreme end of the building, well constructed and provided with automatic flushing and are inoffensive. The teachers and principal, as well as the scholars complain of daily headaches, and frequently of ~~nausea~~ nausea, from the foul ~~atmosphere~~ vitiated atmosphere of the class rooms adjacent to the present used closets.

The ventilation of all the class rooms is very inefficient and might be easily improved. Opening of the girls water closets in the front basement should not be delayed for another day, and the hopper closets now used should be removed at once.

RECOMMENDATIONS. That the girls water closets in the front basement be immediately opened for use, properly provided with automatic water flushing. That the further use of the hopper closets on first floor be immediately discontinued, and the same removed therefrom.

That the skylights in the roof be raised and arranged with ventilating fenestrated open sides to admit free air circulation.

That a suitable partition be constructed in the play room and the approaches to the girls and boys water closets, so as to effectually separate the sexes.

That two or three windows be constructed in the easterly side for better ventilation and light in classrooms.

Notwithstanding plans are in view to make alterations in this building during the next summer vacation, this delay, especially with reference to the girls water closets, cannot be justified for another day, on account of the dangerously unsanitary condition now present.

Unless this change can be effected as once it would seem imperative that the school should be closed, rather than to sacrifice health and perhaps life by further delay, and that a copy of this report be sent to the Board of Education, also to the Chairman of Board of Trustees, Mr. R.E. Steel, 147 E. 92nd St.

(Signed) Moreau Morris, M. D.

A TRUE COPY.

Medical Inspector.

Secretary.

No. ....

# Complaint and Report

On Primary School No. 28,  
179 & 181 East 124th Street.

Filed ..... 189

*Copy forwarded to the  
Board of Education  
February 4 1896*

Primary School, No. 28.  
179 & 181 E. 124th St.

## SANITARY BUREAU.

New York, ..... 189

Respectfully referred to ALFRED LUOAS,  
for inspection and report.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, M. D.,

*Sanitary Superintendent.*



# Health Department,

Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York, February 1, 1896

Office of the  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Alfred Lucas,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.  
Sir:-

I have the honor to report that upon making an examination of the vacant lot at 627 and 629 East 141st Street I found that said lot is used as a storage place for planks, beams and logs of all sizes used for house moving. In the rear of the lot is an old one story frame building, which was used some years ago as a stable. The lots are properly fenced, and excepting the presence of a dead cat, the lots are clean and in good sanitary condition. I have forwarded a report for an order on the owner of the premises to remove said cat. Negative reports have been forwarded by Sanitary Inspector Hurd on February 4, March 21, and 26, July 18, and 25, all of 1895, on these premises. I called on the occupant of 625 East 141st Street, which premises adjoins this vacant lot on the west, and she stated that she saw no reason whatever for complaint since the lots were fenced.

(Signed) J. J. Koen,

Sanitary Inspector.

## ENDORSEMENT.

RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED. - The owner of the premises 631 E. 141st Street has made many complaints in the last two years in regard to premises referred to in the within communication from His Honor, the Mayor. Inspection has always been made in regard to the complaints, and no cause for action has been found, excepting that on the 26th day of March, 1895, the lots were ordered to be properly fenced, and the report of the Inspector on the 4th day of April shows that the order had been complied with.

Inspection of the premises by Inspector Koen on February 1, 1896 shows that the lots are used as a storage place for planks, beams and logs, used for house moving. In the rear of the lots is an old one story frame building, formerly used as a stable, but now vacant. The lots are properly fenced and clean, and in good sanitary condition,

with the exception of a dead cat that had been thrown on the lot by some of the neighbors, and an order for the removal of the same was made on the above date.

Inspector Koen interviewed the neighbors occupying the adjoining premises, who say that they see no reason whatever for complaint since the lots were fenced.

In my opinion no further action is required, on the part of any of the City Departments, except the enforcement of the order for the removal of the dead cat, which order will be fully enforced.

(Signed) Chas. F. Roberts, M.D.,  
Sanitary Superintendent.

A TRUE COPY.

*Emmons*  
Secretary.



*Health Department,  
of the City of New York,  
President's Office.*

*Charles G. Wilson,  
President & Commissioner.*

*New York,* February 3, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

Yours of January thirtieth was duly received, as follows:-

"CITY OF NEW YORK.

"Office of the Mayor.

"January 30, 1896.

"Hon. Charles G. Wilson,

"Pres. Board of Health.

"My Dear Sir:-

"There was a Mrs. Sarah E. Bailey in here today who lives at 631 East 141st Street, on the north side of the street, and who has made rather an extended complaint to me about a nuisance next to her house.

"The first is a pile of boards that is kept there; second, that it is a place where they throw all combustible materials, and everything else that is objectionable, which makes this adjoining lot a veritable nuisance to her property - bad smells, &c. She also claims that this board pile is an incentive to fires in the neighborhood, and that it is as much as her life is worth to live there, yet she owns the house she lives in and one or two others that she rents, when she can get an occupant, but in consequence of this nuisance she cannot get an occupant for her apartments.

"If you will send a man up there to take a look at this property and see if there is anything that you can do, or if not, direct me as to what Department I shall require the services of to abate this nuisance, if it is such a one as she represented to me, you will oblige,

"Yours respectfully,

"W. L. Strong,

"Mayor."

2- Hon. W. L. Strong, February 3, 1895.

Herewith please find report of Sanitary Inspector Koen of an inspection of the premises made February first, together with an endorsement of the Sanitary Superintendent, from which it appears that the complaints of this party have been frequent and have always received due attention, but that the facts have not justified any action on the part of this Department except to order the vacant lots complained of to be fenced, which order was duly complied with.

Very respectfully,

*Wm. L. Wilson*  
President.



*Health Department,  
of the City of New York,  
President's Office.*

*Charles G. Wilson,  
President & Commissioner.*

*New York,* February 5, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

Enclosed please find copies of reports forwarded to the Board of Education in respect to Public Schools at No. 14 North Moore Street, No. 30 Vandewater Street and Nos. 179-181 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. They are copies of the reports referred to in our recent conversation.

Very respectfully,

*Wm. L. Strong*  
President.

Three enclosures.

5

4.



Hon. Wm. J. Strong  
Major  
Feb 25/96

Dear Sir

After several  
fruitful endeavors to call the  
health board to a  
serious neglect of their  
duties to fumigate a  
apartment in a tenement  
house. where there has  
been a contagious sickness  
last week and which has  
proved fatal to the child.  
diphtheria is the name  
of the sickness. and as  
there are a great many  
children in the house  
who are in danger while  
this neglect remains. Hoping  
you will use your authority  
where it will do most good.  
ad 251. E. B. Way

W. J. S.

Referred to  
*Board of Health*

FEB 23 1896  
for examination and report.

W. L. Strong,

MAYOR.



# Health Department,

Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York, February 27th, 1896

Hon. Charles G. Wilson,  
President.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward the enclosed papers with reference to the complaint of "W. S.", and to submit the following report of the Medical Inspector of the district:-

"Chas. S. Benedict,  
Chief Inspector.

Sir:-

The case of Bergman was reported to me on the 24th inst. as having died with diphtheria. I visited the case on the 24th inst. and found the door of the apartments locked, also the adjoining apartment, and was unable to make the necessary investigation upon which to order fumigation. Visited the same apartments on the following day and found it locked as before, but from a woman in the adjoining apartment learned that the family had left and did not intend to return before the apartments had been fumigated, but had made no arrangements for us to get into the apartment. On further inquiry I learned that there was a drug clerk on Division Street who could possibly assist in getting into the apartments. I visited the drug clerk and received information necessary, and the apartments were fumigated in a satisfactory manner, two days after

# Health Department,

Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York, \_\_\_\_\_ 189

Hon. C. G. W. -2-

being reported.

(Signed) A. C. White, M. D.

Medical Inspector"

As far as I can learn from the investigation made, the only cause for delay was the inability of our Inspector to obtain admission in order to leave the necessary instructions for the Disinfecter.

Respectfully submitted,

*Chas. S. Ducloux M.D.*

Chief Inspector  
Division of Contagious Diseases

A TRUE COPY,

*Emmons*

Secretary.



28

5

Health Department,

Centre Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York,

February 28, 1896

B. L. Burrows, Esq.,

Confidential Clerk,

Office of the Mayor,

City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir :-

Yours of February 26th, enclosing a letter signed "Wm. S.", was duly received. It appears from the report of Dr. C. S. Benedict, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases (a copy of which is enclosed), that there is no good cause for such complaint, and that the action of the officers of this Department in the matter referred to was prompt and commendable. The anonymous communication is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

*Emmons Clark*  
Secretary.

Two enclosures.



No. 475.

IN SENATE.

February 6, 1896.

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Introduced by Mr. Guy: read twice and ordered printed, and when printed, to be committed to the committee on affairs of cities.

AN ACT to lay out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the city of New York.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE  
AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:-

Section 1. The Board of Aqueduct Commissioners of the city of New York, shall, as soon after the passage of this Act as may be practicable, lay out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct across the Jerome Park Reservoir, for use as a public street, as follows: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Jerome Avenue opposite Two Hundredth Street (lately called Southern Boulevard) and from thence running across the lands of said Jerome Park Reservoir nearly in a northwesterly direction to Sedgwick Avenue, at a point at or near a street formerly known as Malcolm Street, which runs into said Sedgwick Avenue.

Section 2. Said causeway or viaduct shall not be less than sixty or more than one hundred feet in width, except at the approaches at either end, which approaches may be of such extra width and with more curves as said Board of Aqueduct Commissioners may deem advisable and proper.

Section 3. The cost and expense of the construction of said causeway or viaduct for use as a street, as provided in Section One of this Act, and maintaining the same, and when completed, shall be deemed to be an extra cost and expense incurred for building and maintaining the Jerome Park Reservoir, and payment therefor



shall be allowed and made in the same manner as has been, or shall hereafter be duly provided for payment of the cost and expense of building and maintaining the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Section 4. The Board of Aqueduct Commissioners shall have full power to award the contract for the construction of said causeway or viaduct to such bidder or bidders therefor, and under such conditions as in their discretion shall be just and proper, subject to such limitations and restrictions as are provided by law for awarding of contracts by said Board of Aqueduct Commissioners.

Section 5. The said Board of Aqueduct Commissioners shall lay out the surface of said causeway or viaduct into suitable sidewalks and roadway for the convenience of foot passengers and vehicles, and shall make suitable provision for lighting said street at night.

Section 6. The said Board of Aqueduct Commissioners may, in their discretion, close said causeway or viaduct between the hours of midnight and five o'clock in the morning to public travel.

Section 7. This act shall take effect immediately.



LAW DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

New York, February 17, 1896.

General James C. Duane,  
President, Aqueduct Commission.

Sir:-

I desire to call your attention to Senate Bill 475, introduced by Mr. Guy, entitled "An Act to lay out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the city of New York."

The purpose of the bill is sufficiently explained by the title.

It has been committed to the Committee on Affairs of Cities in the Senate, and is now under consideration therein.

I should be obliged to you for an expression of the views of your Board as to the necessity for the construction of the proposed viaduct.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Francis M. Scott,

Counsel to the Corporation.



AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,

New York, February 19, 1896.

Hon. Francis M. Scott,

Counsel to the Corporation.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 17th instant is at hand, asking for an expression of the views of the Aqueduct Commissioners upon the bill introduced by Senator Guy providing for the construction of a public causeway across the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The matter was carefully considered by the members of the Board after the public hearing when the plans for the Reservoir were examined, when citizens of the neighborhood suggested the construction of such a highway, and at the time of the application to the Board of Street Opening and Improvements in December last, for the extension of the Southern Boulevard across the Reservoir along the lines indicated in the proposed act.

After a very full consideration of the question and with a most earnest desire to accommodate the convenience and comply with the wishes of the residents of those portions of the city adjacent to the new reservoir, the Commission are unanimously of the opinion (after consultation with its Chief Engineer) that to build the proposed causeway would be a great and grave mistake.

Besides the additional expense, amounting probably to more than a million dollars, and the delay in completing the whole work, by far the most serious objection to our mind is in the menace to the public health involved in the maintenance and use of a public highway directly over a body of water which will be drawn upon to supply the whole city.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. Duane,

President.



Copy.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,

New York, March 5, 1896.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson,

President Board of Health,

New Criminal Court Building, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose copy of the Bill which has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature providing for the construction of a viaduct across the Jerome Park Reservoir, as indicated upon the plans left with you yesterday.

The Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission reports that an iron structure is out of the question in such a location, and that a preliminary estimate, which is, of course, only approximate, of the cost of a series of arches, shows that the cost would amount to more than one million dollars.

More important than the question of cost, however, is the danger to the health of the whole city which the Aqueduct Commissioners fear would be involved in the maintenance of an open highway across a sheet of water, which must be kept free from pollution. An avenue of this character would undoubtedly become a popular driveway, and even under the most careful attention, a large amount of impurities dropped on the surface would be carried into the reservoir, by the agency of the wind or otherwise.

We feel that the proposition is of such vital concern to the health of the whole city that it should be submitted to your Board for consideration, and for such action as you may deem wise.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. C. Duane,

President.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CENTRE, ELM, WHITE AND FRANKLIN STREETS,  
(CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING)

New York March 6, 1896.

Office of the  
Sanitary Superintendent.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson,  
President.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report as follows in regard to Senate Bill No. 457, which is entitled "An Act to lay, out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, and from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the city of New York."

This Act contemplates the establishment of a causeway to be used as a public street across a reservoir which will contain water to be used for drinking and other purposes by the citizens of this city. The construction and maintenance of a causeway to be used as a public street across a body of water used for drinking purposes by the citizens of this city should at all times be avoided. It would be impossible by any espionage that could be established to prevent articles being thrown into the water, and in time of rains storms, deposits of droppings from horses, or from expectoration of persons using such street, would be washed into the water. Also, when the manure from the horse and the ex-pectorations have become dried by the sun, they would be scattered by the wind over the surface of, and be dissolved in the water.

The water which is discharged from the Jerome Park Reservoir enters a covered aqueduct, and even were it possible, as is claimed by some, to oxidize it in its flow, the confined condition of the water in the aqueduct and the short distance it has to go before being used, would render its purification in this manner impossible.



-2-

After full consideration of the facts, and the reasons above mentioned, I consider that the construction of a causeway, to be used as a public street, across the Jerome Park Reservoir, as contemplated by Senate Bill 475, would be a constant menace to the health of the residents of the city of New York, and I, therefore, so report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Chas. F. Roberts, M.D.,

Sanitary Superintendent.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CENTRE, ELM, WHITE AND FRANKLIN STREETS,  
(CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING)

New York, March 6, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE CHEMIST.

Chas. F. Roberts, M. D.,  
Sanitary Superintendent.

Sir:-

I have the honor to make the following report in relation  
to Senate Bill No. 475:-

Senate Bill No. 475, entitled "An Act to lay out, establish,  
build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street  
across the Jerome Park Reservoir, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick  
Avenue, in the city of New York."

The maintenance of a public highway near a water supply is, in  
my judgment, a menace to public health, for the following reasons:-

Such a roadway will receive the urine and fecal matter from  
the horses and the expectorations of those persons passing over  
such roadway, all of which material will be washed or carried by the  
air into the reservoir. Besides this, offensive material of all  
kinds will be thrown into the reservoir.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Edward W. Martin,

Chief Inspector.



DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY,  
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
437 West 59th Street,  
New York.

New York, March 9, 1896.

Mr. Chas. G. Wilson,  
President of the Health Department,  
of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

In response to the request in your note of the 7th inst. that I should give you my opinion as to the advisability from the standpoint of the public health, of constructing a public highway across the proposed new Jerome Park Reservoir, I would urge in brief the following considerations:-

Many of the infectious diseases are conveyed from sick persons and diseased animals to the well by means of the waste cast off in various ways from their bodies. On every largely frequented thoroughfare more or less dangerous and always objectionable material is scattered about, much of it dries, is pulverized and blows away as dust. On such a causeway as that proposed, this material, no matter how carefully the roadway and promenades were attended to, would find its way in considerable amount into the drinking water. So large is the volume of water, however, that the reservoir is to contain that under ordinary conditions this pollution would not be dangerous, but it would always be disgusting and always a possible source of trouble.

I deem it of primary importance that reservoirs for potable water should always be most strenuously guarded against any possible contamination with human or animal waste. I should, therefore, consider the construction of such a causeway as you describe as inadvisable and distinctly at variance with the sanitary welfare of the citizens of New York.



We are fortunate in our water supply, which requires only to be cared for in the light of modern sanitary science to be most salubrious, and every such proposal as this, which in any way or measure opens the door to unnecessary contamination, should, I think, be most strenuously opposed by all citizens as well by those who have the public health especially in charge.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) T. Mitchell Prudden.



March 12

6

*Health Department,*  
*Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,*  
*(Criminal Court Building)*

*New York,* March 12, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department, held March 10, 1896, the following resolutions were adopted:-

RESOLVED,

That in the opinion of this Board the construction and use of a causeway or viaduct over the Jerome Park Reservoir would be a menace to the purity of the water supply of this city, and this Board, therefore, earnestly but respectfully protests against the passage of Senate Bill No. 475, entitled "AN ACT to lay out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the city of New York."

RESOLVED,

That the above resolution and copies of the reports of Sanitary Superintendent Roberts and Chief Inspector Martin, Chemist, and Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Pathologist, of this Department, embodying the sanitary objections to the bill above referred to, be forwarded to the Aqueduct Commissioners.

A TRUE COPY,

*Emmousséant*

Secretary.



*Health Department,  
of the City of New York.  
President's Office.*

*Charles G. Wilson,  
President & Commissioner.*

*New York,* \_\_\_\_\_ March 12, \_\_\_\_\_ 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

The attention of this Department has been called by the Aqueduct Commissioners to Senate Bill No. 475, being "AN ACT to lay out, establish, build and maintain a causeway or viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the city of New York," and to the possible danger to the purity of the water supply of this city in case said Bill should become a law. Due attention has been given to the matter, and at a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department, held March 10, 1896, resolutions were adopted, a copy of which please find enclosed, together with copies of the reports of officers of this Department embodying the sanitary objections to the proposed causeway or viaduct over the Jerome Park Reservoir. Copies of these resolutions and reports have also been forwarded to General J. C. Duane, President Aqueduct Commissioners.

2- Hon. William L. Strong, March 12, 1896.

The Board of Health deems this subject of sufficient importance to deserve your special attention, and hopes that in the interests of the public health you will use your influence to prevent the passage of the bill above referred to.

Very respectfully,

*Charles W. Mason*  
President.



POSTAL CARD - ONE CENT.

United States of America.



96

Mr. William L. Strong  
Mayor City Hall  
N.Y.

476 Socia.

March 17<sup>th</sup> 96

Dear Mr Mayor I would like to  
call your attention to the fact that there  
is a dead Dog & dead Cat Lying in front  
of my premises just - 3 It takes to day not  
with standing the Officers on beat tell  
me they report it every day and it  
looks as tho it will be left there untill  
it walks away of its own accord

Thomas P. Hicks 1229 Washington  
Avenue near 158<sup>th</sup> St Morrisane NY City



50-1896.

# Health Department,

*Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)*

*New York,* March 19, 1896

Thomas P. Hicks, Esq.,

1229 Washington Avenue, near 168th Street,

Morrisania, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of March 17th to His Honor, the Mayor, has been referred to this Department to answer. It appears from a report of the Offal Contractor of this Department that the first notice received from the Police Department of the dead dog in front of your premises was on Sunday, March 15th, at nine A. M., and that on account of the storm on Monday, the 16th, the Contractor did not send for the dog until Tuesday morning, the 17th instant. The employe of the Offal Contractor was unable to find the dead dog on account of the snow. The Contractor states that he will send a cart again today (Thursday) March 19th.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Emmons Clark,

Secretary.

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*Health Department,*  
*Centre, Elm, White & Franklen Streets,*  
*(Criminal Court Building.)*

*New York,* March 19, 1896

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,  
Secretary, Office of the Mayor,  
City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of March 18th enclosing communication from  
Thomas P. Hicks, No. 1229 Washington Avenue, concerning a dead  
dog in the street, and requesting a copy of the report made upon  
the subject to complainant, has been received. Enclosed please  
find copy of communication mailed to Thomas P. Hicks this day,  
together with his complaint.

Very respectfully,

*Emmott Clark*

Secretary.

Two enclosures.

*Health Department,  
of the City of New York.  
President's Office.*

*Charles G. Wilson,  
President & Commissioner.*

*New York,* April 27, 1898

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

In respect to the act entitled "AN ACT to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease certain lands in said city" to "the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients," which has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now before Your Honor for consideration and action, I desire to submit the following statement:-

The Board of Health has for many years realized the necessity of a hospital for contagious diseases of the character proposed in this Bill, to which persons sick in hotels and boarding-houses or in private dwellings, and who have means to pay for medical attendance, nurses, board, etc., can be removed, thereby relieving other inmates of such hotels, boarding-houses and private dwellings, as well as their friends and relatives, from all danger of contagion. Many such persons have been unwilling to accept accommodations in the public contagious disease hospitals of the Health Department,



2- Hon. W. L. Strong, April 27, 1896,

and to be inmates of institutions supported and maintained at the expense of the city. While persons sick with diseases not contagious can obtain the best of care and treatment and all the comforts of a home in such admirable hospitals as the New York, the Roosevelt, the Presbyterian, the Mount Sinai, the St. Luke's, the St. Vincent's and many others, there has never been similar accommodation in this city for those afflicted with contagious disease. To a thoughtful, charitable and public spirited lady, Mrs. John W. Minturn, and to those who have joined her in this enterprise is due the honor of inaugurating a movement which promises under this act of the Legislature to fill a blank that has always existed in the distinguished charities of this charitable city, and afford to those sick with contagious disease the same hospital accommodations as have heretofore been amply provided for persons sick and afflicted with other diseases. The contributions already made for this purpose are ample to accomplish the desired object, and the city of New York is only required by this Bill to allow the necessary buildings to be erected and maintained upon a plot of ground which has already been devoted in great part to the care of persons sick with contagious disease.

The site of the proposed hospital is in every respect admirable. On the north and east sides are the waters of the East River; upon the south, the Reception Hospital for contagious diseases, and

3- Hon. W. L. Strong, April 27, 1896.

on the west the Willard Parker Hospital and the Willard Parker Annex for the care and treatment of diphtheria and scarlet fever. These hospitals now in use for the care of contagious diseases separate the proposed hospital from residences and tenements, the nearest of which are more than 400 feet away. These hospitals are not and never have been, in the opinion of the Board of Health, the slightest menace to the health of the people in that part of the city. Although the Reception and Willard Parker Hospitals have been located in this place for more than ten years, no person in the neighborhood has ever, so far as known, contracted any disease from said hospitals.

In view of the facts that such hospital is much needed in this city and that charitable and public spirited citizens have provided the means for its erection, and that the proposed site is an ideal one in every respect and does not endanger the lives or health of the nearest residents, I respectfully urge in behalf of the Board of Health that the Bill above referred to be approved and become a law.

Very respectfully,

Chas. L. Mearns.  
President.



ideal one in every respect and  
ed the means for its execution,  
city and almost charitable and  
In view of the facts that  
from said hospital.

the neighborhood has ever, so  
been located in this place for  
city. <sup>10</sup> Although the Reception  
slight menace to the health  
not and never have been, in the  
of which are more than 100

The purpose of this hospital is to  
hospital is to take care of the  
for the care and treatment of  
on the part of the Medical Officer  
Dr. W. H. Brown, April 19

*Health Department,  
of the City of New York,  
President's Office.*

*Charles G. Wilson,  
President & Commissioner.*

*New York.*

May 6,

1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

The necessity of an ambulance station and stable and of a place for the manufacture of vaccine virus at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, near the contagious disease hospitals, has long been apparent, and has twice been brought to the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. When the estimates for the Health Department were made for the year 1896, the amount necessary for this purpose was included, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment advised that as this was a permanent city improvement, the expense should not be included in the appropriation for 1896, but that authority should be obtained from the Legislature to provide, by the issue of bonds, for the amount required. The proposed law, as enacted by the Legislature, is the result.

The proposed building is necessary to facilitate the business of the Health Department, and to properly store and protect the ambulances and other city property used in the transportation



2- Hon. William L. Strong, May 6th, 1896.

of persons sick with contagious disease and to stable the horses used in this business. At present, the horses are stabled at No. 128 Worth Street, where there is not sufficient accommodation for the ambulances, and this location is so far from being central that great loss of time and labor in the transportation of the sick to the hospitals is the result. The erection of the proposed building will relieve the premises No. 128 Worth Street from its present use and occupation, and enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to dispose of the property by sale or for some other public purpose.

By the use of a part of the proposed building for the manufacture of vaccine virus, cleanly quarters and proper facilities for that purpose will be obtained, and the rent now paid for a building for such purposes (\$600 per annum) will be saved to the City Treasury.

Very respectfully,

*Charles M. Mearns*  
President.

Very respect

to the City Treasury.

for a building for such purposes  
also for that purpose will be  
insurance of vaccine virus, etc.

11. the use of a part of the  
for some other public purposes.

one of the sinking fund to dis-  
from its present use and occupy  
proposed building will relieve

the stock of the hospital to be  
which shall great loss of time  
for the maintenance, and this is  
188 North Street, where there

used in this building. At the  
of various stock with contributions

2-1052 William L. Groves, May



# REQUIREMENTS FROM APPLICANTS

## For Permits under the Sanitary Code.

The following facts are required to be stated in APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS. All permits are granted on the express condition that the statements in the Application are true, and that the Applicant obeys all orders and Ordinances of the Board of Health.

In all cases—Name and address of applicant and persons interested.

IN ALL CASES.—Name and address of Applicant and persons interested. Length of time and location of premises for which permit is desired. Reasons for Application.

For Fat-boiling, Bone-boiling, Grinding and Burning, Shell-burning and other kinds of business named in §§ 76 to 86 and 184.

FOR FAT-BOILING, BONE-BOILING, GRINDING AND BURNING, SHELL-BURNING, TANNING AND DRESSING HIDES, and other kinds of business named in §§ 76 to 86, and 184.—Whether any means exist for consuming gases and fumes, and what. Size of building. Precise kind of business intended to be carried on. Is building connected with sewer.

To bring persons or articles from Quarantine, under §§ 142, 144 and 146.

TO BRING PERSONS OR ARTICLES FROM QUARANTINE, under §§ 142, 144 and 146.—For what permit is desired. Name of vessel. From what port she came. How long she has been at quarantine. How long she has been on her passage. Whether there was any disease on board and what. Date of last case. Has permit been given by Health Officer.

To land Rags, Hides, Skins, &c., under § 141.

TO LAND RAGS, HIDES, SKINS, &c., under § 141.—For what is permit desired. Name of vessel. From what port. Nature of articles, and if rags, whether clean or dirty. How packed or loaded. How long has she been at quarantine. How long has she been on her passage. Whether there was any disease on board, and what. Date of last case. Has permit been given by Health Officer.

To remove and deposit Manure, Dirt, Garbage and other substances, under § 104.

TO REMOVE AND DEPOSIT MANURE, DIRT, GARBAGE, and other substances, under § 104.—Purpose for which, in detail; whether merely for deposit or for handling or manufacture. In case of removal, why work is done in other than the established hours.

Keeping Swine, under § 50.

KEEPING SWINE, under § 50.—Number to be kept. How near to any inhabited house. Whether lot is connected with street sewer. Whether there is Croton Water on lot.

Yarding Cattle, Sheep, Geese, Goats or Horses, under §§ 53 and 197.

YARDING CATTLE, SHEEP, GEESE, GOATS, HORSES OR CHICKENS, under §§ 53 and 197.—How near to any inhabited house. Size of yard. Whether there is Croton Water to lot, and connection with street sewer.

Keeping Cows, under § 52.

KEEPING COWS, under § 52.—Number of Cows. For what purpose kept. How to be fed. Whether there is connection with street sewer.

For Slaughter-houses, under §§ 56 and 60.

FOR SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, under §§ 56 and 60.—Size. What to be slaughtered. Of what building is made. Material of floors. Is there connection with street sewer. Is place of slaughter exposed to view from the street. Is the building used for any other purpose, and what. Is there any other building on same lot. If so, for what purpose is it used. What are buildings on each side used for.

For Scavengers and other occupations named in §§ 102 and 104.

FOR SCAVENGERS, and other occupations named in §§ 102 and 104.—Name. Does he use horses or dogs, and which. What does he intend to do with products.

To Build Vaults, Privies, &c., under §§ 119 and 206.

TO BUILD VAULTS, PRIVIES, &c., under §§ 119 and 206.—Where. For occupants of a house or factory, or what. How many occupants.

For Furnace, Mill or Factory, under § 118.

FOR FURNACE, MILL OR FACTORY, under § 118.—Precise kind of business to be established. Size and location of premises. Number of furnaces and engines. What kind of fuel is to be used. Probable quantity consumed. Nature and size of neighboring buildings. How occupied, and if tenement houses the number of families in each.

To Build and use Manure Vault, and to Remove Manure, under § 100.

TO BUILD AND USE MANURE VAULT, AND TO REMOVE MANURE, under § 100.—Location and description of vault. How near to inhabited building. Size of yard. Kind and number of animals.

TO GATHER OR TRANSPORT BONES, under § 203.

TO USE WELL WATER FOR DRINK, under § 209.



APPLICATION  
FOR  
PERMIT

TO

Conduct Scavenging Business

AT

New York City,

BY

Adam Martin,

307-9 Locust St.,  
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

No. ....

SANITARY BUREAU,

New York, April 18, 1896

Respectfully referred to Chief San. Insp.  
for ..... inspection and report, by  
direction of the Sanitary Superintendent.

Inspected April 19, 1896, and  
on May 10, 1896. Party inform-  
that barrels were not air-tight  
and could not be properly clos-  
ed, and that new barrels must  
be provided. No new barrels  
have been provided, and I, there-  
fore, recommend that applica-  
tion for permit to conduct scav-  
enging business be denied.

(Signed) T.D.W. Pinckney,  
San. Insp.

DIVISION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL  
SANITARY INSPECTION.

New York, May 18, '96

Respectfully forwarded to the  
Sanitary Superintendent with the  
recommendation that the applica-  
tion be denied.

(Signed) Alfred Lucas,  
Chief San. Insp.

SANITARY BUREAU,

May 18, 1896.

Application of Adam Martin, for  
License as Scavenger.

Respectfully forwarded, with the  
recommendation that it be referred  
to His Honor, the Mayor, with the  
disapproval of the Board.

(Signed) Chas. F. Roberts, M.D.,  
Sanitary Superintendent.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

New York, May 20<sup>th</sup> 1896.

Respectfully forwarded to his  
Honor the Mayor, disapproving the  
application on account of imperfect  
debates.  
By order of the Board.

*Thomas Clark*  
Secretary.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department, City of New York:

The undersigned hereby applies for a permit to conduct scavenging business  
at premises No. .... in New York City.

and makes the following statement in accordance with the ordinances, rules and regulations of the Health  
Department:

Has requisite apparatus.



**To the Board of Health of the Health Department, City of New York:**

The undersigned hereby applies for a permit to conduct scavenging business  
at premises No. in New York City.  
and makes the following statement in accordance with the ordinances, rules and regulations of the Health  
Department:

Has requisite apparatus.

*Signed,*

Adam Martin,  
Mrs. B. K.

*Dated,* April 17, 1896 .

LIST OF DATES, NAMES, CLASS-ROOMS, OF DIPHTHERIA  
Occurring in Grammar School #47 since February 1, 1896.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Class-room.</u>	<u>Name.</u>
February 1,	No. 6	Agnes Root
" 28,	No. 5	Ethel Borsman (died)
March 16,	No. 1	Pauline Weichers
" 17,	No. 4	Marie Thayer
" 23,	No. 4	Hazel Sutton
" 24,	No. 5	Grace Bruning
" 25,	No. 5	Nellie Woodcock
" 26,	No. 5	Lucy Herwig (died)
" 26,	No. 2	Lauretta Shannon
" 27,	No. 2	Grace Crystal
" 30	No. 6	Elsie Todt
April 3,	No. 6	Elsa Ellir
" 15,	No. 5	Helen Pause
" 20,	No. 5	Marienne Bourdin
May 1,	No. 4	Elsie Lussen
" 6,	No. 4	Loretta Drummond
" 18,	No. 2	Nettie Leumer

Number of cases in each class-room: Class-room No. 1, 1 case.

"	"	2,	3 cases
"	"	4,	4 cases
"	"	5,	6 cases
"	"	6,	3 cases

Kindergarten, 3 cases

Main room, 1 case (Teacher)

Total cases, 21

A number of others have been absent from school during this period sick with sore throats, said by their family physicians to have been diphtheritic sore throats, Follicular Tonsillitis and ordinary sore throats. Questionable!!



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK.

Complaint and Report of Inspection in reference to premises Grammar & Primary School No. 47 in E. 12th St, nr. University Pl.

1

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH:

I, Moreau Morris, M. D., holding the position of a Medical Inspector in the HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, do report; That on the 21st day of May, 1896, I personally examined and carefully inspected the premises situated in East 12th Street near University Place.

and found the facts as follows: Said premises consist of a Grammar & Primary School #47 of which The Board of Education of Grand & Elm Sts is responsible and in violation of Section        of the Sanitary Code, were found in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, for the following reasons, viz.:

Since the first day of February last there have been 21 cases of diphtheria occurring in various class rooms in the primary and kindergarten departments. Two of these have died in consequence. Besides these undoubted cases, quite a number have been sick and absent from school during this period, and some are still absent. The latter cases have been diagnosed by their attending physicians as "diphtheritic sore throat, follicular tonsillitis and ordinary sore throat." Question, how many of these were true diphtheria unrecognized? The fact that there have been so many cases recognized as true cases, as well as the doubtful cases, warrants the conclusion that this succession has been caused by not only personal contact, but also from the undoubtedly infected class rooms. The class rooms are, with the exception of the kindergarten toom, all on the second floor on both sides of the building East and West of the main entrance. Respecting the original source of the infection, it is perhaps impossible to state definitely. I learned that in one of the dwellings in Union Court, which is not 20 feet away from the windows of a Westerly class room, there had been some time since a fatal case of diphtheria. The water closet in the yard of this building closely adjoins the side wall and are directly underneath the class room windows of that side.

The girls' water closets on the Westerly side are not well flushed and showed an accumulation in the various bowls of the hoppers, and were somewhat offensive. The cellar covered with brick pavement, is wet and damp.

This building is very old; woodwork shrunken and without proper means for ventilation, window ventilation being the only resort. The sidewalls of class rooms are painted and covered with dust, an excellent nidus for poisonous bacteria, especially of the diphtheria bacilli. The desks old, worn and unclean. The flooring scrubbed semi-annually. Indeed there seems to be throughout a prolific garden spot for the cultivation of bacteriological germs, and there is no wonder that this school has for some time had the reputation of being an unhealthy one.

Its present condition is a very dangerous menace to the lives and health of both children and teachers, and warrants the

RECOMMENDATION That it be peremptorily closed for school purposes, and not again allowed to be used as such until it has been thoroughly disinfected with bi-chloride solution from the garret to the cellar; all ceilings, sidewalls, woodwork throughout repainted; old desks begrimed with dirt, dust and grease- be removed and replaced with new ones, floors scrubbed with soap and sand, the cellar bottom of bricks and saturated earth underneath, be entirely removed, concreted and asphalted, and a proper and efficient mechanical means for adequate venti-



garden departments. Two of these have died in consequence. Besides these undoubted cases, quite a number have been sick and absent from school during this period, and some are still absent. The latter cases have been diagnosed by their attending physicians as "diphtheritic sore throat, follicular tonsillitis and ordinary sore throat." Question, how many of these were true diphtheria unrecognized? The fact that there have been so many cases recognized as true cases, as well as the doubtful cases, warrants the conclusion that this succession has been caused by not only personal contact, but also from the undoubtedly infected class rooms. The class rooms are, with the exception of the kindergarten toom, all on the second floor on both sides of the building East and West of the main entrance. Respecting the original source of the infection, it is perhaps impossible to state definitely. I learned that in one of the dwellings in Union Court, which is not 20 feet away from the windows of a Westerly class room, there had been some time since a fatal case of diphtheria. The water closet in the yard of this building closely adjoins the side wall and are directly underneath the class room windows of that side.

The girls' water closets on the Westerly side are not well flushed and showed an accumulation in the various bowls of the hoppers, and were somewhat offensive. The cellar covered with brick pavement, is wet and damp.

This building is very old; woodwork shrunken and without proper means for ventilation, window ventilation being the only resort. The sidewalls of class rooms are painted and covered with dust, an excellent nidus for poisonous bacteria, especially of the diphtheria bacilli. The desks old, worn and unclean. The flooring scrubbed semi-annually. Indeed there seems to be throughout a prolific garden spot for the cultivation of bacteriological germs, and there is no wonder that this school has for some time had the reputation of being an unhealthy one.

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The present water closets on West side be removed therefrom and new ones constructed with automatic flushing apparatus sufficient to remove all deposits therein promptly and efficiently, upon the Easterly side as far as possible from the class room windows.

Only these radical changes and betterments can make this building again safe for school purposes.

A TRUE COPY.

(Signed) Moreau Morris,  
Sanitary Medical Inspector.

2



No. ....

# Complaint and Report

On Grammar School #47  
East 12th St, nr. University Pl.

Filed May 21 189

## SANITARY BUREAU.

New York, ..... 189

*Respectfully referred to Chief Sanitary  
Inspector for inspection and report.*

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Superintendent.*

13

# Health Department.

Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York, June 4, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department, held June 2, 1896, the following resolution was adopted:-

**RESOLVED,**

That upon the report of the Sanitary Superintendent that the application of James E. Warner, of 69 Mosholu Avenue, New York City, to conduct scavenger business meets the requirements of the Board of Health, the Board respectfully recommends to His Honor, the Mayor, that a license as Scavenger be granted.

A TRUE COPY,

*Emmou Clark*  
Secretary.



DUPLICATE.

# Health Department.

Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)

New York, June 4, 1896

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the Mayor, that a license as scavenger be granted.

A TRUE COPY.

(Signed) Emmons Clark,

Secretary.

*True copy*

*Edman*  
Chief Clerk.

14



OFFICE OF ARNOLD SCHRAMM,

Coffee Broker,

91 WALL STREET.

Referred to

*Heath*  
TELEPHONE 858 BROAD.

JUN 10 1896

for examination and report.

*New York,* June 9th, 1896.

W. L. Strong,

MAYOR.

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Not knowing where to address myself in this matter, I write you as Chief Magistrate of the city.

My grievance is the following:-

Being a resident of the upper west side, I am at times forced to take the Amsterdam (or 10th) Avenue cable car, especially on a Saturday afternoon, on my way home. Now, while these cars are always rather filthy, and the ventilators kept closed in the winter, and the air in consequence fetid and unpleasant, yet in summer they become a perfect abomination by overcrowding. They are so full, that even standing room in the open cars in front of other passengers, is often not obtainable, which overcrowding I believe is chiefly due to the insufficient number of cars that are used. I had to let many pass last Saturday before finding scant standing room.

Now, as this Company, in opposition to the wishes of ninety per cent of the property holders on the west side, (and I am a large property holder in that region), succeeded in obtaining, through arguments which convinced the Board of Aldermen, a complete monopoly of the whole west side traffic, it seems to me the least they should be done <sup>to</sup> by the authorities, is to make an effort to compel these people ~~these people~~ to run sufficient cars, so that a person can obtain the seat he pays for. I do not know the law

OFFICE OF ARNOLD SCHRAMM,

Coffee Broker,

TELEPHONE 858 BROAD.

91 WALL STREET.

*New York,* \_\_\_\_\_

Hon. William L. Strong. 2.

on this subject, but it appears to me, that there must be somewhere a law prohibiting the collection of fares from passengers who cannot obtain seats, and I also believe that the crowding on these cars is positively indecent.

The Board of Health should find it possible to get out of its beaten path of perfunctory performance of duty, and take ahold of the real grievances; still, from that quarter very little can be expected, as when last winter I wrote them about the foul air in the hermetically closed cars, (which often carries great numbers of Italian and Negro laborers), the facetious Mr. Clark answered, that the Board of Health had nothing to do with "the running of cars"; and at another time when I complained about a polluted sewage stream running right through my grounds, months were wasted in alleged tests and investigations, which finally resulted in proving that certain people could run their sewerage in this city into open streams, without being compelled to conform to the law, and I got so tired of the dilatory tactics pursued, that I finally abandoned the matter entirely, and went to the expense of sub-draining the said stream, which today runs through one of my properties.

Yours very truly,

*Arnold Schramm*



*James*  
15

41 WALL STREET

Coffee Broker

JACOB ARNOLD SCHARR

10-1096.  
*Health Department,*

*Centre Elm, White & Franklin Streets  
(Criminal Court Building.)*

*New York,* June 18, 1896

COPY

Arnold Schramm, Esq.,  
No. 91 Wall Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of June 9th to His Honor, the Mayor, in respect to overcrowding of the Amsterdam Avenue cable cars has been referred to this Department. I am instructed by the Board of Health to say that it is greatly to be regretted that it is not within its power or jurisdiction to relieve you from the annoyance and discomfort occasioned thereby. It has no power to designate the number of cars that shall be run by the street railroad companies of this city or the frequency of their trips or the number of passengers that shall be carried by each car, nor to require that seats should be provided for all passengers. Until the legislative authorities of the state or of the city enact laws or ordinances regulating the operations of the street railroad companies in these particulars, no means of obtaining relief from the annoyance and discomfort complained of can be suggested.

Your reflections upon the manner in which the Board of Health performs its duties do not seem to be justified by the



2- Arnold Schramm, June 18, 1896.

facts in the two cases you refer to. You complained to this Board under date of February 25th of the want of ventilation in the Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cable cars. The answer to your communication, dated March 1st, (of which the following is an extract) does not seem to be "facetious," but respectful, sensible and practical.

"The Board of Health has never undertaken to regulate the heat and ventilation of the street cars in this city, and it would be very difficult to satisfy the public in these particulars. Some of the people complain of too much heat in the public conveyances and some protest that they are insufficiently heated. Some desire windows and doors and ventilators to be closed and complain of draughts, while others desire free admission of air through the various openings. As there is considerable competition between the various lines of street and elevated railroads for public patronage, the only practical way seems to be to leave the matter for the several superintendents to make such regulations as will satisfy the large majority of the travelling public. I have forwarded your letter to the President of the Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street cable cars, with the request that it shall receive due consideration."

As to the other case you mentioned, it appears from the records of this Department that one of its most competent and faithful Sanitary Inspectors was engaged for a long time in the effort to relieve a stream which runs through your premises, and which is there obstructed for private purposes, from pollution by the drainage of several stables and dwellings situated near said stream; and that upon his reports and by orders of this Board, the sanitary condition of this water course was greatly improved. The following extract from a letter addressed to you

3- Arnold Schramm, June 18, 1896.

upon this subject July 30, 1896, does not indicate a "perfunctory performance of duty" on the part of the Board of Health:-

"It appears from the statement of the Inspector of the district in which your dwelling is situated that he has given a great deal of time and attention to the matter referred to, and has already secured the removal of several nuisances which contributed to the defilement of the stream supplying the small lake on your premises; and that he is continuing the work as rapidly as possible. He cannot order any work upon premises adjoining the stream until assured by the usual tests that said premises contribute to the defilement of the water, and if you desire this Board to continue its work, you must be as patient as possible as to time and results. You obstruct the natural flow of this stream to make a pond upon your premises, and, such being the fact, it might be considered by some that this Board is straining its authority by using the time of its Inspectors in an effort to keep your pond in such a wholesome condition that fish can live in it. However, the Inspector has been instructed to continue his efforts to relieve the rivulet which supplies your pond from defilement as soon as possible."

I am directed by the Board to again assure you that in the future, as in the past, its officers will spare no effort to abate any nuisance dangerous to life or detrimental to health to which you may be pleased to call its attention.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Emmons Clark,

Secretary.



*Health Department,*  
*Centre Elm, White & Franklin Streets,*  
*(Criminal Court Building.)*

*New York,* June 18, 1896

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,  
Secretary, Office of the Mayor,  
City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of June 11th enclosing letter from Arnold Schramm,  
No. 91 Wall Street, was duly received, and after due considera-  
tion has been answered. Enclosed please find communication  
of Mr. Schramm and a copy of answer, as requested.

Very respectfully,

*Samuel Clark*

Secretary.

Two enclosures.

# Health Department,

*Centre, Elm, White & Franklin Streets,  
(Criminal Court Building.)*

*New York,* June 23, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department, held June 23, 1896, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

**WHEREAS,** this Department is informed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that he is prepared to commence collecting ashes and garbage separately in all parts of this city; therefore

**RESOLVED,**  
That householders and housekeepers be notified that Section 95 of the Sanitary Code, which requires that a suitable and sufficient receptacle be provided on every premises for receiving and holding garbage without leakage, and that a separate receptacle made of or lined with some suitable metal shall be provided for ashes, and that ashes and garbage shall not be placed and kept in the same receptacle, will be enforced by the Board of Health on and after August 1, 1896.



2- Hon. W. L. Strong, June 23, 1896.

**RESOLVED,**  
That requisition be and is hereby made upon the Board of City Record for Two Hundred Thousand (200,000) copies of a notice to be served upon every householder in this city, in form as follows:

A T T E N T I O N !

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, New York, June 23, 1896.

To HOUSEHOLDERS and HOUSEKEEPERS:

PLEASE take notice that Section 95 of the Sanitary Code, which requires that a SUITABLE and SUFFICIENT RECEPTACLE be provided on every premises for receiving and holding GARBAGE WITHOUT LEAKAGE, and that a SEPARATE RECEPTACLE made of or lined with some suitable metal shall be provided for ASHES, and that ASHES AND GARBAGE SHALL NOT BE PLACED AND KEPT IN THE SAME RECEPTACLE, will be enforced by the Board of Health on and after AUGUST 1, 1896.

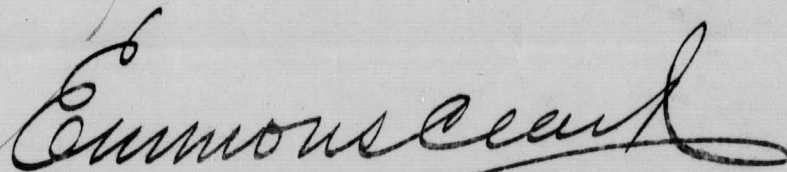
The Department of Street Cleaning will collect ashes and garbage in SEPARATE CARTS on and after August 1, 1896, AT THIS HOUSE.

By order of the Board of Health,

EMMONS CLARK,  
Secretary.

CHARLES G. WILSON,  
President.

A TRUE COPY,



Secretary.

ATTENTION:

owed upon every householders i  
ord for Two Hundred Thousand (1  
e reduction be and is hereby  
16  
June 23, 1898.