S O C I A L S U R V E Y of E A S T B O S T O N

P A R T O N E

Boston Health League
1921

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SOCIAL SURVEY of EAST BOSTON

PART ONE

Boston Health League
1921

The Boston Health League

The Boston Health League is the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the twenty-six agencies associated in it to procure the greatest possible efficiency and economy in the development and dispatch of public health work. The Health League is not a new agency in the field of public health but simply an agency established by the organizations making up the league, for the purpose of developing more efficient and economical methods of public health work, having in mind, too, the curtailing of any unnecessary activities, the prevention of duplication, and the development of methods for the covering of such needs as may be found not to be fully met. That the league would thwart its own purposes and ultimately defeat its own ends by any activity that aroused justly the opposition of the organized medical profession or seemed to retard the highest possible development of the practicing physician in the field of public health must be apparent to all.

In order that the work of the Health League might proceed on a sound basis, its activities for the present have been localized. It stands ready, of course, as the agent of the several constituent organizations identified with it to aid them in co-ordinating or consolidating their work and in increasing efficiency and economy within their special fields. But its primary purpose has been to select a limited portion of the City of Boston (East Boston) and there to make an intensive study, co-operating with the medical profession and others interested in the health of that particular portion of the city, to determine what the public health needs are

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and how well they are being met, and endeavoring sincerely to adjust the agencies already working in the field to meet the needs most opportunely, reinforcing and supplementing those agencies in so far as may be necessary.

The activities of the Boston Health League are in accord with the purposes and plans for health betterment recognized as standard procedure by Dr. Haven Emerson in his Introduction to the Cleveland Hospital and Health Survey. A survey is necessary, Dr. Emerson writes, in order that we may know, "whether there is any overlapping of effort or duplication of function by existing institutions that could be obviated by more clearly defined policies or by a division of the territory to be covered by each institution; what preventive or curative needs are not being provided for adequately"; "what services are not being rendered at all"; "what distinct gaps exist in the service"; whether there is adequate provision made for coordinating the activities of the private health agencies to the end that they may provide the maximum service with the minimum of effort and of overhead expense." "The scope of a survey may be either intensive or extensive", Dr.Emerson writes," either an analysis of one phase or agency of health service or a general health survey."

It is to the analysis of one phase of the local health situation - an analysis of the situation existing in East Boston - that the Boston Health League has for the present committed itself, in hope, however, of developing methods that will be of value in determining health policies throughout the entire community. In

the study of East Boston, a general social survey has been completed and the results are presented in this report. Special studies have since been made of various phases of the health situation in East Boston, and reports will follow. The recommendations contained in all such reports go to the Council of the League for action, and the policies there decided upon by the representatives of the constituent agencies are to be put into effect as soon as practicable.

The work of the Boston Health League has been made possible through the generosity of the Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, and the generosity of certain of the agencies identified with the League. These agencies have agreed to place under the direction of the League within the area selected for investigation and demonstration such of their field agents as are active there. The Boston Health League is a group member of the general federation of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and the individual organizations of the Health League are also active in the work of this larger association.

Boston Health League
163 Meridian Street,
East Boston, Mass.

PREFACE

The data used in the following pages has been secured through the cooperation of the existing agencies in East Boston, by means of letters to more distant officials, through intimate contact and conversation, as well as from published reports. All the officials consulted have been most generous in their assistance. Especial tribute is due Mr. Kennedy of the South End House whose manuscript study of East Boston 1912 has furnished the basis of the present report.

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SOCIAL SURVEY of EAST BOSTON

By Gertrude T. Spitz

INTRODUCTION

> "The survey is an attempt in the field of civic and social reform to do what the civil engineer does before he starts to lay out a railroad, what the sanitarian does before he starts a campaign against malaria, what the scientific physician does before be treats a case, what the careful financier does before he develops a mining property, what the modern manufacturer does before he locates a new manufacturing plant. It is, in short, an attempt to substitute tested information for conjecture or mere belief."

Before making an intensive study of the health problems in a given section it is necessary to have a "description of those elementary factors upon which are based an estimate of the standards of living attained by a community." Something of the area and population, the mixture of races, the history of growth or decay, the social and spiritual resources furnished by the district, the type of dwelling, the kind of education, public and private, the facilities for participation in the life of his fellows,- all these are contributing items in a crusade for the better health of a people, and its maintenance. For we must have means of spreading our knowledge of preventive medicine so that each individual is made aware of the fact that the economic handicap of ill health can, through the combined efforts of the group, be checked on its disintegrating career. And it is by means of the school, the church, the settlement, the health centre, that this knowledge is disseminated.

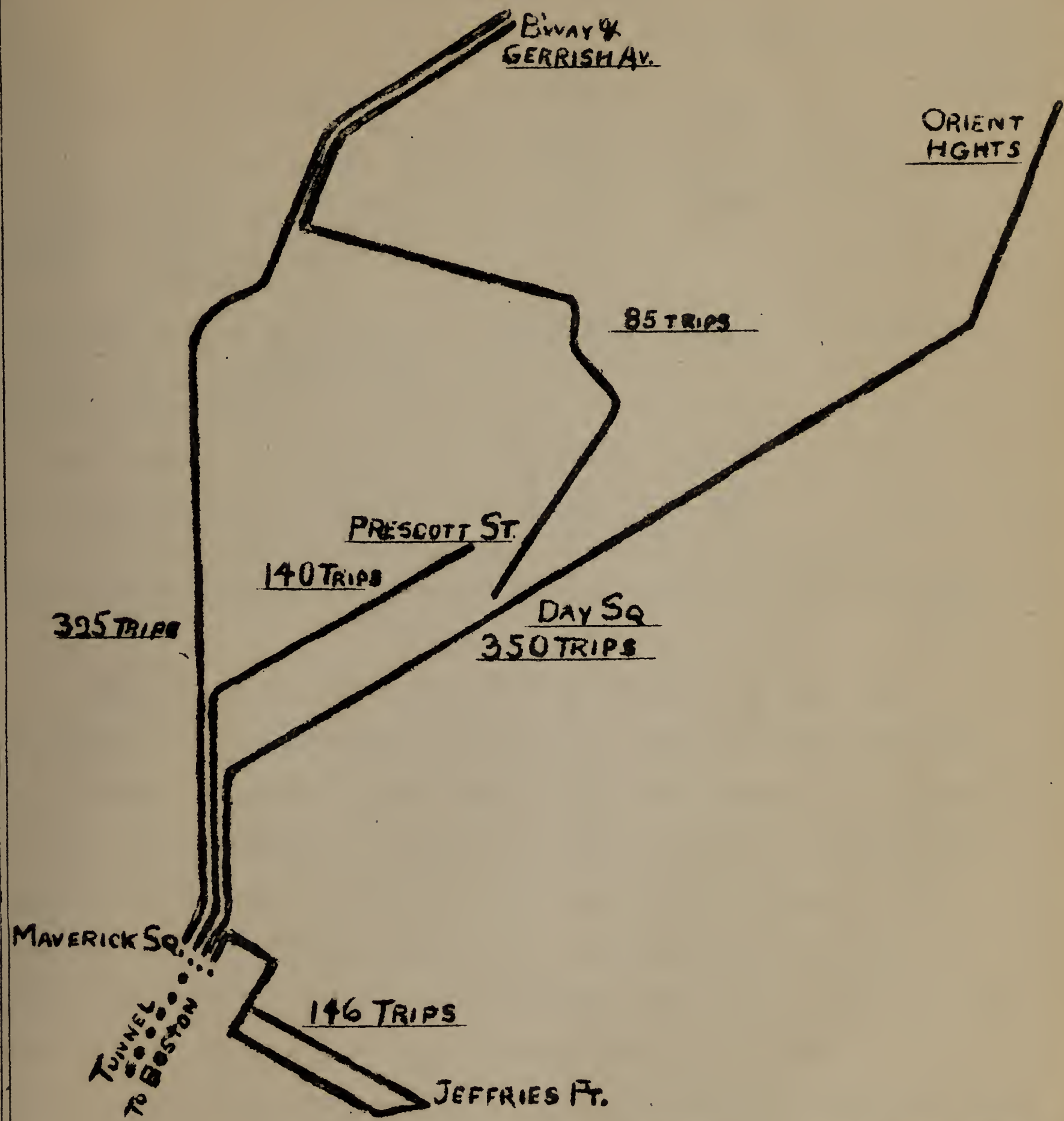
Besides certain specific local problems, East Boston presents in miniature all the elements of a larger group. In this limited area we find in smaller or lesser degree all the

public and private agencies which serve a people in a large city. To make known such equipment as already exists is the purpose of this study. From this survey should come a plan to use it to the best advantage for all the people, to develop and adapt the material on hand, and to add to it, if necessary by the creation of new organizations.

East Boston

East Boston is an island about a mile in width and three miles and ahalf in length and is separated from Boston proper by the harbour. Two ferries, the North and South, at the feet of Border and Lewis Streets, respectively, furnish transportation to the city for a one cent fare, while the East Boston Tunnel, from Scollay Square to Maverick Square, carries the majority of passengers.

A study of the data furnished by the Public Words Department, Ferry Service, and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, show that more passengers are carried to Boston than vice versa. Almost 17,000 daily make their way to the city in the morning. As the police lists for 1921 show 34,669 men and women over 20 years of age, it would seem that about half this number work in Boston, although of course deductions must be made for school children and minors at work in the city who do not appear on the voters' list. Below are the figures for the ferry and the railway service, and a map showing the number of car trips per day of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.



BOSTON ELEVATED RY. CO.

EAST BOSTON ROUTES
SHOWING CAR TRIPS PER DAY.

Table showing number of passengers carried to and from East Boston from 5 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m.

Direction of Trip and Time	Number of passengers carried by:- Street Railway and Ferry	Ferry	Street Railway
To East Boston 5 - 9 a.m. (Street Railway figures are from 6 - 9 and exclusive of Chelsea passengers)	5,275	675	4,600
From East Boston 5 - 9 a.m. (Street Railway figures are from 6 - 9 and exclusive of Chelsea passengers	15,500	2,900	12,600
To East Boston 4 - 7 p.m.	16,600	3,000	13,600
From East Boston4 - 7 p.m.	4,760	760	4,000

(Note:Street Railway figures are based on traffic count for May 1921.)

* * * * * * * * * *

East Boston, originally known as Noodle's Island, was purchased from the British government in 1633 by Samuel Maverick for "one fat pig and ten fat lambs or ten shillings lawful money". In 1673 it was annexed to the city proper, but was of little consequence until the formation of the East Boston Company. This was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts nearly 200 years later for the purpose of improving the island, and with its development the true history of East Boston may be said to have begun. One of the first and most important subjects demanding attention, according to the quaint history of East Boston by Sumner, was the location of streets. The narrow and crooked thoroughfares of Boston were sufficient warning to the proprietors to lay out wide and straight streets before stores and houses were built, "for in this way only could regularity and convenience be se-

cured." Thus East Boston at the present day boasts of broad open streets bordered by small dwellings which admit plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

While wards and precincts are the usual boundaries of a city district, East Boston long ago designated certain areas as first, second, third and fourth sections, and these limits have persisted in descriptions of the community. Thus

The First Section is bounded by MaverickSquare and Maverick Street, extending to the docks on the harbour, also including Lewis Street to the South Ferry.

The Second Section is bounded by the docks, Central Square, Border Street through to the harbour, and by Porter Street and the Boston & Maine tracks.

The Third Section is from Porter Street to the railroad tracks of the Boston & Maine, extending to Prescott Street, to Day Square and to the harbour.

All beyond is considered the Fourth Section.

At this early time the island was largely a residential suburb, affording a delightful living place for ships' officers and owners. Retired sea captains built themselves beautiful residences on Webster Street, and little by little, with the development of the water front and the industries connected with it, the city expanded in growth. From a population of 5,310 in 1845, including the island's craftsmen and commercial operatives, skilled in manufacture of oil, earthenware, salaratus, pottery, engines, as well as in the building of ships and shipyards, the number swelled to 19,356 in 1860. From 1860 to 1885 the growth was less rapid (in the period between 1875-1880 only 579), but reached

31,419 in 1885. Ship building declined, manufacturing increased, the old Anglo Saxon families gave place to Irish Americans, and from that time onward an immigrant population changed the whole aspect of the island. The Irish were followed by the Jews, and they, in turn, about 1895, were driven out by the Italians, who to day with their descendants form the bulk of the population in the first and second sections.

At the present time, in a space of over 1,600 acres, more than 63,000 people are living. A study of the colored map made by Mrs. Chamberlain in 1920 for the Inter-Church Movement shows the grouping of the various nationalities, and while not an exhaustive or comprehensive study from a statistical point of view, gives a good picture of the admixture of Italian, Russian Jews, British, Canadian, Portugaese, Irish and Old American stock. Since 1895 this latter remnant of population has been rapidly decreasing. Although the first and second sections are largely Italian, there are colonies at Orient Heights, and they are scattered throughout the district. In the second section they are found on Havre, Chelsea, Porter and Paris Streets, intermingled with a few Jews and some Portugese. In the third section the population is mainly Irish, British, American and Jewish. The residents of the fourth section are most comfortable financially, and here we find the Irish and Italians of the second generation.

There is no very marked separation of the residential and business sections, excepting that we find most of the factories and industries along the harbour front, while along the route of the street railways on Meridian and Bennington Streets, and at the various squared, shops are concentrated. Along the other streets these latter are interspersed with dwellings, and often

occupy the basement or street floor of tenement houses. (A detailed study of the industries of East Boston has been made in connection with health and industry.)

East Boston comprises Wards I and II of the City of Boston, is located in the County of Suffolk, and for political purposes is divided into 17 voting precincts. There is a considerable acreage of flats, which from time to time are being filled in, and a water area of 134 acres in Ward 1.

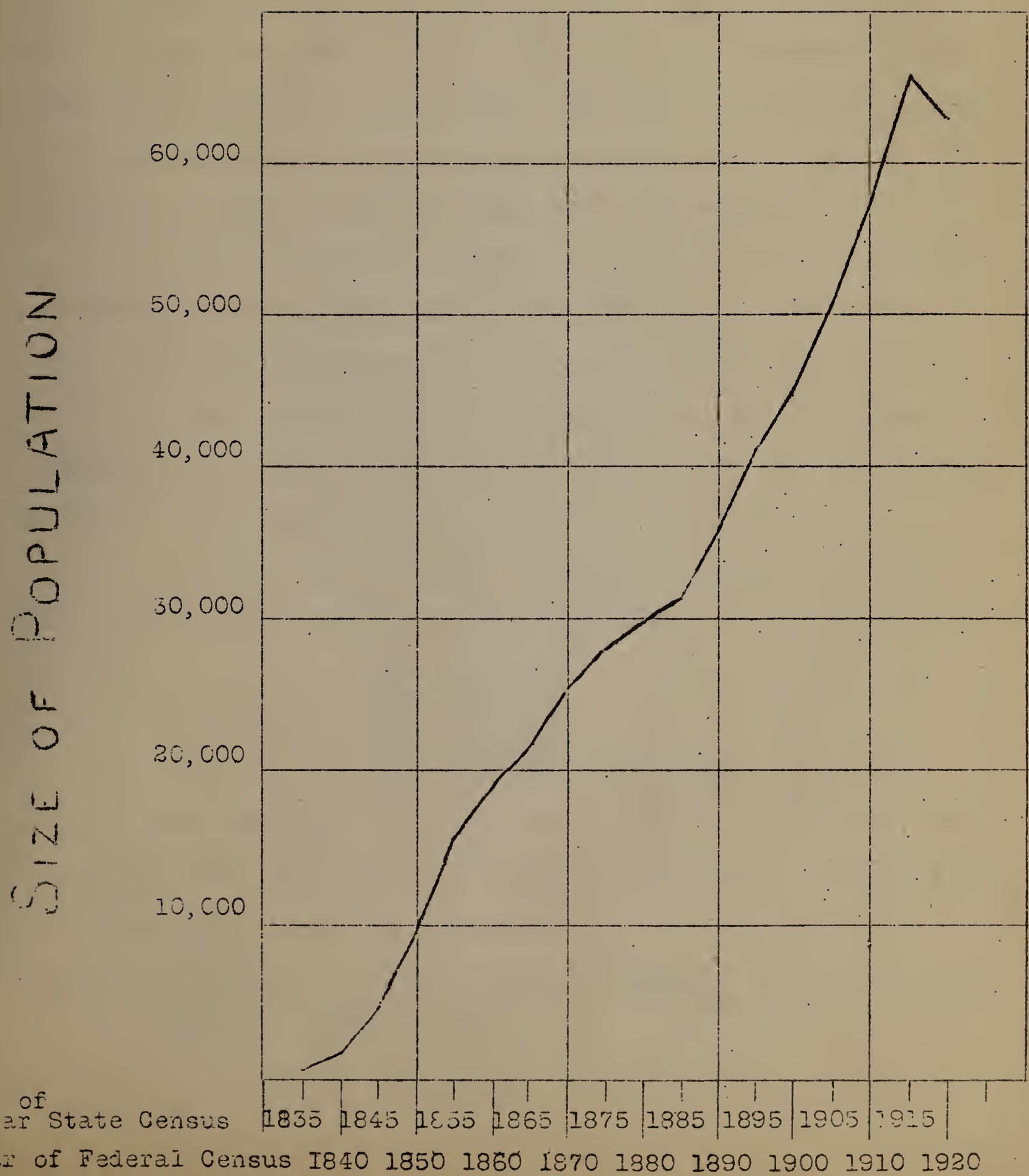
Area of East Boston in Acres

	Land	Flats	Water	Total
Ward 1	1,080	438	134	1,652
Ward 2	520	160	-	688
Totals	1,600	598	134	2,340

Climate

Because of its favorable position, surrounded as it is by water, East Boston enjoys an unusually agreeable climate. The air is purer, and in summer one or two degrees cooler than in the city.

GROWTH OF POPULATION
in
EAST BOSTON



POPULATION

The 1920 municipal register for Boston shows the population for Ward 1 to be 24,711; Ward II, 38,312; or a total of 63,023. As Ward II, the section from the harbour through Central Square, Princeton and Prescott Streets, and including all islands in Boston Harbour within the city limits,* comprises only 528 acres of land, and Ward 1, beyond this area and including Breeds Island, 1,080 acres, it will be seen that the congestion for Ward II is considerably greater; 72.5 persons per acre as against 22.8 for Ward I, or 39.2 persons per acre for both wards.

A study showing the variation in population in limited areas over a five-year period has been undertaken by Mr.Grundy of the Statistical Department of the Office of the Secretary of State, and this, together with a dot map, showing distribution of population in 1920, gives an excellent idea of the density of population, exclusive of the islands in the harbour.

There has been a steady increase in population from 1900 to 1915, with a slight decrease in 1920.

1900 - 45,756
1905 - 51,334
1910 - 58,488
1915 - 65,686
1920 - 63,023 (net 60,750, see note*)

This decrease of population is typical of several wards of the city, the only increases being in Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, and Brighton.

*Islands: Apple, Castle, Deer, Gallop's George's Governor's Long, Lovells, Rainsford, Spectacle, Thompson's; with a population of 2273 in 1920.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN POPULATION IN BOSTON BY WARDS 1915-1920

WARD	1915	1920	Increase or Decrease
T O T A L	745,439	748.060	2621
EAST BOSTON	65,680	63.051	-2629
Ward 1	23,776	24,738	962
Ward 2	41,904	38,313	-3591
CHARLESTOWN	39,601	34,272	-5329
Ward 3	21,016	18,566	-2450
Ward 4	18,585	15,706	-2879
NORTH & WEST ENDS & CITY	77,573	63,267	-14,306
Ward 5	77,573	63,267	-14,306
SOUTH END	72,334	73,121	787
Ward 6	37,250	35,030	-2220
Ward 7	35,084	38,091	3007
BACK BAY	38,317	39,105	788
Ward 8	38,317	39,105	788
SOUTH BOSTON	85,971	81,561	-4410
Ward 9	33,996	28,959	-5037
Ward 10	25,741	25,727	-14
*Ward 11	26,234	26,875	641
ROXBURY	139,377	135,721	-3656
Ward 12	29,416	28,015	-1401
Ward 13	30,533	26,380	-4153
Ward 14	27,799	26,003	-1796
Ward 15	26,225	25,960	-275
Ward 16	25,404	29,363	3959
DORCHESTER	123,935	141,118	17,183
Ward 17	25,853	27,277	1424
Ward 18	25,877	28,547	2670
Ward 19	22,748	24,810	2062
Ward 20	22,958	26,546	3588
Ward 21	26,499	33,938	7439
JAMAICA PLAIN	23,812	25,989	2177
Ward 22	23,812	25,989	2177
WEST ROXBURY	21,442	24,904	3462
Ward 23	21,442	24,904	3462
HYDE PARK	22,615	23,849	1234
Ward 24	22,615	23,849	1234
BRIGHTON	34,782	42,102	7320
Ward 25	16,401	22,082	5681
Ward 26	18,381	20,020	1639

*Uphams Corner, Dorchester

POPULATION OF EAST BOSTON BY SEX, NATIVITY, AND RACE

Year	District	ALL Races Total	Males	Females	Native White Total	Native Parentage	Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign Born White	Negro	Other races	Year
1910	East Boston	58,438	30,388	28,102	35,436	9,654	25,782	22,913	96	43	1910
	Ward 1	29,676	14 671	15 005	19 779	6 536	12 243	9 864	9	24	
	Ward 2	28 812	15 715	13 097	15 657	3 118	12 539	13 049	87	19	
1915	East Boston	65,630	34 433	31 247	39 645	10,312	29 333	25 886	104	45	1915
	Ward 1	23 776	11 691	12 085	16 669	5 972	10 697	7 093	--	14	
	Ward 2	41 904	22 742	19 162	22 976	4 340	18 636	18 793	104	31	
1920	East Boston	63 051	32 633	30 418	39 880	9 594	30 286	33 079	56	36	1920
	Ward 1	24 738	12 251	12 487	17 489	6 026	11 463	7 238	--	11	
	Ward 2	38 313	20 382	17 931	22 391	3 568	18 823	15 841	56	25	

The movement of population in East Boston is both circular and in-and-out. Italians and Jews come from the North End (where they replaced the Irish in 1893), but the Jews, as their incomes increase, move on to Chelsea, Roxbury, and Dorchester.

The population of East Boston is now about equal to that of the City of Brockton, or to that of Ward V of Boston proper. In area, however, East Boston is much larger than Ward V, and the density of population is therefore much less - 103.4 for Ward V.

Foreign Born

The following tables show the increase 1910 - 1915 - 1920 in foreign born whites and the distribution of the Foreign born by race.

The increase has been largely among the Italians, who have about doubled in numbers; 4,565 in 1910; 9,497 in 1915; 10,151 in 1920. The other nationalities have decreased slightly. The largest groups of foreign born population for 1915 and 1920 are made up as follows:

	1915	1920
Total foreign born whites - -	25,938	23,079

Country of Birth of Foreign Born White	Number	Per Cent	
Italy	9,497	36.6	10,151
Canada & Newfoundland	5,791	22.3	4,743
Russia(including Poland)	3,345	12.8	2,528
Ireland	3,180	12.3	2,407
England	1,117	4.3	832
Sweden	637	2.4	401
Portugal	604	2.3	321

It will be seen from these figures that the Italians form the bulk of this foreign born population, and that next to them rank the Canadians. The Russians and Irish are about equal,

being each about one-third of the Italians, while the Swedes and Portuguese form a smaller proportion. Other nationalities contribute their quota, but in such amount as to play only a minor part.

Arranged by nativity of the father of the native born, we find-

Native Born with Father Born in	
Italy	8,123
Ireland	6,397
Russia (inc.Poland)	2,316
England	1,338
Portugal	738
Sweden	525
Canada & Newfoundland	385

The foreign population for 1915, therefore, if we consider those native born with foreign fathers and the foreign born themselves, i.e., foreign born and native stock of the first generation show the Italians form numerically the largest group, 17,620 or a little over a quarter of the total population. The current opinion, therefore, that the population in East Boston is largely Italian does not have its basis in fact as presented by the figures for 1915. There is more evidence, however, that the largest portion of the Italians reside in Ward 2.

Of the total 9,497 foreign born Italians, 8,266 live in Ward 2. Only 1,451 of the total 8,123 native born with fathers born in Italy live in Ward II; i.e., 6,672 native born with Italian fathers are found in Ward 2. There are only 4,340 native stock of native parentage in this ward (about half the number of foreign born Italians and two-thirds the number of native born with italian fathers.) Out of a total population of 41,904 for Ward 2, 35.6 per cent are Italian born or of Italian fathers.

These figures, it must not be forgotten, are for 1915. Since then, according to well informed residents of East Boston,

the Italian population has been increasing at a rapid rate.

The following table summarized the foreign born and native born of the first generation.

Table Showing Foreign Born by Country of Birth
and
Native Born by Country of Birth of Father

Country	Foreign Born	Native Born with Foreign Father	Total	% Total Population
Italy	9,497	8,123	17,620	26.8
Ireland	3,180	6,397	9,577	14.5
Canada and Newfoundland	5,791	385	6,176	9.4
Russia(including Poland)	3,345	2,523	5,868	8.9
England	1,117	1,338	2,455	3.7
Portugal	604	738	1,342	2.0
Sweden	637	525	1.162	1.7

The total foreign born and native born of foreign parentage form 84.3% (55,368) of the whole population, these of native parentage numbering only a little over 10,000.

The negro and the Chinese form a negligible portion of the community, though there are a few Chinese laundry shops in the section, and the 1915 State Census shows 7 males and 1 female in Ward 1, and 20 males in Ward 11.

Density of Population

The densest section of population is found in the area surrounding the Cottage Street Playground and across the tracks, where it ranges in the neighborhood of 250 persons per acre for relatively small districts. This density, however, is far below that of the densest district of the North End of Boston, or of similar districts in large cities, where it reaches over 600 people per acre. In the Cleveland Survey the densest quarter-mile section ranged from 90 to 95 persons per acre; the average population per being 18.

That this crowded area should receive the largest number of visits from the District Nurse and Baby Hygiene Association is

to be expected. In a small section bounded by Lubec, Porter, Cottage and Gove Streets, 62 cases are visited by the B. H. Assoc. & 50 by the I. D. N. A. The population is estimated at 549 persons per acre in this one bloc.

HOUSING

> "To eliminate or reduce to the least practicable minimum the erection of tenements is one of the objectives to be desired by sanitarians, because although sanitary conditions may be maintained in premises technically tenements, the lot crowding and the room crowding that usually occur to a greater degree in buildings occupied by three or more families than in single or two-family houses, are found to be accompanied by the three important evidences of unsuitable living conditions; namely, high incidence of communicable diseases, high infant mortality rate, and high general or crude death rate."

A study of the vital statistics of East Boston will reveal to what extent bad housing is a contributing factor to these conditions.

Typical Dwelling

The typical dwelling is the three-family house with 3-4 rooms on a floor, running water in the kitchen, set tubs, and a toilet. Many of the houses were originally the homes of wealthy sea captains and were planned as single dwellings, but with the influx of a large foreign population they were converted into tenements. The lower floor is often devoted to shops, especially in the first section.

Construction

The construction is largely wood (over 86% according to the Massachusetts Census of 1915). Out of a total of 6,183 habitations only 814 were of brick. At this time there were only 180 unoccupied dwellings, and 25 new dwellings under construction. During the last few years practically all building of dwelling houses has ceased, but there has been a great deal of painting and repair work. According to figures furnished by the Building Commission of the City of Boston, only two new

dwellings have been erected in East Boston since 1915, although 82 garages have been built. (See Page 15)

In 1913 the building limits of the City of Boston were extended to include East Boston as far as Trumbull Street. Within the fire limits or more correctly within the building limits every building with certain exceptions must be of the first or second class, in other words of fire-proof material throughout or with external and party walls of fire-proof material. Breed's Island alone, therefore, of the East Boston district is without the building limits and not subject to restrictions. In considering the reasons why no new buildings are under construction, the restrictions mentioned above should be remembered.

The type of dwelling house and its construction for Wards 1 and 2 in 1920 is shown in the following table furnished by the Assessor's Department.

Number and Type of Dwellings

East Boston, 1921.

	Single	Two Family	Three Family	Ap't	Mercantile	Wood	Brick	Concrete
Ward 1	289	1495	914	19	51	2613	141	8
Ward 2	487	1348	1092	155	268	2559	776	14
Total	776	2843	2006	174	319	5172	917	22

Cost and Amount of Construction in East Boston, 1916-1921 Inclusive

	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Dwellings, etc.	19	$134,500	1	$ 12,000		0	1	$ 7,500		0	1	$ 10,000
Garages	14	59,750	16	104,650	8	83,500	16	144,850	10	58,600	18	118,350
Merc.& Mfg.	7	54,500	3	49,500	7	68,140	13	135,750	8	277,950	5	32,650
Schools	2*	3,200		0		0	1	187,000		0	1	186,000
Other	8	32,400	7	32,750	9	12,700	5	10,750	2	9,000	1	1,500
*Portable												
Accommodations provided for families	43		1			0	1			0	2	

One real estate man who has been accustomed to erect on the average of 125 apartments per year has ceased to build owing to the high cost of labor and material. He thinks there is a shortage of about 300 dwellings. This is one of the conditions leading to crowding, although it is natural among a foreign population to house several people in one room. A bed is generally made up in the kitchen while the front parlor, which would make an excellent sleeping room is not used to its best advantage but is often only opened for formal gatherings.

In a study made from a group of 37 cases selected at random from the records of the Family Welfare Society the average number of members in the family was 5.9, the average number of rooms to a family was 4, the average amount of room space occupied per person was 0.6% of a room. This is a little smaller space than that recorded by the State Census of 1915 (see table following), but the data available for study was small.

Population and Families.

(State Census 1915)

	Population		
%1915	Total	In Dwelling Houses	In all other Habitations.
Ward 1	23,776	23,767	9
Ward 2	41,904	38,062	3,842
Total	65,680	61,829	3,851

*No comparable statistics 1920

Families

	Total	In Dwelling Houses*	In all other* Habitations
1915			
Ward 1	5,217	5,211	6
Ward 2	7,888	7,661	227
	13,105	12,872	233

Occupancy of Dwelling Houses, as to

No. of Rooms Occupied	Av. Persons to a Family	Av. Rooms to a Family	Av. Persons to a Room
29,841	4.6	5.7	0.8
35,788	5.0	4.7	1.1
65,629	4.8	5.1	1.0

These figures are similar to those of Brockton, a city of approximately the same number in dwelling houses: the average number of persons to a family is 4.2; average number of rooms to a family 5.5; average number of persons to a room 0.8.

For all of Boston, the average number of persons to a family is 5.6; average number of persons to a room 0.8. For Ward 5 it is 5.2; 3.9; 1.3, respectively. This is the most congested Ward in Boston, comprising, as it does, the North End district.

Rents have advanced only about 10%, and are less than in other parts of the city. They vary from $15 to $22 for from 3 to 9 rooms. In the families above referred to the highest rent paid was $22 for 5 rooms, or $4.40 per room. $14 for 2 rooms was the highest rental; the lowest was 9 rooms for $12, about $1.33 per room. The average in this group, which is naturally

a group of the least prosperous, was 4 rms. for $14, or $3.50 per rm

A fair rental is $15 for 3 rooms in the better class tenement. One tenement on Maverick Street for 6 families with 6 rooms to a family brings only $20, but the building is old and not well kept. Some 7 room apartments which, according to Robert Woods are distinguished from a tenement as "having more than four rooms to a suite, with special provision for privacy and comfort," rent as high as $50 in the neighborhood beyond Central Square.

On the whole, houses are kept in fair repair. Many of the owners occupy one floor and rent the others. According to figures for 1920 obtained through the courtesy of the Federal Census Bureau, out of a total of 12,630 families 2,640 owned their homes, while 9,846 occupied rented homes, by far the larger portion in Ward 2. This compares favorably with other sections of the city (See table P.20.). Rooms are small but not dark in the majority of cases except where families refuse to open the shutters and windows. In some instances there is a room on the inner side of a corridor with a window overlooking the stairs, which is kept shuttered and consequently is very dark. Often these inner rooms can be ventilated by keeping the door open and allowing the air to enter from the room opposite.

Here again we find the new elements of the population slow to adopt standards of American life. Compared with our way of living these dark interiors, shutting out air and sunshine, seem unhygienic. Compared, however, with the standards of these same people in their native land, the present situation is not surprising. The difficulty, however, lies in the teaching of good American habits. The foreigner, particularly the Italian, is

STATISTICS REGARDING NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, AND TENURE OF HOMES FOR CERTAIN WARDS OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1920.

District	Number of Dwellings	Number of families: Total	Occupying rented homes		Occupying owned homes		Occupying owned homes: Free	Mortgaged	Condition unknown	Tenure of homes unknown		District
		No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	No.	No.	No.	Per-cent	
East Boston	5,959	12,630	100.0%	9,846	78.0%	2,640	20.9%	635	1,978	27	144	1.1%	East Boston
Ward 1	2 908	5 364	100.0%	4 006	74.7%	1 306	24.3%	360	939	7	52	1.0%	Ward 1
Ward 2	3 051	7 226	100.0%	5 840	80.4%	1 334	18.3%	275	1 039	20	92	1.3%	Ward 2
Charlestown	4 269	7 376	100.0%	6 058	82.1%	1 213	16.4%	672	532	9	105	1.4%	Charlestown
Ward 3	2 401	3 964	100.0%	3 165	79.8%	745	18.8%	418	324	3	54	1.4%	Ward 3
Ward 4	1 868	3 413	100.0%	2 893	84.8%	468	13.7%	354	208	6	51	1.5%	Ward 4
North End Ward 5	3 259	12 331	100.0%	11 611	94.2%	574	4.6%	77	477	20	146	1.2%	North End Ward 5
South Boston	6 421	11 979	100.0%	9 778	81.6%	2 095	17.5%	917	1 120	58	106	0.9%	South Boston
Ward 9	3 183	6 230	100.0%	5 283	84.8%	878	14.1%	427	420	31	69	1.1%	Ward 9
Ward 10	3 238	5,749	100.0%	4 495	78.2%	1 217	21.2%	490	700	27	37	9.6%	Ward 10
Roxbury - East Ward 12	3 063	6 353	100.0%	5 584	87.9%	694	10.9%	279	388	27	75	1.2%	Roxbury - East Ward 12
Jamaica Plain Ward 22	3 382	6 054	100.0%	4 591	75.8%	1 376	22.7%	540	826	10	87	1.4%	Jamaica Plain Ward 22
Hyde Park Ward 24	3 705	5 186	100.0%	2 923	56.4%	2 198	43.4%	674	1 441	83	65	1.3%	Hyde Park Ward 24

naturally suspicious of interference with his own methods of life and liberty, and it is only by repeated effort and a friendly and patient attitude that changes in custom can be brought about. The social worker, teacher, nurse and physician who combines American ideals with an understanding of the needs of a foreign people, is as yet an elusive quantity, but when found he begins by example and precept to instruct his fellow compatriots, and improvement is bound to occur. Meanwhile present methods of teaching in school, home, social and medical centre are slowly but gradually amalgamating the foreign stock.

According to the fire insurance agents, a few homes are such poor risk as to be uninsurable. This may mean that the company is suspicious of an incendiary in the house, or that there is waste or other inflamable material about. Certain wooden dwellings along Marginal Street are too dilapidated for occupancy. These buildings are unoccupied and the windows boarded.

SANITATION, STREET CLEANING AND FIRE PREVENTION

The director of the survey of East Boston made by the City Planning Board in 1915 considers that the water and sewerage systems are well installed, and that the fire and police protection afforded by the city well maintained.

"The Sanitary Service of the Public Works Department controls the removal of offal, refuse and ashes, and the cleaning of streets.

"Garbage, refuse and ashes are collected by the City at least once a week; more frequently as conditions warrant.

"The refuse and garbage from dwellings, apartment houses

and tenements are collected by the City free of charge.

"Refuse from hotels, apartment hotels, restaurants, shops and stores, mercantile and manufacturing establishments, is removed by the City at the rate of 7 cents for each barrel."

Ashes and refuse are collected once a week, garbage at least once, in the very hot weather sometimes twice a week. This collection and disposal is let out to contractors, and the thoroughness with which the matter is attended to depends a good deal on the type of foreman handling the work. Some sections of the city receive better care than others, or else the householder gives more attention to the condition of the streets. Barrels containing ashes and paper often remain uncovered along the streets, and on a windy day their contents are scattered along the roads and gutters, giving them an unkempt, littered appearance. An effort should be made to oblige the landlord to take better care of his premises, and the Street Cleaning Department to attend to its part.

Flies

Flies, too, infest the congested district of the city, and hover about the fruit displayed in front of the shops. Mosquito netting is employed in some places, and fly paper in others, but they still persist. "Swat the fly" campaigns and "clean-up week" would bring desirable effects, and an effort should be made through the Scout movement or schools to teach the children and householders to get rid of this nuisance.

Little complaint is heard against the City officials as to the collection of garbage, but there is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the tenants of the larger tenement

houses because the owners do not provide a receptacle large enough to contain all the refuse.

The smoke nuisance in East Boston is regulated by the Board of Health, and except for the smoke from railroad locomotives, does not exist.

LAW AND ORDER

With a population made up of so many races one would expect conformity to American law and custom to be a slow process. The district court shows the largest number of arrests for 1915 to be for drunkedness,- a little more than half of all arrests. In 1920 this still forms the largest group of arrests, but has decreased from half the total number of arrests to less than a quarter. The large number of these cases makes the group of offences against public justice, good order, etc., far greater than those against the person or against property.

Cases Pending at Beginning of Year or Begun During Year Ending September 30 at East Boston Court

		1915	1919	1920	1921
I	Offences against the person,	416	296	252	
II	Offences against property	332	265	213	
III	Offences against public justice, good order, etc.	2,689	2,428	2,607	
	Total	3,437	2,989	3,072	

It will be seen from the above table that arrests in East Boston were less for 1920 than for 1915, but that arrests for offences against public justice were almost the same and had increased over the previous year. According to the report of the Police Commissioner for 1920 the total number of arrests is 2,032 for the year ending November 30th, and these are divided into 122 females, 2,910 males.

The total for all of Boston was 28,498, East Boston having less than 11%. Compared with other districts, such as South Boston or Roxbury, East Boston had more than the former and about a third as many as the latter. The offences

committed against the person were numerically nearly as many as in South Boston; Charlestown had about the same number of offences against property; Dorchester and East Boston ranked the same as regards offences against public order.

The majority of cases under No. 1 were assault and battery, 379 in 1915, 249 in 1919, 225 in 1920; a considerable decrease. Less than half of these were found guilty.

The largest number of offences against public order was drunkedness; 1736 in 1915, 1336 in 1919, and 878 in 1920. This might well point to the effects of prohibition were it not for the fact that most people in East Boston do not think it has seriously lessened drinking, On the other hand, all the welfare agencies admit that there is much less actual want than there would have been before prohibition was enforced under similar conditions of unemployment and high prices such as exist to-day.

For all of Boston, with a population of 748,060 for 1920, the number of arrests for drunkedness was 19,897, or 2.6% for East Boston, with a population of 63,023, it was only 1.4%. While the number of offences has decreased so markedly, the number actually brought to trial and found guilty for the years 1919 and 1920 tell a different story. In 1918 out of 1,336 offences only 446 were brought to trial and 350 were found guilty. In 1920 out of 878 offences, 428 were brought to trial and 40% were found guilty; a larger number than for the preceding years.

There were a few violations of the food, milk and health laws, but so few as to need no comment.

The following table will show the number of juvenile offenders for this period of years.

	1915	1919	1920	1921
Number of persons in cases begun during year	488	418	369	
Brought before the court	481	400	359	
Placed on probation	96	117	109	

For comparison of these figures with similar ones for other sections of Boston the following may be used:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES BEGUN IN THE YEARS 1915, 1919 and 1920 IN THE CITY OF BOSTON AND THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS THERE OF

District	Cases begun in 1915		Cases begun in 1919		Cases begun in 1920	
	Number	Percent of entire number	Number	Percent of entire number	Number	Percent of entire number
All Boston	2753	100.0%	3221	100.0%	2300	100.0%
East Boston (District Court)	488	17.7%	418	13.0%	369	16.0%
Boston proper (Juvenile Court)	967	35.1%	1364	42.3%	983	42.7%
Brighton (Municipal Court)	109	4.0%	138	4.3%	163	7.1%
Charlestown (Municipal Court)	180	6.5%	137	4.3%	104	4.5%
Dorchester (Municipal Court)	153	5.6%	104	3.2%	61	2.7%
Roxbury (Municipal Court)	408	14.8%	493	15.4%	271	11.8%
South Boston (Municipal Court)	358	13.0%	396	12.3%	219	9.5%
West Roxbury (Municipal Court)	90	3.3%	171	5.4%	130	5.7%

For Boston proper there were 983 cases before the Juvenile Court in 1920, so that East Boston had about 16%.

In 1919 licenses were granted to 11 wholesale dealers in liquor, 29 purveyors of food and drink, so-called saloons, 2 hotels, the Maverick House on Maverick Square and the American House at 56 Summer Street, near the North Ferry, and 2 others, totalling 44. This was about one saloon to every 2,627 inhabitants, as against one saloon to every 724 in Boston proper. Since prohibition, however, these two hotels have been obliged to give up their rooms and are now nothing but lodging houses. The Maverick House still maintains a public cafe on the street floor of its property, but the former American House cafe is now a pool room.

Of the 11 wholesale stores, 3 are still open, 2 are closed, and 5 have been diverted to other purposes; department store, factory, wall paper, etc. One is still in the hands of its previous owner doing a thriving business as wholesale agent in soft drinks and retail dealer in hops, barley, and home brew requisites.

Of the 29 saloons, 20 are still open. Some serve lunch, coffee and soft drinks, but most of them still keep the old bar and general equipment of former days, although they now have an almost deserted air. A few, however, still seem to be doing a good trade. Only one has closed; another is for sale; and seven have gone out of business, being replaced by lunch rooms and other business enterprises.

RECREATION

Playgrounds

East Boston boasts of 5 playgrounds, the newest on the site of the old reservoir.

The only water front park is the one at Wood Island, with land equalling 55.60 acres, and flats of 155.40 acres. The cottage Street playground has 3.85, the Paris 1.27, the Eagle Hill about 5.09, and the one at Orient Heights 8.31 acres. There are besides five open squares totalling 2.26 acres, a municipal gymnasium and bath, a floating bath at Chelsea bridge, Meridian Street, and a beach at Wood Island Park.

Wood Island Park

Wood Island Park is in fact the most suitable recreational area of the district. It combines a natural wooded growth with a sea coast and bathing facilities. The large shade trees, the attractive walks, the splendid cinder track, tennis courts, base ball field and bath houses furnish in one place outdoor enjoyment to all classes and ages. Unfortunately, it is not accessible by street car; one must walk at least a half mile to reach it, but the effort is well repaid. The park is high above the water, ample in size, with a most attractive view of the harbor. Its excellent exposure makes it cool even on the hottest days, and it is used for large gatherings and outings by the entire community. There is only a small strip of sand in front of the bath houses. Beyond all is mud - not a pleasant prospect for the bathers. Work, however, has been begun which it is hoped will overcome the disagreeable features of the beach and make it better for bathing.

The play area is well lighted with large incandescent lights, but the park itself seems to lack electric illumination. During the summer months supervised play is under the direction of a play director.

We recommend that

1 - Additional lighting be placed along the gravel walks.

2 - Every effort be made to improve the bathing facilities, and to keep the park a sea coast playground.

Cottage Street Playground

The only large play area in the first section is the Cottage Street playground, bordered by Cottage, Maverick, Frankfort and Gove Streets. Here opportunities for base ball, foot ball and squash are given, and benches surrounding the open space provide an out-door resting place for the people in this district. During the summer, play is under the direction of a play director, and the children of this congested neighborhood make acquaintance with American games.

It is possible that some sort of shrubbery and flowers could make this spot attractive to the eye and more restful for tired mothers.

Paris Street

A smaller playground in the second section is offered on Paris Street, opposite the municipal Gymnasium, but this, like the playground at Orient Heights, is simply an open space, a field for ball or out-door games. Both these areas would be improved by

the addition of benches and trees.

Eagle Hill Playground

The Eagle Hill playground was only opened this summer, but already has filled a great need in this section beyond Central Square, bounded by Meridian, Princeton and Prestcott Streets. The directed play, story telling hour, and quiet games draw on an average 169 children a day during the summer season, and the playground director and her assistant have found the attendance very satisfactory. The tennis courts, base ball diamond, and squash field are very popular, but the addition of electric lights and shade trees are very essential. There are no swings as yet, nor sand piles, but these will probably be installed by next summer. It is intended to flood the field for skating in the winter, as is done at Wood Island Park. In both these places there is a small shelter with lockers for the play meterial and showers for the players.

We recommend that, in view of the intention to flood the playground next winter, every effort be made to hurry the installation of electric lights, and that until this can be done the gates to the grounds be locked at night.

Municipal Gymnasium

In addition to the bathing facilities at Chelsea Bridge and Wood Island Park, and the shower baths at the latter place and at the Reservoir, the Municipal gymnasium on Paris Street provides 74 showers and a large gymnasium floor. The showers are open all the year round from 2 till 9 P.M.; the gymnasium only in the winter months. There are special days for women and children - Monday and Friday from 10 A.M. till

2 P.M. The gymnasium accomodates about 200, and is much in demand for evening classes. In other days two shifts of men were employed at the baths, and in summer the gymnasium was kept open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M., instead of only during the afternoon and evening. In view of the fact that the demand for shower baths is so great, it might be well to see if a single daily session sufficiently meets the need of the neighborhood.

High School

The High School also has a well equipped gymnasium and fine showers, and is available to the community in the evening through the extended use of this school as an evening centre.

Jeffries Point Section

Additional beach bathing facilities should if possible be provided in the Jefferies Point Section, and opportunities for rowing and other water sports should be made available to the young men and boys, and they were in the earlier days. Bounded as East Boston is by water, these simple and healthful recreational activities should be more accessible.

With the improvements suggested above, East Boston would be provided with excellent and sufficient space for outdoor and indoor athletic activities. A further advantage might be derived from an athletic director for East Boston who would plan and supervise all play and see to it that by this means principles of democracy, fair play and discipline form part of the life of these boys and girls and develop them into stalwart and upright young men and women.

SCHOOLS

In addition to the parks and playgrounds, open space is provided around the 18 school buildings in the district. If portables continue to occupy this land, however, the school playground will soon disappear. East Boston is divided into 6 school districts, with several elementary and intermediate schools, including kindergarten classes in each district. In all, there are 18 elementary and intermediate schools, with one high school.

In the Appendix is a list of districts, and the names of the various schools.

Kindergarten Classes

Kindergarten classes are held in the Blackington School, Paul Jones School, Tappan School, Noble Annex, Philip Sheridan School, Plummer School, Ardworth School, and James Otis School.

Classes for Defective Children

There are also special classes for defective children in the Cheverus, Chapman, Barry, Cudworth, and James Otis Schools.

Pre-Vocational Centre

A pre-vocational centre for boys in printing and shop work is held at the Austin School, and a similar centre for girls in sewing and textiles is held at the Theodore Lyman Annex.

Evening Classes

Free evening classes are held at the above school and at the Samuel Adams, where elementary courses are given in English, history, arithmetic and citizenship, and industrial

courses in dressmaking, cooking and home nursing. There is also an evening commercial course given at the High School for more advanced pupils. Special day classes for immigrants will be held in the Commodore Barry and either the High School or the Ulysses Grant.

The school system, therefore, has under its care over 11,046 children in the elementary and intermediate grades, and about 1000 more in the high school. So rapid is the increase of this school population that many portables are required, and no one school has an assembly hall large enough to hold, at one time, all the pupils. Thus it is impossible to have exercises for the whole school, which is an unfortunate circumstance.

Owing to the heavy burden of teaching put on most of the teachers in the sections below Central Square, the teaching of English to the immigrant mother has not been so successful as in some other parts of the United States. In California, for instance this is done in the homes with remarkable satisfactory results.

For the same reason the Parent-Teachers Association is not so active in the first and second sections, though the kindergarten teachers, who visit in the homes, serve as a link between the school and the home. In the third and fourth sections this association is well kept up.

Parochial Schools

The Catholic Church maintains four parochial schools, the Fitton and Sacred Heart being the largest. They add another 3,300 to the number of children attending the East Boston day schools, and care for about a third as many as the public schools.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS and AMUSEMENTS

There are numerous churches of all denominations, most of which are active among the families of their parishoners. Many maintain a social worker, conduct clubs for the young people, encourage the Scout movement, and have special evening sessions with music, lantern slides and prominent speakers, providing social as well as spiritual stimulus.

There are also many local clubs and societies whose purpose is mainly social. The various civic activities are largely fostered by the two newspapers, the Free Press and the Argus Advocate.

East Boston has four moving picture houses, the Gem on Meridian Street, the Central Square on Bennington Street, and the Day Square and Orient Heights at these two locations, respectively. These present the usual films, draw big houses, and could be made of educational as well as recreational value.

Several dance halls provide a further outlet for recreation and are of the usual type. Lodges and clubs are numerous and are of all classes - athletics, religious, racial, political - some purely social in their scope, others providing death and sick benefits. (See Appendix for list)

In addition to the many local social clubs there are various societies and organizations formed in Boston which carry on their activities in East Boston.

Family Welfare Society of Boston.

Family Welfare Society of Boston (formerly Associated Charities) maintains a branch office and staff at No.8 Porter Street and attends to needy families of East Boston. Every Tuesday a conference is held, attended by East Boston men and women, including spcial workers, nurses, church visitors, clergymen, lawyers and business men, at which plans for the families are discussed and formulated.

Trinity Neighborhood House.

The Trinity Neighborhood House, formerly Trinity Day Nursery, was previously located on Princeton Street in a small building. Now it is at 406 Meridian Street in one of the finest houses in East Boston, large, roomy, with a big garden, plenty of open space, and overlooking the water. There is a large yard with sandboxes, swings, and facilities for other games.

The Day Nursery, the only one in East Boston, was at one time the only activity of the Home. Children, whose mothers are away at work may be left for the day. Exception is made in the case of illness of the mother who does not work. In such cases the older children often stay with neighbors, while the infant is taken care of by the nursery. For this a charge is made according to the income of the mother. Formerly a flat charge of 5¢ per day was made. Now the price ranges from 5¢ to 25¢. If, on investigation, the mothers cannot pay and are deserving, the children are admitted free. Many of the mothers are receiving Mother's Aid. There is a paid director to look after

the children. If a child is old enough it is sent to the public schools. Besides the regular nursery, there is a small room with four cribs, where children are placed about whose health there is question, and which thus serves as an isolation ward for suspicious cases. The settlement classes are for older children up to 15 years, and consist of instruction in home-making, cooking, dressmaking, sewing, and basketry for the girls, and cutting, pasting, cobbling and cane seating for the boys. They also have story telling, dramatics, dancing, meetings of the Boy and Girl Scouts and Brownies as well as an active Mother's Club and Children's Hospital Clubs. A play school for children of pre-kindergarten age has also been opened.

During the summer the work consists of outdoor activities, picnics, meetings of the Boy and Girl Scouts and other girls' clubs story-telling, and lessons in canning and preserving.

The Baby Hygiene Association has a station here in which it conducts its conferences.

Jewish Welfare Centre.

The Jewish Welfare Center, formerly located on 36 Princeton Street, has new quarters in a large house on 82 White Street, corner Brooks, opposite the Eagle Hill Playground. Beside the Maternity Clinic and a branch of the Boston Music School Settlement which are non-sectarian in their scope, there are numerous Jewish activities in the way of boys and girls clubs with special emphasis on dramatics, dancing, debating, and athletics. There are also purely social gatherings and an open forum. Beside housing the numerous Senior and Junior

Clubs, the building serves as headquarters for the Y. M. H. A. and the Y. W. H. A. as well as the various Jewish social organizations and Labor Circles. It is also to house the Jewish Sunday School of East Boston. The Center is maintained by and under the direction of the Federated Jewish Charities.(which also maintains similar centers in Roxbury, Dorchester, South and West Ends of Boston), but the local committees are all East Boston people. The following are the sub-divisions of the District Service Committee; Americanization, Case, Civics, and Housing, Education, Health Publicity, Recreation, Legislative, House Activities. In additional to its tremendous communal program the Center also takes charge of the relief work among the Jewish families of East Boston. The house cooperates with all existing agencies in its aim to bring out the broader communal aspects. The house is open daily 9 to 5 (except Saturdays) evenings, 7:30 to 10:30 (except Friday).

The Good Will Neighborhood House.

The Good Will Neighborhood House, 177 Webster Street, although under the auspices of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, is non sectarian in its activities. It is a community center offering club and class work to both boys and girls, and in so far as possible advising them in regard to vocations and assisting them in obtaining positions. There are classes in manual training, cooking, sewing, and basketry, and scout organizations for boys and girls. There are four resident workers, -one in charge of the house, a kindergarten teacher, and assistant in the kindergarten, and a domestic science teacher. For

the boys' department there is a head worker with one paid assistant and three volunteers; there is also a scout master. For the girls' work the domestic science teacher has three volunteers. The leader of the Girl Scouts is also a volunteer.

The kindergarten takes children at four years of age. The registration fee is 25¢. Twenty-one of the thirty-five children bring four cents a day for a bottle of milk; the other fourteen bring a penny which goes toward paying for a cup of milk,- a special contribution supplements this penny fund. Particular attention is paid to the health of the children. They are taught habits of cleanliness and are visited in their homes by the teacher. Co-operation with the mothers is sought through monthly meetings of a social nature, at which informal talks on hygiene and dietetics are given as well as a program of a musical or literary nature.

The Baby Hygiene Association conducts a clinic for children of the pre-school age, whom the dietitian visits in the homes. She gives the necessary advice to the mothers in regard to proper personal hygiene and ventilation,and teaches them simple cookery and feeding. The domestic science teacher holds late afternoon, evening, and Saturday morning classes in sewing, cooking, and other household arts, suiting the instruction to the neighborhood, and encouraging the children to cook the same sorts of food in the home. They are also encouraged to bring in out-grown under-garments to be made over for younger members of the family, and every effort is made toward practical teaching. Thus one family may benefit by two types of service, the Baby Hygiene work and the domestic

science classes in the settlement house. In the domestic science department, a registration fee of 10¢ is required, and a class fee of a penny each time to provide materials. The cooking classes supplement their penny funds by selling some of their products to the resident workers' dining room.

High School Center (Department Extended Use of Public Schools)

The High School Center is under the immediate direction of a Manager and Associate Manager. The latter is also Secretary of the Americanization work. An advisory board largely composed of local business and professional men and women assist in the planning of the work. The Center is open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, also Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons for children's activities and the Women's Club meetings. The afternoon club meetings for children include instruction in folk and modern dancing, story telling hour, and motion pictures. The adult clubs in the evening include,- Junior City Council, debating, singing, reading, millinery, dressmaking, basketry, dancing instruction, social dancing, calisthenics, orchestra, basket ball, motion pictures, lectures (Illustrated and non-illustrated), forums, social and patriotic meetings. Clubs are usually formed on request, when a group of sufficient numbers organizes and asks for a leader. Practically all leaders and workers are paid for their services. Affiliated with the center are several boy and girl scout groups.

The Evening High School, in session three evenings per week, precludes the use of the building for Center purposes on those evenings.

It is difficult to get interesting and suitable educational films supplied by commercial houses because these films are expensive to produce and do not bring sufficient financial return. At times vivid and dramatic pictures that are neither sensational nor exaggerated should be presented and would provide a standard of possible attainment for the regular film theatres. The movie makes a special appeal to the foreigner, who cannot understand or read English but who enjoys the pictures even if he cannot read the captions.

The smaller groups are handicapped by the diversity of language spoken in the district. The so called foreigner is ill at ease at close range, when grouped with other races. This handicap does not obtain in the larger groups viz,- The Women's Club, lectures, concerts, movies, and social dancing. The older type of American is far more willing to give his money than himself possibly because he does not realize a sense of personal responsibility in passing on to the newcomer, the American ideals of citizenship.

The center is given a good deal of publicity through the newspapers, by means of posters, and through distribution of hand bills. Although approximately 100,000 persons per year attend the center, the existing plant is big and can accommodate much larger numbers. The mails are also used extensively to reach the constituency of the center.

Public Library.

The Library is a well built, commodious, and attractive branch of the Boston Public Library, with a reading room on the ground floor for children. The average attendance of children per day during the school year is between 800 and 900, and there are often as many as 500 in the room at once. The librarian makes a special point of keeping closely in touch with the schools. On the second floor are open stacks and a reading room for adults. Many of the new books are at the recording desk for the readers, and there is a rack of magazines nearby. There is a special shelf both upstairs and down with books devoted to civiss and Americanization. The Americanization Committee has attempted to stimulate the use of libraries by the foreigner, and to that end many special books in simple language on civics and Americanization have been put on the shelves. For the more adult mind familiar with English, there are such stories as "An American in the Making" by Ravage; Riis, "Making of an American"; Mary Antin's, "Promised Land"; E. G. Stern's "My Mother and I"; Mary Parkman's, "Heroine by Service, and "Heroes of Today". There are primers, such as "English for Coming Americans", "Civics" by Place, "How to be a Citizen", "A course in Citizemship" etc.

There are very few books of an elementary nature in both English and a foreign language other than one called "English for Italians" and the "History of America" edited by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames. Such editions are not numerous and are not considered essential by many civic workers.

The foreign population is interested in English books if they are simple enough and profusely illustrated after the fashion of the school primers and through their use becomes familiar with both the new language and the new ideas.

Besides the special volumes, there are many books in Italian and Yiddish.

In addition to the central branch, there is a reading room at Orient Heights and another on Webster Street, Jeffries Point.

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This survey tends to show that East Boston is well equipped from a social standpoint. With its natural facilities, local organization, and affiliated branch societies, it has at its disposal all the necessary machinery for intensive work. Physically isolated, and yet a representative section of the city, it extends to the Health League an opportunity to study and to work for a better health for all the people.

October 1924.

A P P E N D I X

LIST OF MALE RESIDENTS 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

Year	Ward #1	Ward #2	Totals	
1921	7,570(men) 7,520(women)	10,508(men) 9,071(women)	18,078(men) -- 16,591(women)	) 34,669)
1920	7,430	10,307	17,737	
1919	7,294	10,410	17,704	
1918	7,185	10,395	17,580	
1917	6,985	10,284	17,269	
1916	6,771	9,641	16,412	
1915	9,398	7,581	16,979	

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Ms, Survey of East Boston, 1912, under the direction of South End House.

George Gibbs, Jr. - East Boston, A survey and a Comprehensive Report of the City Planning Board.

State Census - Office of the Secretary of State

Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C.

City Planning Board

Street Laying Out Department

Assessor's Department

Argus-Advocate

East Boston Free Press

Municipal Register

Boston Elevated Railroad

City Ferries

Building Commission

Licensing Board

Corrections Department

Local Probation Officers

Local Police Department

Federation of Churches

Local Real Estate Offices

Local Churches

Local Playgrounds

High School Centre, Director and Assistant Director

School Principals and Teachers

School Committee

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Continued)

East Boston Social and Health Agencies

Family Welfare

Instructive District Nursing Association

Baby Hygiene

Trinity Neighborhood House

House of Good Will

Jewish Welfare Centre

East Boston Branch, Boston Public Library

Immigrants' Home

U. S. Immigration Station

Lutheran Immigrant and Sailors' Home

Scandinavian Sailors' and Immigrants' Home

St. Mary's House for Sailors

M. E. Missionary Society

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Blackinton-Cheverus District	Blackinton School, Blackinton & Leyden Sts.Curtis Guild School, Ashley St. John Cheverus School, Moore St. Paul Jones School, Horace & Byron Sts. East Boston High School, Marion, Between Princeton & Saratoga Sts.
Chapman District	Chapman School, Eutaw St. Tappan School,Lexington St. & Marion St.
Emerson District	Emerson School, Prescott & Bennington Sts. Noble School, Princeton & Shelby Sts. Philip Sheridan School, Prescott & Trenton Streets.
Samuel Adams District	Samuel Adams School, Worcester & Brigham Sts. Commodore Barry School, Sumner & Samson Sts. Plummer School, Belmont Sq. & Sumner Sts.
Theodore Lyman District	Lyman School, Paris & Gove Streets, Cudworth School, Gove & Paris Streets, Austin School, Paris & Meridian St. Theodore Lyman Annex, 66 Saratoga St.
Ulysses Grant District	Grant School, Paris near Marion St. Otis School, Paris & Marion Sts.
East Boston High School	

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Fitton School - girls

Fitton School - boys

School of the Assumption

School of the Sacred Heart

St. Mary's School

LODGES IN EAST BOSTON

MASONIC

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
- Hammatt
- Mt.Tabor
- Temple
- Baalbec
- Noodle Island Lodge

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
- St.John's Chapter
- Masonic Temple

Order of the Eastern Star
- Mystic Chapter
- Masonic Temple

Independent order of Odd Fellows
- Zenith) 163 Meridian
- Eastern Star Lodge)
- Rebekah Lodge)
- Star of Zenith)

Mass.Dist of Independent order of Odd Fellows
- Paul Revere Lodge
- 142 Meridian St.

United Order of Independent Odd Ladies
- Amity Lodge
- Walcott Hall

Knights of Pythias
- King Philip, 163 Meridian St.
- Red Cross, Central Hall, Central Square

Pythian Sisters
- Crescent Temple
- 163 Meridian St.

Ancient Order of Hibernians of Massachusetts
- Junction Porter & Bennington Sts

Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts
- Central Lodge
- 32 Central Square

- Trenton
- G.A.R. Hall, 140 Meridian St.

Degree of Honor
- Grand Lodge, 163 Meridian Street
- Prescott Lodge, 163 Meridian Street

Independent Order of Odd Ladies
- Martha Washington
- 163 Meridian St.

Foresters of America
Tripoli, Armory Hall, 12 Maverick Square

Improved Order of Red Men
Abenakis Tribe, 163 Meridian Street

Knights of Columbus
Fitton Council, 163 Meridian Street

Knights of Malta
St. Aldemar, 32 Central Square

Loyal Orange Institution
Star of the East Lodge, 32 Central Square

Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters
Leo, Central Hall, Central Square
Fitzpatrick, Walcott Hall, 33 Central Square
Williams, Walcott Hall, 33 Central Square
Alma Mater (ladies) 18 Central Square

New England Order of Protection
Winthrop Lodge, 163 Meridian St.

Order of Scottish Clans
Clan Cameron, 32 Central Square

Royal Arcanum
Maverick, 163 Meridian Street

Sons of St.George
Hearts of Oak Lodge, 32 Central Square

Daughters of St. George
Myrtle, 32 Central Square

United Order of Golden Cross
Oriental, 163 Meridian Street

I. O. of Good Templars
Central, Walcott Hall, 32 Central Square

ADDITIONAL CLUBS

Clover Club.

East Boston Social & Athletic Club.

Fitton Athletic Club.

Columbus Club.

Orient Heights Yacht Club.

Harbor View Yacht Club.

Jeffries Yacht Club.

Town Club.

Indian Foot Ball & Athletic Club.

Quincy Club.

Voight Club.

East Boston Branch American Red Cross.

Italian Naturalization & Education Club.

Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Daughters of the Revolution-Gen, Lincoln Chapter.

East Boston Improvement Association

East Boston Home Club.

Women's Catholic Association.

East Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association.

East Boston Young Women's Hebrew Association.

East Boston Portuguese Civic League.

East Boston Catholic & Literary Association.

East Boston Boy Scouts.

East Boston Girl Scouts.

CHURCHES

Baptist	Trenton St. Baptist Church, 69 Trenton St.
Congregational	Baker Congregational Church, Byron & Saratoga Sts. Maverick Church, Central Sq. Church of Our Father, 85 Marion St.
Episcopal	St. John's Church, 80 Lexington St. St.Mary's Free Church for Sailors, Cottage & Marginal Sts. St. Andrew's Church, Baywater & St. Andrew Rd.
Jewish	Beth David, 2 Paris Place Chevra Mishnaies, 183 Chelsea St. Ohel Jacob, Paris & Gove Sts. Linas Azedik, 77 Chelsea St.
Lutheran	Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 48 Bennington St. Norwegian Seamen's Mission, 28 Paris St. Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church, 28 Paris St. 48 Bennington St. Swedish Trinity Lutheran Church, 168 Saratoga St.
Methodist Episcopal	Italian Methodist Episcopal Church 10 Saratoga St. Orient Heights, M. E. Church, Bayswater & Butler Ave. Union M. E. Church, Meridian
Presbyterian	First Presbyterian, Meridian & London Sts.
Roman Catholic	Church of the Assumption, Sumner St. Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Maverick and London Sts. Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooks & Paris Sts. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 124 Gove St. St.John the Baptist,(Portuguese) St.Mary's of the Sea, Saratoga & Moore Sts. Orient Heights. St. Lazzaro(Italian) 177 Leyden St. O.H.
Universalist	All Souls Universalist, 70 White St.

WAR AND MILITARY VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS AND AUXILIARIES OF EAST BOSTON

Grand Army of the Republic
Joseph Hooker, 140 Meridian Street
John A Hawes, John Hawes Post Hall, Maverick, Cor. Bremen St.

Women's Relief Corps
John Hawes, John A. Hawes Post Hall " " "

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
W. H. Cudworth, G. A. R. Hall, 140 Meridian Street

Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, U.S.A.
Warren H. Cudworth, G. A. R. Hall, 140 Meridian Street

Spanish War Veterans
Major P. J. Grady, F. A. R. Hall, 140 Meridian Street

Auxiliary to United Spanish War Veterans
Alice C. Grady, Armory Hall, E. B.

The American Legion
Lt. Lawrence J. Flaherty, 50 Meridian St.
Orient Heights, Legion Hall, 1036 Saratoga Street

HN80.B7 Boston health league.
B65e
Social survey of East
Boston; part one. 1921.

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