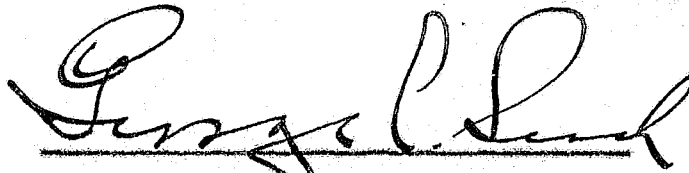


Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Monday, the 9th day of May, A.D. 1927;
that at said special election held in the city of Minneapolis
on May 9th, 1927, said proposed amendment No. 3 was duly ratified
and adopted by a majority vote of more than three-fifths of the
qualified voters of said city voting at said election; that the
total number of votes cast at said special election on May 9th,
1927, was 77,022;
that the number of votes cast at said special election in favor
of and for the adoption of said proposed amendment No. 3 to the
charter of the city of Minneapolis was 62,368;
that the number of votes cast at said election against the
ratification and adoption of said amendment No. 3 was 14,664;
that three-fifths of the total number of votes cast at said
special election and necessary for the adoption of said pro-
posed amendment to the charter of the city of Minneapolis
was 46,214;
that at the end of thirty days after said special election
on May 9th, A.D. 1927, said proposed amendment No. 3 to the city
charter of the city of Minneapolis will become effective and
become and be a part of the charter of said city of
Minneapolis.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
the corporate seal of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in
duplicate, at the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on this 7th
day of June, A.D. 1927.



Mayor, Chief Magistrate and
Chief Executive of the City
of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(Seal of City of Minneapolis)

3766

And I as the Mayor and chief magistrate and chief executive officer of said city of Minneapolis do hereby further certify that in pursuance of the law relating thereto and pursuant to a motion duly passed by the City Council of the city of Minneapolis on April 4, 1927, providing for the submission of said proposed amendment to the city charter of the city of Minneapolis to the qualified voters of the city for adoption at a special election called by the City Council to be held in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Monday, May 9th, 1927, for that purpose only, and pursuant to a notice by the city clerk of the city of Minneapolis of the submission of said proposed amendment to the charter of the city of Minneapolis to the qualified voters of said city for adoption at said special election in said city on May 9th, 1927, as required by said motion, which said notice and said proposed amendment and return thereof by said board of fifteen freeholders to the mayor of said city were duly published in full in three newspapers of general circulation in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as follows, to-wit: In The North Star, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in the city of Minneapolis, on Thursday, April 7, 14, 21 and 28, A.D. 1927, and in The East Minneapolis Argus, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, on Friday, April 8, 15, 22 and 29, A.D. 1927, and in the Minneapolis Daily News, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the city of Minneapolis, published on each day of the week except Sunday, from and including Saturday, April 9, 1927, to and including Monday, May 9, 1927, said foregoing proposed amendment No. 3 was submitted to the qualified voters of said city of Minneapolis for ratification and adoption at the said special election duly and legally held in the city of

Minneapolis, Minn.,
March 31, 1927.

To the Honorable George E. Leach,

Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the
City of Minneapolis.

We the undersigned board of freeholders heretofore duly appointed and reappointed by the Honorable Judges of the District Court in and for the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, to draft a proposed charter for the City of Minneapolis, pursuant to Section 36, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and the laws of the State of Minnesota enacted in pursuance thereof, do hereby respectfully return, submit and deliver to you as the Chief Magistrate of the City of Minneapolis the following proposed amendments to the charter of the City of Minneapolis, which charter was duly adopted by the qualified voters of the City of Minneapolis on November 2, 1920, said proposed amendment being as follows, to-wit:

AMENDMENT NO. 3

The City Charter of the City of Minneapolis, adopted November 2, 1920, is hereby amended so that Section 2 (4), Section 2 (8), Section 2 (9), Section 20, Section 21, Section 22, Section 23, Section 24, Section 25, Section 27, Section 35, Section 36, Section 37, Section 38, Section 40, Section 51 and Section 56 of Chapter 137 of the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1917, as amended by Chapter 517 of the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1919, adopted and made a part of the City Charter of the City of Minneapolis by Chapter XX of the City Charter of the City of Minneapolis, adopted November 2, 1920, shall read as follows:

Sec. 2 (4) Hotel.—A "hotel" is a multiple-dwelling of Class B in which persons are lodged for hire and in which there are more than fifty sleeping rooms, a public dining room for the accommodation of at least fifty guests, and a general kitchen. Provided that no facilities for cooking shall be provided in connection with any suite or guest room in such hotel. No electrical wiring or equipment of any kind shall be installed or used in any guest room for cooking purposes. Provided, however, that receptacles of a capacity not to exceed ten (10) amperes may be installed and used for other than cooking appliances. Whenever any equipment for cooking is to be installed or used in multiple-dwelling in connection with rooms to be occupied by the tenants or guests of such dwelling, such multiple-dwelling shall be classed, constructed and maintained as herein required for Class A multiple-dwelling.

Apartment Hotel.—An "apartment hotel," for the purposes of this act, is a multiple-dwelling of Class A, having a public dining room and general kitchen for the accommodation of at least fifty persons, and occupied as the more or less permanent abiding place of families and individuals housed therein in rooms, apartments, or suites of rooms, in connection with some or all of which separate kitchen or kitchenette facilities are provided.

Apartment or Flat Building.—An "apartment or flat building," for the purposes of this act, is a multiple-dwelling of Class A, occupied as the more or less permanent abiding place of families or individuals housed therein in apartments or suites of rooms in connection with each of which separate kitchen or kitchenette facilities are provided.

Hospital.—A "hospital," for the purposes of this act, is a multiple-dwelling of Class B, occupied as an institution in which sick or wounded persons are cared for or treated.

Multiple-dwelling, Commercial and Industrial Districts.—Where reference is made in this act to "Multiple-dwelling Districts," "Commercial Districts," and "Industrial Districts," such expressions shall be taken to mean the "Multiple-dwelling Districts," "Commercial Districts," and "Industrial Districts" designated and established as such under the provisions of any local ordinance adopted by a municipality under authority of Chapter 217, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1921, as amended.

Sec. 2 (8) Corner, Interior, Irregular-shaped and Through Lots.—A

width. Such width of street shall be measured from street line to street line. Where a street borders a public place, public park or navigable body of water, the width of the street in the mean width of such street, plus the width, measured at right angles to the street line, of such public place, public park or body of water to opposite front lot line. No dwelling shall hereafter be erected fronting upon any alley or upon any street less than thirty feet in width.

Sec. 22. Rear Yards.—Immediately behind every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a dwelling, there shall be a rear yard extending across the entire width of the lot. Such yard shall be at every point open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except as provided in Section twenty-three of this act. Every part of such yard shall be directly accessible from every other part thereof. The depth of said yard shall be measured at right angles from the extreme rear part of the dwelling.

(a) To the middle line of the alley, where a public alley immediately abuts the lot and extends across its entire width;

(b) To the rear lot line where there is no such alley;

(c) To the nearest wall of the building where there is another building at the rear as permitted in Section twenty-eight of this act.

The minimum depth of a yard in the rear of a two-story dwelling shall be twenty feet, of a three-story dwelling twenty-two and one-half feet, of a four-story dwelling twenty-six and one-half feet, of a five-story dwelling twenty-nine and one-half feet, of a six-story dwelling thirty-one and one-half feet, and such depth required for a rear yard shall increase thereafter one foot for each additional story above six stories. No yard in the rear of a multiple-dwelling shall ever be less than twenty feet in depth. No yard in the rear of a one-story private dwelling or a one-story two-family dwelling, shall ever be less than fifteen feet in depth. Provided, however, that where a building is hereafter erected or altered on an irregular-shaped lot for use as a dwelling, a rear yard shall be provided immediately behind the "base line" for such dwelling, which yard shall extend across the entire lot width required by this act for such dwelling and be of such dimensions as to afford an average depth of such rear yard, measured at right angles from such "base line," not less than the rear yard depth above provided for, and the distance between such dwelling and the rear line of such lot shall at no point be less than the minimum width of side yard required by this act for such dwelling; and for the purposes of this provision of this act the term "base line" shall be taken to mean a right line, parallel with the main rear wall of a dwelling, drawn through the extreme rear point of such dwelling and extending to intersections with the exterior side lines of the lot width required by this act for such dwelling.

Provided, further, that in the case of a fireproof building hereafter erected or altered in a commercial or industrial district to be used as an apartment or flat building, apartment hotel or hospital, where adequate access for purposes of public safety and welfare is provided to the rear of such dwelling directly from the street or by way of either a public alley not less than fourteen feet in width or other open space of equal width on the lot upon which such building is located, there shall be provided, in lieu of the rear yard required by the preceding regulations of this section, a rear yard having a minimum depth of sixteen feet in the case of such dwellings three stories or less in height and such depth required for such rear yard shall increase thereafter one foot for each additional story in the height of such building above three stories; and provided also that where any such fireproof building in a commercial or industrial district is located on a corner lot abutting throughout its width or length upon a public alley not less than fourteen feet in width or upon a side yard of equal

such space shall increase two feet in width for each additional story.

(c) In the case of private dwellings and of two-family dwellings hereafter erected, such space shall be not less than three feet from the side wall of the dwelling to the side lot line. Provided, however, that in no case shall the combined width of side yards for any such dwelling be less than double the width as prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section for a building of like height.

(d) All of the above mentioned side yards shall be at every point open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except as provided in Subdivision 15 of Section 2 of this act. Provided, however, that in the case of multiple-dwellings where the lower story or stories are used exclusively for purposes other than dwelling the side yard measurements may be taken at the bottom of the lowest story occupied for dwelling purposes; except that where the rear yard of any such multiple-dwelling has no other access to a street or to a public alley leading to a street, at least one side yard, open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky and of the minimum width herein otherwise required for each side of a multiple-dwelling of similar height, shall be provided. The width of any side yard may be measured to the middle line of the street or public alley, where a street or public alley immediately abuts the lots and extends along its entire length.

In lieu of the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section a side yard may be provided, adjacent to every portion of the exterior wall of a multiple-dwelling abutting upon a required side yard, at each story thereof, of not less than the minimum width which would be required by said provisions of this section for a side yard for a multiple-dwelling were such story its uppermost story, but in every case the minimum width of side yard required by said subdivisions (a) and (b) for any multiple-dwelling six stories or less in height shall be provided of undiminished width throughout the height of such dwelling, and in no case shall the minimum width of side yard for a multiple-dwelling of six stories or more in height be at any story less than thirteen feet.

(e) Except that in the case of a single or two-family dwelling a portion of the yard not exceeding five hundred square feet in area may be occupied by a one-story private garage, provided that the part of the garage nearest to the dwelling shall be not less than twelve feet from any part of such dwelling and except in cases where no portion of such garage is above the bottom of the windows of the lowest story used for living purposes.

(f) Wherever a building is so constructed that one side of it, at any story, is to be used for dwelling purposes, and the adjoining side is to be used other than for dwelling, such adjoining side need not, at such story be provided with a side yard, nor the rear of such adjoining part with a rear yard.

(g) No dwelling shall be erected on a lot which requires side yards whose combined width exceeds the front width of the lot.

Sec. 24. Courts.—The sizes of all courts for dwelling hereafter erected shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling. No court shall be less in any part than the minimum sizes prescribed in this section. The minimum width of a one-story court for a dwelling shall be ten feet, of a two-story court twelve feet, and of a three-story court fourteen feet, and shall increase two feet for each additional story above three stories. Except that in the case of buildings hereafter erected or altered in commercial or industrial districts to be used as hotels, such increase shall be one foot for each additional story above three stories. The area of an inner court shall never be less than twice the square of the minimum width prescribed by this section. The width of all courts adjoining the lot line shall be measured to the lot line and not to an opposite building.

Sec. 25. Courts open at top.—No court of a dwelling hereafter erected

ing system shall be maintained in constant operation. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closet compartments separated from each other by dwarf partitions, provided such toilet room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above provided, and that such water closets are supplemental to the water-closet accommodations required by the provisions of Section 50 of this act. In hotels hereafter erected, in the case of water-closets located on the top floor or at the bottom of a court, a ventilating skylight opening to the sky may be used in lieu of the windows required by this section.

Sec. 36. Windows in public halls.—In every two-family dwelling and multiple-dwelling hereafter erected every public hall shall have at each story at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot. Such windows shall be at the end of said hall with the natural direction of the light parallel to the hall's axis, and shall be of sufficient size and so arranged as to afford adequate light and ventilation for such hall. In lieu of the requirements for one window at the end of each hall, there may be windows located at the side of such hall, provided there shall be at least one such window in every twenty feet of length or fraction thereof of said hall; and each such window shall open directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot. The above requirement shall not apply to that portion of the entrance hall between the entrance and the nearest flight of stairs provided the entrance door contains not less than ten square feet of glass area. Any part of a public hall which is offset or recessed, or extended in a changed direction more than three feet beyond either side line of any other adjoining part of such hall, measured at right angles thereto, or which is shut off from any such adjoining part, shall be deemed a separate hall with in the meaning of this section and shall be separately lighted and ventilated. Except that in hotels, apartment hotels and hospitals a recessed hall need have no window at its end, with the natural direction of the light parallel with the hall's axis, but such hall shall have a window so located as to afford proper ventilation for said hall.

Sec. 37. Windows and skylights for public halls.—In two-family-dwellings and multiple-dwellings hereafter erected at least one of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall be at least two feet six inches wide and five feet high measured between stop beads.

Sec. 38. Windows for stair halls, size of.—In every multiple-dwelling hereafter erected there shall be provided at each story, or at the stair landing part way between stories, at least one window to light and ventilate each stair hall which window shall be at least two feet six inches wide and five feet high measured between stop beads. A sash door shall be deemed the equivalent of a window in this and the foregoing sections, provided that such door contains the amount of glass surface prescribed for such windows. The provisions of this section shall not apply to hotels, apartment hotels or hospitals.

Sec. 40. Main entrance.—The main entrance to each building hereafter erected or altered for use or occupancy as a dwelling, other than a single or two-family-dwelling or a sorority or fraternity house, shall be directly accessible from the main hallways and stairways therein and shall be located in the front facade thereof.

Sec. 61. Means of egress.—Every multiple-dwelling hereafter erected exceeding one story in height, and every building occupied above the first floor as a dwelling, shall have at least two independent ways of egress which shall be located remote from each other and each independ-

Minnesota 1927

Sec. 2 (8) Corner, Interior, Irregular-shaped and Through Lots.—A lot of which at least two adjacent sides abut for their full length upon a street. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot," and any portion of a corner lot distant more than eighty feet from the outside side line of the lot, or from said side line extended in the same direction, shall be treated as an interior lot. An "irregular-shaped lot" shall be taken to mean and include any lot or plot of ground whose boundary lines do not form a rectangle. A "through lot" is a lot or plot of ground, other than a corner lot, extending through from one public street to another.

Sec. 2 (9) Front: Rear and Depth of Lot.—The front of a lot is that boundary line which borders on the street. In the case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. In the case of a triangular lot the rear is the boundary line not bordering on a street. The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In the case of irregular-shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

Sec. 20. Percentage of lot occupied.—No dwelling hereafter erected shall occupy, either alone or with other buildings, a greater percentage of the area of the lot than as follows:

(a) In the case of corner lots with streets on three sides, not more than ninety per centum;

(b) In the case of other corner lots, not more than eighty per centum;

(c) In the case of interior lots, not more than sixty-five per centum.

The measurements shall be taken at the ground level, except that in the case of a multiple-dwelling having its lower story or stories occupied throughout for purposes other than dwelling such measurements may be taken at the bottom of the lowest story occupied for dwelling purposes. No measurements of lot area shall include any portion of any street. The measurements of lot area for the purposes of this section may be taken to the middle line of the alley where a public alley immediately abuts the lot at the rear or side and extends across its entire width or length, as the case may be. Any portion of a corner lot distant more than eighty feet from the outside side line of the lot, or from said side line extended in the same direction, shall be treated as an interior lot. The provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings hereafter erected or altered, in commercial or industrial districts, to be used as hotels.

Sec. 21. Height of building.—No dwelling hereafter erected, except hotels, apartment hotels and hospitals in commercial or industrial districts, shall exceed in height the width of the street or streets upon which it abuts, unless such dwelling be set back from the street line of each such street a distance equal to the excess of such height over the width of such street or streets. Provided, however, that where such building abuts upon two or more streets of different widths, the width of the widest of said streets shall so determine such height and set-backs. Provided, further, that the above provision shall not prohibit the erection of the exterior walls of such dwelling at the abutting street lines to a height equal to the governing abutting street width above specified, if that portion of such building above such height be set back from the abutting street lines a distance equal to the excess of the height of such building over such governing street

on a corner lot abutting throughout its width or length upon a public alley not less than fourteen feet in width or having a side yard of equal width extending from front to rear of such lot on the side thereof not adjacent to a public street, or on a corner lot such that said building will throughout its depth from front to rear abut at each side upon a public street, and the first story of such building is used throughout for purposes other than dwelling, direct access to the rear of such dwelling at such story shall not be required and the measurements for the above minimum required rear yard depth for such building may be taken at the top of such first story.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any fireproof building hereafter erected or altered in a commercial or industrial district for use as a hotel, upon a lot which abuts for its full width at the rear lot line upon a public alley not less than fourteen feet in width or where adequate access to the rear of such building for purposes of public safety and welfare is provided by means of an open space of equal width at the rear of such building, on the lot on which such building is located and having proper egress to a public street or alley. When any such fireproof building in a commercial or industrial district is located on a corner lot not abutting upon an alley at the rear lot line, and the first story of such building is used throughout for purposes other than dwelling, direct access to the rear of such building at such story shall not be required and the measurement of the above required open space may be taken at the top of such first story.

In lieu of the preceding requirements of this section, a rear yard may be provided, adjacent to every portion of the exterior wall of a multiple-dwelling abutting upon a required rear yard, at each story thereof, of not less than the minimum depth which would be required by said provisions were such story its uppermost story, but in no case shall the depth of any such rear yard at any story of a multiple-dwelling three stories or more in height be less than required by this act for a height of three stories; except that in the case of a fireproof building hereafter erected or altered in a multiple-dwelling district to be used as a hotel, apartment hotel or hospital, where adequate access for purposes of public safety and welfare is provided to the rear of such dwelling directly from the street or by way of either a public alley not less than fourteen feet in width or other open space of equal width on the lot upon which such building is located, a portion of such building not exceeding thirty feet in height and used throughout for other than living or sleeping purposes may abut upon a rear yard not less than sixteen feet in depth.

Sec. 23. Side yards and distance between adjoining buildings. In order to ensure adequate light and ventilation and reduce the conflagration hazard and preserve the amenities of housing conditions, no dwelling hereafter erected shall approach nearer to a side lot line than as prescribed in this section. The space between any such dwelling and the side lot line shall be deemed a side yard and shall be as follows:

(a) In the case of a dwelling hereafter erected one-story in height such space shall not be less than four feet from the side wall of said dwelling to the side lot line.

(b) In the case of a dwelling hereafter erected two-stories in height such space shall not be less than five feet to the side lot line; if said dwelling is three stories in height, such space shall not be less than seven feet to the side lot line; and

line shall be measured to the lot line and not to an opposite building.

Sec. 25. Courts open at top.—No court of a dwelling hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight. Every such court shall be at every point open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky. Except that in the case of multiple dwellings where the lower story or stories are used throughout for purposes other than dwelling, the required courts may start at the bottom of the lowest story used for dwelling purposes, and such courts may be roofed over by a skylight provided the skylight completely covers the court and is equipped with ventilators having a minimum opening equivalent to forty-four square inches for each story in the height of said court and also with fixed louvres having a minimum opening equal to the superficial area of said court, and such openings into said court shall be kept open and unobstructed at all times. The provisions of this section as to courts starting from the ground shall not apply to hotels, apartment hotels or hospitals.

Sec. 29. Rooms, lighting and ventilation of.—In every dwelling hereafter erected every room shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot, and such window shall be so located as properly to light all portions of such room. This provision shall not, however, apply to rooms used as art galleries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, squash courts, or for other similar purposes, provided such rooms are adequately lighted and ventilated. In multiple-dwellings of Class A hereafter erected there shall be no apartment, suite or group of rooms which does not contain at least one room opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard, side yard or outer court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot. Except that in hotels, apartment hotels and hospitals, the provisions of this section shall apply only to rooms used for sleeping, or living purposes, except as otherwise provided in Section 35 of this act in regard to water-closet compartments and bath rooms, and excepting also space set aside in any such building for the general use of the public.

Sec. 35. Water-closet compartments and bath rooms, lighting and ventilation of.—In every dwelling hereafter erected every water-closet compartment and bath room shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot. In all dwellings hereafter erected the aggregate area of windows for each water-closet compartment shall be not less than six square feet between stop beads, and in multiple-dwellings hereafter erected one at least of such windows shall be not less in size than three square feet between stop beads. Such windows shall be so located as properly to light all portions of such compartment. Every such window shall be made so as to open in all its parts. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to any water-closet compartment or bath room in any building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a hotel, apartment hotel or hospital, of fireproof construction and exceeding three stories in height, which is equipped with a proper mechanical ventilating system so installed and operated as to provide at least ten complete changes of air per hour in such compartment or bath-room and with two outlets proportioned so as to take out twenty-five per cent of the air near the floor and seventy-five per cent near the ceiling. Such ventila-

tion shall be measured to the lot line and not to an opposite building. at least two independent ways of egress which shall be located remote from each other and each independent way of egress required by this act for any dwelling shall extend from the top floor to a separate exit at the ground floor or ground level opening directly to a street or public alley, or into a yard or court provided with direct means of egress, both on the same lot on which such dwelling is located, to a street or public alley. The stairs and public halls therein shall each be at least three feet six inches wide in the clear. The required ways of egress shall consist of the necessary hallways, stair landings and of flights of stairs, constructed and arranged as provided in Sections 64 and 65 of this act. In multiple-dwellings of Class A, except in kitchenette apartments arranged in suites of not more than three rooms, kitchen and bath, the second way of egress shall be directly accessible to each apartment, group or suite of rooms without having to pass through the first way of egress. In multiple-dwelling of Class B and in kitchenette apartments, as above described, the second way of egress shall be directly accessible from a public hall.

Provided, however, that no multiple-dwelling shall be hereafter erected unless a stairway, or stairway fire escape having an exit directly thereto from a public hall, is provided, within at least forty (40) feet from the exit from each apartment or flat if such multiple-dwelling is to be of non-fireproof construction, or at least fifty (50) feet from such exit if such multiple-dwelling is to be of fireproof construction.

Sec. 66. Entrance Halls.—Every entrance hall in a multiple-dwelling hereafter erected shall be at least five feet six inches wide in the clear, and shall comply with all the conditions of the preceding sections as to the construction of stair halls. In every multiple-dwelling hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street or alley to the rear yard either in a direct line or through a court or side yard, except as provided in Section 23 in the case of apartment or flat buildings, apartment hotels, hospitals and hotels erected on corner lots in commercial or industrial districts.

And we do hereby respectfully propose and submit for adoption by the qualified voters of the city of Minneapolis the foregoing proposed amendment to the city charter of the city of Minneapolis adopted November 2, 1920, to-wit: Amendment No. 3, drafted and proposed by us, the undersigned Board of Fifteen Freeholders and Charter Commission of the City of Minneapolis, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1927.

MARION D. SHUTTER,
Chairman.
PAUL E. VON KUSTER,
Secretary.

BARNEY G. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM H. MORSE,
JOHN R. COAN,
E. J. KELLY,
WM. R. MORRIS,
HUGH JENNINGS,
JOHN N. BERG,
HARRINGTON BEARD,
HENRY W. COOK,
E. S. WOODWORTH,
Board of Fifteen Freeholders and Charter Commission of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN } SS
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS }

I, George E. Leach, Mayor and chief magistrate and chief executive officer of the City of Minneapolis, a municipal corporation in the county of Hennepin and state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the following Amendment No. 3 to the charter of the city of Minneapolis, which charter was duly adopted by the qualified voters of the city of Minneapolis on November 2, 1920, is one of the amendments to the city charter of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, framed and proposed by the board of fifteen freeholders heretofore appointed and reappointed by the Honorable Judges of the District Court of Hennepin County, Minnesota, Fourth Judicial District, to draft a proposed charter for the government of the city of Minneapolis pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota and the laws of Minnesota enacted in pursuance thereof, a draft of which said proposed amendment to the charter of the city of Minneapolis was signed by twelve of the members of said board of freeholders and was by said board of freeholders returned and delivered to the mayor and chief magistrate and chief executive officer of the city of Minneapolis on April 1, A. D. 1927, and that said proposed Amendment No. 3 to the charter of the city of Minneapolis, together with the return thereof by said board of freeholders to the mayor of said city of Minneapolis, insofar as the same relate to said Amendment No. 3, are in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

3766