# Part 4. Administrative and Legal Questions

- Purchase of the Rosoir Spring
- Objections of Mill Owners
- Land Purchases
- Cleanup of Suzon Sewer
- Water Concessions

# Appendix - 8 Notes

- A - List of springs near Dijon
- B - Aqueduct contract dated 1445
- C - Water supply systems of other cities
- D - Filtration
- E - Spring gauging
- F - Draw a constant volume from channel
- G - Pipe strength and manufacturing
- H - More about water flow in aqueduct

# Appendix C - Cities using Surface Water

- London, Paris, Lyon, Glasgow, Marseille, Brussels, Bordeaux, Nantes, Besançon
- Cost comparison between cities
- Surface water is often turbid

# Appendix C - Darcy on England's Water Supply

- "Water is always distributed in the cities of England by companies that would not allow the establishment of street fountains because they would be a serious obstacle to the profits they must derive from their enterprise. It is understood that to get residents to subscribe to the water service, companies must not make available fountains from which residents can freely draw water."
  (p.42)
- "Because the rates are set very high, the London water supply companies make excessive profits"
  (p. 412)

# Appendix D Filtration

- Artificial Filtration: Chelsea

  Removes water from river for filtration

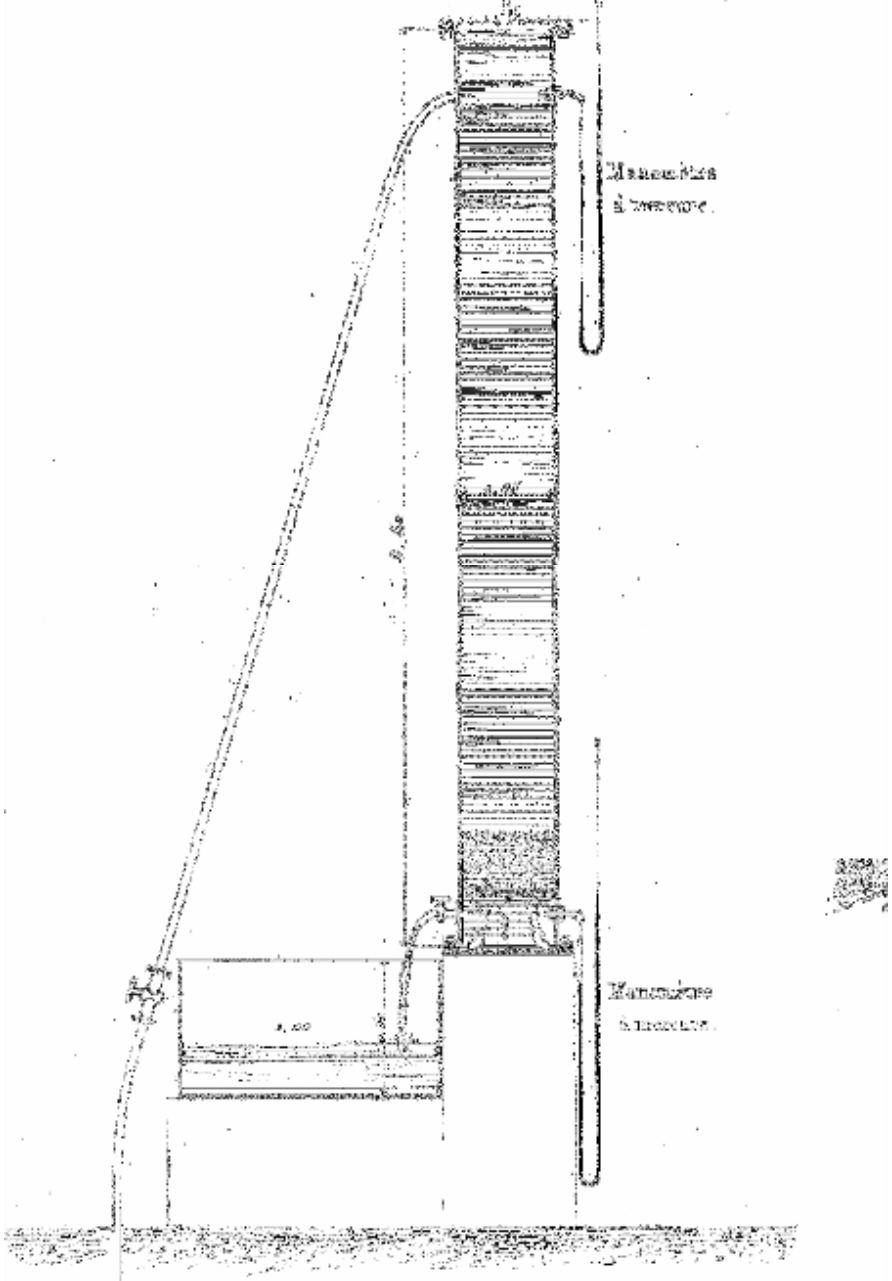
  Disadvantage: requires large area

  Use of charcoal in filters
- Natural Filtration: Toulouse, Lyon

  Filtration galleries process water within the river

Fig. 3.

Appareil destiné à déterminer la loi
de l'écoulement de l'eau à travers le sable.

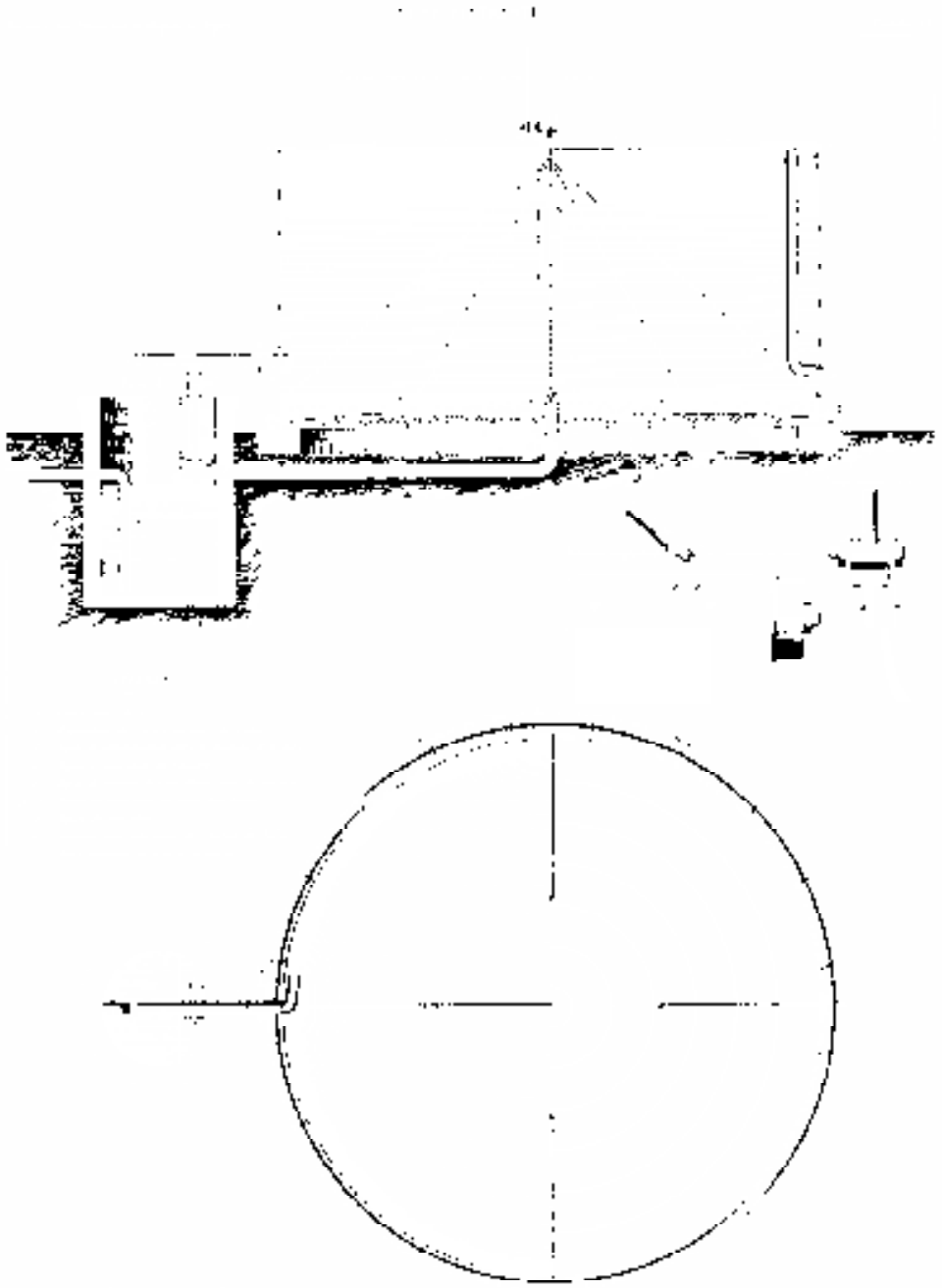


# Appendix D - Filtration
# Darcy's Law

- It appears that for an identical sand, it can be assumed that the volume discharged is directly proportional to the head and inversely proportional to the thickness of the sand layer that the water passes through (p. 455)

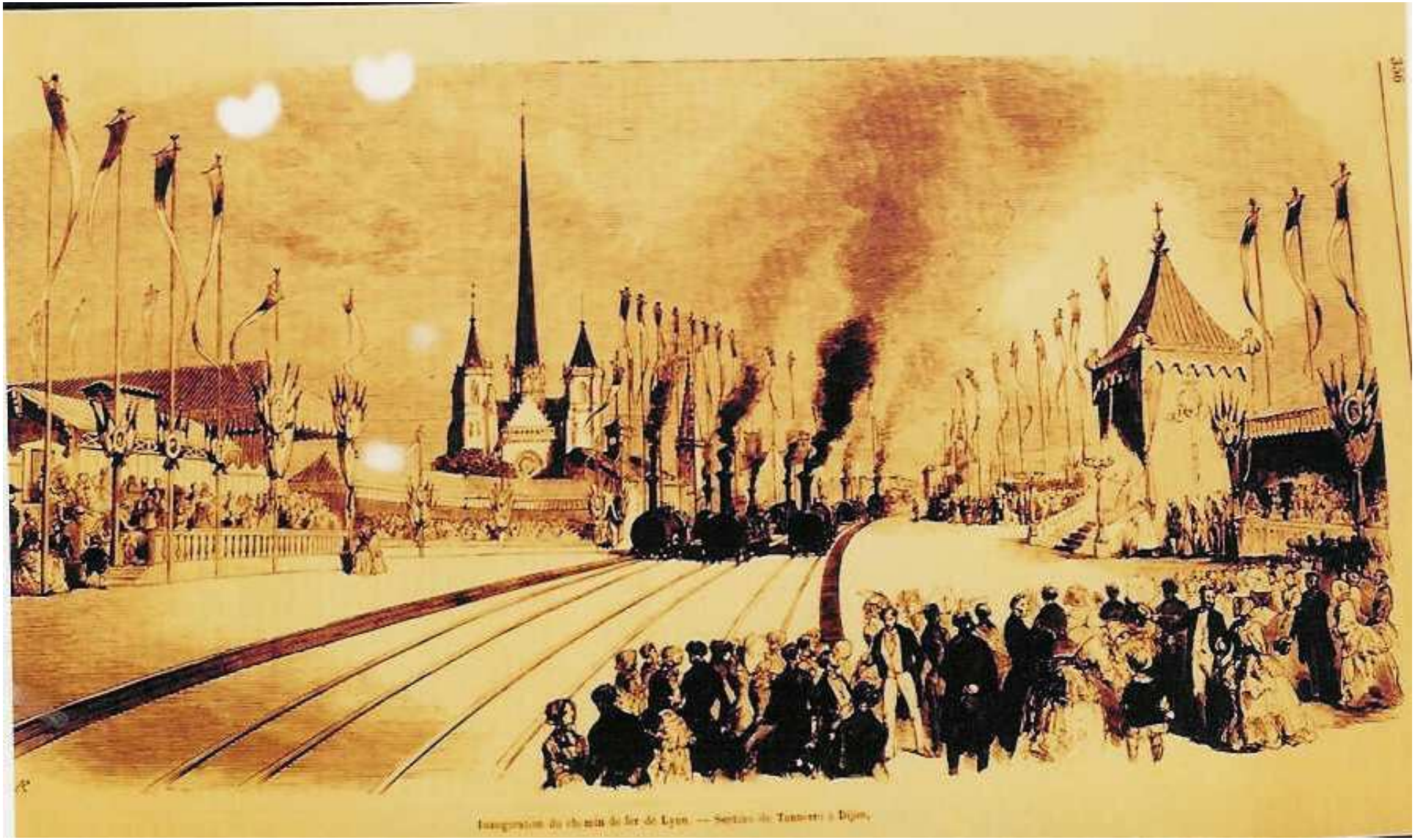
Darcy's

Proposed
Filtration Tank



# Blaisy Tunnel Entrance

# Blaisy Tunnel Ventilation Shaft



Arrival of Railroad in Dijon, 1851

Bourbilly Castle, Burgundy, France