

ADDENDA.

BUILDING REGULATIONS FOR THE TOWN OF NORCIA, 28TH
APRIL, 1860.

1.—It is prohibited to construct, in the interior of the city, new buildings and to repair old ones, without the permission of a competent authority, represented by a Committee appointed by the Municipal Council.

The principal object of this measure is to contribute towards the solidity and regularity of buildings, according to rules established in the present regulations, and especially in those contained in §15 to §31 inclusively.

2.—In those parts of the city which, according to the plan of the same town and the report of the Government surveyor, the Municipal Council will declare included in the Municipal area for the amplification and organisation of squares and roads, neither new buildings may be constructed nor the existing ones repaired. To the expropriated house-owners an equitable compensation will be granted according to the law on expropriation of 3rd July, 1852.

3.—As far as the nature of the place and circumstances allow, the frontage of buildings must be made according to the rules of art and to the laws of public ornamentation.

In the interior of buildings the owner is free to select his own designs, provided he respects the conditions relating to strength and all others conditions contained in the present regulations (§15 to §31 inclusively).

4.—The Committee is composed of four members, besides the mayor, who is president and has a vote like the other members. The said four members must be elected by the Municipal Council among its Councillors or outside of the Council. The new election of these four members like that of other Municipal Offices will take place at the time established by the Commercial Deputations (Municipal Committee). The same Council will provisionally appoint a civil engineer or an archi-

tect, who will be attached to the Committee and whose appointment will last five years, within which time all the works which have been rendered necessary in consequence of the damage produced by the earthquake in Norcia, must be done. After these five years all the duties necessitated by the present regulations and carried out by the said engineer or architect must be exercised and fulfilled gratis by one of the Members of the Committee, who will be judged the most apt and competent in this matter.

5.—The residence of the Committee is in the Municipal Chambers. There the engineer or architect must have his office during the five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and in their chambers the ordinary meeting of the Committee must take place (usually twice a week) as well as the extraordinary meetings, which in urgent cases will be called by the President. The Municipal Secretary must assist at all meetings of the Committee. He will draw up the protocols, keep the correspondence, and do everything that is necessary for the proper and speedy expedition of acts. In the budget of the Municipality the provisional salary of the engineer or architect, and the expenses necessary for his provisional office must be noted.

6.—The petitions of those who wish to construct new buildings or repair old ones must be addressed to the president. The same gives them to the engineer or architect, and he after having ascertained the local conditions, presents his written report accompanied by his opinion on the matter.

7.—The Committee, after having discussed before a proper meeting the petitions and the reports of the engineer, decide according to the rules of the present regulations. The meeting is legal when at least three members are present, and the decisions are lawful when there is a majority of votes.

Should the written opinion of the engineer or architect on the petition differ from the vote of the majority, the decision will become executory only after the sanction of the Pope's De-

legate has been obtained, who also has the right to decide in case of an equality of votes.

8.—A special protocol of all the discussions and decisions must be drawn up, which must be kept among the archives of the Committee.

9.—Every decision, in order to become effective, must bear the signature of the president and of the secretary.

10.—All the decisions of the Committee must be officially communicated to the parties interested by the secretary, and will be enforced eight days after such intimation, provided no declaration is laid before the office of the Committee, in which case, the decision and declaration must be transmitted to the Apostolic Delegation (Prefecture) for a final decision.

11.—To each of the petitioning parties to whom the permit for building has been granted, a printed copy of the regulations, for which payment is received by the municipality, must be delivered.

12.—The Committee, and especially the engineer or architect, must supervise the work and see that the following rules are strictly observed.

13.—If any infringement has been proved, the engineer or architect, with the assistance of two witnesses, will draw up a protocol, which, after having been signed by the Committee, is transmitted to the magistrate for his decision.

14.—A register of the petitions received and of corresponding decisions, as well as of the infringements made and of the penalties or fines applied, is drawn up every month by the Municipal Secretary, and after having been signed by all the members of the Committee, is transmitted by the President to the Apostolic Delegation.

15.—Everyone, who is in possession of the legal permit, as in §11, is bound to strictly obey the following rules.

16.—New buildings must only have $\frac{3}{4}$ two stories, say, the

ground storey and the upper storey ; they may also have a cellar : the height from the gutter to the soil must never exceed 8.5m., with the roof so arranged as to require for the other supporting walls the least possible height. In preference to all other constructions, the barrack houses, like those which already exist and which have so well resisted the force of earthquakes, is desired.

17.—In houses, where the third storey requires to be repaired, this storey must be destroyed, unless the necessary repairs are of little importance.

18.—It is prohibited to build on new or on sloping ground, unless the foundations are a proper depth under the new soil, that is to say, till they meet a consistent solid ground, such as is deemed secure enough.

19.—The walls must have a sufficient thickness, which in special cases, together with the depth of the foundations, must be determined by the Committee. If the houses are not constructed according to the barrack-system, the walls must never have a thickness of less than 60 centimètres, and walls with frames or external walls, must have a batter of at least $\frac{1}{20}$ of the height. External or framed walls must be well connected together with the partition walls in order that they may form a compact mass.

20.—The excavation for the foundations must be made in regular form with rectangular and not cuniform sections, as is now badly practised.

21.—Vaults are only permitted in the cellars of new houses, and in those to be repaired ; and these are allowable if strengthened by iron bands. Their construction with rounded stones and dry mortar is prohibited, they must be regularly constructed with bricks, or with proper stones and with good cement, as will be mentioned hereafter. They must be made in semicircular, elliptical, or other mathematical curves. The thickness at the crown must not be less

than 25 centimètres, and in those of a considerable size at least $1/18$ of the diameter.

They must be strengthened up to a third of their height with solid walling, must not be overcharged with useless weight, and must bear to their full thickness on the walls. The height of such walls will be fixed elsewhere.

22.—Openings for doors and windows must be at a convenient distance from the corner of the external walls, and from the extremities of the partition walls. Openings for doors and windows of one storey must correspond perpendicularly with those of the other stories; they must have parapets constructed with special care.

23.—Roofs must be supported by beams bearing horizontally on the whole thickness of the walls and made of regular trusses. The beams, which rest upon the walls, must have iron ties or keys, and the trusses must be supported in the direction of the walls upon which they lie by auxiliary beams. In any case the whole system of beams must be connected in the best way that their different arrangements permit.

24.—Flooring or ceiling beams must lie the whole thickness of the walls, and have iron ties or keys.

25.—Rooms with cane-partitions must have light, strong timber frames, well connected with the walls, and these frames must not consist of small short logs, but of thin battens or of cut canes; the roughcast must be thin and made with plaster cement, or with any other cement of a better quality than that ordinarily used. Projecting decorations are prohibited.

26.—Stones used in the construction of walls, must be dressed, of resistant quality, and not of very small size; round stones must be absolutely excluded from use in walls over the soil and can be only used in the foundations. In vaults, bricks or squared stones must be employed.

27.—The lime used for the formation of mortar must be in white lumps, brought in pieces, and not left to deteriorate in

the open air, but regularly slackened by water, and kept in a soft state should it be preserved for a certain time. Gravel or sand must be freed from earth and from *breccia*, and if coming from the pits in an unclean state must be reduced in the proper state by washing and sifting.

The proportions of lime and sand for the formation of mortar must be established according to the directions of the municipal architect, which will be determined by a partial analysis.

28.—The Building Committee will designate the places from which it is admissible to extract materials such as stones and sand and where mortar must be made.

29.—Finally, all material to be used must be of good quality and of sufficient size, so that all constructions may be made according to good technical rules to be approved by the Committee.

30.—Every one who builds without the permit to be obtained as in Section I, will be obliged to demolish the work done and to carry away from the working place all the materials. In cases of non-fulfillment of this intimation, within a period which will be fixed, this demolition and removal will be officially executed by the building Committee at the expense and risk of the offender.

31.—Every mason or workman who works in opposition to the above-mentioned rules, of which, considering their publicity, nobody can plead ignorance, will be liable to a fine of from 30 *bajocchi* to 3 *scudi*, according to the importance of the case. Should the offender be insolvent he must expiate by imprisonment the penalty of the fine. Foreign masons are subject to the same fines, and in case of relapse, they lose the right of exercising their trade within the boundaries of the Commune except the right they hold according to their position to apply to the political authorities for other convenient provisions.

32.—A reward of ten *scudi* will be given to whoever presents a sample of the best sand to be found near the city and in rich quantities.

33.—A similar reward is given to whoever presents a sample of the best stratified stone.

34.—An equal reward of 10 *scudi* is given to whoever indicates the best place for making lime-kilns, the best place where good stone can be found, and to whoever discovers a convenient place from which transport can be effected and wood obtained.

35.—When these materials have been found by the above-mentioned Committee, by special notification they will be made known to the public and specified in the building regulations.

No. 45,816.

His Holiness the Pope, our Lord, in the audience of this morning, after having heard the report of the Minister for Home Affairs, and the opinion of the Council of State and of the Ministry, has deigned to approve the new building regulations for the city of Norcia, which have been compiled according to existing Pontifical laws.

From the Home Department, 28th April, 1860.

(Signed)

ANDREA PILA,
Minister of Home Affairs.

HUMBERT I.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND BY THE WILL OF THE NATION
KING OF ITALY.

Considering Article 5 of the law of 2nd March 1884, No. 1985 (series III.), concerning some provisions in favour of the sufferers from the earthquake of 28th July, of the Island of Ischia ;

Having heard the opinion of the Higher Council of Public Works and of the Council of State ;

Having heard the Ministry ;

On the proposal of Our Minister Secretary of State for Public Works, in concert with those for Home Affairs and for Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry ;

We have decreed and do decree :

The annexed special building regulations for the Communes of the Island of Ischia, which have been damaged by the earthquake of 28th July, 1883, sanctioned by Our order by the said Ministers, are approved and will enter into force from 15th September next.

We order that the present decree, under the Seal of State, be inserted in the Official Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, enjoining to whom it may concern to observe it and to have it observed.

Give at Turin, on the 29th of August, 1884.

(Signed)

HUMBERT.

(Countersigned)

DEPRETIS.

GENALA.

GRIMALDI.

Registered at the Court of Accounts

on the 30th August, 1884.

Register 137, Governments Acts,

Vol. 114

Visa : The Keep of the Seal

(Signed)

PELLIZOLI.

(Signed)

FERRACIN.
