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DOCUMENT No. 3.

*Public Institutions.* Additional appropriation for. January 14, 1867.

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*Public Buildings.* Superintendent's Annual Report on.

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*Streets.* Superintendent's Annual Report for the year 1866. January 14, 1867.

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*Health.* Superintendent's Annual Report for the year 1866. January 14, 1867.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OR

HIS HONOR

OTIS NORCROSS,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

January 7, 1867.



BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,  
34 School Street.

1867.



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Jan. 7, 1867.*

ORDERED: That His Honor the Mayor be requested to furnish a copy of his Address, that the same may be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Concurred.

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*





## THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:—

We have been selected by the partiality of our fellow-citizens to administer the government of this city during the municipal year on which we enter this morning. In return for the confidence thus reposed in us, we have bound ourselves by solemn oath, that we will, according to our several abilities, perform the duties incumbent upon us so as best to promote their welfare, happiness and honor.

Before entering upon the discharge of our duties, allow me, in accordance with the custom of my predecessors in office, to advert briefly to the present condition of our municipal affairs, and to some of the most important subjects which will require your attention.

The country has emerged from the most gigantic civil war in the history of the world, and is recovering from its immediate effects. The people are no longer pained by extraordinary calls for men

to be sacrificed, nor burdened with excessive contributions of money and materials to be expended, in the prosecution of an unnatural strife. Peace reigns in all our borders. In the States which remained true to their allegiance to the Federal Government, business has resumed its accustomed channels, and the industry and enterprise of the people are rapidly making compensation for the losses and sacrifices of the war. Let us hope that wise counsels may everywhere prevail, so that, in that section of the country where the desolations of war fell with the most severity, society and industry may be reorganized, and immigration and capital invited thither, to the end that its wealth may be regained, its hitherto undiscovered resources developed, and all the people, North and South, East and West, become again united in sentiment and feeling, cherishing a common devotion to the whole country and all its interests, and realizing that they have a common destiny.

The past year has been marked by the general good health of our citizens. The Asiatic cholera, which for a season was the subject of serious apprehension, can hardly be said to have visited our city. A few cases of the disease, it is true, have occurred; but their origin has been traced to sources

beyond our limits. Our commercial intercourse with the places where this dreaded scourge most prevails must expose us in the future to its ravages, unless proper means of prevention shall be constantly used. The cultivation of habits of cleanliness, and the observance of the sanitary conditions upon which we must rest our chief hope of security, are both a public and individual duty. The year, too, has been one of general prosperity. Labor has been in constant demand, at prices commensurate with the augmented cost of the necessaries of life.

Charitable institutions designed to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and unfortunate are steadily increasing in number, and, through the liberal contributions of our people, enlarging their field of operations.

The exigencies of the country during the few past years have developed the energy and resources of the people to an extent which the most sanguine could not have anticipated; and now, upon the return of peace, these powers, with undiminished activity, are visible in all departments of industry and business.

The advancement of the Western and Southwestern States in population and production will naturally be rapid, and the surplus products of that vast and fertile territory must continue to find markets in and

through the cities upon the Atlantic Coast. It is important to this city, that it should not only retain the business which it now has in connection with this traffic, but that it should largely extend that business. Neither of these results can be reasonably expected unless our facilities for the transportation of merchandise, both by land and sea, shall be materially increased.

As a municipality, we cannot construct railroads, or build steamboats, or operate them after they are constructed and built; and it is not desirable that we should embark in enterprises of this description. The City Government has discharged its whole duty in this respect, when it has prepared convenient streets, and made such other provisions for the transaction of business and the protection of property as are of a public character. All else must be left to private effort and direction. It is hoped and believed, that the merchants of this city, who control to a large extent all the great lines of conveyance radiating hence, will not fail to meet the increasing wants of trade and commerce in such manner as will best advance their own interests and reputation, and promote the general welfare of the city.

The emergencies of the late war often made necessary the sudden raising and expenditure of

extraordinarily large sums of money, and did not always permit that deliberation and careful scrutiny which are generally expected from those who are intrusted with the management of public finances.

There is danger that familiarity with these hasty disbursements, although made under circumstances which justified them, may allure us from that regard for economy, and sense of strict accountability, which it is the duty of all public officers to keep constantly in mind. While I counsel no narrow or parsimonious policy in the administration of this government, and am desirous that liberal provision shall be made for every object of legitimate municipal expenditure, I do most earnestly advise against engaging in new enterprises involving large outlays, without a careful investigation of their propriety and expediency, or without providing the means for carrying them on, otherwise than by the augmentation of the permanent debt of the city.

All patriotic citizens view with gratification the steady reduction of our national indebtedness, and are anticipating, with justifiable pride, its final extinguishment. Why should we not be equally solicitous for the honor and prosperity of our city, and inaugurate measures which will insure a gradual payment and ultimate extinction of its debt?

There are instances, it is true, when works of an expensive and permanent character should be undertaken and completed within a period so short as to render it unreasonable to raise the means necessary to pay for them by taxation during their progress; but then, instead of creating a debt for the entire amount of the expenditure, payable at a distant day, upon the excuse that succeeding generations will be benefited by the undertaking, and ought therefore to share the burden of it, good policy dictates that the debt should be made payable by convenient annual instalments, and its extinguishment within a limited number of years made obligatory.

The town of Boston never allowed a public debt to accumulate. "The only debt transferred from the town to the City Government but little exceeded seventy-one thousand dollars, which was wholly incurred by the cost of two prisons and a court-house, then in the course of erection." Since that time we have had a constantly growing debt, and now it assumes large proportions. More than thirty years ago, our predecessors in office attempted to arrest its progress, and return to the more prudent policy of the town. They provided by an ordinance, which is still unrepealed, that "all balances of money remaining in the treasury at the end of the financial

year; all receipts of money on account of the sale of real estate of any description now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the city; all receipts on account of the principal sum of any bond or note now owned, or which may hereafter be owned by the city; and also of the annual city tax, in every future year, a sum that shall not be less than three per centum of the amount of the principal of the city debt, and not less than fifty thousand dollars in each year, shall be, and the same hereby are, appropriated to the purchase of the capital of the city debt."

Though this ordinance has been of standing obligation from the time of its enactment, and its provisions probably have been observed to the letter by successive city administrations, the debt has been since increased from the sum of \$1,078,088.28 to its present amount. To show the extent to which our expenditures have exceeded our resources from taxation, there must be added to this increase of the debt all sums which have been received from the sales of public lands. These lands, which have heretofore been a source of no inconsiderable revenue, are now mostly sold, and in the future we can expect but a small income from them. The policy I thus recommend will, if it is adopted by

the City Council, involve a heavier taxation of the citizens, or a curtailment of expenditures. If the former branch of the alternative is adopted, the burden no doubt will be cheerfully borne, so long as the citizens are satisfied that the public moneys are economically and judiciously appropriated. And, if it shall prompt them to more scrutiny of public measures, and to a more active discharge of duty in the selection of their public officers, the general good will be advanced.

The total amount of the city debt, funded and unfunded, on the thirty-first day of December last was \$13,020,375.91.

I shall append to this address, and lay before you, a statement of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, showing in detail its present condition.

Among the measures which engaged the attention of the last City Council, and which will be brought to your consideration, are:—

1. The filling of the South Boston Flats, and otherwise improving the harbor, estimated to cost, according to the extent to which the plan which has been formed shall be executed, from about \$9,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It is expected, however, that a considerable proportion of this expenditure will be reimbursed to the city, by the proceeds of sales of lands and wharves thus created.



2. The raising of the grade of Church Street and its vicinity, the estimated cost of which is \$500,000.

3. The construction of a reservoir and driveway at Chestnut Hill, estimated to cost \$1,025,000.

4. The extension of Broadway to Washington Street, at a cost, if the way is carried above the railroads, probably of \$1,000,000,

5. The erection of an Insane Hospital in Winthrop, at an estimated cost, including furniture and lands, of \$600,000.

6. The erection of a new Court House, for which no approximate estimate has been made, but which may be expected to cost, in addition to what may be realized from the sale of the old Court House, \$500,000.

7. The erection of a school-house for the Girls' High and Normal School, estimated to cost, exclusive of the furniture and 16,800 feet of land, \$200,000.

8. The erection of a monument to the memory of our soldiers who fell in the late civil war, estimated to cost \$160,000.

9. The erection of buildings for the Overseers of the Poor, including a temporary home and accommodations for various charitable societies, at an estimated cost, including the land, of \$100,000. Private subscriptions have been made in aid of this enterprise to the amount of \$17,000.

10. The reduction of Fort Hill and the neighboring streets, for which no reliable estimates have been made. Part of this work is already in progress, in *Oliver and Belmont streets*, under an act of the Legislature, which authorizes the principal part of the expense of it to be assessed upon the abutting estates; so that the work, so far as it

has already been undertaken, will not make a large draft upon the treasury. The residue of it, if done at all, must be done at the public expense, except so far as the cost shall be reimbursed under the provisions of the betterment law.

The magnitude of the expenditures involved in these enterprises should make us hesitate to engage in those of them to which the city is not already committed, until it is made to appear that they belong to our municipal duties, and that the public interests require us to carry them forward. If the expense of the prosecution of any of them should be borne or shared by other parties, we ought not to that extent assume the payment of them.

#### ASSESSORS.

The valuation of property taxable in this city, as made by the Assessors, was, on the first day of May last, \$415,362,345, being an excess over the valuation for the year 1865 of \$43,469,345. In this appraisal the real estate was estimated at \$225,767,215, showing an excess over its valuation in 1865 of \$24,139,215.

Prior to last year, real estate had not partaken in any considerable degree of the general inflation of prices which had so much affected other descriptions

of property. But, since the appreciation of its price began to be developed, the advancement has been rapid; and it is probable that the next valuation will show a large addition to our present figures. These augmented prices, however, should not be taken as evidence of so much permanent addition to our wealth; for, upon a return to a specie basis for the currency, a very considerable portion of this apparent value will disappear.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, it has been determined that our citizens owning shares in manufacturing corporations out of the State are taxable therefor at their full market value. This will add considerably to the list of personal property on which taxes are hereafter to be assessed.

As the city advances in population and wealth, the selection of Assessors becomes more and more important. They should always be men of good judgment, and the Board should be so constituted that its members shall bring to it a practical acquaintance with all departments of business, and a knowledge of the worth of all descriptions of property. I particularly recommend this subject to your consideration.

## INTERNAL HEALTH.

The labor of this department was largely increased during the past year by measures adopted on account of the apprehended visitation of the cholera. Under an order of the Board of Health, the officers, with the assistance of the police, made a thorough examination of every part of the city, for the purpose of removing sources of filth, and all matter which is supposed to engender or aggravate disease.

There was also, by order of the same Board, a sanitary inspection made, by competent physicians, of all buildings, lanes and passage-ways, and report thereof made to the department. The mode of conducting these examinations, and the results obtained by them, will be laid before you in the Report of the Superintendent.

Six free bathing houses were provided early in the year, and maintained through the warm season, at an expense, including attendance, of \$17,405.04. These were much resorted to by persons of all ages and of both sexes. The number of baths taken in all these establishments is reported to be 433,690, indicating that they were regarded with general favor, and that they contributed essentially to the general health. A steam dredging-machine

and six scows have been purchased during the past year, at a cost of \$32,158.55, for the purpose of dredging the docks near the outlets of the sewers, and for other work in the harbor. The annual expense of maintaining them is estimated at \$14,000.

#### POLICE.

The importance of a well-regulated and efficient department of police cannot be over-estimated. On it depends, in a large degree, the safety and convenience, as well as the morals, of the community.

The primary duty of police officers is with energy and promptness to preserve the public peace, and to detect and bring to justice offenders against the laws; but there are many other duties which competent and faithful officers will not fail to recognize and discharge. Among these are the prevention of crime by a careful watchfulness of all tendencies to it; friendly admonitions to the young who are making their first visits to places of vice, or are inclining to the company of bad associates; and an example in their own persons of temperance, chaste language, fair dealing, and kind disposition.

Crimes of great magnitude against property have within a few years multiplied to an alarming extent. Property to the amount of thousands and hundreds

of thousands of dollars is often seized by violence or stealth by persons whose lives are wholly devoted to the study and commission of crime, and who become expert, not only in their occupation, but in eluding detection and prosecution. Sufferers by their depredations are often more anxious to recover their lost property than to bring criminals to punishment. It is to be feared that perpetrators of crime have found dangerous encouragement in this disposition. If, upon detection, a return of the plundered property in whole or in part will protect them from answering to the violated law, their nefarious business becomes in their estimation comparatively safe. Officers of the law should always remember, that, however desirable it may be that restoration of property should be made in such cases, their chief duty is the vindication of the law in the prosecution of the criminals.

Police officers are often necessarily brought into contact with the worst portions of society, and subjected to reproach and vilification. On the one hand, they should be holden to a strict and honest discharge of their trust; and, on the other, when they are honest and faithful, they should receive the protection of the City Government and the citizens.

The present police force, including all the grades, consists of three hundred and seventy-seven officers.

During the year they have made 17,990 arrests, and furnished lodgings in the station houses to 19,223 persons.

## LICENSE LAW.

The evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks have strongly attracted the attention of the people through many years, and led to various expedients for their eradication. It is generally conceded that a large proportion of the crimes and misery which we have so much cause to deplore, proceeds directly or indirectly from intemperance; and it is not unnatural, perhaps, that efforts more vigorous than effective should sometimes be put forth for the removal of the cause of this suffering. But, in dealing with all questions pertaining to government, reference must be had in some degree to the temper, habits and traditions of the people. Intoxicating liquors have been used from the earliest times and in all countries, and the manufacture and sale of them have everywhere been permitted. Legal enactments in regard to them have generally had for their object regulation of sale, in connection with revenue and excise laws, and not restraint of consumption.

At the present time the importation of both

spirituous and vinous liquors is allowed to the largest extent by the laws of the United States, and no State has power to prevent, control, or regulate such importation. It is likewise true, that the use of such liquors is very general among all classes of the people, including those the most influential, in every part of our country and of the civilized world. Under these circumstances it has been found impracticable to execute prohibitory laws in large towns. It is apparently done in small or sparsely inhabited places ; but I apprehend that the result attained here is to transfer purchases to other localities, rather than materially to affect the extent of the traffic.

It always has a demoralizing effect to have laws upon the statute-book which are not and cannot be executed. Experience has shown, after years of effort, that the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage belongs in that category.

In this, as in most other moral reforms, the people must be educated to an advanced position ; they cannot be driven to it by force.

It is the part of wisdom to deal with facts as we find them. If we cannot wholly prevent an evil, we should do what we can to mitigate it.

A license law, not impracticable, but reasonable



in its provisions, with penalties so severe, and capable of so summary infliction, as to insure obedience to it; and placing the traffic only in the hands of persons who can be holden responsible, criminally and pecuniarily, to observe its requirements,— would, in my judgment, be the most effectual means which can be adopted for the correction of the great and growing evils of intemperance.

#### ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.

The City of Roxbury have appointed three Commissioners to confer with the Government of this city upon the expediency of uniting the two municipalities under one Government; Commissioners have also been appointed on the part of this city to confer with them upon the subject. The interests involved in this project are of great magnitude, and the report of the Commissioners will be looked for with solicitude.

#### STREETS.

The Committee on Streets, whose duties are always arduous, found them unusually so the past year. The reduction of Oliver and Belmont streets, under a special act of the Legislature, was commenced by them, and must be completed by the committee of

the present year. That act authorized the widening, laying out, and grading of Oliver and Belmont streets and Washington square, fifty feet in width, from Milk to Broad street; and the assessment of the expense thereof, with certain exceptions, upon the estates abutting upon the streets. The power given to the Mayor and Aldermen in this act is somewhat unusual in this Commonwealth; yet its necessity was so apparent, that it was granted upon the petition of the persons by whom the expenses attending its execution are chiefly to be borne. It is our duty to them, as well as to the public, to use all practicable economy, both in time and money, in executing the trust committed to us.

By an act of the last Legislature, the City of Boston is authorized to lay out, widen and grade streets at its discretion, and to assess upon each of the estates abutting upon such streets a sum not exceeding one half of the amount which the estate is benefited by the improvement. If this law shall be judiciously administered, it will correct evils which have long been felt to exist, and tend to equalize the burden consequent upon the widening of our narrow streets, and the improvement of lands adjacent thereto.

The Report of the Committee on Streets, made

at the close of the past year, will exhibit to you the details of what was done in this department while it was under their care.

Complete plans of the streets in East Boston have been made, and deposited in the office of the City Engineer. Similar plans of the streets in South Boston are in progress, under the direction of a Commission, and are in a state of forwardness that insures the laying of them before you at an early day.

#### PAVING.

The streets are generally in a satisfactory condition. Large expenditures were made the past year in their repair. Union Park street was graded from Harrison avenue to Albany street, at an expense of about \$16,000. Charles, Lewis, Broad, Newton, Saratoga, Chandler, Thomas and Ferdinand streets were repaved or graded. Concord and Rutland squares were laid out, and put in good order. The iron fence on the Park in Commonwealth avenue was extended one square, at a cost of \$5300.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A primary school-house upon East street was completed within the last year, at an expense, for land,

building and furniture, of \$63,965.45. There is in course of erection a grammar and primary school-house in the Hancock School district, at an estimated cost of \$110,000; an armory on Wareham street, one hundred and seventy feet in length and fifty feet in width, at a cost of \$30,000; and a station-house on the corner of Commercial and Battery streets, for the Harbor Police, now nearly completed, at a cost of \$47,274. Alterations and repairs are in progress in the City Building, in Court square, to render it more convenient as a police station, and also to provide a ward-room for Ward No. 4. The cost of these improvements will be about \$20,000.

The Court House in Court square has long been a source of complaint. It is regarded as inadequate in size, and faulty in arrangement and location, being in the centre of a business so noisy as seriously to interfere with the conducting of the business of the courts. It is a clear duty of the City to provide a more convenient and suitable edifice. Negotiations for the sale of the present building are now pending, which, if they result successfully, will promote the convenience of this community, by locating in the building important federal offices which are now more distant, and less easy of access. I commend this subject to your early consideration.

## CHURCH STREET.

The Church street territory, so called, is a subject which has engaged the anxious attention of several successive city administrations, and will require your careful consideration. The grade of this territory is several feet below high water, and consequently cannot be drained except at a low stage of the tides. Formerly the drainage was into the empty basin in the Back Bay, from which the tide was excluded, and in which the water did not rise more than three feet above low water. While the empty basin was kept in this condition, and the sewers had their outlets in it, there was no want of sufficient drainage; but, as the filling of the basin by the Commonwealth and the Boston Water Power Company progressed, the drainage was impaired; and, when the filling is completed, there will be no means of drainage left, other than into the harbor, where the tide has its ordinary rise and fall.

The consequence naturally is, that with every tide this territory must be overflowed. The remedy for the difficulty is the raising of the grade of the territory, at an expense which is estimated at half a million dollars, and may be found to be a considerably larger sum.

The number of ways for travel, and courts or places, on this territory is twenty, of which only three have been laid out or accepted as public streets. They were constructed and built upon by the owners of the land, of the width and at the grade the proprietors saw fit to adopt. The plan was formed, no doubt, under the expectation that the empty basin would afford the means of drainage for an indefinite period, the proprietors of the basin having then entered into contract with many of the land-owners, that no change in this respect should ever be made.

The streets and ways are as safe and convenient for the purpose of public travel as they would be at a more elevated grade. It is believed that the city has no legal liability whatsoever to the owners of the estates on account of the present condition of the territory.

Under these circumstances, what is the duty of the City Council in the premises? If they permit the whole expense of the improvement of this district to be paid from the treasury, upon what principle can their action be justified?

This territory is in the central part of the city, and contiguous to a large and valuable tract of newly made land, which undoubtedly will soon be

covered with buildings. The contemplated improvement will, if made, be of utility in a sanitary point of view, and add beauty to the general appearance of the city, as well as value to the real estate, not only within the limits of the territory, but in its neighborhood. These circumstances render it proper for the city to pay a reasonable — perhaps liberal — proportion of the cost of the improvement, but not until the owners of the estates benefited have contributed on their part an amount equal to the increased value of their property.

The number of the parties who ought in equity to share the expenses of the work is so large, and their interests are so various, that it is not practicable to suggest any apportionment of the expenses which would be satisfactory to all of them, or according to which all of them would voluntarily agree to contribute. I therefore recommend, that a petition be presented to the Legislature for an act authorizing the City Council, through the agency of a suitable commission, to raise this territory to a proper grade, and to do all other things which are necessary in connection therewith, and to assess the expenses of the work upon all the parties benefited, in such a manner and in such proportions as shall be most just and equitable.

In this connection it is obvious to remark, that the

policy you shall adopt in reference to this subject will be important beyond its immediate application. There are other districts, of no inconsiderable extent, in the city, affected similarly to the one under consideration. It will naturally be expected that what is done in this case will be done in all similar cases, and a wrong precedent will become a source of embarrassment to the City Council, and of discontent to the citizens.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

Public lands, including four wharves upon Albany street, containing 489,813 square feet, were sold during the last year for the sum of \$232,971.84. The expenditures of the department, including the building of sewers in Albany street, Brookline and Plympton streets, and the grading of streets upon South Bay, amount to \$24,476.96.

The lands remaining for sale are—on the South Bay, 712,822 square feet; in South Boston, 846,083 square feet; in East Boston, 5000 square feet, and on Marlborough street, 8400 square feet.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Institutions, comprising the House of Industry, House of Correction, Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and House of Reformation, are in charge



of a Board of Directors, and I believe are managed with due regard to economy, and the comfort of the inmates. The total number of inmates of all the institutions on the 13th of December last, was 1,310, being 137 in excess of the number of the previous year.

An act of the Legislature of the last year renders necessary the revision of the ordinance relating to the admission of truants to the House of Reformation.

A memorial was presented by the Board of Directors to the City Council, early in the year 1863, setting forth the necessity of a new hospital for the insane. No action, however, was taken upon it, from doubt, as it was understood, of the expediency of erecting another public hospital, and of the propriety or right of erecting buildings for the accommodation of patients other than those who are supported at the public charge, and receiving such patients at prices less than the average expense of maintaining them, including in the computation the cost of the buildings, and all other expenses of the institution. The City Council of 1865, however, entertaining different views, gave the Board of Directors authority to select a site for a hospital; and subsequently 184 acres of land in the

town of Winthrop were purchased therefor, at a cost of \$28,000. Plans for the buildings are prepared and will soon be laid before you, with an estimate of the cost of their erection, amounting to about \$500,000. This estimate does not include the preparation of the grounds, or the furnishing of the buildings. It will be for you, in due time, to decide upon the propriety of proceeding to erect the buildings during the continuance of the present high prices of labor and materials.

In the consideration of this question, as well as of others involving the expenditure of money which must be borrowed now, and repaid at a future day, it should be borne in mind that a change in the currency may leave us with a debt to be paid at its nominal amount, and with property worth much less than its cost.

#### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Overseers of the Poor continue to distribute the money placed at their disposal by the City Council, among those who are legally entitled to it; and they also use the income of the various funds in their care, in accordance with the terms of the several trusts. The amount of money appropriated by the city, and expended during the past year, is

\$57,740.97, of which there has been reimbursed from various sources \$18,034.90, leaving a total net expenditure of \$39,708.07. The amount of trust funds held by the Overseers of the Poor, from which income is received, is \$186,499.49. It is hoped that, when the building on Chardon street shall have been erected, the principal charitable societies of the city will be enabled to act in concert with the Overseers of the Poor; and, by the concentration of information and effort, devise a plan of operation by which all the deserving poor shall be properly provided for, and impostors detected and exposed, or punished.

## CITY HOSPITAL.

This institution, designed to afford assistance to persons "who by misfortune or poverty may require relief during temporary sickness," is doing its work successfully.

Number of patients in the hospital, Jan. 1, 1866..	117
Admitted during the year.....	1,432
Discharged during the year .....	1,263
Deaths.....	123
Remaining in the hospital, Jan. 1, 1867.....	163
Treated as medical and surgical out-patients.....	1,955
Treated as ophthalmic out-patients.....	1,369

The economical administration of this institution has been greatly aided by the erection of the new buildings. Accommodations are now in readiness for the reception of patients requiring treatment for all descriptions of disease, contagious or not contagious, as well as those requiring surgical aid.

The medical lectures delivered under the direction of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons have been largely attended, and have proved very successful. They have included a special course upon the subject of ophthalmia.

The operating and lecture room in the dome of the centre building has been found from experience to be inconveniently located, and too small to accommodate the increasing business of the Hospital. A change in this department would be advantageous to the institution. The Hospital has acquired an honorable reputation; and, whatever may have been the differences of opinion in regard to the expediency of its foundation, now none will deny that every reasonable facility should be afforded for the advancement of its usefulness.

A general library of about seven hundred volumes furnishes entertainment and instruction to the patients; and about three hundred and seventy-five volumes of medical books have been gathered by contribution

and purchase for the beginning of a medical library. The high prices of labor and supplies have largely increased the expenses of this institution, yet it is confidently expected that the expenses for the current financial year will be within the appropriation made for them.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution, standing at the head of our educational trusts, continues to merit the confidence of the City Government and of our fellow-citizens. The recent Report indicates satisfactorily the manner in which its affairs are conducted by the Board of Trustees. The tenure of office of this board, in which experience is so pre-eminently valuable, has recently been placed upon a similar footing with the other public trusts of the city. There is no other of the great charities which are so justly our pride, which requires more direct personal supervision on the part of its managers, and certainly none in which greater care should be exercised in the selection.

The development of this institution, its popularity and importance, will be manifest from the statement, that, on the 1st of August, 1866, the library, in the fourteenth year of its existence, contained 130,678 volumes; that the number of lendings of books for

home use, and for use in the building, was, during the last year, 203,625; and that, since September 1858, 45,869 persons have registered their names to secure the privileges of the institution.

#### WATER DEPARTMENT.

A supply of water sufficient in quantity for all needful purposes has been maintained throughout the year. By the vigilance of the Inspectors, and the application of meters, the draft from Lake Cochituate, which in 1864 reached 16,000,000 gallons daily, has been reduced to a daily average of 12,000,000 gallons. Still the Water Board are of the opinion that even now fully one-third part of the water brought into the city is wasted.

The number of water-takers on the 13th of December last was 28,250, being an increase since the 1st of January preceding of seven hundred and sixty-one. The revenue from sales of water during the same time was \$486,018.32, being an excess above the receipts of the preceding year of \$35,676.84.

The most important work now in progress in this department is the construction of the Chestnut Hill reservoir, the principal purpose of which is the storage of water to be used in time of drought,

or in case of accident to the water works. The water is brought from Lake Cochituate to the Chestnut Hill reservoir, a distance of twelve miles, in a brick conduit, which formerly was at times so much overtaken as to render its condition a cause of anxiety to the Water Board. A breach of the conduit, which would take several days to repair, would be likely to deprive the people of water for a time. No estimate can be made of the injury such a deprivation would cause, even in a day.

In obedience to an order from the City Council, a roadway is to be constructed, which, connecting with the county road, will surround the entire reservoir, and make a driveway of about two and a half miles.

#### SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

Payments to the families of soldiers who served in the army of the United States, in the late civil war, had gradually diminished, until they amounted only to the monthly sum of about \$2,000. But the legislation of the last year so enlarged the bounties, that the payment of them amounted in October last to \$19,828, and the number of the recipients of aid to 2,427.

The sums thus paid by the city are reimbursable

from the treasury of the State ; but, as a compliance with the requirements of the statute in making the disbursements is the condition upon which the repayment by the State will be made, great care is requisite on the part of the disbursing officers of the city in this department.

#### EAST BOSTON FERRIES.

Communication between the city proper and the island ward has been the subject of much complaint, and the cause of no inconsiderable expenditure from the city treasury. It is gratifying to know, that this vexed question is at length settled, and in a manner that affords general satisfaction. All the ferriage is under the control of one company, so that an unfavorable competition no longer embarrasses the conduct of the business ; and that company is believed to be able and willing to afford all the accommodations the public wants require, and at reasonable rates of compensation.

To the attainment of this result, and in this manner, I devoted much time and labor when I occupied another place in the City Government.



## HARBOR.

The condition of the harbor has, for many years, been a subject of constantly increasing anxiety to our citizens whose business has led them to be observant of it. The action of the water has made, and is continuing to make, abrasions of the headlands in the lower harbor. The material so detached is borne by the currents and deposited in the main ship channel, to an extent that will make the channel impassable for vessels of a large class, unless the process now going on is speedily arrested. My immediate predecessor in office, with the prudence and foresight which so happily characterized his administration generally, was indefatigable in his efforts to provide a remedy, and through his influence much was accomplished in the right direction; but all that has been done will be of little value, unless much more is done. The warning given and repeated by the distinguished United States Commissioners who have made a careful and protracted scientific survey and examination of the harbor; the observations of nautical men so often made and promulgated; the general alarm felt by all persons conversant with the subject; and the disastrous consequences, not

only to this city and State, but to the whole country, that must follow the loss of one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast,—ought to be sufficient to insure the most prompt application of a remedy.

It is beyond doubt the duty of the Congress of the United States to make the appropriation necessary to protect the harbor, and preserve its capacity and usefulness; and it is not to be supposed that this duty would be neglected by that body, if they were made aware of the importance of their immediate and energetic action in the premises. I recommend that appropriate measures be adopted to bring this subject to the attention of Congress at the earliest practicable time.

A permanent Commission has been established by the Legislature, which is charged with the duty of the supervision of all the harbors in the State, so far as pertains to matters of which the State has control. From the intelligence and character of the Commissioners much benefit may be anticipated from their action.

Provision was made by the last City Council for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the expediency of the city undertaking the filling of the flats on the northerly shore of

South Boston, and otherwise improving the inner harbor, in accordance with a plan which has been adopted by the State Commissioners on the harbor, with the approval of the United States Commissioners. Their report will be looked for with deep interest. These improvements will, however, be of little value unless access to them from the sea is maintained.

#### SCHOOLS.

The superintendence and management of the public schools belong to the School Committee. Their duties are defined by law; and in the discharge of them they are subject to the control and direction of the City Council only to a very limited extent. The providing of school-houses, fuel, and other necessaries, and the raising of money for the support of the schools, are duties of the City Council. Our system of public schools was founded by our fathers, who planted the institutions of civilization upon these shores. It has been sustained and cherished with care by each successive generation of their descendants. The design of the founders was to furnish a competent education to the children of all classes in the community, believing general education to be the most stable foundation of free government and good morals. The success of the

plan has vindicated their wisdom in its establishment, and warrants a continuation of the liberality of the City Council in appropriations in its behalf. The cheerfulness with which the citizens respond to the taxes levied upon them for the support of the schools, and the extent to which they resort to them for the education of their children, attest their appreciation of the value of the system.

The following statistics show the increase in the expenses of supporting the public schools in the last ten years:—

1856. Total expenditure, including school-houses, \$441,139.08; number of scholars, 23,749; average cost per scholar, exclusive of houses and repairs, \$12.27.

1866. Total expenditure, including school-houses, \$776,375.32; number of scholars, 27,723; average cost per scholar, exclusive of houses and repairs, \$20.76.

1866. Average daily attendance of pupils, 25,899; whole number of teachers, 613.

A large proportion, probably a majority, of the pupils who enter the grammar schools do not complete the course of study prescribed in them. They leave the schools before they are advanced to the first class. The necessity of their labor, as a means of support to the families of which they are members, is probably the chief cause operating to produce this result.

It is worthy of consideration, whether a modification of the course of study in the schools may not be made, so as to adapt it more to the wants of those who cannot avail themselves of the whole course, without impairing its usefulness to others.

Briefly and, I am aware, imperfectly, I have passed in review the most important subjects which will require our consideration and action during this municipal year. However much I may have come short of doing them justice, their magnitude will not fail to be appreciated by you. The expansion of our territory, and the progress of business in all departments of industry, are rapidly multiplying the duties of those who administer the municipal government. The intelligent and faithful discharge of those duties already requires the almost undivided labor of all connected with the executive departments.

Relying upon your wisdom, and pledging you my hearty co-operation in whatever measures you may adopt calculated to promote the interests and welfare of our common constituents, and invoking upon our deliberations and acts the favor and guidance of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, I am now ready to enter with you upon the discharge of the duties to which we have been called by our fellow-citizens.



A P P E N D I X .





R E P O R T  
ON  
REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

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CITY OF BOSTON,  
*In Common Council, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.*

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt for the year 1866, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That the following exhibit made up from the books of the Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts presents the indebtedness of the City at the close of business, December 31, 1866:—

At the commencement of the present financial year,	
May 1, 1866, we find that the consolidated <i>funded</i> debt on that date, as will be seen by the Auditor's printed report No. 54, page 150, was.....	\$11,892,375 91
Since that time, loans have been negotiated on various orders of the City Council to the amount of	
	1,179,000 00
Making a total funded debt of.....	\$13,071,375 91
Deducting from this amount all the debt which has become due and been paid this financial year,	
viz.:	226,000 00
We have left a <i>funded</i> debt, Dec. 31, 1866, of.	\$12,845,375 91
To which is to be added for loans already authorized, but not yet negotiated.....	
	175,000 00
Making a total <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> debt, Dec. 31, 1866, of.....	
	\$13,020,375 91

This debt of the City is classified by the Auditor of Accounts as follows:—

Water Debt (net cost of the works).....	\$6,992,975 11
City Debt, proper .....	4,020,900 80
War Debt.....	2,006,500 00
	<hr/>
Total Debt, Dec. 31, 1866.....	\$13,020,375 91
Total Debt, Dec. 23, 1865.....	12,476,616 11
	<hr/>
Increase of Debt in 1866.....	<u>\$543,759 80</u>

Which increase is accounted for as follows:—

Water Debt, Dec. 31, 1866.....	\$6,992,975 11	
do. Dec. 23, 1865.....	6,889,845 73	
	<hr/>	
Increase of Water Debt in 1866.....		103,129 38
City Debt, proper, Dec. 31, 1866....	\$4,020,900 80	
do. do. Dec. 23, 1865....	3,572,920 38	
	<hr/>	
Increase of the City Debt proper, in 1866.....		447,980 42
		<hr/>
Total increase of the Water and City Debt as above,		551,109 80
War Debt, Dec. 23, 1865.....	\$2,013,850 00	
do. Dec. 31, 1866.....	2,006,500 00	
	<hr/>	
Decrease of War Debt in 1866.....		7,350 00
		<hr/>
Net increase, as stated above .....	<u>\$543,759 80</u>	

## MEANS OF PAYING OFF THE DEBT.

The books of the Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts show that the means for paying the debt of the City consist of the following items, all of which are by ordinance specially appropriated for that object, viz. :—

Cash balance in the City Treasury, May 1, 1866, to the credit of the Committee on the Reduc- tion of the City Debt, as stated in the Auditor's printed Report No. 54, page 135, being the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City. ....	\$2,748,365 01
Cash received since that time, being payments made into the City Treasury on bonds and mortgages on public lands.....	59,428 04
Cash received from sales and rents of public lands not included in the above item.....	1,330 25
Cash received from the Annual City tax for 1866, being the amount appropriated by the City Council for this object....	360,000 00
	\$3,169,123 30
<i>Add</i> bonds and mortgages on public lands now on hand in the City Treasury, all of which are considered good.....	425,402 70
	\$3,594,526 00
<i>Deduct</i> payments on City Debt since May 1, 1866,	226,000 00
	\$3,368,526 00

## THE DEBT.

The consolidated debt of the City, <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> , Dec. 23, 1865, as stated in Report of 1865, City Doc. 112, was.....	\$12,476,616 11	
Less means then on hand for paying it off.....	2,065,776 51	
<i>Net Debt</i> , Dec. 23, 1865.....		\$10,410,839 60
The consolidated debt of the City, <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> , Dec. 31, 1866, amounted to.....	\$13,020,375 91	
Less the means on hand for paying the same Dec. 31, 1866..	3,368,526 00	
<i>Net Debt</i> , Dec. 31, 1866.....		9,651,849 91
<i>Net decrease</i> of the debt, during 1866, by the increase of the means on hand for paying off the debt.....		\$758,989 69

It will be seen by the preceding statement, that, notwithstanding the City debt has increased during the municipal year of 1866, \$543,759.80, the available means in the hands of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt and the Public Land Bonds have increased over the amount of 1865, \$1,302,749.49; and shows that the indebtedness of the City, December 31, 1866, less the sinking fund for the redemption of the same, stood \$9,651,849.91, which is a reduction of \$758,989.69 from the *net debt* of December 23, 1865, it then being \$10,410,839.60.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,

*Mayor.*

JOSEPH STORY,

*President of the Common Council.*

CLEMENT WILLIS,

*Chairman Committee on Finance.*

**MUNICIPAL REGISTER,**

**1867.**



# MUNICIPAL REGISTER:

CONTAINING

THE CITY CHARTER,

THE

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

AND

A LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.



BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1867.





## THE CITY CHARTER.

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SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the city of Boston, for all the purposes for which towns and cities are by law incorporated in this commonwealth, shall continue to be one body politic, in fact and in name, under the style and denomination of the City of Boston; and, as such, shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers, and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations now incumbent upon and appertaining to said city, as a municipal corporation.

Corporate  
powers.  
1821, 110, §1.

SECT. 2. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential, and municipal concerns of said city, with the conduct and government thereof, shall be vested in one principal officer, to be styled the Mayor, one council of twelve persons, to be called the Board of Aldermen, and one council of forty-eight persons, to be called the Common Council, which boards, in their joint capacity, shall be denominated the City Council, and also in such other boards of officers as are hereinafter specified.

City Gov-  
ernment.  
1821, 110, §1.

[SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Council, and they are empowered during the year 1860, and whenever thereafterwards they may deem it expe-

Division  
into twelve  
wards.  
1821, 110, §2.  
1860, 167, §

1851, 167.

Amended  
1855, 7.

dient, not oftener than once in ten years, to cause a new division of the city to be made into twelve wards, in such manner as to include an equal number of voters in each ward, as nearly as conveniently may be, consistently with well-defined limits to each ward; and, until such division be made, the boundary lines of the wards shall remain as now established.]

Annual  
meeting for  
the election  
of city offi-  
cers.1851, ch. 167.  
1854, ch. 39.

SECT. 4. The annual meeting of citizens for the election of municipal officers hereinafter mentioned shall be held on the second Monday of December, and the citizens of said city qualified to vote in city affairs shall for the purpose of such election then meet together within the wards in which they respectively reside, at such hour and place as the Board of Aldermen may by their warrant direct and appoint; and the person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be deemed and declared to be elected to such office; and, whenever two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Certificate  
of election  
to be fur-  
nished.

SECT. 5. Every person so chosen in any ward shall within forty-eight hours of his election be furnished by the clerk with a certificate thereof, signed by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors, which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the title of such person to the office therein mentioned.

Commence-  
ment of mu-  
nicipal year.  
1824, 49, 52.

SECT. 6. The municipal officers to be chosen at the annual election shall enter upon the duties

of their respective offices on the first Monday of January.

SECT. 7. The qualified voters of said city shall at the annual meeting choose by ballot one warden and one clerk and five inspectors of elections for each ward, who shall be resident in said ward, and who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen and qualified in their stead.

Election of ward officers.

SECT. 8. The ward officers mentioned in the preceding section shall respectively make oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their several duties, which oath may be administered by the clerk of such ward to the warden, and by the latter to the clerk and inspectors, or to all of said officers by any justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk; and a certificate thereof shall be entered in the record, to be kept by the clerk of the ward.

Ward officers to be sworn.  
1821, 110, §8.

SECT. 9. In case of the non-election of any ward officer at the annual meeting, adjournments may be had for the purpose of effecting such election, in the same manner as is hereinafter provided with regard to the election of members of the Common Council.

Non-election of ward officers.

\* SECT. 10. In case of the absence of any ward officer, at any ward meeting, such officer may be chosen *pro tempore*, by hand vote, and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of the regular officer at such meeting.

Absence of ward officers.  
1821, 110, §8.  
1845, 217, §8.

SECT. 11. It shall be the duty of the warden to preside at all ward meetings, with the powers of moderators of town meetings. In case of his absence, the clerk, and, in case of the absence of the clerk, any inspector, shall preside, according to

Power and duty of warden.

seniority, until a warden shall be chosen as provided in the preceding section.

Duties of  
ward clerk.  
1821, 110, §8.

SECT. 12. It shall be the duty of the clerk to make a fair and true record, and to keep an exact journal of all the acts and votes of citizens at the ward meetings, and to deliver over such records and journals, together with other documents and papers held by him in his said capacity, to his successor in office.

Duties of  
warden and  
inspectors.  
1821, 110, §8.

SECT. 13. It shall be the duty of the warden and inspectors of each ward to receive, sort, and count, and of the warden to declare, all votes at any election within such ward.

Duties of  
ward offi-  
cers at all  
elections.  
1845, 217, §3.

SECT. 14. It shall be the duty of all ward officers, authorized to preside and act at elections of city officers, to attend and perform their respective duties at the times and places appointed for elections of any officer, whether of the United States, State, city, or wards, and to make and sign the regular returns of the same.

Election of  
Mayor.  
1821, 110, §6.

SECT. 15. The qualified voters of said city shall at the annual meeting be called upon to give in their votes for one able and discreet person, being an inhabitant of the city, to be Mayor of said city for the term of one year. All the ballots so given in, in each ward, being sorted, counted, and declared, shall be recorded at large by the clerk in open ward meeting; and, in making such declaration and record, the whole number of votes or ballots given in shall be distinctly stated, together with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person respectively, such numbers to be

See G. S.  
ch. 7, § 14.

expressed in words at length ; and a transcript of such record, certified and authenticated by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of elections for each ward shall forthwith be transmitted or delivered by such ward clerk to the clerk of the city. It shall be the duty of the city clerk forthwith to enter such returns, or a plain and intelligible abstract of them, as they are successively received, upon the journal of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, or some other book to be kept for that purpose.

SECT. 16. The Board of Aldermen shall, as soon as conveniently may be, within three days of such election, meet together and examine all the said returns, and they shall cause the person who may have been elected Mayor to be notified in writing of his election ; but, if it shall appear by said returns that no person has been elected, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the Board shall issue their warrants for a new election, and the same proceedings shall be had as are provided in the preceding section for the choice of a Mayor, and repeated from time to time until a Mayor shall be chosen.

Board of Aldermen to examine returns of votes for Mayor. 1821, 110, §5. 1830, ch. 7, §2.

SECT. 17. Whenever, on examination by the Board of Aldermen of the returns of votes given for Mayor at the meetings of the wards, holden for the purpose of electing that officer, last preceding the first Monday of January in each year, no person shall appear to be chosen, the Board of Aldermen, by whom such examination is made, shall make a record of that fact, an attested copy of which record it shall be the duty of the city clerk to produce and read, on the first Monday in January, in the presence

Proceedings in case of no choice of Mayor before the commencement of the municipal year. 1830, 7, §1.

of the members returned to serve as Aldermen and Common Councilmen; and the oaths prescribed by law may be administered to the members elect. The members of the Board of Aldermen shall thereupon proceed to elect a Chairman, and the Common Council a President, in their respective chambers; and, being respectively organized, they shall proceed to business in the manner hereinafter provided, in case of the absence of the Mayor: and the Board of Aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrants for meetings of the citizens of the respective wards, for the choice of a Mayor, at such time and place as they shall judge most convenient; and the same proceeding shall be had in all respects as are hereinbefore directed, and shall be repeated from time to time, until a Mayor shall be duly chosen.

Proceedings in case no Mayor is chosen, or a full Board of Aldermen is not elected.  
1846, 217, §1.

SECT. 18. Whenever it shall appear, by the regular returns of the elections of city officers, that a Mayor has not been chosen, or that a full Board of Aldermen has not been elected, such of the Board of Aldermen, whether they constitute a quorum or not, as may have been chosen, shall issue their warrant, in the usual form, for the election of a Mayor, or such members of the Board of Aldermen as may be necessary; and the same proceedings shall be had and repeated, until the election of a Mayor and Aldermen shall be completed, and all vacancies shall be filled in the said Board: and, in case neither a Mayor nor any Aldermen shall be elected at the usual time for electing the same, and after the powers of the former Mayor and Aldermen shall have ceased, it shall be the duty of the President of the Common

Council to issue his warrant, in the same manner as the Board of Aldermen would have done, if elected, and the same proceedings shall be had and repeated, until a Mayor or one or more Aldermen shall be elected.

SECT. 19. The qualified voters of said city shall at the annual meeting be called upon to give in their votes for twelve persons, being inhabitants of said city, to constitute the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year, and all the votes so given, being sorted, counted, and declared by the warden and inspectors, shall be recorded at large by the clerk in open ward meeting; and, in making such declaration and record, the whole number of votes or ballots given in shall be particularly stated, together with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person; and a transcript of such record, certified by the warden and clerk and a majority of the inspectors of each ward, shall forthwith be transmitted to the city clerk, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had to ascertain and determine the persons chosen as Aldermen, as are hereinbefore directed in regard to the choice of Mayor, and for a new election in case of the whole number required not being chosen at the first election. And each Alderman so chosen shall be duly notified in writing of his election, by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being.

Election of  
Aldermen.  
1821, 110, §6.

See G. S.  
ch. 7, § 14.

SECT. 20. The qualified voters of each ward shall at the annual election be called upon to give in their votes for four able and discreet men, being inhabitants of the ward, to be members of the Com-

Election of  
Common  
Council-  
men.  
1821, 110, §7.

mon Council for the ensuing year; and all the ballots so given in, in each ward, being sorted, counted, and declared, a public declaration of the result shall be made by the warden in open ward meeting; and a record of such proceedings shall be kept by the clerk in his journal, stating particularly the whole number of ballots given in, the number necessary to make a choice, the number actually given for each person, the whole to be written in words at length.

See G. S.  
ch. 7, § 14.

Proceed-  
ings in case  
there is no  
choice of  
Common  
Council-  
men.

SECT. 21. In case four persons are not chosen at the first balloting in any ward, the meeting of such ward shall be adjourned by the presiding officer, for the purpose of filling such vacancies, to a period not less than twenty-four nor more than seventy-two hours distant from the hour when the polls were opened at the first balloting, the time of adjournment within such limits to be determined by the warden, with the consent of a majority of the inspectors who may be present when such adjournment is had; and such notice shall be given of the time of such adjournment, and the time the polls will be kept open, as the warden may direct; and at such adjourned meeting a balloting shall be opened for a number of Common Councilmen sufficient to complete the number of four, which shall be conducted, and its results be declared and recorded, in the same manner as before prescribed for the first balloting.

City Dec. 12,  
for 1867.

Same sub-  
ject.

SECT. 22. In case there shall still be vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen in any ward, adjournments of the meetings of the citizens thereof, for the purpose of filling the same, shall continue to be had in the same manner, to periods not less than twenty-



four nor more than seventy-two hours distant from each other, at all of which the balloting shall be conducted, and the result be declared and recorded in the same manner as before prescribed, until the number of four shall be duly chosen. And at all such adjournments the polls shall be kept open the same number of hours as are required by the original warrant.

SECT. 23. If at the close of the last legally ad-<sup>Same sub-  
ject.</sup>journed meeting of any ward as aforesaid, preceding the first Monday in January, there shall still be vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen for any ward, no further adjournment shall be had; but a record of the fact, and of the number of such vacancies, shall be made by the clerk of the ward in his journal, signed therein by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors, an attested copy of which record shall forthwith be delivered by the clerk of the ward to the city clerk, who shall lay the same before the Common Council at their first meeting in January.

SECT. 24. The Board of Aldermen, the Common Board of  
Council, and the School Committee, shall have author-<sup>Aldermen,  
etc., to  
judge of  
elections.  
1821, 110, 57.</sup>ity to decide upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of their respective members.

SECT. 25. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Aldermen that there is a vacancy, by removal from<sup>Vacancies  
in city or  
ward  
offices.  
1846, 217, 57.</sup> the city, or by death, resignation, or otherwise in the Board of Aldermen, the Common Council, the School Committee,\* or in any of the city and ward offices, it

\* *Vide* Statute of May 30, 1857, respecting the mode of filling vacancies in School Committee.

shall be the duty of said board to issue their warrant in due form to fill all such vacancies in each and all of said boards and offices, at such time and place as they may deem advisable; and the same proceedings shall be had, and adjournments, if necessary, within the same limits as are herein prescribed for the annual meeting for the election of Common Councilmen. But, in case of vacancies in the Common Council and School Committee, such warrant shall not be issued, until the Board of Aldermen receive official information thereof.

Removal of  
city or ward  
officers  
from their  
wards.  
1845, 217, §5.

SECT. 26. All city and ward officers shall be held to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively elected, notwithstanding their removal after their election out of their respective wards into any other wards of the city. But they shall not be so held after they have taken up their permanent residence out of the city.

Organiza-  
tion of City  
Council.  
1821, 110, §6.  
1824, 49, §2.

SECT. 27. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, on the first Monday in January, or before entering on the duties of their offices, shall respectively be sworn, by taking the oath of allegiance and oath of office prescribed in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. And such oaths may be administered to the Mayor elect, by any of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, or any judge of any court of record, commissioned to hold any such Court within the said city, or by any justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk. And such oaths shall be administered to the Aldermen and members of the Common Council by the Mayor, being himself

Oath of  
office.

first sworn as aforesaid, or by either of the persons authorized to administer said oath to the Mayor; and a certificate of such oaths having been taken shall be entered in the journal of the Mayor and Aldermen and of the Common Council respectively, by their respective clerks.

SECT. 28. In case of the unavoidable absence, on account of sickness or otherwise, of the Mayor elect, on the first Monday in January, the city government shall organize itself in the mode hereinafter provided in cases wherein no person shall have been elected Mayor at the meeting last preceding the first Monday in January, and may proceed to business in the same manner as if the Mayor were present.

*Absence of  
Mayor elect.  
1880, 7, §2.*

SECT. 29. After the organization of the city government, and the qualification of a Mayor, and when a quorum of the Board of Aldermen shall be present, said board, the Mayor presiding, shall proceed to choose a permanent chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the board and at conventions of the two branches, in the absence of the Mayor; and, in case of any vacancy in the office of Mayor for any cause, he shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the office as long as such vacancy shall continue. But he shall continue to have a vote in the board, and shall not have the veto power.

*Aldermen  
to choose a  
permanent  
chairman.*

SECT. 30. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in convention, in the month of January, shall choose a clerk for the term of one year, and until another person is duly chosen and qualified in his stead, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall be removable at

*City Clerk.  
1821, 110,  
§10.*

the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor thereto consenting. He shall be denominated the City Clerk, and it shall be his duty to keep a journal of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, to sign all warrants issued by them, and to do such other acts in his said capacity as may lawfully and reasonably be required of him; and to deliver over all journals, books, papers, and documents entrusted to him as such clerk to his successor in office immediately upon such successor being chosen and qualified as aforesaid, or whenever he may be thereunto required by the Aldermen. The City Clerk thus chosen and qualified shall continue to have all the powers and perform all the duties now by law belonging to him.

Vacancy in office of city clerk.

SECT. 31. In case of a vacancy in the office of City Clerk, from any cause, the same shall be filled in the manner provided in the preceding section.

Absence of city clerk.

SECT. 32. In case of the temporary absence of the City Clerk, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, may appoint a City Clerk *pro tempore*.

Powers and duties of Board of Aldermen. 1821, 110, §13. 1852, 205.

SECT. 33. The administration of police, together with the executive powers of the said corporation generally, and all the powers formerly vested in the selectmen of the town of Boston, either by the general laws of this commonwealth, by particular laws relative to the powers and duties of said selectmen, or by the usages, votes, or by-laws of said town, and all the powers subsequently vested in the Mayor and Aldermen of said city as county commissioners or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, vested in the

R. S. 24, §54. *Ibid.* 14, §29.

Board of Aldermen, as hereby constituted, as fully <sup>1821, 110,</sup> and amply as if the same were herein specially enu- <sup>§11.</sup> merated. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Their meetings shall be public, and the Mayor, if present, shall preside, but without a vote.

SECT. 34. The persons so chosen and qualified as <sup>Common</sup> members of the Common Council of the said city <sup>Council &</sup> shall sit and act together as a separate body, distinct <sup>separate</sup> from that of the Board of Aldermen, except in those <sup>body.</sup> cases in which the two bodies are to meet in conven- <sup>1821, 110,</sup> tion; and the said Council shall have power from <sup>§11.</sup> time to time to choose one of their own members to <sup>President.</sup> preside over their deliberations and to preserve order therein, and also to choose a clerk, who shall be under <sup>Clerk.</sup> oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, who shall hold such office during the pleasure of said Council, and whose duty it shall be to attend said Council, when the same is in session, to keep a journal of its acts, votes, and proceedings, and to perform such other services, in said capacity, as said Council may require. All sittings of the Common Council <sup>Sittings to</sup> shall be public; and twenty-five members shall con- <sup>be public.</sup> stitute a quorum for the transaction of business. <sup>Quorum.</sup>

SECT. 35. All other powers heretofore by law <sup>Powers of</sup> vested in the town of Boston, or in the inhabitants <sup>City Coun-</sup> thereof, as a municipal corporation, or in the City <sup>cil.</sup> Council of the city of Boston, shall be and hereby <sup>1821, 110,</sup> are continued to be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, <sup>§15. Stat.</sup> and Common Council of the said city, to be exercised <sup>1847, c. 262.</sup> by concurrent vote, each board as hereby constituted <sup>1851, c. 238.</sup> having a negative upon the proceedings of the other,

By-laws.

and the Mayor having a veto power as hereinafter provided. More especially they shall have power to make all such needful and salutary by-laws or ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as towns by the laws of this Commonwealth have power to make and establish, and to annex penalties not exceeding fifty dollars for the breach thereof, which by-laws and ordinances shall take effect and be in force from and after the time therein respectively limited, without the sanction or confirmation of any court or other authority whatsoever.

Assessment  
of taxes.  
1821, 110,  
§16, Stat.  
1852, c. 301.  
1832, 85.  
Rev. Stat.  
14, 34.

SECT. 36. The City Council shall also have power from time to time to lay and assess taxes for all purposes for which towns are by law required or authorized to assess and grant money, and also for all purposes for which county taxes may be levied and assessed, so long as other towns in the county shall not be liable to taxation for county purposes. But, in the assessment and apportionment of all such taxes upon the polls and estates of all persons liable to contribute thereto, the same rules and regulations shall be observed as are now established by the laws of this commonwealth, or may be hereafter enacted, relative to the assessment and apportionment of town taxes.

Collection  
of taxes.  
1821, 110,  
§16.

SECT. 37. The said City Council shall also have power to provide for the assessment and collection of such taxes; and to make appropriations of all public moneys, and provide for the disbursement thereof, and take suitable measures to insure a just and prompt account thereof; and for these purposes may

either elect such assessors and assistant assessors as may be needful, or provide for the appointment or election of the same or any of them by the Mayor and Aldermen, or by the citizens as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good; and may also require of all persons entrusted with the collection, custody, or disbursement of public moneys such bonds with such conditions and such sureties as the case may in their judgment require.

Assessors  
to be cho-  
sen.

Bond, etc.,  
may be  
required.

SECT. 38. The City Council may provide for the appointment or election of all necessary officers for the good government of said city, not otherwise provided for, and may prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; and may choose a register of deeds whenever the city shall be one county.

City Coun-  
cil may pro-  
vide for the  
appoint-  
ment of city  
officers.  
1821, 110,  
§16.  
Register of  
Deeds.

SECT. 39. The City Council shall have the care and superintendence of the public buildings, and the care, custody, and management of all property of the city, with power to lease or sell the same, except the Common and Faneuil Hall. And the said City Council shall have power to purchase property, real or personal, in the name and for the use of the city, whenever its interest or convenience may in their judgment require it.

Care and  
custody of  
city prop-  
erty. 1821,  
110, §16.

Power to  
purchase  
property.

SECT. 40. All the power and authority now by law vested in the City Council or in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen relative to the public health and the quarantine of vessels shall continue to be vested in the City Council, to be carried into execution by the appointment of one or more health commissioners; or in such other manner as the health, cleanliness, comfort, and order of the city may, in

Board of  
Health.  
1821, 110,  
§17. 1840,  
211. §1. 12  
Pick. 134.

their judgment, require, subject to such alterations as the Legislature may from time to time adopt. The powers and duties above named may be exercised and carried into effect by the City Council in any manner which they may prescribe, or through the agency of any persons to whom they may delegate the same, notwithstanding a personal exercise of the same, collectively or individually, is prescribed by previous legislation; and the City Council may constitute either branch, or any committee of their number, whether joint or separate, the Board of Health, for all or for particular purposes.

Surveyors of highways.

1823, §2.

City treasurer. 1821, 110, §18.

R. S. 14, §47.

SECT. 41. The Board of Aldermen shall be surveyors of highways for said city.

SECT. 42. The City Council shall in the month of May meet together in convention and elect a suitable person to be the treasurer of said city, who shall also be county treasurer; and who shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and qualified in his stead.

Members of City Council ineligible to other offices.

1821, 110,

§21. *Ibid.*

110, §22.

1851, 70,

*ante*, §42.

SECT. 43. No person shall be eligible to any office, the salary of which is payable out of the City Treasury, who at the time of his appointment shall be a member of either the Board of Aldermen or the Common Council; and neither the Mayor nor any Alderman or member of the Common Council shall at the same time hold any office of emolument under the City Government.

Representatives to general court. 1821, 110, §22, 1831, 38.

[SECT. 44. In the month of October in each year, the City Government shall meet in convention and determine the number of representatives which it may be expedient for the Corporation to send to



the General Court in the ensuing year, within its constitutional limits, and to publish such determination, which shall be conclusive; and the number thus determined shall be specified in the warrant calling a meeting for the election of representatives.] Annulled by Act of 1857.

SECT. 45. The Mayor of the city, chosen and qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be taken and deemed to be the chief executive officer of said corporation; and he shall be compensated for his services by a salary, to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council in convention assembled, payable at stated periods, which salary shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars annually, and he shall receive no other compensation or emolument whatever; and no regulations enlarging or diminishing such compensation shall be made, to take effect until the expiration of the year for which the Mayor then in office shall have been elected, and said salary, when fixed, shall continue until changed by the City Council as aforesaid. Compensation of the Mayor. 1821, 110, §12.

SECT. 46. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active at all times in causing the laws for the government of said city to be duly executed and put in force, to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof, and, as far as may be in his power, to cause all negligence, carelessness, and positive violation of duty to be duly prosecuted and punished. He shall have power, whenever in his judgment the good of said city may require it, to summon meetings of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, or either of them, although the meetings of said boards may stand His powers and duties. 1821, 110, §12

adjourned to a more distant day, and shall cause suitable notice in writing of such meetings to be given to the respective members of said Boards. And he shall from time to time communicate to both branches of the City Council all such information, and recommend all such measures, as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort, and ornament of the said city.

Veto power  
of the  
Mayor.

SECT. 47. Every ordinance, order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council may be necessary (except on a question of convention of the two branches), and every order of either branch involving the expenditure of money, shall be presented to the Mayor: if he approves thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same; but, if not, he shall return the same with his objections to the branch in which it originated, who shall enter the objections of the Mayor at large on their records, and proceed to reconsider said ordinance, order, resolution, or vote; and, if after such reconsideration two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council, notwithstanding such objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the City Council (if it originally required concurrent action), where it shall also be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall be in force; but in all cases the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays: and, if such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote shall not be returned by the Mayor within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall be in force.

But the veto power of the Mayor shall not extend to the election of officers required by any law or ordinance to be chosen by the City Council in convention or by concurrent action, unless expressly so provided therein.

SECT. 48. In all cases where anything is or may be required or authorized by any law or ordinance to be done by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Board of Aldermen shall first act thereon; and any order resolution, or vote of said Board shall be presented to the Mayor for his approval, in the manner provided in the preceding section.

SECT. 49. In all cases wherein appointments to office are directed to be made by the Mayor and Aldermen, they shall be made by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Aldermen, and such officers may be removed by the Mayor.

SECT. 50. In the case of the decease, inability, absence, or resignation the of Mayor, and whenever there is a vacancy in the office from any cause, and the same being declared, and a vote passed by the Aldermen and Common Council respectively declaring such cause and the expediency of electing a Mayor for the time being to supply the vacancy thus occasioned, the Board of Aldermen shall issue their warrants in due form for the election of a Mayor, and the same proceedings shall be had as are hereinbefore provided for the choice of a Mayor.

SECT. 51. All boards and officers acting under the authority of the said corporation, and entrusted with the expenditure of public money, shall be accountable therefor to the City Council, in such

Same subject.

Mayor to appoint officers by consent of Aldermen. 1821, 110, §24. 1861, c. 94. 182. Power of removal.

Vacancy in the office of Mayor. 1821, 110, §5.

Accountability of all boards and officers for public money. 1821, 110, §30.

Annual financial statement.

manner as they may direct; and it shall be the duty of the City Council to publish and distribute annually, for the information of the citizens, a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys, and a particular statement of all city property.

Election of overseers of the poor. 1821, 110, §19. Stat. 1849, c. 211.

[SECT. 52. The qualified voters of each ward shall at the annual meeting be called upon to give in their votes for one able and discreet person, being an inhabitant of the ward, to be an overseer of the

poor, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be

Annulled by Act of 1864.

Their powers and duties. 22 Pick. 122.

had as are before directed in the election of members of the Common Council. And the persons thus chosen shall together constitute the Board of Overseers for said city, and shall continue to have all the powers and be subject to all the duties now by law appertaining to the overseers of the poor of the city of Boston, until the same shall be altered or qualified by the Legislature.]

The school committee. 1835, 128, §1. 1851, c. 300.

SECT. 53. The School Committee shall consist of the Mayor of the city, the President of the Common Council, and of the persons hereinafter mentioned. A majority of the persons duly elected shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and, at all meetings of the Board, the Mayor, if present, shall preside.

Same subject.

SECT. 54. At the annual election next after the passage of this act, the qualified voters of each ward shall be called upon to give in their ballots for six inhabitants of the ward to be members of the School Committee; and the two persons who receive the highest number of votes, or, in case more than two

receive an equal number of votes, the two persons who are senior by age, shall hold their office for three years from the second Monday in January next ensuing, and the next two persons who receive the highest number of votes, or who are senior by age in the contingency aforesaid, shall hold their office for two years from said date, and the two other persons shall hold their office for one year from said date ; and, at every subsequent annual election, two persons shall be chosen in each ward, to be members of the School Committee for the term of three years.

SECT. 55. The persons so chosen as members of the School Committee shall meet and organize on the second Monday of January, at such hour as the Mayor may appoint. They may choose a secretary and such subordinate officers as they may deem expedient, and shall define their duties and fix their respective salaries.

Organiza-  
tion of  
school com-  
mittee.

Secretary  
and subor-  
dinate  
officers.

SECT. 56. The said Committee shall have the care and management of the public schools, and may elect all such instructors as they may deem proper, and remove the same whenever they consider it expedient. And generally they shall have all the powers, in relation to the care and management of the public schools, which the selectmen of towns or school committees are authorized by the laws of this commonwealth to exercise.

Powers and  
duties of  
school com-  
mittee.  
1821, 110,  
§19.

SECT. 57. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the

Qualifica-  
tions of  
voters at  
municipal  
elections,  
etc. 1821,  
110, §8.

See xxth  
Amend.  
Cons.

city six months next preceding any meeting of citizens, either in wards or in general meeting, for municipal purposes, and who shall have paid by himself or his parent, master or guardian any State or county tax, which, within two years next preceding such meeting, shall have been assessed upon him in any town or district in this commonwealth, and also every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote at such meeting; and no other person shall be entitled to vote at such meeting.

Board of  
Aldermen  
to make  
lists of  
voters prior  
to every  
election,  
1821, 110,  
§24. R. S. 3.

SECT. 58. It shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen, prior to every election of city officers, or of any officer or officers under the Government of the United States or of this commonwealth, to make out lists of all the citizens of each ward qualified to vote in such election, in the manner in which selectmen and assessors of towns are required to make out similar lists of voters; and for that purpose they shall have free access to the assessors' books and lists, and shall be entitled to the aid and assistance of all assessors, assistant assessors, and other officers of said city. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen to deliver such list of the voters in each ward, so prepared and corrected, to the clerk of said ward, to be used by the warden and inspectors thereof at such elections, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such elections whose name is not borne on such list. And, to prevent all frauds and mistakes in such elections, it shall be the duty of the inspectors in each ward, to take care that no person

Inspectors  
to allow no  
one to vote  
whose name  
is not on  
the list.

shall vote at such election whose name is not so borne on the list of voters, and to cause a mark to be placed against the name of each voter on such list at the time of giving in his vote. And the City Council shall have authority to establish such rules and regulations as to making out, publishing, and using such lists of qualified voters as they shall deem proper, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the commonwealth.

SECT. 59. All elections for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Representatives, Representatives to Congress, and all other officers who are to be chosen and voted for by the people, shall be held at meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in such elections, in their respective wards, at the time fixed by law for those elections respectively. And, at such meetings, all the votes given in being collected, sorted, counted, and declared by the inspectors of elections in each ward, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such ward to make a true record of the same, specifying therein the whole number of ballots given in, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes for each, expressed in words at length. And a transcript of such record, certified by the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of elections in such ward, shall forthwith be transmitted or delivered by each ward clerk to the clerk of the city. And it shall be the duty of the city clerk forthwith to enter such returns, or a plain and intelligible abstract of them, as they are successively received, in the journals of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, or in some other

Elections of national and state officers. 1821, 110, §2. R. S. 5, §11. R. S. 8, §99, 18. R. S. 4, §12. R. S. 5, §11. R. S. 8, §92, 18. S. 1852. 200.

See G. S. ch. 7, §14.

Examination and return of votes.

book kept for that purpose. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen to meet together within two days after every such election, and examine and compare all the said returns, and there-

Certificate.

upon to make out a certificate of the result of such election, to be signed by a majority of the Aldermen, and also by the city clerk, which shall be transmitted, delivered, or returned in the same manner as similar returns are by law directed to be made by the selectmen of towns; and such certificates and returns shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as like returns of similar elections made by the selectmen of towns. At the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, it shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen to make and seal up separate lists of persons voted for as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators of the commonwealth, with the number of votes for each person, written in words at length against his name; and to transmit said lists to the Secretary of the commonwealth or to the sheriff of the county.

Separate lists of votes for governor, etc., to be transmitted to the secretary or to sheriffs.  
R. S. 5, §1.

Votes for electors of president, etc., how and when to be transmitted to the secretary.  
1844, 187, §1.

The Board of Aldermen shall, within three days next after the day of any election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, held by virtue of the laws of this commonwealth or of the United States, deliver or cause to be delivered the list of votes therefor, sealed up, to the sheriff of the county; and the said sheriff shall, within four days after receiving said lists, transmit the same to the officer of the Secretary of the commonwealth; or the said Aldermen may, and when the office of sheriff is vacant they shall, them-



selves transmit the said lists to the said officer, within seven days after the election; and all votes not so transmitted shall be rejected. In all elections for Representatives to the General Court, in case the whole number proposed to be elected shall not be chosen according to law by the votes legally returned, the Board of Aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrant for a new election, agreeably to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as are hereinbefore directed; and in case of no choice being made of Representatives to Congress in either district of which the city of Boston composes a part, or in case of any vacancy happening in said districts or either of them, the Governor shall cause precepts for new elections to be directed to the Board of Aldermen of said city as often as occasion shall require; and such new elections shall be held, and all proceedings thereon had, and returns made, in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

Proceedings in case representatives are not chosen.

Proceedings in case of no election of representatives to congress. R. S. ch. 4, §13.

SECT. 60. General meetings of the citizens, qualified to vote in city affairs, may from time to time be held to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their Representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain a redress of any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this commonwealth. And such meetings shall and may be duly warned by the Board of Aldermen, upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters of said city. The Mayor, if present, shall preside, and the city clerk shall act as the clerk of such meetings.

General meeting of the citizens. 1821, 210, §26.

Warrants for meetings to be issued by the board of aldermen.  
1821, 110,  
126.

SECT. 61. All warrants for the meetings of the citizens for municipal purposes, to be had either in general meetings or in wards, shall be issued by the Board of Aldermen, and in such form, and shall be served, executed, and returned at such time and in such manner, as the City Council may by any by-law or ordinance direct and appoint.

Power of legislature to alter the charter.  
1821, 110,  
130.

SECT. 62. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to restrain or prevent the Legislature from amending or altering the same whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Repeal of first charter.  
Proviso.

SECT. 63. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; provided, however, that the repeal of the said acts shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or established, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case, before the time when such repeal shall take effect. And that no offence committed, and no penalty or forfeiture incurred, under the acts hereby repealed, and before the time when such repeal shall take effect, shall be affected by the repeal. And that no suit or prosecution pending at the time of the said repeal for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred, under the acts hereby repealed, shall be affected by such repeal; and provided also, that all persons, who at the time when the said repeal shall take effect shall hold any office under the said acts, shall continue to hold the same according to the tenure thereof. And provided also, that all the by-laws and ordinances of the city of Boston, which shall be in force at the time when the said repeal

shall take effect, shall continue in force until the same are repealed by the City Council. And all officers elected under such by-laws and ordinances shall continue in office according to the tenure thereof.

SECT. 64. No act which has been heretofore repealed shall be revived by the repeal of the acts mentioned in the preceding section. Repeal not to revive other acts.

SECT. 65. This act shall be void unless the inhabitants of the city of Boston, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, by a written vote determine to adopt the same; and the qualified voters of the city shall be called upon to give in their votes upon the acceptance of this act, at meetings in the various wards, duly warned by the Mayor and Aldermen, to be held on or before the second Monday of November; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had respecting the sorting, counting, declaring, recording, and returns of said votes as are herein provided at the election of Mayor; and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen shall within three days meet together and compare the returns of the ward officers; and, if it appear that the citizens have voted to adopt this act, the Mayor shall make proclamation of the fact, and thereupon the act shall take effect for the purpose of electing municipal officers at the next annual election; and for all other purposes it shall take effect on and after the first Monday of January next. Act to be submitted to the citizens.

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<sup>1</sup> Accepted November 13, 1854. Yeas, 9166; Nays, 990.



RULES AND ORDERS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

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SECTION 1. The Mayor, and in his absence the Chairman of the Board, shall take the chair at the hour to which the Board shall have adjourned, and shall call the members to order, and, a quorum being present, shall cause the minutes of the preceding regular meeting to be read; and, in the absence of the Mayor and Chairman, the senior member present shall preside as Chairman *pro tempore*.

SECT. 2. He shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, by motion regularly seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

SECT. 3. He shall declare all votes; but, if any member rises to doubt a vote, he shall cause a return of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without debate on the question.

SECT. 4. He may read sitting; but shall rise to state a motion, or put a question to the Board.

SECT. 5. When the Mayor shall desire to vacate the chair, he shall call the Chairman of the Board to take it, and in his absence the senior member present. When the Chairman of the Board or the Chairman *pro tempore* shall desire to vacate the chair, he may call any member to it; but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

SECT. 6. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the Chair shall take the sense of the Board by yeas and nays, provided any member shall so require. And every ordinance, resolution or order (except orders of notice, papers from the Common Council, orders of inquiry, and orders relating to the departments of internal and external health), after being read, shall be laid on the table before its consideration by the Board; and no such ordinance, resolution, or order (except as above) shall be considered at the same meeting at which it is offered, except by special vote.

SECT. 7. The Chair shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature, except that in the naming sums and fixing times the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

SECT. 8. After a motion is stated or read by the Chair, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Board, and shall be disposed of by vote; but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment.

SECT. 9. When a question is under debate, the Chair shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend,

or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged ; and a motion to strike out the enacting clause of an ordinance shall be equivalent to a motion to postpone indefinitely.

SECT. 10. The Chair shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, except on an immediate repetition ; and that motion, and the motion to lay on the table or to take up from the table, shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 11. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member to move a reconsideration thereof at the same or the succeeding regular meeting, but not afterward ; and, when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

SECT. 12. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise, and respectfully address the Chair ; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.

SECT. 13. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to a call to order or for explanation.

SECT. 14. No member shall be permitted to vote, or serve on any committee, on any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

SECT. 15. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, *shall* give his vote, unless the Board for special reasons shall excuse him. Application to be so excused on any question must be made before the Board is divided, or

before the calling of the yeas and nays; and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 16. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Chair shall so direct.

SECT. 17. Any member may require the division of a question, when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out, being lost, shall not preclude amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

SECT. 18. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

SECT. 19. Motions and reports may be committed or recommitted at the pleasure of the Board.

SECT. 20. When a vote is doubted, the members for and against the question, when called on by the Chair, shall rise, and stand till they are counted.

SECT. 21. All questions relating to priority of business to be acted upon shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 22. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. To a standing committee of the board.
2. To a select committee of the board.
3. To a joint standing committee.
4. To a joint select committee.

SECT. 23. The following standing committees of the board, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the Mayor:



Committee on Armories and Military Affairs,— Assessors' Department, — Bridges, — Cemeteries, — Common and Public Squares,— County Accounts,— Faneuil Hall (to be composed of the Committee on Public Buildings on the part of this Board),— Fire Department,—Ferries, — External Health,— Internal Health,— Lamps, Bells, and Clocks, — Laying out and Widening Streets,— Licenses,— Jail,— Market, and Weights and Measures, — Paving and Repairs of Street,— Police,— Sewers and Drains,— Steam Engines and Furnaces. All other committees, unless otherwise provided for, or specially directed by the board, shall be appointed by the chair.

SECT. 24. At every regular meeting of the board, the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Communications from His Honor the Mayor.
2. Presentation of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.
3. Papers from the Common Council.
4. Reports of city officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Motions, orders and resolutions.

And the above order of business shall not be departed from, but by the votes of a majority of the members of the board present.

SECT. 25. Each committee *elected* on the part of this board shall organize at its first meeting by the choice of a chairman, and shall report the same to this board; and in all cases where the chair appoints a committee, unless otherwise provided for, the member

first named shall be chairman, and in his absence the member next in order who shall be present shall be chairman *pro tempore*.

SECT. 26. Committees of the board, to whom any matter is specially referred, may be required to report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

SECT. 27. Any standing or special committee of the Board of Aldermen may contract or expend from the appropriations provided by the City Council to an amount not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, unless otherwise provided in the ordinances of the city, or by express vote of the board, and unless authority for such contract or expenditure be first had and obtained from the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 28. No committee shall draw any moneys from the city treasury for the purpose of paying the expense of said committee, or any portion of the same, while absent from the city of Boston, unless authorized by special vote of the board.

SECT. 29. The foregoing rules shall not be altered, amended, suspended or repealed at any time, except by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board present at the time.

# JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## CITY COUNCIL.

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SECTION 1. At the commencement of the Municipal Year the following joint standing committees shall be constituted, viz :

A Committee on *Finance*, to consist of seven members of the Common Council, to be chosen by ballot ; and the Mayor and the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen *ex officiis*.

A Committee on *Accounts*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council, all to be chosen by ballot.

And the following committees shall be *appointed*, viz. :

A Committee on *Public Lands*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Public Buildings*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Public Instruction*, to consist of three Aldermen and the President and four members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Institutions* at South Boston and Deer Island, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *Assessors' Department*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *City Hospital*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Fuel*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Water*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *Treasury Department*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *City Engineer's Department*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *Harbor*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Printing*, to consist of one Alderman and two members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Public Library*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on the *Overseers of the Poor and the Temporary Home*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Ordinances*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Fire Alarms*, to consist of two Aldermen and three members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Public Baths*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

A Committee on *Claims*, to consist of three Aldermen and five members of the Common Council, who shall have full power and authority to investigate all claims against the city, and to take any measures for the defence of such claims that they may deem expedient; and also, under the advice of the Mayor, to adjust and settle all claims not exceeding the sum of \$500.

The members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council, who shall constitute the joint standing committees, shall be chosen or appointed by their respective boards.

The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, on the part of the Common Council, shall, according to the ordinance, constitute the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt.

The member of the Board of Aldermen first named on every joint committee, of which the Mayor is not a member, shall be its chairman; and, in case of his resignation or inability, the other members of the same board in the order in which they are named, and after them the member of the Common Council first in order, shall call meetings of the committee, and act as chairman.

SECT. 2. In every case of disagreement between the two branches of the City Council, if either board shall request a conference, and appoint a committee of conference, and the other board shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet and

state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective boards for and against the matter in controversy, confer freely thereon, and report to their respective branches.

SECT. 3. When either board shall not concur in any action of the other, notice of such non-concurrence shall be given by written message.

SECT. 4. Either board may propose to the other, for its concurrence, a time to which both boards shall adjourn.

SECT. 5. All by-laws passed by the City Council shall be termed "Ordinances," and the enacting style shall be: Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Boston in City Council assembled.

SECT. 6. In all votes, when either or both branches of the City Council express anything by way of *command*, the form of expression shall be "Ordered;" and, whenever either or both branches express *opinions, principles, facts* or *purposes*, the form shall be "Resolved."

SECT. 7. In the present and every future financial year, the specific appropriations for the several objects enumerated in the general appropriation bill shall be deemed and taken to be the maximum amount to be expended by the several committees having the charge thereof, for the entire financial year, and shall be expended with a proper regard thereto; and, after the annual order of appropriations shall have been passed, no subsequent expenditures shall be authorized for any object, unless provision for the same shall be made by special transfer from some of the appropriations con-

tained in such annual order, or by expressly creating therefor a city debt, in either of which cases the order shall not be passed unless two-thirds of the whole number of each branch of the City Council shall vote in the affirmative, by vote taken by yea and nay.

And any joint standing or special committees may expend from the appropriations provided by the City Council an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SECT. 8. In all contracts or expenditures to be made under the authority of the City Council, whenever the estimates shall exceed the appropriations specially made therefor, or whenever any committee shall have expended the sum specially appropriated for its use in the order of appropriation for the year, and in either case shall require a further sum, it shall be the duty of such committee, having such matter in charge, to submit the fact to the City Council for instructions, accompanied with a detailed statement, *in print*, of the cause or causes which have created the necessity for such application, and the object for which the same is needed. And no contract shall be made or expenditure authorized in either case, unless by a specific vote of the City Council, first making the necessary provision for the payment resulting therefrom ; \* and no debt shall be created, or transfer from one special appropriation to another be

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\* Committees not only have not the right to make expenditures for any purpose *beyond the amount* which has been previously appropriated for it, but they have not the right to expend the appropriation, or any part of it even, unless that right is first conferred upon them by the body from which they are appointed.

JOHN P. HEALY, *City Solicitor.*

December, 1858.

made, until such report or statement shall have been submitted to the City Council by the committee requiring the same.

SECT. 9. Joint standing committees shall cause records to be kept of their proceedings in books provided by the city for that purpose. The committee from neither branch of the City Council shall act by separate consultations; and no report shall be received unless agreed to in committee actually assembled.

SECT. 10. It shall be the duty of every joint committee, to whom any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within four weeks, or to ask for further time.

SECT. 11. All reports and other papers submitted to the City Council shall be written in a fair hand, and no report or indorsement of any kind shall be made on the reports, memorials or other papers referred to the committee of either branch. All reports shall be *signed* by the writers thereof, unless otherwise directed by the committee. And the clerk of committees shall make copies of any papers to be reported by committees, at the request of the respective chairmen thereof.

SECT. 12. No chairman of any committee shall audit or approve any bill or account against the city for any supplies or services which shall not have been ordered or authorized by the committee, nor shall he approve for payment any bill or account, except by vote of the committee.

SECT. 13. No bills for refreshment or carriage hire shall be contracted against the city by any member of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council without



a special vote of a committee of which he is a member.

SECT. 14. No bills shall be approved by the Committee on Accounts for refreshments or carriage hire furnished to any member of the city government, unless said bills are approved by the chairman of a standing or special committee of the City Council, or either branch thereof, duly authorized by vote of such committee; in which cases, said bills shall be paid from the appropriation to which they are incident; and the Committee on Accounts shall not pass any bill, unless it is approved, as provided in this and the preceding section.

SECT. 15. All bills for refreshments or carriage hire, incurred more than three months previous to the date of their presentation, shall go before the City Council for approval.

SECT. 16. No joint standing, special or other committee of the city government shall have power to make any expenditure, from the appropriations by the city government, for intoxicating drinks, where the same are to be used as a beverage.

RULES AND ORDERS  
OF THE  
COMMON COUNCIL.

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DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Council shall have adjourned; shall call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, he shall cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and proceed to business.

SECT. 2. He shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, by motion regularly seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

SECT. 3. He shall declare all votes; but, if any member rises to doubt a vote, the President shall cause a return of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate on the question.

SECT. 4. He shall rise to address the Council, or to put a question; but may read sitting.

SECT. 5. In all cases the President may vote.

SECT. 6. When the Council shall determine to go into a committee of the whole, the President shall appoint the member who shall take the chair. The President may at any other time call any member to the chair, but said substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

SECT. 7. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the President shall take the sense of the Council by yeas and nays, provided one-fifth of the members present shall so require.

SECT. 8. The President shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature, except that, in the naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

SECT. 9. After a motion is stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Council, and shall be disposed of by vote; but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment.

SECT. 10. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion, but to adjourn, to lay on the table for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely,—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and a motion to strike out the enacting clause of an ordinance shall be equivalent to a motion to postpone indefinitely.

SECT. 11. The President shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, except upon an immediate

repetition; and that motion, and the motion to lay on the table, or to take up from the table, or to take the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 12. He shall put the previous question in the following form; "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question shall be decided. After the adoption of the previous question, the sense of the Council shall forthwith be taken upon amendments reported by a committee, upon all pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

SECT. 13. All incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, except on an appeal; and on such an appeal no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the Council.

SECT. 14. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

SECT. 15. All Committees shall be appointed and announced by the President, unless otherwise provided for, or especially directed by the Council.

#### RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND DECORUM OF MEMBERS.

SECT. 16. In the absence of the President, the senior member present shall call the Council to order, and preside until a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot; and, if an election is not effected on the first trial, on a second ballot a plurality of votes shall elect.

SECT. 17. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the President; shall con-

fine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak or vote out of his place without leave of the President.

SECT. 18. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order or for explanation.

SECT. 19. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof at the same or the succeeding meeting, but not afterwards; and, when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

SECT. 20. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two committees at the same time, nor chairman of more than one.

SECT. 21. No member shall be permitted to stand up to the interruption of another while any member is speaking, or to pass unnecessarily between the President and the person speaking.

SECT. 22. When any member shall be guilty of a breach of either of the rules and orders of the Council, he may be required by the President to make satisfaction therefor; and in such a case he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse, until he has done so, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

SECT. 23. No member shall be permitted to vote or serve on any committee, on any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

SECT. 24. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the Council for special reasons shall excuse him; application to be so excused on any question must be made before the Council is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays, and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 25. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President shall so direct.

SECT. 26. Any member may require the division of a question, when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out, being lost, shall not preclude amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

SECT. 27. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

SECT. 28. Motions and reports may be committed or recommitted at the pleasure of the Council.

SECT. 29. At every regular meeting of the Council, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Papers from the Board of Aldermen.
2. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.
3. Communications and reports from city officers, presentation of petitions, remonstrances and memorials.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Motions, orders or resolutions.

SECT. 30. When a vote is doubted, the members for and against the question, when called on by the President, shall rise and stand till they are counted.

SECT. 31. All questions relating to priority of business to be acted upon, shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 32. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order :

A standing committee of the council.

A select committee of the council.

A joint standing committee.

A joint select committee.

SECT. 33. The seats of the members of the Council shall be numbered, and shall be determined in the presence of the Council, by drawing the names of members and the numbers of the seats simultaneously ; and each member shall be entitled for the year to the seat bearing the number so drawn against his name, and shall not change it, except by permission of the President.

SECT. 34. No member shall call another member by his name in debate, but may allude to him by any intelligible and respectful designation.

SECT. 35. If the reading of any paper is called for, and any member objects thereto, it shall be decided by the Council.

SECT. 36. No rule or order of the Council shall be dispensed with, altered, or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto.

## PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

SECT. 37. All papers addressed to the Council shall be presented by the President, or a member in his place; and shall be read by the President, clerk, or such other person as the President may request; and shall be taken up in the order in which they are presented, except when the Council shall otherwise determine.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

SECT. 38. The rules of proceeding in the Council shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as they are applicable. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall be first in order, and shall be decided without debate, and the previous question shall not be moved.

SECT. 39. A Standing Committee on Elections and Returns, and Standing Committees on Streets, Police, Internal Health, Ferries, and Fire Department, shall be appointed at the commencement of the municipal year, and shall consist of five members each.

SECT. 40. No committee shall sit during the sessions of the Council, without special leave.

SECT. 41. All committees of the Council, chosen by ballot, or consisting of one or more from each ward, shall be notified of their first meeting by the clerk, by the direction of the President; they shall organize at their first meeting, by the choice of a chairman, and shall report the same to the Council; and members, on the part of the Council, of joint committees chosen as



aforesaid, shall choose a chairman at their first meeting, and report to the Council in like manner.

In all cases where the President appoints a committee, unless otherwise provided for, the member first named shall be chairman, and in his absence the member next in order who shall be present shall be chairman *pro tempore*.

SECT. 42. All select committees of the Council shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered.

SECT. 43. No report of any committee shall be entitled to be received, unless agreed to in committee assembled.

SECT. 44. No meeting of any committee shall be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours.

SECT. 45. It shall be the duty of all standing committees to keep a record of their doings in books provided by the city for that purpose.

SECT. 46. Committees of the Council, to whom any matter is specially referred, may be required to report within four weeks or ask for further time.

#### ORDINANCES, ORDERS, ETC.

SECT. 47. All ordinances, orders and resolutions shall have two several readings before they are finally passed; and no ordinance, order, or resolution imposing penalties, or authorizing the expenditure of money, — whether the same may have been appropriated or not, — and no order or resolution authorizing a loan, shall have more than one reading on the same day; *provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the passage of an order, at any meeting of the

Council, to authorize the printing of any document relating to the affairs of the city.

#### ELECTIONS, ETC.

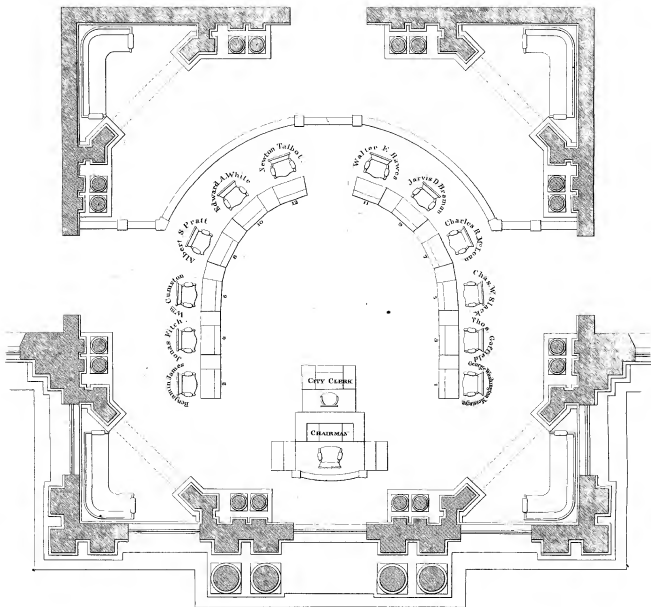
SECT. 48. In all elections by ballot on the part of the Council, the number of blanks and ballots for ineligible persons shall be reported, but shall not be counted in the returns.

SECT. 49. All salaried officers shall be voted for by written ballots.

#### DUTIES OF CLERK, ETC.

SECT. 50. The clerk shall keep minutes of the votes and proceedings of the Council; enter thereon such orders and resolutions as are adopted, by their title or otherwise; shall notice reports, petitions, memorials, and other papers which are presented; and shall enter all accepted reports of select committees of the Council, at length, in a separate journal to be kept for that purpose, and provided with an index; shall draw up all messages to the Board of Aldermen, and send them by the messenger; and shall attend the meetings of committees of the Council, and make their records when required.

SECT. 51. The members of the Council shall not leave their places on adjournment, until the President shall declare the Council adjourned.



A 10000 1/2

PLAN OF  
ALDERMEN'S ROOM.

BOSTON 1867.



GOVERNMENT  
OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON.  
1867.

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MAYOR.

OTIS NORCROSS.

10 McLEAN STREET.

[Salary, \$5,000. Charter, §§ 15, 45.]

---

ALDERMEN.

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman*.

BENJAMIN JAMES, Thomas Street, corner Linden.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MESSINGER, Tremont House.

THOMAS GAFFIELD, 54 Allen Street.

JONAS FITCH, 30 Commonwealth Avenue.

CHARLES WESLEY SLACK, 10 Garland Street.

WILLIAM CUMSTON, 70 Chester Square.

CHARLES RANKIN McLEAN, 23 Liverpool Street.

ALBERT STEVENS PRATT, 195 Salem Street.

JARVIS DWIGHT BRAMAN, 38 Charles Street.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS WHITE, 226 Tremont Street.

WALTER EDWARD HAWES, 177 Broadway.

NEWTON TALBOT, United States Hotel.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

WESTON LEWIS, President.

*Ward 1.*

Andrew Hall . . . . .	15 Havre Street.
Nathaniel McKay . . . . .	73 Lexington Street.
William Woolley . . . . .	79 Princeton Street.
George E. Young . . . . .	26 White Street.

*Ward 2.*

John C. Tucker . . . . .	3 Revere Place.
Dennis Cawley, Jr. . . . .	174 Endicott Street.
Murdock Matheson . . . . .	13 Fleet Street.
Michael Carney . . . . .	98 Prince Street.

*Ward 3.*

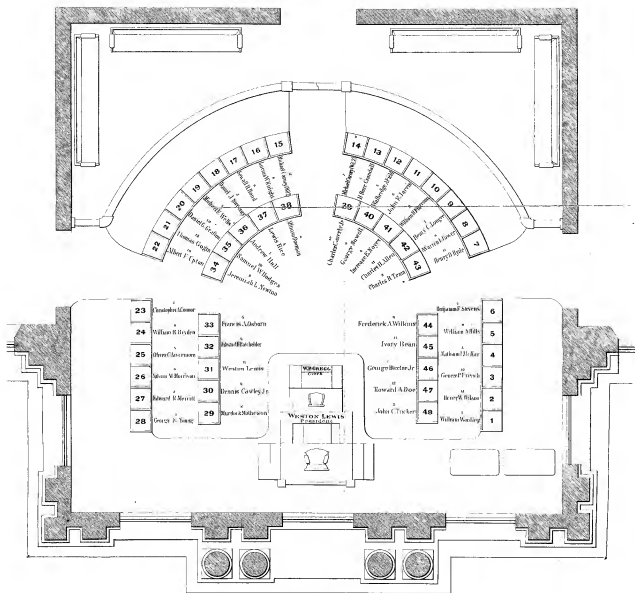
Michael F. Wells . . . . .	65 Poplar Street.
John F. Jarvis . . . . .	22 Levcrett Street.
Edward R. Merritt . . . . .	19 North Russell.
Charles R. Train . . . . .	1 Lynde Street.

*Ward 4.*

Lewis Rice . . . . .	American House.
Increase E. Noyes . . . . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
Edward E. Batchelder . . . . .	American House.
Francis A. Osborn . . . . .	37 Somerset Street.

*Ward 5.*

Walbridge A. Field . . . . .	165 Tremont Street.
Daniel J. Sweeney . . . . .	15 Williams Street.
H. Burr Crandall . . . . .	20 Kingston Street.
Oliver C. Livermore . . . . .	20 Edinboro' Street.



PLAN OF  
COMMON COUNCIL ROOM

BOSTON 1867.





*Ward 6.*

Benjamin F. Stevens . . . .	91 Pineknay Street.
Alfonso Bowman . . . .	14 Joy Street.
William H. Emerson . . . .	131 Charles Street.
Warren L. Tower . . . .	13 Walnut Street.

*Ward 7.*

Christopher A. Connor . . . .	C Street, c. Gold.
Michael Carney . . . .	112 Kneeland Street.
Henry C. Lougee . . . .	202 Broadway.
George Baxter, Jr. . . .	171 Broadway.

*Ward 8.*

William S. Hills . . . .	114 Harrison Av.
Sewall B. Bond . . . .	52 Tyler Street.
Lucius W. Knight . . . .	137 Harrison Av.
William R. Bryden . . . .	160 Tyler Street.

*Ward 9.*

Nahum M. Morrison . . . .	46 Piedmont Street.
George Nowell . . . .	6 St. James Street.
Jeremiah L. Newton . . . .	48 Clarendon Street.
Frederick A. Wilkins . . . .	22 Indiana Place.

*Ward 10.*

Samuel W. Hodges . . . .	17 Chapman Street.
Daniel G. Grafton . . . .	152 Canton Street.
Charles Caverly, Jr. . . .	26 Shawmut Avenue.
Albert F. Upton . . . .	137 West Canton St.

*Ward 11.*

Weston Lewis . . . .	81 Worcester St.
Henry D. Hyde . . . .	153 Newton Street.
Charles H. Allen . . . .	94 Worcester St.
Ivory Bean . . . .	676 Tremont Street.

*Ward 12.*

George P. French	. . . . .	378 Broadway.
Thomas Gogin	. . . . .	11 Dorchester St.
Henry W. Wilson	. . . . .	Dor. opp. 7th St.
Howard A. Doe	. . . . .	4th St., e. P St.

*City Clerk.*

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, Broadway, near P Street.

Salary, \$3,500, and for Assistant Clerks, \$4,200. [Chosen by City Council in Convention, in January. Charter, § 30.]

*Clerk of Common Council.*

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, 18 Leverett Street.

Salary, \$1,400, and for Assistant Clerk, \$300. [Chosen by Common Council, in January. Charter, § 34.]

*Clerk of Committee.*

JAMES M. BUGBEE, 55 Hancock Street.

Salary, \$1,800. [Chosen by City Council. Ord. p. 421.]

*Mayor's Clerk.*

CHARLES E. DAVIS, JR., Fourth, near L Street.

Salary, \$1,300. [Appointed by the Mayor.]

*Messenger.*

OLIVER H. SPURR, 497 Tremont, cor. Berkeley Street.

Salary, \$1,600. [Chosen by City Council. Ord. p. 408.]

*Assistant Messenger.*

MATTHEW H. SPURR, 497 Tremont Street.

Salary, \$400. [Appointed by Messenger, and confirmed by City Council. Ord. p. 408.]

## COMMITTEES.

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### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[Mun. Reg. p. 37.]

#### ARMORIES AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Aldermen Braman, Fitch and White.

#### ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Talbot, Cumston and Pratt.

#### BRIDGES.

Aldermen McLean, James and Fitch.

#### COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Aldermen Pratt, Slack and Talbot.

#### CEMETERIES.

Aldermen White, Messinger and Cumston.

#### COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

Aldermen Fitch, Cumston and Braman.

#### FANEUIL HALL.

Aldermen Fitch, James and McLean.

#### FERRIES.

Aldermen McLean, James and Cumston.

## MUNICIPAL REGISTER.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Fitch, Gaffield and Hawes.

## EXTERNAL HEALTH.

Aldermen Slack, Messinger and White.

## INTERNAL HEALTH.

Aldermen Messinger, Pratt and James.

## JAIL.

Aldermen Talbot, Braman and Pratt.

## LAMPS, BELLS AND CLOCKS.

Aldermen Braman, Hawes and Pratt.

## LICENSES.

Aldermen White, Messinger and Slack.

## MARKET, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Aldermen Pratt, Braman and Hawes.

## PAVING, ETC.

Aldermen James, Slack and Talbot.

## POLICE.

Aldermen Gaffield, Slack and White.

## SEWERS.

Aldermen Slack, Talbot and Hawes.

## STEAM-ENGINES.

Aldermen Hawes, James and McLean.

## STREETS.

Aldermen Cumston, Fitch and Gaffield.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

## REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

[Ord. p. 198.]

The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, on the part of the Common Council.

## ACCOUNTS.

[Ord. p. 198.]

*Aldermen.*

Thomas Gaffield.  
Benjamin James.  
Edward A. White.

*Common Council.*

Benjamin F. Stevens.  
Walbridge A. Field.  
Christopher A. Connor.  
Charles H. Allen.  
Frederic A. Wilkins.

## ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 765.]

*Aldermen.*

Newton Talbot.  
Albert S. Pratt.

*Common Council.*

Henry D. Hyde.  
Christopher A. Connor.  
Michael Carney (Wd. 2.)

## BATHING.

[Man. Reg. p. .]

*Aldermen.*

Charles W. Slack.  
Thomas Gaffield.  
Jarvis D. Braman.

*Common Council.*

Christopher A. Connor.  
Charles Caverly, Jr.  
Ivory Bean.  
Howard A. Doe.  
William Woolley.

## CLAIMS.

[Mun. Reg. p. 41.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Thomas Gaffield.	George P. French.
William Cumston.	Jeremiah L. Newton.
Charles R. McLean.	Alfonso Bowman.
	Increase E. Noyes.
	H. Burr Crandall.

## ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 162.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Benjamin James.	Henry W. Wilson.
Charles R. McLean.	Nathaniel McKay.
	Henry C. Lougee.

## FINANCE.

[Ord. p. 198.]

	<i>Common Council.</i>
The Mayor, <i>ex officio</i> .	Charles R. Train.
The Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, <i>ex officio</i> .	Alfonso Bowman.
	Henry D. Hyde.
	Andrew Hall.
	Francis A. Osborn.
	Sewall B. Bond.
	George Baxter, Jr.

## FIRE ALARMS.

[Ord. p. 225.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Walter E. Hawes.	Charles Caverly, Jr.
Jonas Fitch.	George Baxter, Jr.
	John C. Tucker.

## FUEL.

[Ord. p. 228.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
William Cumston.	Samuel W. Hodges.
Albert S. Pratt.	George E. Young.
	Sewall B. Bond.

## HARBOR.

[Ord. p. 277.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Jarvis D. Braman.	Charles R. Train.
Charles R. McLean.	John C. Tucker.
	Henry W. Wilson.

## CITY HOSPITAL.

[Ord. p. 325.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Newton Talbot.	Daniel G. Grafton.
William Cumston.	Charles H. Allen.
	Michael Carney (Wd. 2).

## INSTITUTIONS AT SOUTH BOSTON AND DEER ISLAND.

[Mun. Reg. p. 40.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
George W. Messinger.	Increase E. Noyes.
Jonas Fitch.	Howard A. Doe.
Charles R. McLean.	Dennis Cawley, Jr.
	Frederick A. Wilkins.
	William Woolley.

## ORDINANCES.

[Ord. p. 426.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Charles W. Slack.	Walbridge A. Field.
Thomas Gaffield.	Henry D. Hyde.
Albert S. Pratt.	William H. Emerson.
	Charles R. Train.
	Thomas Gogin.

## OVERSEERS OF POOR AND TEMPORARY HOME.

[Mun. Reg. p. 40.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Thomas Gaffield.	Henry W. Wilson.
Jarvis D. Braman.	Murdock Matheson.
	Oliver C. Livermore.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Ord. p. 476.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Jonas Fitch.	Nahum M. Morrison.
Benjamin James.	George Nowell.
Charles R. McLean.	Ivory Bean.
	William H. Emerson.
	Michael F. Wells.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Mun. Reg. p. 39.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Thomas Gaffield.	President of Common
Charles W. Slack.	Council, <i>ex officio</i> .
Edward A. White.	Walbridge A. Field.
	Charles Caverly, Jr.
	Andrew Hall.
	John F. Jarvis.



## PUBLIC LANDS.

[Ord. p. 480.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Benjamin James.	George Nowell.
Jarvis D. Braman.	George P. French.
Edward A. White.	Ivory Bean.
	Sewall B. Bond.
	Michael F. Wells.

## PRINTING.

[Ord. p. 473.]

<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Charles W. Slack.	Lewis Rice.
	Daniel J. Sweeney.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[Ord. p. 396.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Charles W. Slack.	Jeremiah L. Newton.
Thomas Gaffield.	Alfonso Bowman.
Newton Talbot.	John F. Jarvis.
	Thomas Gogin.
	H. Burr Crandall.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 201.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
George W. Messinger.	William S. Hills.
Charles W. Slack.	Warren L. Tower.
	Francis A. Osborn.

## WATER.

[Ord. p. 794.]

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Jonas Fitch.	Lewis Rice.
George W. Messinger.	Samuel W. Hodges.
Newton Talbot.	Walbridge A. Field.
	George E. Young.
	Michael Carney (Wd. 7)

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[Mun. Reg. p. 52.]

## ELECTIONS.

Jeremiah L. Newton.		Nathaniel McKay.
Michael Carney (Wd. 7).		Alfonso Bowman.
William S. Hills.		

## FERRIES.

Jeremiah L. Newton.		Andrew Hall.
Lewis Rice.		Albert F. Upton.
Murdock Matheson.		

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Benjamin F. Stevens.		Nathaniel McKay.
George Nowell.		William R. Bryden.
Michael Carney (Wd. 7).		

## INTERNAL HEALTH.

William S. Hills.		Edward E. Batchelder.
Henry C. Lougee.		Edward R. Merritt.
Oliver C. Livermore.		

## POLICE.

George P. French.		Edward E. Batchelder.
Nathaniel McKay.		Lucius W. Knight.
George Baxter, Jr.		

## STREETS.

Benjamin F. Stevens.		Albert F. Upton.
Dennis Cawley, Jr.		Thomas Gogin.
William R. Bryden.		

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

[Ord. p. 666.]

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*Ward 1.*

Alderman McLean and Andrew Hall.

*Ward 2.*

Alderman Pratt and Dennis Cawley, Jr.

*Ward 3.*

Alderman Gaffield and Edward R. Merritt.

*Ward 4.*

Alderman Messinger and Lewis Rice.

*Ward 5.*

Alderman Talbot and Daniel J. Swceny.

*Ward 6.*

Alderman Braman and Warren L. Tower.

*Ward 7.*

Alderman Hawes and George Baxter, Jr.

*Ward 8.*

Alderman White and Lucius W. Knight.

*Ward 9.*

Alderman Fitch and Nahum M. Morrison.

## MUNICIPAL REGISTER.

*Ward 10.*

Alderman Slack and Daniel G. Grafton.

*Ward 11.*

Alderman Cumston and Charles H. Allen.

*Ward 12.*

Alderman James and George P. French.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Chosen by the whole Committee.]

*Aldermen.*

Benjamin James.  
Jarvis D. Braman.  
Charles R. McLean.

*Common Council.*

Lewis Rice.  
William M. Morrison.  
Edward R. Merritt.  
Daniel G. Grafton.  
Daniel J. Sweeney.

*Paymaster.*

REUBEN PETERSON, JR.

Salary, \$1,700. [Chosen by the whole Committee.]

*Clerk.*

HORATIO N. CRANE.

Salary, \$1,500. [Chosen by the whole Committee.]

## ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

## PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS.

[Ord. Feb. 12, 1867.]

Geo. Jackson, *Office Assessor*. Salary, \$1,700. Thomas Hills, Horace Smith, Benjamin Cushing. Salary, \$2,000 each per annum, and \$12,600 for clerk hire. [Chosen by concurrent vote in February or March.]

## PER DIEM ASSESSORS.

Augustus Reed,  
Joseph Robbins,  
Abel B. Munroe,  
Simeon P. Taylor,  
Samuel S. Cudworth,  
John Brown,  
James Dennie,

Thomas J. Bancroft,  
Joseph L. Drew,  
Joseph F. Huntress,  
Gerry W. Cochrane,  
George F. Williams,  
Francis James,

Salary, \$6.00 for each day while on duty. [Chosen by concurrent vote in February or March.]

## ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1 — James Whorf,  
          Albert H. Taylor,  
2 — James Healy,  
          John F. Flynn,  
3 — Theophilus Burr,  
          B. T. Batcheller,  
4 — Francis S. Carruth,  
          Elcazer F. Pratt,  
5 — Otis Rich,  
          Patrick Lovett,

6 — David Kimball,  
          Oliver P. Bowman,  
7 — Stephen A. Stackpole,  
          George Holmes,  
8 — John L. Emmons,  
          Charles F. Dana,  
9 — James Standish,  
          Henry A. Davis,  
10 — Samuel B. Hopkins,  
          Edward A. Hunting,

- 11 — George W. Skinner,            12 — Samuel C. Demerest,  
      Isaac A. Hatch,                William Gallagher.

Salary, \$5.00 for each day certified to have been devoted to duty. [Chosen by concurrent vote, in February or March.]

Benjamin Cushing, *Secretary to Board of Assessors, and to Board of Assistant Assessors.*

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### BRIDGES.

[Ord. p. 86.]

CHELSEA STREET BRIDGE. Edward T. Stowers, *Superintendent.* Salary, \$250. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

DOVER STREET BRIDGE. Nathan Brown, *Superintendent.* Salary, \$700, and the use of house on bridge. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

FEDERAL STREET BRIDGE. Jacob Norris, *Superintendent.* Salary, \$1,500, and the use of the building on the bridge, and a horse, at the city's expense, to open and close the draw. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE. Abner Knight, *Superintendent.* Salary, \$700. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE. George H. Davis, *Superintendent.* Salary, \$1,800. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## TREASURER.

Frederic U. Tracy, *City and County Treasurer and Collector*.  
 Salary, \$4,250, and \$8,600 for permanent assistant clerks.  
 [Chosen by the City Council in convention, in May. City  
 Charter, § 42.]

## DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Alexander Hopkins.	Francis V. Bulfinch.
Eben F. Gay.	Thomas P. Wilson.
Henry Nichols.	Isaac F. Nelson.
Augustus M. Rice.	Joseph Pierce.

[Appointed by Treasurer. Statutes 1821, ch. 110, §§ 11,  
 13. City Ordinances, p. 767.] They are also appointed *Con-*  
*stab*les by the Mayor and Aldermen.

## AUDITOR.

Alfred T. Turner, *City Auditor*. Salary, \$3,500, and \$4,100  
 for clerk hire. [Chosen by concurrent vote of the City  
 Council, in May. City Ordinances, p. 196.]

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[The first day of each month is pay-day. Bills presented to the several  
 departments on or before the 15th of one month, are ready for payment at  
 this office on the first of the next month, if properly approved. The Au-  
 ditor desires parties who have claims against the city, which have been  
 duly allowed, to be prompt in their calls to receive payment.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 211.]

*Chief Engineer.*

John S. Damrell, 60 Temple Street. Salary, \$2,000.

*Assistant Engineers.* Salary, \$450.

DIST.	1.		
"	2.	John S. Jacobs,	5 Snowhill Place.
"	3.	John W. Regan,	56 South Street.
"	4.	David Chamberlin,	4 Garland Street.
"	5.	Zenas E. Smith,	601 Tremont Street.
"	6.	George Brown,	Silver, near D Street.
"	7.	Joseph Dunbar,	83 Princeton Street.
<i>At large,</i>		William A. Green,	5 Alden Street.
"		Elijah B. Hine,	30 Grove Street.

George H. Allen, *Secretary*, E, corner Quincy Street. Salary, \$1,000.

[Nominated by Board of Engineers, and chosen by concurrent vote.]

## STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

No. 1. Broadway, near Dorchester Street, South Boston. Built by Boston Locomotive Works. Weight, 9,540 lbs. Cost, \$2,500.

No. 2. Fourth, near K Street, South Boston. Built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 6,670 lbs. Cost, \$2,750.

No. 3. Washington, near Dover Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,265 lbs. Cost, \$3,000.



No. 4. Court Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,510 lbs. Cost, \$3,000.

No. 5. Marion Street, East Boston. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,310 lbs. Cost, \$3,000.

No. 6. Wall Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,675 lbs. Cost, \$3,500.

No. 7. Purchase Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 7,300 lbs. Cost \$3,000.

No. 8. North Bennet Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,300 lbs. Cost, \$3,000.

No. 9. Paris Street, East Boston. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 9,420 lbs. Cost, \$3,000.

No. 10. River, foot of Mount Vernon Street. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. The weight of this engine, without any of its supplies, is 4,200 lbs. With everything ready to run out for service, including a supply of fuel and of water in the boiler, its weight is about 5,000 lbs. Cost, \$2,750.

No. 11. Sumner Street, East Boston. Built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. Weight, 5,000 lbs. Cost, \$4,000.

The weight, as given above, is as the engines are drawn to fires, including hose carriages, and three members of the Company permanently employed.

#### HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

No. 1. Friend Street. John S. Stevens, Cotting Street, *Foreman*.

No. 2. Paris Street, East Boston. Charles Simmons, 9 Liverpool Street, *Foreman*.

No. 3. Harrison Avenue. Laurin M. Clifford, 45 Malden Street, *Foreman*.

## HORSE HOSE COMPANIES.

Hose No. 1.	Salem Street.	Benj. C. Brownell,	<i>Foreman</i> .
" 2.	Hudson Street.	Thomas Merritt,	"
" 3.	Fruit Street.	Geo. W. Clark,	"
" 4.	Northampton St.	Hampton V. Hayward,	"
" 5.	Shawmut Avenue.	Wm. Lovell,	"
" 6.	Meridian Street.	Joseph Barnes,	"
" 8.	Warren Street.	Charles H. Princee,	"
" 9.	B St., S. Boston.	Thos. C. Byrnes,	"
" 10.	Washington Village.	Joseph Frye,	"

There are attached to the Department 11 enginemen of Steam Engines, at \$3.00 per day; 11 firemen, at \$80 per month; 21 drivers of apparatus, at \$75 per month; 219 officers, axe and rakemen, hosemen, members, etc., at \$200 per annum; 22 foremen, at \$225 per annum; 1 foreman, at \$50 per annum; 1 steward, \$50 per annum; 6 hosemen, at \$30 per annum.

## FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

[Ord p. 225.]

*Office, City Hall.*

*Superintendent*, John F. Kennard. Salary, \$2,000 per annum.

[Chosen by concurrent vote.]

*Operators*, Chas. A. Stearns, J. Horace Stevens, James N. George, Cyrus A. George, \$4 per day. George S. Thom, repairer Southern Division. Adam McAfee, repairer Northern Division. Salary, \$3 per day.

A constant watch is kept at the office, City Hall, night and day, by the operators. Each operator serves two alternate

terms of three hours each, as principal, and the same as assistant operator; so that twelve hours' service at the office, out of every twenty-four, is required from each operator. No operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless expressly relieved by some one else, and by consent of the Superintendent.

Each operator is accountable to the Superintendent for any mistakes that may occur at the office during his hours of duty.

An accurate account is kept of the time of giving each alarm, and of the station from which it originates, and all other necessary information.

Alarms are transmitted to the Central Office, from the Signal Stations or Boxes, by turning a crank in the Box. The police officers, and one other person resident near each station, have keys to the Boxes.

The ringing of the bells and the tapping of the Boxes, *each* denotes the number of the Station from which the alarm originated: thus, — one blow, a pause, three blows, another pause, and two blows (1 — 3 — 2) indicates that the alarm came from Box No. 132.

Alarms are usually given in less than a minute from the time the crank is turned in any Box.

#### DIRECTIONS TO THOSE WHO HOLD SIGNAL KEYS.

1. If a fire is discovered in your vicinity, go to the nearest Box.
2. Turn the crank *twenty-five times*, slowly and steadily. Wait at the Box, and direct the firemen to the fire.
3. If you hear no reply at the Box, or on the bells, turn again. If still no reply, go to another Box.
4. The Police, upon hearing the bells, will spring their rattles and call the number of the station.

## CAUTIONS.

1. Be sure your Box is locked before leaving it.
2. Never open the Box, except in cases of fire.
3. Never let the key go out of your possession, unless called for by the Superintendent.

There are 73 Signal Stations distributed and located in accordance with the following plan :

## LIST OF NUMBERS AND LOCALITIES OF THE BOXES.

2. Corner Charter Street and Phipps Place.
3. Corner Hull and Snowhill Streets.
4. Causeway Street (Boston and Maine Freight Depot).
5. Corner of Causeway and Lowell Streets.
6. Corner Leverett and Vernon Streets.
7. Corner Poplar and Spring Streets.
8. Merrimac House, Merrimac Street.
9. Constitution Wharf.
12. Corner Cooper and Endicott Streets.
13. Corner Hanover and Richmond Streets.
14. Corner Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue.
15. Corner of Commercial and Richmond Streets.
16. East end of Faneuil Hall.
17. Corner Hanover and Marshall Streets.
18. Brattle Square Church.
21. Corner Sudbury and Hawkins Streets.
23. Corner Cambridge and Bowdoin Streets.
24. North Russell Street (Church).
25. Fruit Street (House No. 3).
26. Corner Cambridge and West Cedar Streets.
27. River Street (Steamer House No. 10).
31. Corner Beacon and Beaver Streets.
32. Corner Pinckney and Anderson Streets.

34. Corner Hancock and Myrtle Streets.
35. Beacon Street, opposite Somerset.
36. Court Square (Police Station No. 2).
37. Corner India Street and Central Wharf.
41. Corner Washington and Milk Streets.
42. Corner Winter Street and Central Place.
43. Corner Washington and Bedford Streets.
45. Federal Street, opposite Channing.
46. Corner Milk and Oliver Streets.
47. Corner Broad Street and Rowe's Wharf.
51. Purchase Street (Steamer House No. 7).
52. Corner Bedford and Lincoln Streets.
53. Corner Washington and Boylston Streets.
54. Corner Beach and Hudson Streets.
56. Corner Kneeland and South Streets (O. C. Depot).
57. Hudson Street (Hose House No. 2).
61. Warren Street (Hose House No. 8).
62. Pleasant Street (Providence Depot).
64. Indiana Place (Church).
65. Corner Harrison Avenue and Seneca Street.
68. Corner Harrison Avenue and Wareham Street.
71. Corner Tremont and Berkeley Streets.
72. Washington Street (Steamer House No. 3).
73. Corner Shawmut Avenue and Waltham Street.
74. Dedham Street (Police Station No. 5).
75. Shawmut Avenue (Hose House No. 5).
76. Corner Tremont and Rutland Streets.
82. Corner Washington and Northampton Streets.
83. Corner Tremont and Camden Streets.

## SOUTH BOSTON.

121. Corner A and First Streets.
123. Corner Broadway and Federal Street.
124. Broadway, near C Street (Police Station No. 6.)

125. Norway Iron Works, Federal Street.
126. Corner Second and E Streets.
127. Corner Goddard and E Streets.
128. Washington Village (Hose House No. 10).
129. Corner Sixth and B Streets.
131. Corner G and Eighth Streets.
132. Broadway (Steamer House No. 1).
134. Corner Fifth and I Streets (in J. B. Stearns' house).
135. Corner Eighth and K Streets.
136. Corner First and K Streets.
137. Fourth St. between K and L (Steamer House No. 2).
138. House of Correction (Gate).
145. Corner P and Fourth Streets.

## EAST BOSTON.

152. Corner Sumner and Lamson Streets.
153. Corner Webster and Orleans Streets.
154. Corner Maverick and Meridian Streets.
156. Corner Sumner and Border Streets.
157. Corner Border and Maverick Streets.
162. Corner Bennington Street and Central Square.
165. Corner Marion and Trenton Streets.
174. Corner Brooks and Saratoga Streets.
175. Corner Chelsea and Saratoga Streets.

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THE MERIDIAN BELLS. — Forty-five bells, at their various locations on churches and school-houses, and in engine-houses and police stations, are struck from the Fire-alarm Office *precisely* at noon every day. Care is taken to secure the utmost accuracy in the time, for which purpose a chronometer is used, and compared with the time of Cambridge Observatory as often as necessary.

## HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

John T. Gardner, *Harbor Master*, Office Eastern Depot Wharf.  
Salary, \$1,500. [Chosen by concurrent vote annually, "if expedient." Ordinances, p. 273.]

## UNITED STATES HARBOR COMMISSION.

At the suggestion of His Honor, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of the City, in 1859, the City Council ordered a scientific survey of Boston Harbor to be made; and, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the City Council, Gen. Joseph G. Totten,\* of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Prof. A. D. Bache,† of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Commander Charles H. Davis, of the U. S. Navy, were specially detailed by the U. S. Government as a Commission to make the proposed survey of said harbor. The results of these surveys will be found in City Doc. 97, for 1860; City Doc. 12, for 1861; City Doc. 62, for 1862; City Doc. 35, for 1863; City Doc. 33, for 1864; City Doc. 28, for 1865; and City Doc. 50, for 1866.

## STATE HARBOR COMMISSION.

By statutes of 1866, ch. 149, the Governor was authorized to appoint before the first day of July, 1866, five competent persons, to hold their offices for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, from July 1, 1866, to have the general care and supervision of all the harbors, tide-waters and flats in the Commonwealth, (except the Back Bay lands), and to

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\* Upon the decease of Gen. Totten, in 1864, Gen. Richard Delafield of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, was selected in his place.

† Died in 1867.

prescribe Harbor lines, etc. This Commission was duly appointed, and consists of the following persons :

Josiah Quincy, of Boston, *Chairman*, for five years.

Samuel E. Sewall, of Melrose, for four years.

Darwin E. Ware, of Marblehead, for three years.

J. C. Delano, of New Bedford, for two years.

William Mixer, of Hardwick, for one year.

*Office, City Hall, School Street.*

#### CITY HARBOR COMMISSION.

By a resolve of the City Council, passed December 31, 1866, the Mayor was authorized and requested to appoint, subject to the approval of the City Council, a Commission to be composed of three persons, selected for one, two and three years respectively, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the subject of the improvement of Boston Harbor and of the South Boston Flats, and to confer generally as representatives of the City of Boston with the State Commission on this subject.

The following persons were accordingly selected and confirmed :

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., for three years.

Francis E. Parker, for two years.

Patrick T. Jackson, for one year.

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### HEALTH.

#### EXTERNAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarantine Grounds comprise those portions of Boston Harbor lying between Deer Island and Gallop's Island ; and hospitals are located on both islands.

Samuel H. Durgin, *Port Physician*, resident at Deer Island. Salary, \$400. [Chosen by concurrent vote. City Ordinances, p. 315.] Edmund H. Stevens, *Assistant*, resident at Gallop's Island. Nominated by Port Physician, and approved by Board of Aldermen.



## INTERNAL DEPARTMENT.

Ezra Forristall, *Superintendent of Health*. Salary, \$2,200.  
[Chosen by concurrent vote.]

Daniel B. Curtis, *Assistant Supt.* Salary, \$1,600. [Appointed by Superintendent, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Ord. p. 307.]

William Read, *City Physician*. Salary, \$2,000. [Chosen by concurrent vote. City Ordinances, p. 313.]

John Jeffries, Winslow Lewis, Henry G. Clark, Charles E. Buckingham, D. Humphreys Storer, *Consulting Physicians*. [Chosen by concurrent vote. City Ordinances, p. 261.]

Nicholas A. Apollonio, *City Registrar*. Salary, \$2,000, and \$1,150 for clerk hire. [Chosen by concurrent vote of the City Council. City Ordinances, p. 624.]

The City Registrar has the superintendence of the burial grounds and funerals. He records the births, deaths, and marriages, and grants certificates of all intentions of marriage.

Henry Faxon, *Inspector of Milk*. Salary, \$1,200. [Appointed, and salary fixed, by Mayor and Aldermen. City Ordinances, p. 409.]

## MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

[Ord. p. 412.]

This Cemetery, containing 84 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, and situated in the towns of West Roxbury and Dorchester, was purchased by the city from the original proprietors, in 1857, for the sum of \$35,000; and is under the care and control of the following Board of Trustees: [Dec. 30, 1864.]

<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Charles W. Slack, <i>Chairman.</i>	Charles Caverly, Jr. Thomas Gogin.

*At large.*

Solomon B. Stebbins (1 year). | Joseph P. Paine (2 years).

The City Registrar is *Clerk* of this Board, *ex officio*. *Superintendent of the Cemetery*, Samuel A. B. Bragg. Residence at the Cemetery.

The price of lots and graves has been fixed as follows:

Full-sized lots . . . . .	\$125
Half lots . . . . .	75
Single graves in Cypress Vale . . . . .	8

An application to the Superintendent, Mr. Samuel A. B. Bragg, (post-office address, Mattapan), will insure a prompt attention to, and proper care of individual lots, at an annual charge of five dollars.

## UNDERTAKERS.

[Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, City Ordinances, p. 310.]

Caleb I. Pratt . . . . .	190 Federal Street.
Franklin Smith . . . . .	251 Tremont Street.
Richard Dillon . . . . .	Adams House.
John Peak . . . . .	7 Leverett Street.
Constant T. Benson . . . . .	82 Prince Street.
William Cooley . . . . .	12 Derne Street.
Lewis Jones . . . . .	122 Court Street.
David Marden . . . . .	365 Hanover Street.
John W. Pierce . . . . .	74 Summer Street.
Nahum P. Whitney . . . . .	48 Poplar Street.
David Gugenheimer . . . . .	99 Warren Street.
Job T. Cole . . . . .	111 Broadway.
George Johnson, Jr. . . . .	23 Pitts Street.
William H. Brown . . . . .	11 Bennington Street.
Benjamin F. Smith . . . . .	251 Tremont Street.
Hiram Stearns . . . . .	3 Newbern Place.

Philip E. Field . . . .	B Street, corner of Silver.
John H. Peak . . . .	928 Washington Street.
Daniel O'Sullivan . . . .	84 Havre Street.
William E. Brown . . . .	11 Bennington Street.
James Haynes . . . .	98 Church Street.
Jeremiah Tinkman . . . .	20 Howard Street.
Robert S. G. Marden . . . .	365 Hanover Street.
James Cotter . . . .	91 South Street.
Daniel Ellard . . . .	180 Federal Street.
Hugh Taylor . . . .	44 Temple Street.
Louis Adam . . . .	36 Oneida Street.
Wm. D. Rockwood . . . .	157 Broadway.
Dennis Sullivan . . . .	87 Brighton Street.

## PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[Ord. p. 369.]

The House of Industry and the Houses of Reformation, at Deer Island, for Boys and Girls; the House of Correction for the County of Suffolk; and the Boston Lunatic Hospital, at South Boston, are under the care and government of a Board of *Twelve Directors, one-half* of whom are chosen annually, by concurrent vote of the City Council, in January or February.

This Board is composed of the following persons, and is entitled —

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Jonas Fitch.	Lewis Rice.
	Samuel W. Hodges.
<i>For one year.</i>	<i>For two years.</i>
Amos A. Dannels.	Moses Kimball, <i>President.</i>
Avery Plumer.	Sylvanus A. Denio.
William Cumston.	Charles S. Burgess.

*For three years.*

J. Putnam Bradlee.                      Francis C. Manning.  
Henry A. Drake.

William Willett, *Clerk of Directors*. William H. Hodgkins and Charles M. Hanson, *Office Clerks*.

The steamer "Henry Morrison," which is under the direction of this Board, runs daily from the city to Deer Island; Elisha Baker, *Captain*, who is appointed by the Board. The steamer's dock is at the Eastern Depot Wharf.

#### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Thomas E. Payson, *Superintendent*; Salary, \$1,200, and board in the house. Samuel H. Durgin, *Resident Physician*; Salary, \$600, and board in the house. [Appointed by Directors, in month of April or May.]

—————, *Assistant Superintendent*. [Appointed by the Supt.]

There is paid to the Board by the Trustees of the Mason Fund, toward the support of a Chaplain, \$470.

#### HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Thomas E. Payson, *Superintendent*; Salary, \$300, per annum. [Appointed by Directors, in month of April or May.] This Institution is for the employment and reformation of *Juvenile Offenders*, both male and female.

#### HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Charles Robbins, *Master*; Salary, \$1,500, and board in house. [Chosen by Directors, in April or May. Ordinances, p. 347.] *Deputy-Master*, ————; Salary, \$800, and board in house.

*Clerk to Master*, Wm. Bishop; Salary, \$600, and board in house. *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph H. Clinch; Salary, \$1,300.

There are also 9 male Assistants, Salary from \$300 to \$800 each, and board; and 6 female Assistants, Salary from \$250 to \$350, and board.

[The Deputy-Master and other officers are appointed by the Master.]

## BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Clement A. Walker, M. D., *Superintendent* and also *Physician* to the above Institution and House of Correction. Salary, \$1,800, and board in the house. [Chosen by the Directors, in the month of February.]

Theo. W. Fisher, M. D., *Assistant Superintendent*. Salary, \$1,000, and board in the house. [Appointed by Superintendent.]

Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, *Chaplain*. [Appointed by the Board.]

There are also attached to this Institution one male and one female Supervisor, nine male attendants, and nine female attendants.

## CITY HOSPITAL.

THE CITY HOSPITAL is situated on Harrison Avenue, between Springfield and Concord Streets, and was commenced in 1851; and consists of two pavilions, connected with a central structure. This Hospital is intended for the use and comfort of poor patients, to whom medical care will be provided at the expense of the city; and it is also intended to provide accommodations and medical treatment to others who do not wish to be regarded as dependent on public charity.

The Hospital was suggested many years ago by Elisha Goodnow, who, by his will, dated July 12, 1849, gave property to the city, valued at \$25,000, for establishment of a Free City Hospital in Wards Eleven or Twelve.

Another benefactor to the Hospital was the late Lawrence Nichols, who bequeathed to the city for the use of the City Hospital, the sum of \$1,000.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the

Hospital on each day of the week, Sundays excepted, between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

Whenever able, the patient should apply in person. When not able to appear in person, application may be made by a friend, and the patient will be visited by one of the resident graduates, or by some physician designated by the Trustees.

Persons accidentally wounded, or otherwise disabled or injured, shall be received at all hours.

On each day of the week, Sundays excepted, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., *friends* may be permitted to visit *patients*; though no patient shall receive more than one visitor on the same day.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to the patients shall be left with the Superintendent.

## TRUSTEES.

[*Elected by concurrent vote, in January. Ord. Dec. 15, 1866.*]

*Alderman.*

Newton Talbot.

*For one year.*

John T. Bradlee, *President.*

David H. Coolidge.

*Councilmen.*

Walbridge A. Field.

Charles H. Allen.

*For two years.*

Theodore Metcalf.

Jonas Ball.

*For three years.*

Nathaniel C. Nash.

Joel Richards.

*Superintendent*, Lucius A. Cutler; residence and office in the Hospital. Salary, \$1,800, and board at the Hospital. [Chosen by Trustees.]

*Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.*

S. D. Townsend, M. D.

Edward Reynolds, M. D.

Winslow Lewis, M. D.

John Jeffries, M. D.

Silas Durkee, M. D.

John Homans, M. D.

*Visiting Physicians.*

Wm. W. Morland, M. D.		J. N. Borland, M. D.
Fitch Ed. Oliver, M. D.		J. G. Blake, M. D.
J. Baxter Upham, M. D.		John P. Reynolds, M. D.

*Visiting Surgeons.*

C. E. Buckingham, M. D.		Charles D. Homans, M. D.
D. McB. Thaxter, M. D.		Algernon Coolidge, M. D.
W. H. Thorndike, M. D.		David W. Cheever, M. D.

*Admitting Physician*, George Derby, M. D.

*Ophthalmic Surgeon*, Henry W. Williams, M. D.

*Pathologist*, Charles W. Swan, M. D.

*House Physicians.*

J. F. A. Adams,		Charles P. Kemp.
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*House Surgeons.*

James B. Brewster,		L. F. C. Garvin.
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*Ophthalmic Externe*, O. F. Wadsworth, M. D.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

[Statute 1864, Chapter 128.]

[*One-third of the Board is chosen annually by the City Council.*]

*For one year.*

Thomas C. Amory, Jr.		Joseph T. Bailey,
Geo. S. Hale,		Wm. B. Spooner.

*For two years.*

James L. Little,		Martin Griffin,
Francis E. Parker,		Thomas Blasland.

*For three years.*

Rob't C. Winthrop, <i>Chairman</i> ,		Joseph Buckley,
Loring Lothrop,		Ebenezer Atkins.

John Pratt, *Secretary*.

Otis Norcross, *Treasurer*.

The Board meet on the first Monday of every month at their office, City Hall.

The Overseers of the Poor are likewise incorporated as a Board of Trustees of John Boylston's and other charitable funds, left for the assistance of persons of good character and advanced age, "who have been reduced by misfortune to indigence and want."

The meetings of the Board of Trustees are held in April and October.

#### LAMPS.

Geo. H. Allen, *Superintendent of Lamps*. Salary, \$1,300 per annum, and \$600 for Clerk hire. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. City Ordinances, p. 360.]

There are 2,842 Gas Lamps in the City proper; 330 Gas Lamps in East Boston; 396 Gas Lamps in South Boston. Total 3,568; increase in 1866, 43 Lamps.

There are in the City proper, East Boston, South Boston, and Washington Village 1,406 Oil Lamps.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Ord. p. 478.]

The *Public Buildings* of the city and county comprise the City Hall, the Registry of Deeds, the Court House, Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall Market House, the New Stone Jail and Dead



House, the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, the Old State House, the Public Library, the City Hospital, the City Building (so-called), all the Grammar and Primary School-houses, and all the Engine, Hydrant, and Hook and Ladder Houses in the city, besides other buildings used for public purposes.

James C. Tucker, *Superintendent of Public Buildings*. Residence, 4 Seaver Place. Salary, \$2,200. [Chosen by concurrent vote. Ord. p. 478.]

Henry Taylor, *Superintendent of Faneuil Hall*. Salary, \$500. [Appointed by Mayor and Aldermen. Ord. p. 163.]

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#### PUBLIC LANDS.

[Ord. May 3, 1864.]

Robert W. Hall, *Superintendent of Public Lands*. Salary, \$1,800. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

The Superintendent has the care and custody of all the Public Lands belonging to the city, "except the Common, the lands west of Charles Street, Deer Island, the lands connected with the Public Institutions at South Boston, or any other lands held for specific purposes."

Lyman Davenport, *Superintendent of the Common, Malls, and Public Squares*. Paid by annual contract. [Appointed by Mayor and Aldermen,— Order of Feb. 4, 1866.]

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[Ord. July 11, 1866, and December 31, 1866.]

*Instituted A. D. 1852.*

## TRUSTEES.

<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Thomas Gaffield.	Weston Lewis.
	Jeremiah L. Newton.
<i>For one year.</i>	<i>For two years.</i>
Nath'l B. Shurtleff,	John P. Bigelow.
Henry L. Bowditch.	W. W. Greenough, <i>President.</i>
	<i>For three years.</i>
Edwin P. Whipple.	Justin Winsor.

*Superintendent.* — Charles C. Jewett. Salary, \$3,000. *Librarian.* — Edward Capen. Salary, \$2,000. [Elected by Trustees.]

Although the need of a public library had been for a considerable time felt and acknowledged, and a small number of volumes of a miscellaneous character had been sent to the City Hall with a view to the future formation of such an institution, nothing definite in relation thereto was done until the fifth of August, 1850, when HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW, then Mayor of the city, contributed the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing the Public Library. This donation, being the first money that was given for the object, was received joyfully and funded by the City Council; and the Committee on the Library were directed "to proceed with as little delay as possible to carry into effect the establishment of a free Public Library."

JOSHUA BATES, Esq., of London, whose early life was passed in Boston, having offered to this city the munificent sum of fifty thousand dollars towards the purchase of books for the Public

Library of the city, if the city would erect a suitable building for that purpose,— on the 24th of February, 1853, an order was passed by the City Council, authorizing the Committee on the Library, in conference with the Board of Trustees, to purchase a suitable site for the erection of a building which should be fully adapted for the purpose of the Library, including Mr. Bates's donation. Accordingly, said Committee purchased 23,380 feet of land on Boylston Street, opposite the Common, upon which an elegant and commodious edifice has been erected, at a cost to the city, for land and building, amounting to about \$365,000.

This building was finished and delivered into the custody of the City Council, and by the City Council was transmitted to the care of the Trustees of the Public Library, with appropriate ceremonies, on January 1, 1858.

Besides the above mentioned donations in money, the sum of *ten thousand dollars* was subsequently *given* by HON. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, who, by his will, *bequeathed* an additional sum of *twenty thousand dollars* for the maintenance of the Library. Another sum of *ten thousand dollars* was bequeathed by the late HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. All of these sums have been funded by the City Council, and the annual proceeds are expended for the purchase of books of permanent value.

The sum of *one thousand dollars* was given by the late SAMUEL APPLETON, Esq., and the *same amount* by MRS. SALLY I. K. SHEPARD, for the purpose of procuring books for the immediate use of the public.

Very valuable donations of *books* have also been made by the late REV. THEODORE PARKER, the heirs of HON. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, GEORGE TICKNOR, and others.

The Library is open every day, with the exception of Sundays and the legal holidays, for the *delivery of books* for home use, from 10, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.; and the *Reading Rooms* connected therewith are opened from 6, A. M., to 10 o'clock,

P, M.; both which privileges are enjoyed freely by all of suitable ages who agree to conform to the regulations of the Public Library.

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### MARKET.

[Ord. p. 168 and May 18, 1866.]

Charles B. Rice, *Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market*. Salary \$2,000. [Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.]

Amos Dodge, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary \$1,200 per annum. [Nominated by the Superintendent and approved by the Mayor.]

Charles O. Fox, *Weigher*. Salary \$35 per month.

### ORDINANCE.\*

SECTION 1. The limits of Faneuil Hall Market shall include the lower floor, porches, and cellars of the building called Faneuil Hall Market, the basement story and cellars under Faneuil Hall, and the following described portions of the adjacent streets, viz: so much of Commercial Street as lies westerly of the sidewalk on the easterly side thereof, and between the outer lines of the sidewalks on the northerly side of North Market Street and the southerly side of South Market Street extended eastwardly; all of North and South Market Streets except the northerly sidewalk of the former, and the southerly sidewalk of the latter; all that portion of Merchants Row included between the outer lines of the aforesaid northerly and southerly sidewalks extended westwardly across said Merchants Row and all of Faneuil Hall Square, except the sidewalks on the northerly, southerly, and westerly sides thereof,—the above described

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\* An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance in relation to Faneuil Hall Market, passed May 18, 1866. Published in Journal and Traveller, June 6, 1866.

limits being delineated on a plan made by N. Henry Crafts, City Engineer, dated March twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SECT. 2. Section four of the Ordinance in relation to Faneuil Hall Market, passed June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine is hereby repealed.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

[Ord. p. 468.]

This department is under the immediate direction of the Mayor, by whom its officers and members are nominated and appointed, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. It is employed in the detection of criminals, and has the superintendence of places of public amusement, carriages, wagons, trucks, pawnbrokers, junk-shops, intelligence offices, &c.

Under the present organization, the Police are divided into day and night police; the night police performing the duties formerly devolving on watchmen.

John Kurtz, *Chief of Police*. Salary, \$2,500. Edward H.

Savage, *Deputy*. Salary, \$1,800.

James T. Buswell, *Clerk of Police*. Salary \$1,200.

George H. Mcars, *Assistant Clerk*.

Rufus C. Marsh, *Superintendent of Coaches, Carriages, &c.*

Timothy R. Page, *Superintendent of Trucks, Wagons, &c.*

Ebenezer Shute, *Superintendent of Pawn Brokers, &c.*

The pay of the *Captains* of Police is \$4.00 per day. *Lieutenants*, \$3.50 per day; of *Sergeants*, \$3.25 per day; of *Detectives* \$3.50 per day; of *Members* of the Department, \$3.00, per day.

There are eight *Police Stations*, the locations and officers of which are as follows:—

STATION No. 1.

*Old Hancock School-house, Hanover Street.*

Henry J. V. Myers, *Captain*.

Nathaniel Emerson, Romanzo H. Wilkins, *Lieutenants*.

## STATION NO. 2.

*Court Square.*Oliver Whitcomb, *Captain.*Paul J. Vinal, Joseph M. Coombs, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 3.

*Joy Street.*Asa Morrill, *Captain.*Moses Briggs, Isaac Hines, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 4.

*La Grange Street.*George Churchill, *Captain.*Augustus Clark, Alfred H. Porter, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 5.

*East Dedham Street.*Cyrus Small, *Captain.*Lyford W. Graves, William Chadbourne, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 6.

*Broadway, South Boston.*Henry T. Dyer, *Captain.*George N. Morse, Mark Fernald, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 7.

*Paris Street, above Maverick Square.*Samuel G. Adams, *Captain.*James Adams, Edwin J. Osgood, *Lieutenants.*

## STATION NO. 8.

*(Harbor Police), cor. Commercial and Salutation Sts.*William E. Hough, *Captain.*Edwin R. Smyth, Elijah H. Goodwin, *Lieutenants.*

## CONSTABLES.

[Ord. p. 115.]

*Appointed and Qualified.*

Francis M. Adams,	Zaccheus Holmes,
Wm. C. Allen,	Merrill S. Holway,
William Andrews,	*Alexander Hopkins,
†Phineas Bates,	Samuel N. Howe,
William W. Blake,	John Huston,
Samuel Brackett,	Frederick P. Ingalls,
*Francis V. Bulfinch,	Pliny D. Ladd,
Silas Carlton,	John T. Lawton,
Derastus Clapp,	Thomas J. Loud,
Lemuel Clark,	William H. Mason,
Joseph D. Coburn,	William McCarthy,
†Chase Cole,	Michael McLaughlin,
Daniel B. Curtis,	William D. Martin,
James Curtis,	Chas. J. Merrill,
Albert G. Dawes,	Jotham E. Munroe,
David M. R. Dow,	William Munroe,
Alvin S. Drew,	John B. Neale,
William E. Easterbrook,	*Isaac F. Nelson,
Ephraim W. Farr,	*Henry Nichols,
†Geo. M. Felch,	David Patterson,
Thomas Folger,	Ephraim S. Phelps,
*Eben F. Gay,	*Joseph Pierce,
William T. Gibbons,	Edward Raymond,
Luther A. Ham,	*Augustus M. Rice.
John C. Harrington,	*Edwin Rice,
William Hastings,	†Edward G. Richardson,
Wm. M. Hatstat,	John W. Rose,

\*Treasurer's Deputy Collectors.

†Truant Officers.

||Health Department.

Charles Smith,  
 Thomas M. Smith,  
 Asa Southworth,  
 James E. Spear,  
 Oliver H. Spurr,  
 Henry C. Stratton,  
 Henry Taylor,  
 Geo. W. Tuckerman,  
 Wm. G. Tyler,

Samuel S. Vialle,  
 John C. Warren,  
 ¶James B. Weeks,  
 William Whitwell,  
 John Williams,  
 John Wilson,  
 \*Thomas P. Wilson,  
 ¶Isaac Worsley.

The following Constables attend the Ward Meetings of the citizens on *Election Days*.

Ward.	Ward.
1 — William Munroe.	7 — Lemuel Clark.
2 — Alvan S. Drew.	8 — Charles Smith.
3 — John Huston.	9 — D. M. R. Dow.
4 — Edward Raymond.	10 — Wm. E. Easterbrook.
5 — John Williams.	11 — Wm. G. Tyler.
6 — William Whitwell.	12 — John T. Lawton.

#### PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Messrs. Alfred Mudge & Son, 34 School Street, *City Printers*.

Work done by contract. [*City Ordinances*, p. 473.]

*The newspapers in which the City Ordinances, Advertisements, &c., are published, comprise all the daily papers except the Herald.*

[Selected by the City Council, usually in the month of April.]

#### SEWERS.

[Ord. p. 658.]

William H. Bradley, *Superintendent of Common Sewers*. Salary, \$2,200. [Chosen by concurrent vote.]

\*Treasurer's Deputy Collectors.

¶Health Department.



SOLICITOR.

[Ord. April 2, 1866.]

- John P. Healy, *City Solicitor*. Office No. 46 Court Street.  
 Salary, \$5,000, and \$600 for office expenses. [Chosen by  
 concurrent vote.]
- Clement H. Hill, *Assistant Solicitor*, office 46 Court St. Salary  
 \$2,500. [Nominated by Mayor and confirmed by Committee  
 on Ordinances.]
- Fisher Ames, *Clerk*. Salary \$1,000. [Appointed by City Soli-  
 citor.]

STREETS.

- Charles Harris, *Superintendent of Streets*. Salary, \$2,200.  
 [Chosen by concurrent vote. City Ordinances, p. 707.]
- The Board of Aldermen are *Surveyors of Highways*. [Charter  
 § 41.]
- N. Henry Crafts, *City Engineer*. Salary, \$2,800. [Chosen by  
 concurrent vote. Ord. Dec. 8, 1866.]
- Thomas W. Davis, *City Surveyor*. Salary, \$2,500. [Chosen by  
 concurrent vote. Ord. Dec. 8, 1866.]

WATER DEPARTMENT.

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

[Chosen by concurrent vote. Ord. p. 794.]

<i>Alderman.</i>	<i>Common Council.</i>
Jonas Fitch.	Benj. F. Stevens.
	William S. Hills.

<i>For one year.</i>	<i>For two years.</i>
John H. Thorndike, <i>Prest.</i>	Nathaniel J. Bradlee,
L. Miles Standish.	Alex. Wadsworth.
• Samuel N. Dyer, <i>Clerk.</i>	

Ezekiel R. Jones, *Superintendent Eastern Division of Water Works*, 221 Federal Street, Boston.

Albert Stanwood, *Superintendent Western Division of Water Works*, Natick, Mass. [Appointed by Cochituate Water Board.]

William F. Davis, *Water Registrar*. Salary, \$2,200. Office City Hall. Water rates are payable at this office.

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#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Sealers*, John D. Cadogan, Wm. F. Reed. Salaries, \$1,500 each per annum. Daniel Hunt, Assistant. Salary, \$600 per annum. Office City Hall, Court Square. [The Sealers are appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in March or April, and the Assistants are appointed by the Sealers, subject to the approval of Board of Aldermen. Ord. pp. 817, 818.]

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The following *City Officers* are paid by FEE, and are annually appointed by the *City Council*. [Ord. pp. 330, 346.]

*Inspector of Lime*. — Andrew Abbot.

*Fence Viewers*. — Joshua B. Emerson, Wm. T. Hight. (Elected by ballot.)

*Culler of Hoops and Staves*. — Lewis Beck.

*Field Drivers and Pound Keepers*. — Gilbert J. Gallup, Maurice B. Rowe, George Lewis, James King.

*Weighers, and Inspectors of Lighters and other Vessels*. — Edward Hatch, *Inspector in Chief*, William F. Clark, William L. Batis, John Kenny. [Elected in March or April. Ordinances, p. 48.]

The following are appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen:—  
*Surveyor of Marble, Freestone, and Soapstone.* — Thomas J. Bayley.

*Weighers of Hay, &c. — North Scales.* — Joseph Allen. *South Scales.* — Maurice B. Rowe. *South Boston Scales.* — John M. Johnson. *East Boston Scales.* — Jacob F. Holmes. [Ordinances, p. 237.]

*Measurers of Upper Leather.* — William Bragdon, William Powers, Geo. W. Bragdon. [Ordinances, p. 321.]

*Measurers of Wood and Bark.* — Timothy Abbott, B. G. Prescott, William Keith, Ignatius A. Kelly, B. B. Hanson, Silas B. Hollis. [Ordinances, p. 825.]

*Measurer of Grain.* — George P. Ray. [Statutes, April 26, 1855, May 21, 1855.]

*Inspectors and Weighers of Bundle Hay.* — Israel M. Barnes, Samuel B. Livermore, Caleb W. Hartshorn, Henry Emerson, Jasper H. Eaton, William R. Inman, E. G. Dudley, Wm. S. Holmes. [Ordinances, p. 235.]

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

### SUPERIOR COURT FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

[Ord. p. 118.]

The duties of *Judges of this Court* are performed by the Justices of the Superior Court, or some one of them. [Act 1859, Chap. 196: Gen. Stat. chap. 114.]

*District Attorney.* — George P. Sanger, Salary, \$3,000. [Chosen in 1865, for three years from the first Wednesday of January, 1866. Gen. Stat. chap. 10, § 2.]

Francis H. Underwood, *Clerk.* Salary, \$2,000, and one-half of the excess of fees above that sum. [Elected by the people in 1866 for five years. Gen. Stat. chap. 10, § 3.]

## SHERIFF.

John M. Clark, *Sheriff and Jailer*. Salary, \$2,500. Elected by the people in 1865, for three years. Gen. Stat. chap. 10, § 5.]

*Deputy Sheriffs.*

George W. Loud,	Benjamin F. Bayley,
Wm. D. Martin,	Harum Merrill.
John B. Dearborn.	

## CORONERS.

Duncan M. Thaxter,	A. P. Richardson,
Charles Smith,	Jasper H. York,
Edwin Rice,	J. S. H. Fogg,
Jacob Herrick,	Sewell F. Parcher,
William Andrews,	W. E. Underwood,
David Thayer,	Hamlett Bates, <i>Chelsea</i> ,
Edward B. Moore,	Edward Floyd, <i>Winthrop</i> .

## MUNICIPAL COURT.

[Statutes of 1866, chap. 279.]

John W. Bacon, Mellen Chamberlain, Francis W. Hurd, *Justices*. Salaries, \$3,000 each. [Appointed by the Governor.]

*Terms of the Court.*

FOR CIVIL BUSINESS. — Every Saturday at 9, A. M., for trial of civil causes not exceeding \$300.

Wm. T. Connolly, *Clerk*. Salary, \$2,000. [Elected in Nov. 1866, for five years.]

FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS. — Every day in the week, (Sundays, legal holidays, and Saturday afternoons excepted,) at 9, A. M., and, 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

John C. Leighton, *Clerk*. Salary \$2,500. [Elected in Nov. 1866, for five years.]

Jacob Homer, *First Assistant Clerk*. Salary, \$1,500.

Otis V. Waterman, *Second Assistant Clerk*. Salary, \$1,000.  
 Charles A. Barnard, *Third Assistant Clerk*. Salary, \$900.  
 [Gen. Stat. chap. 116, § 4.]

## COURT OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

*Office, Court Square.*

Isaac Ames, *Judge*. Salary, \$3,000.  
 William C. Brown, *Register*. Salary, \$3,000.  
 Samuel L. Thorndike, *Assistant Register*. Salary, \$1,500.  
 The Judge of Probate is appointed by the Executive. The  
 Register was elected by the people in 1863, for five years.  
 [Gen. Stat. chap. 10, § 4.]

## REGISTRY OF DEEDS, OFFICE COURT SQUARE.

James Rice, *Register of Deeds*. Elected by the people in 1864,  
 for three years. [Gen. Stat. chap. 10, § 9.]

## COURT HOUSE.

The Court House for Suffolk County is located in Court Square.  
 William Easterbrook, *Keeper*. [Appointed by Committee on  
 Public Buildings on part of the Board of Aldermen, and  
 salary is determined by them. *City Records*, vol. 43, page  
 167.] Samuel Canning, *Assistant Keeper*.  
 Stephen Curtis, John R. Barry, Alexander Wilson, *Keepers of the  
 Lockups under the Court House*. [Detailed for this duty from  
 the Police Department, by the Chief of Police.]

# SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FOR 1867.

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OTIS NORCROSS, MAYOR, *ex officio*.

WESTON LEWIS, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, *ex officio*.

## WARD 1.

### OLD DIVISION.

Joseph D. Fallon, 47 Court Street.

Jacob B. Winsor, 14 Hull Street.

### NEW DIVISION.

Albert Huse, 56 Princeton Street.

Thomas C. Marsh, 47 Chelsea Street.

Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.

J. Byron Nason, 19 Border Street.

## WARD 2.

### OLD DIVISION.

Warren H. Cudworth, 1 Meridian Street.

Henry S. Washburn, 125 Webster Street.

### NEW DIVISION.

George F. Haskins, 2 North Square.

Adino B. Hall, 89 Salem Street,

George D. Ricker, 166 Salem Street,

John F. Flynn, rear 60 Endicott Street.

## WARD 3.

### OLD DIVISION.

Benjamin T. Gould, 1 Prospect Street.

Michael Leary, 4 Lowell Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

Orin T. Walker, 20 Leverett Street.  
Zachariah Jellison, 29 Upton Street.  
Samuel H. Winkley, 5 Chambers Street.  
William A. Rust, 9 Allen Street.

## WARD 4.

## OLD DIVISION.

Edward D. G. Palmer, 3 Montgomery Place.  
Orrin S. Sanders, 11 Bowdoin Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

John A. Lamson, 1 Staniford Street.  
Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.  
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 2 Beacon Street.  
Ezra Palmer, 1 Tremont Place.

## WARD 5.

## OLD DIVISION.

John F. Jarvis, 22 Leverett Street.  
Warren S. Beal, 2 Blossom Court.

## NEW DIVISION.

Thomas C. Amory, 28 Beacon Street.  
Patrick Riley, 10 Lincoln Street.  
John McShane, 73 Purchase Street.  
George F. Bigelow, 33 Essex Street.

## WARD 6.

## OLD DIVISION.

J. Baxter Upham, 31 Chestnut Street.  
Calvin G. Page, 69 Myrtle Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

S. K. Lothrop, 12 Chestnut Street.  
Linus M. Child, 27 Tremont Row.  
Henry Burroughs, Jr., 82 Mount Vernon Street.  
Loring Lothrop, 24 Somerset Street.

## WARD 7.

## OLD DIVISION.

John P. Ordway, 42 Bedford Street.  
Charles Butler, 36 Pearl Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

William A. Blenkinsop, 35 Broadway.  
Thomas Harahan, 202 Harrison Avenue.  
Alvan Simonds, 713 Federal Street.  
W. H. Wescott, 115 Third Street.

## WARD 8.

## OLD DIVISION.

Thomas M. Brewer, 131 Washington Street.  
William H. Page, 48 Beach Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

Samuel A. Green, 25 Kneeland Street.  
Henry W. Harrington, 3 Corey Avenue.  
John P. Reynolds, 206 Tremont Street.  
Henry C. Hunt, 15 Ash Street.

## WARD 9.

## OLD DIVISION.

J. Coffin Jones Brown, 337 Tremont Street.  
Charles C. Shackford, 59 Clarendon Street.  
John Parkman, 8 Park Square.  
Charles Hutchins, 34 Clarendon Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

Charles W. Storey, 8 Florence Street.  
Warren Randolph, 4 Florence Street.

## WARD 10.

## OLD DIVISION.

Enoch C. Rolfe, 616 Washington Street.  
Salem T. Lamb, 10 Burroughs Place.



## NEW DIVISION.

Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
 Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.  
 Alden Speare, 16 East Brookline Street.  
 Charles L. Flint, 53 Union Park.

## WARD 11.

## OLD DIVISION.

Robert C. Waterston, 71 Chester Square.  
 B. W. Williams, 86 Clarendon Street.

## NEW DIVISION.

William H. Learnard, Jr., 61 Rutland Street.  
 Stephen G. Deblois, 80 Concord Street.  
 Richard H. Stearns, 668 Tremont Street.  
 William B. Merrill, 108 Water Street.

## WARD 12.

## OLD DIVISION.

Henry A. Drake, 333 Broadway.  
 Francis H. Underwood, Fourth, between L and M Streets.

## NEW DIVISION.

Choate Burnham, 284 Broadway.  
 Joseph B. Stearns, Fifth, near I Street.  
 Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.  
 Liberty D. Packard, 78 Dorchester Street.

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John D. Philbrick, *Superintendent of Public Schools*, Maverick House, East Boston.

Barnard Capen, *Secretary of School Committee*, 310 Broadwa  
 South Boston.

Rooms in the City Hall.

ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

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STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Linus M. Child, 27 Tremont Row.  
Choate Burnham, 284 Broadway.  
J. Coffin Jones Brown, 337 Tremont Row.  
Michael Leary, 4 Lowell Street.  
J. Byron Nason, 19 Border Street.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Messrs. Henry A. Drake, 333 Broadway.  
William H. Learnard, Jr., 61 Rutland Street.  
George F. Haskins, 2 North Square.  
Edward D. G. Palmer, 3 Montgomery Place.  
Adino B. Hall, 89 Salem Street.

COMMITTEE ON SALARIES.

Messrs. Loring Lothrop, 24 Somerset Street.  
Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
Alden Speare, 15 East Brookline Street.  
Calvin G. Page, 69 Myrtle Street.  
J. Coffin Jones Brown, 337 Tremont Street.

## COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

- Messrs. Alvan Symonds, 713 Federal Street.  
Patrick Riley, 10 Lincoln Street.  
Salem T. Lamb, 10 Burroughs Place.  
Thomas C. Amory, 28 Beacon Street.  
Joseph D. Fallon, 47 Court Street.

## COMMITTEE ON TEXT-BOOKS.

- Messrs. S. K. Lothrop, 12 Chestnut Street.  
Henry Burroughs, Jr., 82 Mt. Vernon Street.  
Ezra Palmer, 1 Tremont Place.  
John F. Jarvis, 22 Leverett Street.  
John A. Lamson, 1 Staniford Street.

## COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL-HOUSES.

- Messrs. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 2 Beacon Street.  
Thomas M. Brewer, 131 Washington Street.  
Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.  
Zachariah Jellison, 18 Central Wharf.  
Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.

## COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

- Messrs. J. Baxter Upham, 31 Chestnut Street.  
John P. Ordway, 42 Bedford Street.  
Francis H. Underwood, Fourth Street, between L  
and M Streets.  
Robert C. Waterston, 71 Chester Square.  
Warren H. Cudworth, 1 Meridian Street.

## COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

- Messrs. Henry W. Harrington, 113 Washington Street.  
Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.  
Warren S. Beal, 2 Blossom Court.  
Charles Butler, 36 Pearl Street.  
Charles Hutchins, 34 Clarendon Street.

## COMMITTEE ON GYMNASTICS AND MILITARY DRILL.

Messrs. Calvin G. Page, 69 Myrtle Street.  
J. Baxter Upham, 31 Chestnut Street.  
B. W. Williams, 36 Clarendon Street.  
Samuel A. Green, 25 Kneeland Street.  
Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.

## LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

### PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

*Bedford Street.*

#### COMMITTEE.

- Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Chairman*, 2 Beacon Street.  
Calvin G. Page, *Secretary*, 69 Myrtle Street.  
Weston Lewis, 15 Franklin Street.  
Henry S. Washburn, 125 Webster Street.  
George F. Haskins, 2 North Square.  
Samuel H. Winkley, 5 Chambers Street.  
John P. Ordway, 42 Bedford Street.  
William A. Blenkinsop, 35 Broadway.  
Samuel A. Green, 25 Kneeland Street.  
Warren Randolph, 4 Florence Street.  
Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
Wm. H. Learnard, Jr., 61 Rutland Street.  
F. H. Underwood, Fourth Street, between L and M Streets.

#### TEACHERS.

- Francis Gardner, *Master*.  
Edward H. Magill, *Sub-Master*, Cl. II. Div. A, B, 3d Floor, Back Room.  
William R. Dimmock, *Sub-Master*, Cl. III. Div. A, B, C, 2d Floor, Back Room.

#### USHERS.

- Charles J. Capen, Cl. III. and IV. out of Course. Cl. VI. Div. B, 1st Floor, Back Room.  
Moses Merrill, Cl. V. Div. A, B, C, 2d Floor, Front Room.  
Augustine M. Gay, Cl. IV. Div. A, B, C, 3d Floor, Front Room.  
J. W. Chadwick, Cl. VI. Div. A, B, C, 1st Floor, Front Room.

f C. G. G. Paine, Cl. IV. out of Course. Cl. V. out of Course.  
Cl. VI. Div. D.

Prosperè Morand, *Teacher of French.*

Captain Hobart Moore, *Teacher of Military Drill.*

### ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

*Bedford Street.*

#### COMMITTEE.

S. K. Lothrop, *Chairman*, 12 Chestnut Street.

Orin T. Walker, *Secretary*, 20 Leverett Street.

Weston Lewis, 15 Franklin Street.

Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.

Adino B. Hall, 89 Salem Street.

Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.

William H. Page, 48 Beach Street.

Thomas Harahan, 202 Harrison Avenue.

Salem T. Lamb, 10 Burroughs Place.

John Parkman, 8 Park Square.

Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.

Robert C. Waterston, 71 Chester Square.

Henry A. Drake, 333 Broadway.

#### TEACHERS.

Thomas Sherwin, *Master*, Cl. I. and advanced Cl. 3d Floor,  
South Boston.

Charles M. Cumston, *1st Sub-Master*, Cl. II. 1st Div. 2d Floor,  
South Room.

Luther W. Anderson, *2d Sub-Master*, Cl. II. 2d Div. 4th Floor,  
Hall.

#### USHERS.

Ephraim Hunt, 3d Floor, South Room.

William Nichols, Jr. 2d Div. of Cl. III. 1st Floor, South Room.

Robert E. Babson, 4th Div. of Cl. III. 3d Floor, Front Room.

Edwin A. Adams, 3d Div. of Cl. III. 2d Floor, Front Room.

Albert Hale, 1st Div. of Cl. III. 1st Floor, Front Room.

William N. Bartholomew, *Teacher of Drawing.*

Captain Hobart Moore, *Teacher of Military Drill.*

## GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Mason Street.*

## COMMITTEE.

- Henry Burroughs, Jr., *Chairman*, 82 Mt. Vernon St.  
 John F. Jarvis, *Secretary*, 22 Leverett Street.  
 Weston Lewis, 15 Franklin Street.  
 Warren H. Cudworth, 1 Meridian Street.  
 George D. Ricker, 166 Salem Street.  
 Ezra Palmer, 1 Tremont Place.  
 Thomas M. Brewer, 131 Washington Street.  
 Alvan Simonds, 713 Federal Street.  
 Enoch C. Rolfe, 616 Washington Street.  
 Charles W. Storey, 8 Florence Street.  
 Alden Speare, 15 East Brookline Street.  
 Stephen G. Deblois, 80 Concord Street.  
 Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.

## TEACHERS.

- William H. Seavey, *Master*.  
 Harriet E. Caryl, *Head Assistant*.

## ASSISTANTS.

- Maria A. Bacon.  
 Margaret A. Badger.  
 Helen W. Avery.  
 Emma A. Temple.  
 Catharine Knapp.  
 Mary E. Scates.  
 Adeline L. Sylvester.  
 Frances A. Poole.  
 Elizabeth C. Light.  
 William N. Bartholomew, *Teacher of Drawing*.  
 Carl Zerrahn, *Teacher of Music*.  
 E. C. F. Krauss, *Teacher of German*.  
 Prospère Morand, *Teacher of French*.

## TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

*Somerset Street.*

Jane H. Stickney, *Superintendent.*

Sarah D. Duganne, *Assistant Superintendent.*

## PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Ellen R. Crosby, Cl. I. and II.

C. Eliza Wason, Cl. III. and IV.

Adeline I. Baker, Cl. V. and VI.

*Sub-Committee, Messrs. Burroughs, Palmer, and Jarvis.*

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DEPARTMENT OF VOCAL AND PHYSICAL CULTURE  
AND VOCAL MUSIC.

Lewis B. Monroe, Director of Vocal and Physical Culture. Address, at the Rooms of the School Committee, City Hall.

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Joseph B. Sharland, Instructor in Vocal Music in the Grammar Schools.

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Luther W. Mason, Instructor in Vocal Music in the Primary Schools. Address, at the Rooms of the School Committee, City Hall.



# THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS,

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

## ADAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

### COMMITTEE.

Warren H. Cudworth, *Chairman*, 1 Meridian Street.

Henry S. Washburn, *Secretary*, 125 Webster Street.

Thomas C. Marsh, 47 Chelsea Street.

Albert Huse, 56 Princeton Street.

J. Byron Nason, 19 Border Street.

John F. Flynn, rear 60 Endicott Street.

Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.

### ADAMS SCHOOL, BELMONT SQUARE, EAST BOSTON.

Robert C. Metcalf, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 5th Story.	Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 12, Girls, 4th Story.
Frank F. Preble, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 8, 3d Story.	Louisa E. Harris, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 4, Boys, 2d Story.
Jane S. Tower, <i>Master's Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 5th Story.	Lucy A. Wiggan, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,
L. Anna Dudley, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 9, 4th Story.

### *Assistants.*

Martha E. Webb, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 11, Girls, 4th Story.	Mary M. Morse, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 7, Boys, 3d Story.
Elean L. Bingham, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 6, Boys, 3d Story.	Almira G. Smith, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 10, Girls, 4th Story.
Juliette J. Pierce, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 5, Boys, 3d Story.	Sarah J. D'Arcy, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 2, 2d Story. Lucy H. Cobb, <i>Sewing Teacher</i> .

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Sumner Street.*

Emily C. Morse, Cl. I. and II.                      Rosa L. Morse, Cl. III. and IV.  
*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Washburn and Flynn.

## ADAMS SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Esther L. Morse, Special Instruction.    Ellen M. Robbins, Cl. VI.  
 Eliza A. Wiggin, Cl. V.  
*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Washburn and Flynn.

*Webster Street.*

Mary H. Allen, Cl. III. and IV.                Susan D. Wilde, Cl. I. and II.  
 Elizabeth Lincoln, Cl. V. and VI.  
*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Cudworth and Flynn.

## BIGELOW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Henry A. Drake, *Chairman*, 333 Broadway.  
 Liberty D. Packard, *Secretary*, 78 Dorchester Street.  
 Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.  
 Francis H. Underwood, Fourth Street, between L and M  
 Streets.  
 Choate Burnham, 284 Broadway.  
 William H. Page, 48 Beach Street,  
 William A. Blenkinsop, 35 Broadway.  
 Alvan Simonds, 713 Federal Street.  
 Joseph B. Stearns, Fifth, near I Street.

## BIGELOW SCHOOL, CORNER OF E AND FOURTH STREETS.

Henry C. Hardon, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 1, 4th Story.	Rachel C. Mather, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 3, Girls, 3d Story.
Thomas H. Barnes, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 9, Boys, 2d Story.	Celinda Seaver, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 11, Boys, 1st Story.
Mary A. Currier, <i>Master's Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 1, Girls, 4th Story.	Sarah E. Fisher, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 2, Boys, 4th Story.

*Assistants.*

Lavinia B. Pendleton.	Clara E. Farrington,
Henrietta L. Jones,	Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 10, Boys,
Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 4, Girls, 3d	2d Story.
Story.	Julia Clapp,
Ellen E. Morse,	Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 12, Girls,
Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 5, Boys, 3d	1st Story.
Story.	Henrietta L. Dwyer,
Clara F. Currier,	Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 13, Boys,
Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 7, Girls, 2d	1st Story.
Story.	Mary E. Frye,
Susan M. Wadsworth,	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 14, Boys,
Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 6, Boys, 3d	1st Story.
Story.	
Roxanna N. Blanchard,	
Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 8, Girls, 2d	
Story.	

*Washington Village Branch.*

Lucinda P. Works, *Head Assistant*, Cl. II, Div. 2, Boys and Girls, 3d Story.

*Assistants.*

Mary L. Kinne,	Emeline L. Tolman,
Cl. III. Div. 1, Boys and Girls,	Cl. IV. Div. 1, Boys and Girls, 2d
3d Story.	Story.
Harriet S. Howes,	Mary L. Lufkin,
Cl. III. Div. 2, Boys and Girls, 2d	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Boys and Girls, 3d
Story.	Story.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## HAWES SCHOOL.

Caroline H. Holder, Cl. I.	Ann J. Lyon, Cl. III.
Lucy E. Tinkham, Cl. II.	Lucy C. Bartlett, Cl. IV.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Messrs. Packard, Page and Simonds.	

## LYCEUM HALL.

Josephine B. Cherrington, Cl. V.	Sarah A. Graham, Cl. VI.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Messrs. Packard, Page and Simonds.	

## TICKNOR SCHOOL.

*Washington Village.*

Rinnie B. Holbrook, Cl. I.	Clara G. Dickson, Cl. IV.
Margaret E. Sharp, Cl. II.	Eliza F. Blacker, Cl. V.
Maria A. Cook, Cl. III.	Marion W. Rundlett, Cl. VI.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Messrs. Briggs, Blenkinsop and Stearns.	

## HAWES SCHOOL.

Harriet A. Clapp, Special Instruction. *Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Drake and Underwood.

## BOWDITCH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Thomas C. Amory, *Chairman*, 28 Beacon Street.  
 Linus M. Child, *Secretary*, 54 West Cedar Street.  
 Thomas M. Brewer, 8 Edinboro' Street.  
 Patrick Riley, 10 Lincoln Street.  
 John P. Ordway, 42 Bedford Street.  
 William H. Page, 48 Beach Street.  
 Charles Butler, 36 Pearl Street,  
 John P. Reynolds, 206 Tremont Street.  
 John McShane, 78 Purchase Street.  
 George F. Bigelow, 33 Esssx Street.

## BOWDITCH SCHOOL, SOUTH STREET.

Alfred Hewins, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 1, 4th Story.	Susan H. Thaxter, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 7, 2d Story.
Caroline L. C. Badger, <i>Head Assis- tant</i> , Master's Room.	Sarah E. Daley, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 11, 1st Story.
Francis R. Honey, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Hall.	

*Assistants.*

Edith Adams, Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 2, 4th Story.	Ellen M. S. Treadwell, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 8, 2d Story.
Mary H. Locke, Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 3, 3d Story.	Mary M. T. Foley, Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 9, 2d Story.
Ellen McKendry, Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 4, 3d Story.	Ann Nowell, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 13, 1st Story.
Georgianna M. L. Evert, Cl. II. Div. 4, Room 5, 3d Story.	Anna B. Thompson, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 12, 1st Story.
Caroline W. Marshall, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 6, 3d Story.	Carolyn E. Jennison, Cl. IV. Div. 3; Room 14, 1st Story.
Mary E. Nichols, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 10, 2d Story.	

*East Street Branch.*

Clarinda R. F. Treadwell, *Head Assistant*, Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 4, 2d Story.

*Assistants.*

Sarah A. Pope, Margaret E. Sheehan,  
 Cl. IV. Div. 5, Room 3, 3d Story. Cl. IV. Div. 7, Room 1, 3d Story.  
 Eliza M. L. Evert,  
 Cl. IV. Div. 6, Room 2, 3d Story.

*Belcher Lane.*

H. Isabella Hopkins, *Assistant*, Cl. IV. Div. 8, Room 19, 2d Story.

Eliza A. Baxter, *Sewing Teacher*.

Henry Farmer, *Janitor*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## DAWES PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*High Street Place.*

Mary G. Hillman, Cl. I. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Ordway.  
 Octavia C. Heard, Cl. II. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Child.  
 Ruth H. Clapp, Cl. III. Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Page.  
 Maria J. Coburn, Cl. IV. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Butler.  
 Harriet E. G. Gleason, Cl. V. Room 1. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. McShane.  
 Angelia M. Newmarch, Cl. VI. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Bigelow.

*Purchase Place.*

Julia B. Lombard, Cl. I. II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. McShane.

## MACKINTOSH PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Lane Place.*

Celeste Weed, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Reynolds.

## CHANNING SCHOOL.

*East Street.*

Adeline Stockbridge, Cl. I. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Amory.  
 Hannah A. Lawrence, Cl. III. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Reynolds.  
 Sophronia N. Herrick, Cl. V. Room 9. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Bigelow.  
 Marian A. Flynn, Cl. VI. Room 8. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Riley.  
 Matilda Mitchell, Cl. VI. Room 7. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Brewer.

## BOWDOIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- John A. Lamson, *Chairman*, 1 Staniford Street.  
 Calvin G. Page, *Secretary*, 69 Myrtle Street.  
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 2 Beacon Street.  
 J. Baxter Upham, 31 Chestnut Street.  
 Loring Lothrop, 24 Somerset Street.  
 Ezra Palmer, 1 Tremont Place.  
 Orrin S. Sanders, 11 Bowdoin Street.  
 Adino B. Hall, 89 Salem Street.  
 Orin T. Walker, 20 Leverett Street.  
 S. K. Lothrop, 12 Chestnut Street.

## BOWDOIN SCHOOL, MYRTLE STREET.

- |                                                                                    |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Daniel C. Brown, <i>Master</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 1, West Room, 3d Story.            | Mary Young, <i>2d Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 2, East Room, 3d Story.     |
| Sarah J. Mills, <i>1st Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 1, West Room, 3d Story. | Deborah Norton, <i>3d Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 3, East Room, 3d Story. |
| <i>Assistants.</i>                                                                 |                                                                                   |
| Emily G. Wetherbee,<br>Cl. II. Div. 1, East Room, 2d Story.                        | Martha A. Palmer,<br>Cl. III. Div. 3, West Room, 1st<br>Story.                    |
| Sophia B. Horr,<br>Cl. II. Div. 2, East Room, 2d Story.                            | Lucy C. Gould,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 1, West Room, 1st<br>Story.                        |
| Eliza A. Fay,<br>Cl. III. Div. 1, West Room, 2d<br>Story.                          | Mary F. Grant,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 2, East Room, 1st<br>Story.                        |
| Irene W. Wentworth,<br>Cl. III. Div. 2, West Room, 2d<br>Story.                    | Ann E. Kimball,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 3, East Room, 1st<br>Story.                       |

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## OLD PHILLIPS SCHOOL-HOUSE.

*Anderson Street.*

- Marianne Stephens, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. S. K. Lothrop.  
 Sarah E. Adams, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Walker.  
 Anna H. Nichols, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.

*Blossom Street.*

- Olive Ruggles, Cl. I and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Walker.  
 Julia T. Jellison, Cl. III and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Sanders.  
 Anna S. Balcom, Cl. V. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. S. K. Lothrop.  
 Lydia A. Isabel, Cl. VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Loring Lothrop.

*Joy Street.*

- Lucy J. Calef, Special Instruction. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.

## BOYLSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- John P. Ordway, *Chairman*, 42 Bedford Street.  
 George F. Bigelow, *Secretary*, 33 Essex Street.  
 Patrick Riley, 10 Lincoln Street.  
 Charles Butler, 36 Pearl Street.  
 Edward D. G. Palmer, 3 Montgomery Place.  
 Thomas C. Amory, 28 Beacon Street.  
 Warren Randolph, 4 Florence Street.  
 Thomas Harahan, 202 Harrison Avenue.  
 John P. Reynolds, 206 Tremont Street.  
 John McShane, 73 Purchase Street.

## BOYLSTON SCHOOL, FORT HILL.

- |                                         |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| John Jameson, <i>Master</i> ,           | Henry H. Kimball, <i>Usher</i> ,       |
| Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 12, 3d Story.       | Cl. II. Div. 1, 3d Room, 1st Story,    |
| Lucius A. Wheelock, <i>Sub-Master</i> , | Mary A. Davis, <i>Head Assistant</i> , |
| Cl. I., Div. 2, Room 7, 2d Story.       | Cl. I., Div. 1, Room 12, 3d Story.     |

*Assistants.*

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sarah Fuller,                       | Jane M. Bullard,                   |
| Cl. H. Div. 2, Room 11, 3d Story.   | Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 9, 2d Story.  |
| Mary L. Holland,                    | Caroline A. Morrill,               |
| Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 10, 2d Story. | Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 5, 1st Story. |
| Josephine M. Hanna,                 | Emily S. Hutchins,                 |
| Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 8, 2d Story.  | Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 4, 1st Story. |
| Susan B. Leeds,                     | Ann M. Heustis,                    |
| Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 9, 2d Story.   | Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 6.            |

## PRIMARY SCHOOL.

## MACKINTOSH PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Lane Place.*

- Clara A. Clarke, Cl. I. II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harahan.  
 Margaret F. Tappan, Cl. III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Amory.  
 Julia M. Driscoll, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harahan.  
 Adelia E. Edwards, Cl. IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Ordway.  
 ———— Cl. V. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Reynolds.  
 Ellen M. Perkins, Cl. VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Randolph.  
 Mary E. Sawyer, Cl. I. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Butler.  
 Maria B. Clapp, Cl. II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. McShane.

## MAY PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Washington Square.*

- Amelia E. N. Treadwell, Cl. I. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Amory.  
 Mary L. G. Hanley, Cl. II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Riley.  
 ———— Cl. III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Bigelow.  
 Julia A. O'Hara, Cl. IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Ordway.  
 Anna M. Lecain, Cl. V. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Riley.  
 Lydia B. Felt, Cl. VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Palmer.

*Belcher Lane.*

- Harriette B. Cutler. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Riley.

## BRIMMER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- Enoch C. Rolfe, *Chairman*, 616 Washington Street.  
 Salem T. Lamb, *Secretary*, 10 Burroughs Place.  
 Henry W. Harrington, 3 Corey Avenue.  
 Charles W. Storey, 8 Florence Street.  
 Warren Randolph, 4 Florence Street.  
 J. Coffin Jones Brown, 337 Tremont Street.  
 Charles Hutchins, 34 Clarendon Street.  
 John Parkman, 8 Park Square.  
 Charles L. Flint, 53 Union Park.



## BRIMMER SCHOOL, COMMON STREET.

Joshua Bates, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. I, Room 15, 4th Story.	Rebecca L. Duncan, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Master's Room, 4th Story.
Wm. L. P. Boardman, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 7, 2d Story.	Anna M. Penniman, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 10, 3d Story.
E. Bentley Young, <i>Usher</i> , Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 1, 1st Story.	

*Assistants.*

Lavina A. Bunton, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 9, 3d Story.	Mercy A. Davie, Cl. IV. Div. I, Room 5, 2d Story.
Mercy T. Snow, Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 11, 3d Story.	Sarah J. March, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 14, 4th Story.
Luthera W. Bird, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 12, 3d Story.	Helen L. Bodge, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 13, 4th Story.
Amanda Snow, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 8, 2d Story.	Anna E. English, Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 2, 1st Story.
Anna P. James, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 3, 1st Story.	Susan B. Cunningham, Cl. IV. Div. 5, Room 4, 1st Story.
Harriet N. Lane, Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 6, 2d Story.	

Geo. H. Lee, *Janitor*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Newbern Place.*

Catharine M. E. Richardson, Cl. I. and II.	Martha J. Cooledge, Cl. V. and VI.
Dorcas B. Baldwin, Cl. III. and IV.	

*Sub-Committee*, Mr. Brown.*Indiana Place.*

Lucy H. Symonds, Cl. V.	<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Storey.
Eliza F. Moriarty, Cl. VI.	<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Storey.

*Nassau Hall.*Helen M. Dexter, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harrington.*Warren Street.*

Sarah R. Bowles, Cl. V. and VI.	Rebecca J. Weston, Cl. I. and II.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Randolph.	

Mary C. Willard, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Rolfe.  
 Sarah Farley, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamb.  
 Emma F. Burrill, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harrington.  
 Deborah K. Burgess, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Parkman.  
 Eliza E. Foster, Cl. VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hutchins.

*Way Street.*

Mary Beal, Cl. I. and II. Charlotte L. Young, Cl. III. and IV.  
*Sub-Committee*, Mr. Flint.  
 Anna L. Pierce, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Parkman.

CHAPMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

Albert Huse, *Chairman*, 56 Princeton Street.  
 Richard Beeching, *Secretary*, 95 Princeton Street.  
 Warren H. Cudworth, 1 Meridian Street.  
 Joseph D. Fallon, Webster House.  
 Thomas C. Marsh, 47 Chelsea Street.  
 J. Byron Nason, 19 Border Street.  
 Henry S. Washburn, 125 Webster Street.  
 John F. Flynn, rear 60 Endicott Street.

CHAPMAN SCHOOL, EUTAW STREET.

George R. Marble, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 5, 3d Story.	Philura Wright, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story.
Silas C. Stone, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 8, 2nd Story.	Maria D. Kimball, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 7, 1st Story.
Ellen R. White, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 5, 3d Story.	Sarah F. Tenney, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 4, 2d Story.

*Assistants.*

Emeline A. Briggs, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 10, 3d Story.	Abby A. Cook, Cl. III. and IV. Divs. 1 and 2, Room 6, 1st Story.
Sarah A. Henshaw, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 9, 2d Story.	Sarah D. White, Cl. III. and IV. Divs. 1 and 2, Room 1, 1st Story.
Jane F. Reid, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 3, 2d Story.	

Francis C. Close, *Teacher of Sewing.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## TAPPAN SCHOOL, LEXINGTON STREET.

Marietta Duncan, Cl. V. and VI.      Abby D. Beale, Cl. I. and II.  
 Mary C. Hall, Cl. III. and IV.

*Sub-Committee, Mr. Huse.*

## WEBB SCHOOL.

*Porter Street.*

Caroline A. Littlefield, Cl. VI.      Caroline S. Litchfield, Cl. I.  
 Hulda H. Mitchell, Cl. V.      Sarah A. Pratt, Cl. II.  
 M. Jane Peaslee, Cl. IV.      Lydia B. Smith, Cl. III.

*Sub-Committee, Messrs. Beeching and Fallon.*

*Monmouth Street.*

Hannah F. Crafts, Special Instruction.

*Sub-Committee, Mr. Huse.*

## DWIGHT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

William H. Learnard, Jr., *Chairman*, 61 Rutland Street.  
 Stephen G. Deblois, *Secretary*, 80 Concord Street.  
 B. W. Williams, 36 Clarendon Street.  
 Alden Speare, 15 East Brookline Street.  
 Robert C. Waterston, 71 Chester Square.  
 Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
 Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.  
 Richard H. Stearns, 668 Tremont Street.  
 William B. Merrill, 145 Concord Street.  
 Charles C. Shackford, 59 Clarendon Street.

## DWIGHT SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD STREET.

James A. Page, *Master*, Cl. I. Div. 1,      Albion Cate, *Usher*, Cl. II. Div. 1.  
 Room 6, 3d Story.      Room 11, 1st Story.  
 Rodney G. Chase, *Sub-Master*, Cl. I.      Mary T. Ross, *Head Assistant*, Cl. I.  
 Div. 2, Room 7, 2d Story.      Div. 1, Room 6, 3d Story.

*Assistants.*

- |                                                        |                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mary C. Browne, Cl. II. Div. 2,<br>Room 3, 3d Story.   | Mary C. R. Towle, Cl. III. Div. 5,<br>Room 2, 1st Story.   |
| Julia M. Browne, Cl. III. Div. 1,<br>Room 5, 3d Story. | Clara B. Gould, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room<br>9, 2d Story.       |
| Mary E. Trow, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room<br>4, 3d Story.    | Sarah B. Abbott, Cl. IV. Div. 2,<br>Room 12, 1st Story.    |
| Eva M. Keller, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room<br>8, 2d Story.]  | Sarah J. Pillsbury, Cl. IV. Div. 3,<br>Room 13, 1st Story. |
| Jane M. Hight, Cl. III. Div. 4, Room<br>10, 2d Story.  | Martha A. Joslin, Cl. IV. Div. 4,<br>Room 14, 1st Story.   |

Edward Bannon, *Janitor.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## DWIGHT PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Rutland Street.*

- Augusta A. Davis, Cl. I. Room 1. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Waterston.  
 Martha B. Lucas, Cl. II. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Stearns.  
 Sarah E. Crocker, Cl. III. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Deblois.  
 Henrietta Draper, Cl. IV. Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Williams.  
 Eliza G. Swett, Cl. V. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Speare.  
 Jane P. Titecomb, Cl. VI. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Shackford.

## ELIOT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- Edward D. G. Palmer, *Chairman*, 3 Montgomery Place.  
 Joseph D. Fallon, *Secretary*, Webster House.  
 Adino B. Hall, 89 Salem Street.  
 George F. Haskins, 2 North Square.  
 Benjamin T. Gould, 1 Prospect Street.  
 Warren S. Beal, 2 Blossom Court.  
 Michael Leary, 4 Lowell Street.  
 George D. Ricker, 166 Salem Street.  
 John F. Flynn, rear 60 Endicott Street.  
 Jacob B. Winsor, 14 Hull Street.

## ELIOT SCHOOL, NORTH BENNET STREET.

Samuel W. Mason, <i>Master</i> ,	Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 1, 1st Story.
Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story.	Frances M. Bodge, <i>Head Assistant</i> .
Walter H. Newell, <i>Sub-Master</i> ,	Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story.
Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 9, 3d Story.	Ada M. Steele, <i>Head Assistant</i> .
George K. Daniell, Jr., <i>Usher</i> .	Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 5, 2d Story.

*Assistants.*

Elizabeth M. Turner,	Georgianna D. Russell,
Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 10, 3d Story.	Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 6, 2d Story,
O. Augusta Weleh,	Hannah M. Pembroke,
Cl. II. Div. 4, Room 11, 3d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 7, 2d Story.
Kate L. Dodge,	Emily F. Marshall,
Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 12, 3d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 3, 1st Story.
Georgiana Wilkinson,	Mary A. E. Sargent,
Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 14, 4th Story.	Cl. IV., Div. 3, Room 2, 1st Story.
Clara Winning,	Lydia K. Potter,
Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 8, 2d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 4, 1st Story.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## FORMOST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Snelling Place.*

Sarah A. Winsor, Cl. VI.
Sophia Shepard, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Flynn.
Clarissa Davis, Cl. IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Winsor.
Cleone G. Tewksbury, Cl. III. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Fallon.
Antonia Harvey, Cl. II. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Winsor.
Harriet S. Boody, Cl. I. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Ricker.

## FREEMAN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*22 Charter Street.*

Eliza Brintnall, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Gould.	
Eliza J. Cosgrave, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Palmer.	
Ida Munroe, Cl. I. and II.	Juliette Davis, Cl. III. and IV.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Leary.	

*Rear of 22 Charter Street.*

Julia A. Cutts, Cl. V. and VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Ricker.	
Sarah Ripley, Cl. III. and IV.	Josephine O. Paine, Cl. I. and II.
<i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Beal.	

## WARE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*North Bennet Street.*

- Frances E. Harrod, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hall.  
 Kate S. Sawyer, Cl. I. II. III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Palmer.  
 Mary E. Barrett, Cl. I. II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Haskins.  
 Sarah F. Chipman, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Gould.

## EVERETT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- Robert C. Waterston, *Chairman*, 71 Chester Square.  
 Stephen G. Deblois, *Secretary*, 80 Concord Street.  
 Alden Speare, 15 East Brookline Street.  
 William H. Learnard, Jr., 61 Rutland Street.  
 Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
 B. W. Williams, 36 Clarendon Street.  
 Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.  
 Richard H. Stearns, 668 Tremont Street.  
 William B. Merrill, 145 Concord Street.  
 John Parkman, 8 Park Square.

## EVERETT SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON STREET.

- |                                                                                  |                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| George B. Hyde, <i>Master</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.            | Margaret E. Johnson, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 8, 2d Story. |
| Frances E. Keller, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story. | Louisa Tucker, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 4, 1st Story.     |
| Emma F. Titus, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,<br>Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 12, 3d Story.      |                                                                                  |

*Assistants.*

- |                                                          |                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Anna B. Thompson,<br>Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 13, 4th Story. | Julia H. Kimball,<br>Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 7, 2d Story. |
| Anna C. Ellis,<br>Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 10, 3d Story.     | Louisa M. Alline,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 2, 1st Story. |
| Emily L. Tolman,<br>Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 11, 3d Story.  | Clara Nelson, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room<br>9, 3d Story.      |
| Helen Beaumont,<br>Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 1, 1st Story.   | Mary F. Buntton, Cl. IV. Div. 3,<br>Room 5, 2d Story.   |
| Mary A. Gavett,<br>Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 6, 2d Story.    |                                                         |

Martha A. Sargent, *Teacher of Sewing*.  
 Edward Bannon, *Janitor*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## RICE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Concord Street.*

- Eliza C. Gould, Cl. I. Room 1, 3d Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Williams.  
 Laura A. Farnsworth, Cl. II. Room 2, 3d Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Speare.  
 Mary A. Crocker, Cl. III. Room 3, 2d Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Merrill.  
 Anna R. Frost, Cl. IV. Room 4, 2d Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Eastman.  
 Caroline S. Lamb, Cl. V. Room 5, 1st Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Learnard.  
 Lydia A. Sawyer, Cl. VI. Room 6, 1st Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Parkman.  
 Ann J. Bolden, Cl. I. and II. Room 7, 3d Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Webb.  
 Hannah M. Coolidge, Cl. III. and IV. Room 9, 2d Story. *Sub-Committee*,  
 Mr. Stearns.  
 Emma Halstrick, Cl. V. Room 11, 1st Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Deblois.  
 Lydia F. Blanchard, Cl. IV. R'm 12, 1st Story. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Waterston.

## FRANKLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- B. W. Williams, *Chairman*, 36 Clarendon Street.  
 R. H. Stearns, *Secretary*, 668 Tremont Street.  
 Enoch C. Rolfe, 616 Washington Street.  
 W. H. Learnard, Jr., 61 Rutland Street.  
 Alden Speare, 15 E. Brookline Street.  
 Robert C. Waterston, 71 Chester Square.  
 Edmund T. Eastman, 75 Shawmut Avenue.  
 Edwin B. Webb, 638 Tremont Street.  
 Charles Hutchins, 34 Clarendon Street.  
 Stephen G. Deblois, 80 Concord Street.  
 Charles L. Flint, 53 Union Park.

## FRANKLIN SCHOOL, RINGGOLD STREET.

Granville B. Putnam, *Master*, Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.

*Head Assistants.*

- Amelia B. Hopkins, Catharine T. Simonds,  
 Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story. Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 4, 1st Story.  
 Sarah P. Mitchell,  
 Sarah A. Gale,  
 Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 8, 2d Story.

*Assistants.*

Lydia H. Emmons, Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 13, 4th Story.	Abby D. Tucker, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 5, 2d Story.
L. Isabel Barry, Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 12, 2d Story.	P. Catharine Bradford, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 6, 2d Story.
Elizabeth J. Brown, Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 11, 3d Story.	Caroline A. Mason, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 1, 1st Story.
Mary J. Leach, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 9, 3d Story.	Mary A. Mitchell, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 2, 1st Story.
Isabella M. Harmon, Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 10, 3d Story.	Anna E. Parker, Cl. IV, Div. 4, Room 3, 1st Story.
Esther M. Nickerson, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 7, 2d Story.	
	Maria S. Wolcott, <i>Teacher of Sewing.</i>
	Amos Lincoln, <i>Janitor.</i>

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## ANDREWS PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Genesee Street.*

Susan H. Chaffee, Cl. I. and II. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Stearns.
Harriet M. Bolman, Cl. III. and IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Williams.
Anna T. Corliss, Cl. V. and VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Eastman.

## WAIT PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Suffolk Street.*

Josephine G. Whipple, Cl. I. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Flint.
Georgiana A. Ballard, Cl. II. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Hutchins.
Frances M. Sylvester, Cl. III. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Rolfe.
Hannah E. Perry, Cl. IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Williams.
Maria Jenkins, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Eastman.
Elizabeth P. Cummings, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Learnard.
Eliza J. Dyer, Special Instruction. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Waterston.
Louisa M. Quinn, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Webb.

## COOK PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Groton Street.*

Harriet M. Faxon, Cl. I. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Speare.
Sarah S. Saunders, Cl. II. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Williams.
Frances J. Crocker, Cl. III. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Stearns.
Sarah F. Mason, Cl. IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Deblois.
Lacy A. Cate, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Eastman.
Caroline A. Miller, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Learnard.



## HANCOCK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Adino B. Hall, *Chairman*, 89 Salem Street.  
 Joseph D. Fallon, *Secretary*, Webster House.  
 Edward D. G. Palmer, 3 Montgomery Place.  
 George F. Haskins, 2 North Square.  
 Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.  
 John A. Lamson, 1 Staniford Street.  
 Orrin S. Sanders, 11 Bowdoin Street.  
 George D. Ricker, 166 Salem Street.  
 John F. Flynn, rear 60 Endicott Street.  
 Michael Leary, 4 Lowell Street.  
 Jacob B. Winsor, 14 Hull Street.

## HANCOCK SCHOOL, RICHMOND PLACE.

McLaurin F. Cooke, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 15, 4th Story.	Alicia H. Gilley, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I, Div. 3, Room 13, 3d Story.
Mary C. Nichols, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 15, 4th Story.	Emily F. Fessenden, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 9, 2d Story.
Mary L. Sheffield, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I., Div. 2, Room 14, 4th Story.	Martha F. Winning, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 5, 1st Story.

*Assistants.*

Ellen C. Sawtelle, Cl. I. Div. I, Room 15, 4th Story.	Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 6, 2d Story.
Amy E. Bradford, Cl. I. Div. 4, Room 12, 3d Story.	Susannah E. Ranstead, Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 4, 1st Story.
Helen M. Hitchings, Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 11, 3d Story.	Helen H. Cheney, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 3, 1st Story.
Josephine M. Robertson, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 10, 3d Story.	Henrietta L. Pierce, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story.
Ellen A. Hunt, Cl. II. Div. 4, Room 8, 2d Story.	Achsah Barnes, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Cooper Street, Room 1.
Mary Carleton, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 7, 2d Story.	Malvina R. Brigbam, Cl. IV. Div. 4, Ward Room, Ben net Street.
Sarah F. Stevens,	
S. O. Somerby, <i>Teacher of Sewing</i> .	
Franklin Eveleth, <i>Janitor</i> .	

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## CHEEVER PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Thacher Street.*

- Sarah J. Copp, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Flynn.  
 M. Alice Mansfield, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Ricker.  
 Sarah L. Shepard, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Winsor.

*North Margin Street.*

- Mary S. Gale, Cl. IV. and V. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Leary.  
 Mary J. Clark, Cl. VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Palmer.

## THURSTON PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Hanover Street.*

- Grace M. Harkins, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Fallon.  
 Emily A. Tewksbury Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Fallon.  
 Sarah E. Ward, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Winsor.

*Bennet Avenue.*

- Adeline S. Bodge, Cl. I., II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. King.  
 Sarah E. White, Cl. IV, V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hall.

## INGRAHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Sheafe Street.*

- Eether W. Mansfield, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.  
 Martha F. Boody, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Leary.  
 Eunice F. Linsley Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hall.

*Cooper Street.*

- Lucy A. Pike, Cl. II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Flynn.  
 Harriet B. Vose, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Sanders.  
 Sarah F. Ellis, Cl. I, II. and III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Ricker.

*Hanover Avenue.*

- Mary E. Gallagher, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Haskins.  
 Augusta H. Barrett, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.  
 Maria A. Gibbs, Cl. I. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Haskins.

## LAWRENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Choate Burnham, *Chairman*, 284 Broadway.  
 W. H. Wescott, *Secretary*, 115 Third.  
 Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.  
 Francis H. Underwood, Fourth, near L Street.  
 Henry A. Drake, 333 Broadway.  
 Wm. A. Blenkinsop, 35 Broadway.  
 Thos. Harahan, 202 Harrison Avenue.  
 Alvan Simonds, 713 Federal Street.  
 Henry C. Hunt, 15 Ash Street.  
 Joseph B. Stearns, Fifth, near I Street.

## LAWRENCE SCHOOL, CORNER OF THIRD AND B STREETS, SOUTH BOSTON.

Josiah A. Stearns, <i>Master</i> , Room 1.	Mary W. Conant, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 7, Boys.
Edwin B. Hale, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1. Room 3, Boys.	Alice Cooper, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 5, Boys.
Martha A. Thompson, <i>1st Head Assist.</i> Cl. I. Div. 1 and 2, Room 1, Girls.	Jane P. Thompson, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1 and 2, Room 11, Girls.

*Assistants.*

Juliette Smith, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 9, Boys.	Sarah A. Gallaber, Cl. IV. Div. 4, 1 Jenkins Block, Boys.
Catharine M. Lynch, Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 4, Boys.	Caroline Blanchard, Cl. II. and III. Div. 1 and 3, Room 2, Girls.
Mary E. Stubbs, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 6, Boys.	Mary N. Moses, Cl. III. Div. 2 and 3, 2 Jenkins Block, Girls.
Margarette A. Moody, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 10, Boys.	Juliette Wyman, Cl. IV. Div. 1 and 2, 2 Jenkins Block, Girls.
Louisa C. Richards, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 8, Boys.	Elizabeth E. Iredale, Cl. IV. Div. 3 and 4, 1 Jenkins Block, Girls.
Margaret A. Gleason, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 12, Boys.	
Elizabeth Bradfield, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 14, Boys.	
Eliza L. Darling, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 13, Boys.	

Frances L. Green, *Teacher of Penmanship*, Room 2.

Sarah J. Bliss, *Teacher of Sewing*.

James S. Burton, *Janitor*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## MATHER PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Broadway.*

- Laura A. Read, Cl. I. Room 9. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Simonds.  
 Miranda A. Bolkeom, Cl. II. Room 10. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Stearns.  
 Mary Kyle, Cl. III. Room 8. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harahan.  
 Mary H. Palmer, Cl. IV. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Blenkinsop.  
 Mary K. Davis, Cl. IV. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Burnham.  
 Garafelia M. Morse, Cl. V. Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Wescott.  
 Mary E. Fox, Cl. VI. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Underwood.  
 Olive W. Greene, Cl. I. Room 1. *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee*, Mr. Wescott.  
 Sarah V. Cunningham, Cl. II. Room 3. *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee*, Mr. Briggs.  
 Ann Elizabeth Newell, Cl. III. Room 7. *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee*, Mr. Underwood.  
 Ophelia S. Newell, Cl. IV. Ward Room. *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee*, Mr. Drake.  
 Sarah M. Brown, Cl. V. and VI. Ward Room. *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hunt.

*Old Church, cor. of B Street and Broadway.*

- Lena Hurlbutt, Cl. III. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Drake.  
 Malvina Whipple, Cl. V. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Briggs.  
 Mary J. Fennelly, Cl. VI. Room 1. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Blenkinsop.

*Silver Street, near A.*

- Ellen A. Bragdon, Cl. I. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Hunt.  
 Sarah S. Blake, Cl. II. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Stearns.  
 Mary F. Baker, Cl. III. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Simonds.  
 Sarah M. Dawson, Cl. IV. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Harahan.  
 Mary F. Peeler, Cl. V. Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Blenkinsop.  
 Lucinda Smith, Cl. VI. Room I. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Burnham.

## LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Francis H. Underwood, *Chairman*, Fourth Street, between  
L and M Streets.

Liberty D. Packard, *Secretary*, 78 Dorchester Street.

Henry A. Drake, 333 Broadway.

Edwin Briggs, 67 Dorchester Street.

Choate Burnham, 284 Broadway.

Thomas C. Amory, 28 Beacon Street.

Joseph B. Stearns, Fifth Street, near L.

George F. Bigelow, 33 Essex Street.

## LINCOLN SCHOOL, BROADWAY, NEAR K STREET.

C. Goodwin Clark, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.	Martha E. Pritchard, <i>Head Assistant</i> . Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 9, 3d Story, Boys.
Alonzo G. Ham, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 1, 1st Story.	Margaret J. Stuart, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 5, 2d Story, Boys.
Mary E. Balch, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.	

*Assistants.*

Anna M. Brown, Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 10, 3d Story, Girls.	Ellen R. Wyman, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 8, 2d Story, Boys.
Myra S. Butterfield, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 13, 4th Story, Girls.	Abby M. Holder, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 6, 2d Story, Girls.
Cynthia H. Sears, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 12, 3d Story, Boys.	Mary S. Degen, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 4, 1st Story, Boys.
Ariadne B. Jewell, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 2, 3d Story, Girls.	Susan Carty, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story, Girls.
Ellen L. Pendleton, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 7, 2d Story, Boys.	

Elizabeth Bedlington, *Teacher of Sewing*.

Joshua B. Emerson, *Janitor*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## TUCKERMAN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*City Point.*

Laura J. Gerry, Cl. I. Room 6. — — — — —, Cl. IV. Room 2.  
 Elizabeth M. Easton, Cl. II. Room 3. Catharine Burnham, Cl. V. Room 1.  
 Susan W. Smith, Cl. III. Room 5. Tiley A. Bolkoom, Cl. VI. Room 4.

*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Stearns, Drake and Underwood.

## HAWES PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Broadway.*

Anna C. Gill, Cl. I. Room 7. Mary P. Colburn, Cl. III. Room 2.  
 Alice Danforth, Cl. II. Room 6.

*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Amory, Packard and Briggs.

## SIMONDS PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Rear of Hawes School, Broadway.*

Martha C. Jenks, Cl. IV. Room 3. Mary L. Howard, Cl. IV. Room 1.  
 Sarah E. Varney, Cl. V. Room 2.

*Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Amory, Packard and Briggs.

*Baptist Church, cor. Fourth and L Streets.*

Mary H. Faxon, *Special Instruction*. *Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Underwood and Drake.

## LYMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

J. Byron Nason, *Chairman*, 19 Border Street.  
 Thomas C. Marsh, *Secretary*, 47 Chelsea Street.  
 Warren H. Cudworth, 1 Meridian Street.  
 Albert Huse, 56 Princeton Street.  
 Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.  
 Henry S. Washburn, 125 Webster Street.  
 Geo. D. Ricker, 166 Salem Street.

## LYMAN SCHOOL, MERIDIAN STREET.

- Hosea H. Lincoln, *Master*,  
Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 1, 3d Story.
- Cordelia Lothrop, *Head Assistant*,  
Cl. II. Div. 1 and 2, Room 2, 3d  
Story.
- Josiah G. Dearborn, *Sub-Master*,  
Cl. II. Div. 1 and 2, Room 3, 2d  
Story.
- Eliza F. Russell, *Head Assistant*,  
Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 4, 2d Story.
- Marzette H. Coburn, *Master's Assis-  
tant*.  
Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 1, 3d Story.

*Assistants.*

- Matilda A. Turner,  
Cl. III. Div. 1 and 2, Room 5, 1st  
Story.
- Mary P. E. Tewksbury,  
Cl. III. Div. 2, Primary School  
House, Webster Street.
- Amelia H. Pitman,  
Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 6, 1st Story.
- Lucy J. Lothrop,  
Cl. IV. Div. 2, Primary School  
House, Webster Street.
- Harriette N. Webster,  
Cl. IV. Div. I, Primary School  
House, Webster Street.
- Francis C. Close, *Teacher of Sewing*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Paris Street.*

- Susan H. M. Swan, Cl. I.
- Abby M. Allen, Cl. IV.
- Harriet N. Tyler, Cl. II.
- Anna I. Duncan, Cl. V.
- Hannah C. Atkins, Cl. III.
- Elizabeth A. Turner, Cl. VI.
- Sub-Committee, Messrs. Nason and Ricker.*

*Paris Street, Ward Room.*

- Angeline M. Cudworth. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Marsh.*

*Bremen Street.*

- Mary E. Morse, *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee, Mr. Marsh.*

## MAYHEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

S. H. Winkley, *Chairman*, 5 Chambers Street.  
 Orrin S. Sanders, *Secretary*, 11 Bowdoin Street.  
 Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.  
 John A. Lamson, 1 Staniford Street.  
 Benjamin T. Gould, 1 Prospect Street.  
 Zachariah Jellison, 29 Upton Street.  
 Warren S. Beal, 2 Blossom Court.  
 William A. Rust, 9 Allen Street.

## MAYHEW SCHOOL, HAWKINS STREET.

Samuel Swan, <i>Master</i> , Room 12, 3d Story.	L. Hall Grandgent, <i>Usher</i> . Cl. II. Div. 1, Room I, 1st Story.
Quincy E. Dickerman, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 6, 2d Story.	Emily A. Moulton, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. I, Room 12, 3d Story.

*Assistants.*

Elizabeth P. Hopkins, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story.	Cl. III, Div. 3, Room 7, 2d Story.
Sarah W. I. Copeland, Cl. III. Div. I, Room 5, 2d Story.	Florena Gray, Cl. IV. Div. I, Room 4, 1st Story,
Caroline F. Reed, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 8, 2d Story.	Margaret R. Atkinson, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 3, 1st Story.
Elizabeth L. West,	Adeline F. Cutter, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 10, 3d Story.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Chardon Street.*

Sarah E. Copeland, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Jellison.  
 Maria L. Cummings, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Beal.  
 Henrietta B. Tower, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.  
 Abby A. Seates, *Special Instruction*. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Sanders.  
 Permelia Stevens, *Special Instruction*. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Gould.

*67 Merrimac Street.*

Ruth E. Rowe, Cl. I. II. III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Winkley.

*South Margin Street.*

Lois M. Rea, Cl. IV., V., VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Sanders.



## OLD HANCOCK SCHOOL HOUSE, HANOVER STREET.

- Delia F. Linsley, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lamson.  
 Harriet S. Lothrop, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. King.  
 Harriet A. Farrow, Cl. I. II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. King.

## PHILLIPS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- Loring Lothrop, *Chairman*, 24 Somerset Street.  
 Wm. A. Rust, *Secretary*, 9 Allen Street.  
 Orin T. Walker, 20 Leverett Street.  
 J. Baxter Upham, 31 Chestnut Street.  
 S. K. Lothrop, 12 Chestnut Street.  
 John F. Jarvis, 22 Leverett Street.  
 Dexter S. King, 34 Bowdoin Street.  
 Henry Burroughs, Jr., 82 Mount Vernon Street.  
 Linus M. Child, 54 West Cedar Street.

## PHILLIPS SCHOOL, PHILLIPS STREET.

- |                                    |                                              |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| James Hovey, <i>Master</i> ,       | Elias H. Marston, <i>Usher</i> ,             |
| Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story. | Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 2, 1st Story.           |
| Amphion Gates, <i>Sub-Master</i> , | Pleasantine Cushman, <i>Head Assistant</i> , |
| Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 6, 2d Story.   | Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.           |

*Assistants.*

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Laura M. Porter,                    | Hannah M. Sutton,                  |
| Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 9, 3d Story.   | Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 8, 2d Story.  |
| Lucy S. Nevins,                     | M. Josephine Dugan,                |
| Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 10, 3d Story. | Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 5, 2d Story.  |
| Abby A. Reed,                       | Georgiana H. Moore,                |
| Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 11, 3d Story. | Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 12, 3d Story. |
| Elvira M. Harrington,               | Ellen S. Pomeroy,                  |
| Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 7, 2d Story.  | Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 1, 1st Story. |

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Anderson Street.*

- Eliza A. Corthell, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Jarvis.  
 Sarah Ingalls, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Rust.  
 Emeline D. Fish, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Child.

*Joy Street.*

Harriet H. King, *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee, Mr. King.*

*Phillips Street.*

Caroline P. Eastman, Cl. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Upham.*

Sarah A. M. Turner, Cl. III. and IV. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Child.*

Mary A. Allen, Cl. I. and II. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Walker.*

*Phillips School House.*

Adelaide L. Jepson, *Special Instruction. Sub-Committee, Mr. Lothrop.*

## PRESCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

Thomas C. Marsh, *Chairman, 47 Chelsea Street.*

J. Byron Nason, *Secretary, 19 Border Street.*

Warren H. Cudworth, 1, Meridian Street.

Albert Huse, 56 Princeton Street.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 2 Beacon Street.

John F. Jarvis, 22 Leverett Street.

Richard Beeching, 95 Princeton Street.

Henry S. Washburn, 125 Webster Street.

## PRESCOTT SCHOOL, PRESCOTT STREET, EAST BOSTON.

James F. Blackinton, *Master,*

James W. Webster, *Sub-Master,*

Cl. I. Div. 1 and 2, Room 9, 3d  
Story. Boys.

Roxellana Howard, *Head Assistant,*

Cl. I. Div. 1 and 2, Room 16, 3d  
Story. Girls.

Louise S. Hotchkiss, *Head Assistant,*

Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 2, 1st Story.  
Boys.

Sarah F. Russell, *Head Assistant,*

Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 10, 3d Story.  
Boys.

Louisa M. Collyer, *Head Assistant,*

Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 15, 3d Story.  
Girls.

*Assistants.*

- |                                                                             |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sarah E. Batcheller,<br>Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 12, 1st Story.<br>Girls.       | Mary D. Day,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 1 and 2, Room 13, 2d<br>Story. Girls.     |
| Harriet N. Weed,<br>Cl. III. Div. 1 and 2, Room 6, 2d<br>Story. Boys.       | Frances H. Turner,<br>Cl. IV. Div. 1 and 2, Room 5, 2d<br>Story. Boys. |
| Ellenette Pillsbury,<br>Cl. III. Div. 1 and 2, Room 14, 2d<br>Story. Girls. |                                                                        |
- Ellen F. James, *Teacher of Sewing.*  
Zelotes Prince, *Janitor.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Prescott School House.*

- |                                                       |                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Hannah L. Manson,<br>Cl. I. and II. Room 11, Girls.   | Margaret A. Bartlett,<br>Cl. IV. Room 8. Boys and Girls. |
| Mary A. Ford,<br>Cl. I. and II. Room 1, Boys.         | Caroline Ditson,<br>Cl. V. Room 3. Boys and Girls.       |
| Isabel McCrillis,<br>Cl. III. Room 7. Boys and Girls. | Mary E. Gray,<br>Cl. VI. Room 4. Boys and Girls.         |
- Sub-Committee, Messrs. Marsh, Nason, Shurtleff and Jarvis.*

*Chapel, Bennington Street.*

- Almaretta J. Critchett, Cl. IV. V. and VI. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Marsh.*  
Adelaide M. Googins, Cl. I. II. and III. *Sub-Committee, Mr. Shurtleff.*

## QUINCY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- William H. Paige, *Chairman*, 48 Beach Street.  
Henry C. Hunt, *Secretary*, 15 Ash Street.  
Samuel A. Green, 25 Kneeland Street.  
Henry W. Harrington, 3 Corey Street.  
Thomas M. Brewer, 8 Edinboro' Street.  
Patrick Riley, 10 Lincoln Street.  
Charles Butler, 36 Pearl Street.  
Warren Randolph, 4 Florence Street.  
John P. Reynolds, 206 Tremont Street.  
W. H. Wescott, 115 Third Street.  
William B. Merrill, 145 Concord Street.

## QUINCY SCHOOL, TYLER STREET.

Charles E. Valentine, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story.	Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 5, 2d Story.
E. Frank Wood, <i>Sub-Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 9, 3d Story.	Anna M. Land, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story,
Henry C. Ballard, <i>Usher</i> ,	Olive M. Page, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story.

*Assistants.*

Emily J. Tucker, Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 13, 4th Story.	Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 6, 2d Story.
Harriet D. Hineckley, Cl. II, Div. 3, Room 14, 4th Story.	Maria C. Weeks, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 8, 2d Story.
Louisa F. Monroe, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 10, 3d Story.	Hannah F. Hineckley, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 7, 2d Story.
Angeline A. Moulton, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 12, 3d Story.	Charlotte L. Wheelwright, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 4, 1st Story.
Frances A. Nickles, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 11, 3d Story.	Emily B. Peck, Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 1, 1st Story.
Delia A. Varney,	Mary E. Fogarty, Cl. IV. Div. 5, Room 3, 1st Story.

*Branch, Old Franklin School House.*

Amos M. Leonard, <i>Usher</i> , Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 1, 2d Story.	E. Maria Simonds, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 2, 2d Story.
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*Assistants.*

Jane B. Furber, Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 1, 2d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 2, 2d Story.
Sarah Gavett,	Florence Marshall, Cl. IV. Div. 4, 1st Story.
David Keefe, <i>Janitor</i> .	

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## GUILD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*East Street.*

Susan Frizzell, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Riley.
Elizabeth P. Bentley, Cl. V. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Harrington.
Mary L. Richards, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Randolph.
Caroline D. Pollard, Cl. VI. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Hunt.
Lavonne E. Walbridge, Cl. IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Wescott.
Ellen E. Leach, Cl. IV. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Butler.
Catharine R. Greenwood, Cl. III. <i>Sub-Committee</i> , Mr. Green.

Abby F. Hutchins, Cl. III. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Brewer.  
 Harriette A. Bettis, Cl. I. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Page.  
 Priscilla Johnson, Cl. II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Reynolds.  
 Sarah E. Lewis, Cl. II. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Merrill.  
 Elizabeth C. Frink, Cl. I. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Brewer.

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WELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

John F. Jarvis, *Chairman*, 22 Leverett Street.  
 Orin T. Walker, *Secretary*, 20 Leverett Street.  
 Benjamin T. Gould, 1 Prospect Street.  
 Loring Lothrop, 24 Somerset Street.  
 S. H. Winkley, 5 Chambers Street.  
 Michael Leary, 4 Lowell Street.  
 Warren S. Beal, 2 Blossom Court.  
 Zachariah Jellison, 29 Upton Street.  
 William A. Rust, 9 Allen Street.

WELLS SCHOOL, BLOSSOM STREET.

Reuben Swan, <i>Master</i> , Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 3, 2d Story.	Juliana Sparrell, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 3, 2d Story.
Bessie T. Capen, <i>Master's Head Assist.</i> Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 3, 2d Story.	Mary S. Carter, <i>Head Assistant</i> , Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 7, 4th Story.

*Assistants.*

Elvira S. Smith, Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 6, 4th Story.	Elizabeth P. Winning, Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 4, 3d Story.
Mary T. Locke, Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 6, 4th Story.	—————, Cl. IV. Div. 1, Room 4, 3d Story.
Harriet A. Johnson, Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 5, 3d Story.	Ellen M. Brown, Cl. IV. Div. 2, Primary School Building, Blossom Street.
Mary M. Perry, Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 2, 1st Story.	Matilda A. Gerry, Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 1, 1st Story.

James Martin, *Janitor.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## EMERSON PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Poplar Street.*

- Lucy M. A. Redding, Cl. VI. Room 1. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lothrop.  
 Maria W. Turner, Cl. IV. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Jellison.  
 Elizabeth W. Snow, Cl. II. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Beal.  
 Sarah C. Chevaillier, Cl. V. Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Beal.  
 Elizabeth S. Foster, Cl. III. Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Winkley.  
 Mary S. Watts, Cl. I. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Jellison.

## DEAN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Wall Street.*

- Elizabeth D. McClure, Cl. V. and VI. Room 1. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Leary.  
 Mary F. Jones, Cl. V. and VI. Room 2. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Walker.  
 Anna A. James, Class I. and II. Room 3. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Gould.  
 Sarah A. Randall, *Special Instruction*, Room 4. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Rust.  
 Harriet O. Brown, *Special Instruction*, Room 5. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. William  
 A. Rust.  
 Mary L. Bayley, Cl. III. and IV. Room 6. *Sub-Committee*, Mr. Lothrop.

## WINTHROP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

## COMMITTEE.

- Thomas M. Brewer, 8 Edinboro' Street.  
 Salem T. Lamb, 10 Burroughs Place.  
 Enoch C. Rolfe, 616 Washington Street.  
 Ezra Palmer, 1 Tremont Place.  
 William H. Page, 48 Beach Street.  
 Samuel A. Green, 25 Kneeland Street.  
 Charles W. Storey, 8 Florence Street.  
 J. Coffin Jones Brown, 337 Tremont Street.  
 John P. Reynolds, 206 Tremont Street.  
 Charles C. Shackford, 59 Clarendon Street.  
 Charles Hutchins, 34 Clarendon Street.

## WINTHROP SCHOOL, TREMONT STREET.

Robert Swan, <i>Master</i> .	Rebecca P. Barry, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,
Susan A. W. Loring, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,	Cl. I. Div. 3, Room 9, 3d Story.
Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.	Almira Seymour, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,
May Gertrude Ladd, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,	Cl. II. Div. 1, Room 5, 2d Story.
Cl. I. Div. 2, Room 13, 4th Story.	Maria L. S. Ogden, <i>Head Assistant</i> ,
	Cl. II. Div. 2, Room 1, 1st Story.

*Assistants.*

Elizabeth B. Swan,	Mary J. Danforth,
Cl. I. Div. 1, Room 14, 4th Story.	Cl. III. Div. 3, Room 7, 2d Story.
Hannah H. Hosmer,	Julia A. Jellison,
Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 10, 3d Story.	Cl. III. Div. 4, Room 6, 2d Story.
Mary E. Moorhouse,	Emma K. Valentine,
Cl. II. Div. 3, Room 4, 1st Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 1, Tyler Street, 3d
Elizabeth S. Emmons,	Story.
Cl. II. Div. 2, Tyler Street, 3d	Frances C. Jennison,
Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 2, Room 12, 3d Story.
Mary E. Davis,	Mary E. Holt,
Cl. III. Div. 1, Room 11, 3d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 3, Room 3, 1st Story.
Narcissa A. Avery,	Rebecca R. Joslin,
Cl. III. Div. 2, Room 8, 3d Story.	Cl. IV. Div. 4, Room 2, 1st Story.
	Hannah A. Rolfe, <i>Teacher of Sewing</i> .
	Daniel O'Keefe, <i>Janitor</i> .

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## SAVAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Harrison Avenue.*

Ella M. Seaverns, Cl. VI.	Abby M. Mills, Cl. IV.
Rebecca R. Thayer, Cl. I.	Mary B. Brown, Cl. II.
<i>Sub-Committees</i> — Messrs. Brewer, Palmer, Page and Reynolds, for January, February, March, October, November and December; Messrs. Brewer, Lamb, Brown and Shackford, for April, May and June; Messrs. Brewer, Rolfe, Storey, Green and Hutchins, for July and September.	

## SHURTLIFF PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Tyler Street.*

Mary A. B. Gore, Cl. V.	Mary T. Farnham, Cl. I.
Abby J. Glover, Cl. III.	Frances Torrey, Cl. III.
<i>Sub-Committees</i> — Messrs. Brewer, Rolfe, Storey, Green and Hutchins, for January, February, March, October, November and December; Messrs. Brewer, Palmer, Page and Reynolds, for April, May and June; Messrs. Brewer, Lamb, Brown and Shackford, for July and September.	

## PIERPONT PRIMARY SCHOOL.

*Hudson Street.*

Henrietta Madigan, Cl. II.

Anna O. Jones, Cl. VI.

Caroline M. Grover, Cl. IV.

Agnes Duncan, Cl. V.

*Sub-Committees* — Messrs. Brewer, Lamb, Brown and Shackford, for January, February, March, October, November and December; Messrs. Brewer, Rolfe, Storey, Green and Hutchins, for April, May and June; Messrs. Brewer, Palmer, Page and Reynolds, for July and September.

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 SCHOOL HOURS.

FROM the first Monday in May to the first Monday in September, the Grammar and Primary Schools begin at eight o'clock in the morning, and close at eleven o'clock. From the first Monday in September to the first Monday in May, they begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and close at twelve o'clock. In the afternoon they begin at two o'clock, and close at four o'clock, the year round.

The Girls' High and Normal School begins at nine o'clock, and closes at two o'clock, except on Wednesday and Saturday, when it closes at one o'clock.

The English High School and the Latin School begin at nine o'clock, and close at two o'clock, except on Saturday, when they close at one o'clock.

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 HOLIDAYS AND VACATION.

WEDNESDAY and Saturday afternoons, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Twenty-Second of February, Good Friday, (April 19), Fast day (April 4), May day, Artillery Election day (June 3), and the Fourth of July; Thanksgiving week; the week immediately preceding the first Monday in March; one



week commencing on the 27th day of May; and the remainder of the school year following their respective exhibitions in July, viz: to the Latin School, from July 6; to the English High School, from July 22; to the Grammar Schools, from July 23; to the Primary Schools, from July 20; and to the Girls' High and Normal School, from July 22 to September 7.

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TRUANT OFFICERS.

The city is divided into four Truant Districts, to which the officers are assigned, as shown in the following table:

OFFICERS.	DISTRICTS.	SCHOOL DISTRICT BELONGING.
Chase Cole.	North.	Adams, Chapman, Elliot, Hancock, Lyman, Prescott.
Geo. M. Felch.	Central.	Boylston, Bowdoin, Mayhew, Phillips, Wells.
E. G. Richardson.	Southern.	Brimmer, Bowditch, Franklin, Quincy, Winthrop.
Phineas Bates.	South.	Bigelow, Dwight, Everett, Lawrence, Lincoln.

Each officer has order-boxes at certain convenient places in his district, where teachers may send notes when they desire to report cases of truancy to him.

These boxes are located as follows:

ORDER-BOXES.

*North District.*

Police Station No. 1, Hanover Street.

Police Station No. 7, East Boston.

*Central District.*

Boylston School, Mayhew School.  
Police Station No. 3, Joy Street.

*Southern District.*

Corner of Harrison Avenue and Castle Street.  
Police Station No. 4, La Grange Street.  
Corner of South and Summer Streets.  
Nos. 228 and 306 Tremont Street.

*South District.*

Police Station No. 5, East Dedham Street.  
Police Station No. 6, South Boston.

The Truant Officers meet every Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Truant Court Room, in the Court House. Also, at 12 o'clock, on the first Monday of each month, at the room of the Superintendent of Schools.

## WARD OFFICERS.

1 8 6 7.

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### WARD No. 1.

*Warden*, David S. Rand. *Clerk*, Frederic A. Wellington.  
*Inspectors*, Coleman Cook, Samuel Y. Chase, Chas. E. Pearson,  
Gec. R. Eager, John M. Brooks.

### WARD No. 2.

*Warden*, James O. Fallon. *Clerk*, James W. Curtis.  
*Inspectors*, George Doherty, Abel B. Munroe, Jr. George  
Felton, Robert Hayes, Daniel W. Ford.

### WARD No. 3.

*Warden*, John E. Parker. *Clerk*, Henry Warren.  
*Inspectors*, George P. Edney, George T. Weston, James M.  
Trotter, James H. McGuire, Henry N. Leavens.

### WARD No. 4.

*Warden*, Thomas D. Morris. *Clerk*, Alex'r F. Wadsworth.  
*Inspectors*, Richard W. Sears, Frederick H. Adams, Charles A.  
Whiting, Frank S. Pratt, Orrin S. Carrier.

### WARD No. 5.

*Warden*, William M. Flanders. *Clerk*, Dennis J. Gorman.  
*Inspectors*, Patrick H. Hayes, John Sullivan, Wm. J. O'Neil,  
John A. Dugan, C. A. McCarthy.

## WARD NO. 6.

*Warden*, G. T. W. Braman. *Clerk*, Clark Gifford.  
*Inspectors*, Rufus B. Farrar, Chas. L. Fuller, Horace G. Tucker,  
John A. Grimes, Charles H. Davies.

## WARD NO. 7.

*Warden*, Wm. E. Bartlett. *Clerk*, John G. O'Brien.  
*Inspectors*, E. W. Barry, Geo. N. Parker, John Leary, Michael  
Noonan, Edmund A. McDonald.

## WARD NO. 8.

*Warden*, Eben R. Frost. *Clerk*, John S. Sherburne.  
*Inspectors*, Charles Darrow, James F. Sayer, George Perley,  
George G. Elder, A. W. Brigham.

## WARD NO. 9.

*Warden*, Horace Jenkins. *Clerk*, William H. Tyler.  
*Inspectors*, William M. Wise, Charles K. Darling, Arden Hall,  
Chas. H. Prince, Wm. H. Stubbe.

## WARD NO. 10.

*Warden*, Jonathan A. Lane. *Clerk*, Irving O. Whiting.  
*Inspectors*, Samuel B. Hopkins, Calvin M. Winch, Henry F.  
Coe, Wm. C. Page, Geo. T. Mayo.

## WARD NO. 11.

*Warden*, William F. Nichols. *Clerk*, James D. K. Willis.  
*Inspectors*, Sterne Morse, Charles V. Poor, Levi C. Barney,  
Isaac D. Blodgett, Otis H. Pierce.

## WARD No. 12.

*Warden*, Joseph Winsor. *Clerk*, Edwin H. Gill.

*Inspectors*, Earl M. Cate, George N. Noyes, 2d., William Horton, William H. Partridge, Charles J. Lovejoy.

## WARDS.

No. 1. — All that part of the city called East Boston, and all the Islands in the harbor.

No. 2. — Beginning at the water at Warren Bridge; thence by the centre of the Avenue leading from Warren Bridge to Causeway Street; thence by the centre of Causeway Street to Haverhill Street; thence through the centre of Haverhill Street to Haymarket Square; thence across Haymarket Square to the centre of Blackstone Street; thence by the centre of Blackstone Street to Clinton Street; thence by the centre of Clinton Street, and by a line in the same direction with Clinton Street to the water; thence by the water to the point of beginning.

No. 3. — Beginning at the water at the easterly end of Cambridge Bridge; thence by the centre of Cambridge Street to Staniford Street; thence by the centre of Staniford Street to Green Street; thence by the centre of Green Street to Leverett Street; thence by the centre of Leverett Street to Causeway Street; thence by the centre of Causeway Street to a line on the northerly side of the Fitchburg depot to the water, and thence by the water to the point of beginning.

No. 4. — Beginning at the water at the end of Clinton Street; thence by the centre of Clinton Street to Blackstone Street; thence by the centre of Blackstone Street to Haymarket Square; thence across Haymarket Square to Haverhill Street;

thence by the centre of Haverhill street to Causeway Street; thence by the centre of Causeway Street to Leverett Street; thence by the centre of Leverett Street to Green Street; thence by the centre of Green Street to Staniford Street; thence by the centre of Staniford Street to Cambridge Street; thence by the centre of Cambridge Street to Temple Street; thence by the centre of Temple Street and Mount Vernon Street to Park Street; thence by the centre of Park Street to Tremont Street; thence by the centre of Tremont Street to Winter Street; thence by the centre of Winter Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Milk Street; thence by the centre of Milk Street to India Street; thence across India Street by a straight line to the water on the south side of Central Wharf; thence by the water to the point of beginning.

No. 5. — Beginning at the water on the south side of Central Wharf, thence across India Street by a straight line to Milk Street; thence by the centre of Milk Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Winter Street; thence by the centre of Winter Street to Tremont Street; thence by the centre of Tremont Street to Boylston Street; thence by the centre of Boylston Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Beach Street; thence by the centre of Beach Street to Federal Street; thence by the centre of Federal Street to Mount Washington Avenue; thence by the northerly side of Mount Washington Avenue to the water, thence by the water to the point of beginning.

No. 6. — Beginning at the water, at the easterly end of Cambridge Bridge, thence by the centre of Cambridge Street to Temple Street; thence by the centre of Temple and Mount Vernon streets to Park Street; thence by the centre of Park Street to Tremont Street; thence by the centre of Tremont Street to Boylston Street; thence by the centre of Boylston

Street to Arlington Street; thence by the centre of Arlington Street to Commonwealth Avenue; thence by the centre of Commonwealth Avenue to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; thence by said boundary line in a northerly direction to the water; thence by water to the point of beginning.

No. 7. — Beginning at the northerly side of Mount Washington Avenue; thence by the northerly side of Mount Washington Avenue to the centre of Federal Street; thence by the centre of Federal Street to Beach Street; thence by the centre of Beach Street to Albany Street; thence by the centre of Albany Street to Curve Street; thence by the centre of Curve Street to Harrison Avenue; thence by the centre of Harrison Avenue to Dover Street; thence by the southerly side of Dover Street Bridge to the water line of South Boston (so called); thence by water line to the Old Colony and Newport Railroad track at the crossing in Dorchester Avenue; thence by the track of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad to E Street; thence by the centre of E Street to the water, and thence by the water line, including the property known as Boston Wharf, to the point of beginning.

No. 8. — Beginning at the centre of Boylston Street at its junction with Carver Street, thence by the centre of Boylston Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Beach Street; thence by the centre of Beach Street to Albany Street; thence by the centre of Albany Street to Curve Street, thence by the centre of Curve Street to Harrison Avenue; thence by the centre of Harrison Avenue to Indiana Street; thence by the centre of Indiana Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Pleasant Street; thence by the centre of Pleasant Street to Carver Street; thence by the centre of Carver Street to the point of beginning.

No. 9. — Beginning at the centre of Carver Street at its

junction with Boylston Street, thence by the centre of Carver Street to Pleasant Street; thence by the centre of Pleasant Street to Washington Street; thence by the centre of Washington Street to Indiana Street; thence by the centre of Indiana Street to Harrison Avenue; thence by the centre of Harrison Avenue to Florence Street; thence by the centre of Florence Street, crossing Washington Street, to Chapman Street; thence by the centre of Chapman Street to Tremont Street; thence by the centre of Tremont Street, crossing Berkeley Street, to Warren Avenue; thence by the centre of Warren Avenue, crossing Columbus Avenue, to Newton Street; thence by the centre of Newton Street to the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad; thence by the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; thence by the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, to its junction with Commonwealth Avenue; thence by the centre of Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington Street; thence by the centre of Arlington Street to Boylston Street, and thence by the centre of Boylston Street to the point of beginning.

No. 10. — Beginning at the junction of Florence Street with Harrison Avenue; thence by the centre of Florence Street, crossing Washington Street to Chapman Street; thence by the centre of Chapman Street to Tremont Street, thence by the centre of Tremont Street, crossing Berkeley Street to Warren Avenue; thence by the centre of Warren Avenue to Brookline Street; thence by the centre of Brookline Street, crossing Albany Street in a direct line to the water; thence by the water line to the northerly side of Dover Street Bridge; thence by the centre of Harrison Avenue to the point of beginning.

No. 11. — Beginning at the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury on the Boston and Providence Railroad; thence by the centre of the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad to Newton Street; thence by the centre of Newton Street, crossing Columbus Avenue to Warren Avenue; thence by the centre



of Warren Avenue to Brookline Street; thence by the centre of Brookline Street, crossing Albany Street in a direct line to the water; thence by the water to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; thence by said boundary line to the point of beginning.

No. 12. — All that section of the city now known as South Boston, lying south of the centre of E Street and south and southwest of the track of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad from its crossing at Dorchester Avenue.

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#### WARD ROOMS.

- 1 School-room, Paris Street, East Boston.
- 2 Ward Room, North Bennet Street.
- 3 Wells School-house, Blossom Street.
- 4 Police Station, Court Square.
- 5 Harrison Avenue, near Essex Street.
- 6 Phillips School-house, Anderson Street.
- 7 Mather School-house, Broadway.
- 8 School-room, Warren Street.
- 9 Vestry of Church, on Church Street.
- 10 Old Franklin School-house, Washington Street.
- 11 Concord Hall, Concord Street.
- 12 Waits Hall, Broadway.

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#### CITY DEBT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1857 Jan'y 1,	\$2,631,688 66		1860 Jan'y 1,	\$3,504,558 65
1858 " "	3,421,038 66		1861 " "	3,149,199 77
1859 " "	3,007,097 72		1862 " "	3,003,099 77

1863	exclusive of Water Debt and War Loans,	2,158,093	45
1864	"	3,134,035	80
1865	"	3,331,182	94
1866	"	3,572,920	38
1867	"	4,020,900	80

## POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1800	. . . . .	24,937	1850	. . . . .	138,788
1810	. . . . .	33,787	1855	. . . . .	160,508
1820	. . . . .	43,298	1860	. . . . .	177,002
1830	. . . . .	61,392	1864	. . . . .	182,000
1840	. . . . .	85,000	1865	. . . . .	192,324
1845	. . . . .	114,366	1866	. . . . .	200,000

## MODES AND TIMES OF APPOINTMENT OF THE VARIOUS CITY OFFICERS.

By virtue of an Ordinance which passed the City Council of Boston, June 14, 1863, all City Officers required by the City Ordinances to be elected or appointed by the concurrent vote of the City Council, or to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, excepting those officers the time of whose election or appointment is otherwise prescribed by the statutes of the Commonwealth; also excepting the Treasurer, Auditor and Assessors, *shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, on the first Monday of February in each year, or within sixty days thereafter, and shall enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of April following.*

The officers comprised in the above *exceptions* are elected at the times and in the modes following:

Trustees of City Hospital — Concurrent vote . . . . .	January or February.
Directors for Public Institutions — Concurrent vote . . . . .	January or February.
Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery . . . . .	February.
Assessors and Assistant Assessors — Concurrent vote . . . . .	February or March.
Sealers of Weights and Measures and Charcoal Baskets — Mayor and Aldermen . . . . .	March or April.
Weighers and Inspectors of Lighters — Concurrent vote . . . . .	March or April.
Measurers of Leather — Mayor and Aldermen . . . . .	April.
City Crier — Mayor and Aldermen . . . . .	May.
City and County Treasurer — In Convention . . . . .	May.
Auditor of Accounts — Concurrent vote . . . . .	May.
Joint Special Committee to examine Bonds of City Officers . . . . .	June.
Constables — Mayor and Aldermen . . . . .	September.

## ORATORS OF BOSTON.

APPOINTED BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

*On the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.*

1771 James Lowell, A. M.	1778 Jonathan Williams Austin.
1772 Gen. Joseph Warren.	1779 Hon. William Tudor.
1773 Benjamin Church, M. D.	1780 Hon. Jonathan Mason.
1774 Hon. John Hancock.	1781 Hon. Thomas Dawes.
1775 Gen. Joseph Warren.	1782 Hon. Geo. Richards Minot.
1776 Rev. Peter Thatcher.	1778 Thomas Welsh, M. D.
1777 Benjamin Hichborn.	

*On the Anniversary of the National Independence, July 4, 1776.*

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1783 John Warren, M. D.         | 1821 Hon. C. Greely Loring.     |
| 1784 Benjamin Hiehorn.          | 1822 Hon. John Chipman Gray.    |
| 1785 John Gardiner.             | 1823 Charles Pelham Curtis.     |
| 1786 Jonathan Loring Austin.    | 1824 Francis Bassett.           |
| 1787 Hon. Thomas Dawes.         | 1825 Charles Sprague.           |
| 1788 Hon. Harrison Gray Otis.   | 1826 Hon. Josiah Quincy.        |
| 1789 Samuel Stillman, D. D.     | 1827 Wm. Powell Mason.          |
| 1790 Edward Gray.               | 1828 Bradford Sumner.           |
| 1791 Thomas Crafts.             | 1829 Hon. J. Trecothick Austin. |
| 1792 Joseph Blake.              | 1830 Hon. Alex. H. Everett.     |
| 1793 Hon. John Q. Adams.        | 1831 Hon. J. Gorham Palfrey.    |
| 1794 Hon. John Phillips.        | 1832 Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.    |
| 1795 Hon. George Blake.         | 1833 E. Goldsborough Prescott.  |
| 1796 John Lothrop, Jr.          | 1834 Richard Sullivan Fay.      |
| 1797 John Callender.            | 1835 Hon. G. Stillman Hillard.  |
| 1798 Hon. Josiah Quincy.        | 1836 Henry Willis Kinsman.      |
| 1799 Hon. John Lowell.          | 1837 Hon. Jonathan Chapman.     |
| 1800 Hon. Joseph Hall.          | 1838 Rev. Hubbard Winslow.      |
| 1801 Charles Paine.             | 1839 Ivers James Austin.        |
| 1802 Rev. William Emerson.      | 1840 Thomas Power.              |
| 1803 Hon. William Sullivan.     | 1841 George Ticknor Curtis.     |
| 1804 Thomas Danforth, M. D.     | 1842 Hon. Horace Mann.          |
| 1805 Warren Dutton.             | 1843 Hon. Chas. F. Adams.       |
| 1806 Francis Dana Channing.     | 1844 Hon. Peleg W. Chandler.    |
| 1807 Hon. Peter O. Thacher.     | 1845 Hon. Charles Sumner.       |
| 1808 Andrew Ritchie, Jr.        | 1846 Fletcher Webster.          |
| 1809 William Tudor, Jr.         | 1847 Hon. T. Greaves Cary.      |
| 1810 Alexander Townsend.        | 1848 Hon. Joel Giles.           |
| 1811 Hon. James Savage.         | 1849 Wm. Whitwell Greenough.    |
| 1812 Benjamin Pollard.          | 1850 Edwin Percy Whipple.       |
| 1813 Hon. E. St. Loe Livermore. | 1851 Hon. C. Theodore Russell.  |
| 1814 Benjamin Whitwell.         | 1852 Rev. Thomas Starr King.    |
| 1815 Hon. Lemuel Shaw.          | 1853 Timothy Bigelow.           |
| 1816 George Sullivan.           | 1854 Rev. Andrew L. Stone.      |
| 1817 Prof. E. Tyrrell Channing. | 1855 Rev. Alonzo A. Miner.      |
| 1818 Hon. F. Calley Gray.       | 1856 Hon. E. Griffin Parker.    |
| 1819 Hon. Franklin Dexter.      | 1857 Rev. W. Rounsville Alger.  |
| 1820 Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr.   | 1858 John Somers Holmes.        |

1859 George Sumner.	1863 O. Wendell Holmes, M. D.
1860 Hon. Edward Everett.	1864 Hon. Thomas Russell.
1861 Hon. Theophilus Parsons.	1865 Rev. Jacob M. Manning.
1862 Hon. Geo. Ticknor Curtis.	1866 Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop.

N. B. All the above orations have been printed at the request of the City Council, with the exception of those delivered by Benjamin Pollard, Francis Dana Channing, and Thomas Starr King. The oration of Rev. Mr. Alger was printed by order of the City Council in 1864.

## SELECTMEN.

*Terms of Service of the Members of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Boston, from 1799 to 1821 inclusive.*

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Charles Bulfinch, 1799 to 1817.*	Joseph Austin, 1813 to 1819.
David Tilden, 1799 to 1808.	Robert Williams, 1813 to 1816.
Russell Sturgis, 1799 to 1803.	Edmund Hart, 1815.
Joseph Howard, 1799 to 1803.	George G. Lee, 1816.
Ebenezer Hancock, 1799 to 1800.	Turner Phillips, 1816 to 1819.
William Porter, 1799 to 1811.	Henry Bass, 1817 to 1819.
William Sherburne, 1789 to 1803.	Samuel Dorr, 1817 to 1819.
Joseph May, 1799.	Enoch Silsby, 1817 to 1819.
Samuel Cobb, 1799.	Henry Farnham, 1818.
John Tileston, 1800 to 1806.	Lemuel Shaw, 1819.
Ebenezer Oliver, 1800 to 1819.	Benjamin Austin, 1820.
Jonathan Hunnewell, 1802 to 1819.	Daniel Baxter, 1820, 1821.
John May, 1804 to 1812.	Jonathan Loring, 1820, 1821.
Francis Wright, 1804 to 1812.	Benjamin T. Wells, 1820.
Jonathan Chapman, 1804 to 1808.	Samuel Billings, 1820, 1821.
John Bray, 1806 to 1816.	Eliphalet Williams, 1820, 1821.
Joseph Kettle, 1807 to 1808.	George Brinley, 1820.
Nathan Webb, 1809 to 1814.	Jeremiah Fitch, 1820, 1821.
Joseph Foster, 1809 to 1815.	Abraham Babcock, 1820, 1821.
Benjamin Weld, 1809 to 1815.	David W. Child, 1821.
Joseph Lovering, 1812 to 1819.	Robert Fennely, 1821.
	Samuel A. Wells, 1821.

\*Vote of thanks given for 22 years of service, in 19 of which he filled the office of *Chairman* of the Board.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF THEIR SERVICE,

FROM ITS

INSTITUTION, MAY 1, 1822, TO JANUARY 1, 1867.

WITH AN INDEX.





## MAYORS.

*Names and Terms of Service of the several Mayors of the City of Boston, from 1822 to the present time.*

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
1 *John Phillips,	Boston,	Nov. 26, 1770	May 29, 1823 1822 . . 1
2 *Josiah Quincy,	"	Feb. 4, 1772	July 1, 1864 1823-28 . . 6
3 *Harrison Gray Otis,	"	Oct. 8, 1785	Oct. 28, 1848 1829-31 . . 3
4 *Charles Wells,	"	Dec. 26, 1786	June 8, 1866 1832-33 . . 2
5 *Theodore Lyman, Jr.,	"	Feb. 20, 1792	July 18, 1849 1834-36 . . 2
6 *Samuel T. Armstrong,	Dorchester,	April 29, 1784	March 26, 1859 1835 . . 1
7 *Samuel A. Elliot,	Boston,	Mar. 5, 1798	Jan. 29, 1862 1837-39 . . 3
8 *Jonathan Chapman,	"	Jan. 30, 1807	May 25, 1848 1840-42 . . 3
9 *Martin Brimmer,	Roxbury,	June 8, 1793	April 25, 1847 1843-44 . . 2
10 *Thomas A. Davis,	Brookline,	Dec. 14, 1798	Nov. 22, 1846 1845 . . 1
11 Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	Boston,	Jan. 17, 1802	1846-48 . . 3
12 John P. Bigelow,	Groton,	Aug. 25, 1797	1849-51 . . 3
13 *Benjamin Saaver,	Roxbury,	April 12, 1795	Feb. 14, 1856 1852-53 . . 2
14 Jerome V. C. Smith,	Conway, N. H.,	July 20, 1800	1854-55 . . 2
15 Alexander H. Rice,	Newton,	Aug. 30, 1818	1856-57 . . 2
16 Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	Boston,	Feb. 27, 1817	1858-60 . . 3
17 Joseph M. Wightman,	"	Oct. 19, 1812	1861-62 . . 2
18 Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	"	Feb. 27, 1817	1863-66 . . 4
19 Otis Norcross,	"	Nov. 2, 1811	1867

The asterisk denotes the deceased.

The election of Mayor for 1845 was more warmly contested than in any former year. There were not less than eight several ballotings by the citizens. At the eighth trial, on the twenty-first of February, Thomas A. Davis was elected.

In the mean time, from January to February 27, 1845, William Parker, one of the aldermen, having been elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, performed the duties of Mayor.

On the sixth of October, Thomas A. Davis, being in declining health, resigned the office of Mayor, which resignation, however, was not accepted by the City Council; and on the

twenty-second of November he died, being the first Mayor who has died in office since the organization of the City Government in 1822.

On the eleventh of December, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was elected Mayor by the City Council for the unexpired term of 1845.

Benson Leavitt, one of the Board of Aldermen, acted as Chairman of the Board in the interval between the death of Mr. Davis and the election of Mr. Quincy.

In 1851 Benjamin Seaver, having already been elected an Alderman of the city for 1852, was afterwards chosen Mayor for said year.

At the commencement of the ensuing municipal year, 1852 he resigned as an Alderman, and accepted the office of Mayor.

The election of Mayor for 1854 was continued through three ballotings, from December 12, 1853, to January 9, 1854. In the mean time, the duties of Mayor were performed by Benjamin L. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

#### ALDERMEN.

Nathaniel P. Russell, Daniel Baxter, Joseph H. Dorr, re-elected; and Thomas B. Wales and Redford Webster, elected 1825, declined.

George Blake, re-elected for 1826, declined.

John Stevens, elected for 1832, died prior to the organization.

James Savage, elected for 1834, declined.

In 1845 William Parker resigned.

In 1848 George E. Head resigned, and was afterwards chosen one of the Principal Assessors.

In 1853 Lyman Perry, Esq., who had been duly elected an Alderman, died before his qualification.

In 1856 Levi B. Meriam, Esq., died while in office.

In 1858 Rufus B. Bradford resigned, and was afterwards appointed Measurer of Grain.

In 1859 Timothy A. Sumner, Esq., resigned on account of illness, and soon afterwards died.

At the municipal election in 1852, *nine* Aldermen had a majority of ballots; but in accordance with the statute, the eight who had the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The Municipal Government for 1855 was the first one that was organized under the new or revised City Charter, which provided for the annual election of *twelve* Aldermen.

For reports of *contested seats* in the Board of Aldermen, see City Document No. 7, for 1861, and City Document No. 16 for 1862.

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

William Bowes Bradford, Ward 3, elected 1822, did not qualify himself, declining to be sworn, there being then no provision for affirmation, except for Quakers.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, Ward 6, elected for 1827, declined.

Henry D. Gray and Isaac Harris, Ward 1; Eleazer Howard, Ward 2, and Joseph H. Thayer, Ward 9, elected for 1828; also, Holmes Hinckley, Ward 11, for 1845, declined prior to the organization.

Samuel Thaxter, Ward 6, elected for 1830, declined.

William Foster, Ward 6, elected for 1831, declined.

John Boles, Ward 3, re-elected for 1838, declined.

The Junior of George Morey, omitted 1829.

Asa Adams, Ward 3, took the intermediate name of Perry, 1830.

The Junior of Joshua Seaver, Ward 6, omitted 1833.

The Junior of Henry Fowle, Ward 2, omitted 1837.

The Junior of Francis Brinley, Ward 10, omitted 1838.

The Junior of Ezra Lincoln, omitted 1851.

The Junior of William B. Fowle, omitted in 1865.

Ezra Forristall, Ward 6, resigned in May, 1853, and was elected Superintendent of Health.

Daniel J. Coburn, Ward 5, resigned in April, 1855, and was thereafter appointed Chief of Police.

Edward F. Robinson resigned in May, 1861, and was elected a Principal Assessor.

Charles J. McCarthy, Ward 7, resigned in March, 1862, and was appointed Paymaster of Relief Funds to Families of Soldiers in the United States service from Boston.

There have been ten successfully contested elections.

The first, February 22, 1830, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 6, on the ground that "closing the poll before the hour at which the voters were notified it would be closed, was a violation of the rights of the voters."

The second, May 7, 1835, vacated the seats of the members of Ward 3, who were returned as having been elected at an adjourned meeting, December 11, 1834, on the ground of irregular proceeding, to render the whole number of votes certain by taking the highest number of votes for candidates on each opposing ticket; adjournment of the meeting by the sole authority of the Warden, and other irregularities, at the annual election, December 8.

The third case, March 7, 1830, vacated the seats of three members of Ward 12, on the ground that a number of illegal voters, sufficient to affect the choice, voted at the polls.

The fourth, February 9, 1843, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 1, returned as elected at the adjourned meeting, December 14, on the ground that four votes for non-resident candidates, (after having been first thrown out by the ward officers\*) were counted at the annual election, December 12, thereby preventing the choice of two other candidates, who, by excluding the said four votes, were by the decision of the Council declared elected, leaving one vacancy.

The fifth, February 27, 1851, vacated the seats of two mem-

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\*This fact was admitted, though not stated in the Report of the Committee.

bers from Ward 3, on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting, which was illegally held. At the subsequent trial the same members were again returned to the Common Council.

The sixth, January 20, 1853, vacated the seats of three members of Ward 3, on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting which was illegally held.

The seventh, in accordance with the *Report of the Committee on Election*, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 11, on the ground that the Mayor and Aldermen had no right to issue warrants for election of members of the Common Council, after the annual election, and before the organization of the Government elect. But inasmuch as the elections in question were conducted *bona fide* and no other informality was apparent, and as this custom of supplementary elections had been in vogue for twenty years, the members thus elected were by the votes of the Common Council declared entitled to their seats.

The eighth, March 19, 1863, in accordance with the Report of the Committee on Elections, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 3, on the ground that at the time of his election he was not an inhabitant of that ward. Before a decision was reached on this point the member in question resigned.

The ninth, April 9, 1863, vacated the seats of the entire delegation from Ward 10, on the ground that more votes were returned than there were persons who voted in that ward at the municipal election, — occasioned by mistake, probably, in the counting of the ballots, — the variation being so great as to affect the election of the whole delegation. At the subsequent trial the same members were again returned to the Common Council.

The tenth, January 24, 1867, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 3, who was chosen at an *adjourned meeting* (held on account of a tie vote at the regular meeting, Dec. 10, 1866), on the ground that the Polls, at said adjourned meeting, were not

kept open the same number of hours as were required by the original warrant. At a subsequent election the same member was returned to the Common Council. [See City Doc. 12, for 1867.]

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

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1822.

—  
MAYOR.

\*JOHN PHILLIPS.

ALDERMEN.

\*Samuel Billings,  
\*Ephraim Elliot,  
\*Jacob Hall,\*Joseph Head,  
\*Joseph Jenkins,  
\*Joseph Loverling,\*Nathaniel Pope Russell,  
\*Bryant Parrott Tilden.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, City Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward 1.

\*William Barry,  
\*Thaddeus Page,  
\*Charles Wells,  
\*Simon Wilkinson.

Ward 2.

\*Martin Bates,  
Benjamin Lamson,  
\*Henry Orne,  
\*Joseph Stodder.

Ward 3.

\*Theodore Dexter,  
\*Joshua Emmons,  
\*Samuel Jones.

(See Notes.)

Ward 4.

\*Joseph Cooledge,  
\*Samuel Perkins,  
\*Robert Gould Shaw,  
Joel Thayer.

Ward 5.

George Washington Coffin,  
\*Thomas Kendall,  
\*Horatio Gates Ware,  
\*Isaac Winslow.

Ward 6.

\*Samuel Appleton,  
\*Thomas Motley,  
\*Jesse Shaw,  
\*William Sullivan.

Ward 7.

\*Jonathan Amory,  
\*Patrick Tracy Jackson,  
\*Augustus Peabody,  
\*Enoch Silsby.

Ward 8.

\*David Watts Bradlee,  
\*Peter Chardon Brooks,  
\*James Perkins,  
\*Benjamin Russell.

\*THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Ward 9.

\*Jonathan Davis,  
\*Hawkes Lincoln,  
\*William Prescott, *President*,  
\*John Wells.

Ward 10.

\*Andrew Drake,  
\*Daniel Lewis Gibbons,  
\*David Colson Mosely,  
\*Isaac Stevens.

Ward 11.

\*George Watson Brimmer,  
\*Asa Bullard,  
\*Barzillai Holmes,  
\*Winslow Lewis.

Ward 12.

\*Cyrus Alger,  
\*John French,  
\*John Howe,  
Moses Williams.

1823.

—  
MAYOR.

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN.

\*Daniel Baxter,  
\*George Odiorne,  
\*David Weld Child,\*Joseph Hawley Dorr,  
\*Ashur Benjamin,  
\*Enoch Patterson,\*Caleb Eddy,  
\*Stephen Hooper.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, City Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward 1.

\*Thaddeus Page,  
\*Simon Wilkinson,  
\*John Elliot,  
\*Joseph Wheeler.

Ward 2.

\*Martin Bates,  
Benjamin Lamson,  
\*Joseph Stodder,  
\*John Parker Boyd.

Ward 3.

\*Theodore Dexter,  
\*Samuel Jones,  
\*John Richardson Adan,  
\*John Damarisque Dyer.

Ward 4.

\*Joseph Cooledge,  
\*Samuel Perkins,  
\*Robert Gould Shaw,  
\*Henry Farnum.

Ward 5.

\*Thomas Kendall,  
\*Isaac Winslow,  
\*Elias Haskell,  
\*John Sullivan Perkins.

Ward 6.

\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Joel Prenty,  
\*John Stevens,  
\*William Wright.

Ward 7.

\*Jonathan Amory,  
\*Enoch Silsby,  
\*Samuel Swett,  
\*Charles Pelham Curtis.

Ward 8.

\*Benjamin Russell,  
James Savage,  
\*Etihalet Williams,  
Samuel King Williams.

\*THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Ward 9.

\*Jonathan Davis,  
\*Hawkes Lincoln,  
\*John Wells, *President*,  
Lewis Tappan.

Ward 10.

\*Aaron Baldwin,  
\*David Francis,  
\*Francis Jehannot Oliver,  
\*Thomas Beale Wales.

Ward 11.

\*Asa Bullard,  
\*Charles Howard,  
\*Josiah Stedman,  
\*Joseph Willett.

Ward 12.

\*Samuel Bradlee,  
\*Noah Brooks,  
\*Francis Jackson,  
Charles Sprague.

## MUNICIPAL REGISTER.

1824.

MAYOR.

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN.

\*Daniel Baxter,  
\*George Odjorne,  
\*David Weld Child,  
\*Joseph Hawley Dorr,

\*Ashur Benjamin,  
\*Enoch Patterson,  
\*Caleb Eddy,

\*Stephen Hooper, (died Sep-  
tember.)  
\*Cyrus Alger, (From No-  
vember.)

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward 1.

\*William Barry,  
\*John Elliot,  
\*Joseph Wheeler,  
\*Michael Tombs,

Ward 2.

\*William Little, Jr.,  
\*Oliver Reed,  
\*Joseph Stone,  
\*Thaddeus Page.

Ward 3.

\*John Richardson Adan,  
\*John Damarisque Dyer,  
\*Edward Page,  
\*William Sprague.

Ward 4.

\*Joseph Cooledge,  
\*Robert Gould Shaw,  
\*Jeremiah Fitch,  
\*William Rounselle Pierce  
Washburn.

Ward 5.

\*Elias Haskell,  
\*Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,  
\*George Washington Otis,  
\*Winslow Wright.

Ward 6.

\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Joel Prouty,  
\*William Wright,  
\*Thomas Wiley.

Ward 7.

\*Charles Pelham Curtis,  
\*William Goddard,  
\*Elijah Morse,  
\*Isaac Parker

Ward 8.

\*Benjamin Russell,  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Samuel King Williams,  
\*Benjamin Willis.

\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

\*Jonathan Davis,  
\*Hawkes Lincoln,  
\*John Ballard,  
\*John Chipman Gray.

Ward 10.

\*Thomas Beale Wales,  
\*James Savage,  
\*Phineas Upham,  
\*Francis Jobonnot Oliver,  
*President.*

Ward 11.

\*Josiah Stedman,  
\*Samuel Frothingham,  
\*Giles Lodge,  
\*Charles Sprague.

Ward 12.

\*Samuel Bradlee,  
\*Francis Jackson,  
\*Isaac Thom,  
\*Charles Bemis.

1825.

MAYOR.

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN.

\*Daniel Carney,  
\*John Bellows,  
\*Josiah Marshall,

\*John Damarisque Dyer,  
\*Thomas Welsh, Jr.,  
\*George Blake,

\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*John Bryant.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward 1.

\*William Barry,  
\*John Elliot,  
\*Robert Fennelly,  
\*Lewis Lerow.

Ward 2.

Oliver Reed,  
\*Seammcl Puniman,  
\*Benjamin Clark,  
\*John Fenno.

Ward 3.

\*John Richardson Adan.  
\*Thomas Wells,  
\*Abraham William Fuller,  
\*Amos Farnsworth.

Ward 4.

\*Joseph Cooledge,  
\*William Rounselle Pierce  
Washburn,  
\*George Hallet,  
\*Theodore Dexter.

Ward 5.

\*John Sullivan Perkins,  
\*Kara Dyer,  
\*Charles Tracy,  
\*William Simonds.

Ward 6.

\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Thomas Wiley,  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Samuel Thaxter.

Ward 7.

\*Charles Pelham Curtis,  
\*William Goddard,  
\*Elijah Morse,  
\*Isaac Parker.

Ward 8.

\*Eliphalet Williams.  
\*Benjamin Willis,  
\*Jeffrey Richardson,  
\*Josiah Bradlee.

\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

John Chipman Gray,  
\*Franklin Dexter,  
\*Jeremiah Smith Boies,  
\*Levi Meriam,

Ward 10.

\*Francis Jobonnot Oliver,  
*President.*  
\*James Savage,  
\*Jonathan Simonds,  
\*John Parker Rice.

Ward 11.

Samuel Frothingham,  
\*Giles Lodge,  
\*George Morey, Jr.,  
\*Joshua Vose.

Ward 12.

\*John Stevens,  
\*Adam Bent,  
\*Oliver Fisher,  
\*Ephraim Groves Ware.



## CITY GOVERNMENT.

169

1826.

—  
MAYOR,

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

\*Daniel Corney,  
\*John Bellows,  
\*Josiah Marshall,\*Thomas Welsh, Jr.,  
\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*John Foster Loring,\*Francis Jackson,  
\*Edw. Hutchinson Robbins.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL.

*Ward 1.*  
\*William Barry,  
\*Lewis Lerow,  
\*Lemuel P. Grosvenor,  
\*Samuel Aspinwall.

*Ward 2.*  
\*Scammel Penniman,  
\*Benjamin Clark,  
\*John Fenno,  
\*Nathaniel Faxon.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Richardson Adan, *Pres.*  
\*William Sprague,  
\*Amos Farnsworth,  
\*Asa Adams.

*Ward 4.*  
\*George Hallet,  
\*William Howe,  
\*John Warren James,  
\*Joseph Eveleth.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Ezra Dyer,  
\*Charles Tracy,  
\*Jonathan Thaxter,  
\*William Parker.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Thomas Wiley,  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Samuel Thaxter.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Augustus Peabody,  
\*Charles Pelham Curtis,  
\*Isaac Parker,  
Edward Brooks.

*Ward 8.*  
Francis Bassett,  
Joseph Heiger Thayer,  
\*Joseph Hawley Dorr,  
John Baker.

\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

*Ward 9.*  
John Chipman Gray,  
\*Jeremiah Smith Boies,  
\*Levi Meriam,  
Charles Torrey.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Aaron Baldwin,  
John Parker Rice,  
\*Solomon Piper,  
\*Charles Barnard.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Giles Lodge,  
\*George Morey, Jr.,  
\*Joshua Vose,  
\*Thomas Brewer.

*Ward 12.*  
\*John Stevens,  
\*Adam Bent,  
\*Oliver Fisher,  
\*Henry Hatch.

1827.

—  
MAYOR.

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

\*Cyrus Alger,  
\*John Bellows,  
\*Thomas Welsh, Jr.,\*John Foster Loring,  
\*Jeremiah Smith Boies,  
\*Robert Fennelly,\*Thomas B. Wales,  
James Savage.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL.

*Ward 1.*  
\*William Barry,  
\*Simon Wilkinson,  
\*John Elliot,  
\*Samuel Aspinwall.

*Ward 2.*  
\*Benjamin Clark,  
\*Scammel Penniman,  
\*John Warren James,  
\*John Floyd Truman.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Richardson Adan, *Pres.*  
\*John Damarisque Dyer,  
\*Asa Adams,  
\*Thomas Gould.

*Ward 4.*  
William Rounselle Pierce  
Washington,  
\*George Hallet,  
\*William Howe,  
\*Joseph Eveleth.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Jonathan Thaxter,  
\*William Parker,  
Lewis Glover Pray,  
\*George Lane.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Samuel Thaxter,  
\*Jonathan Loring,  
\*Joseph Warren Lewis.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Samuel Dorr,  
Samuel Dexter Ward,  
\*John Arno Bacon,  
\*Thomas Walley Phillips.

*Ward 8.*  
\*David Watts Bradlee,  
\*Benjamin Russell,  
\*Elihu Williams,  
\*Joshua Sears.

\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

*Ward 9.*  
John Chipman Gray,  
\*Levi Meriam,  
\*Gamaliel Bradford,  
John Prescott Bigelow.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Jonathan Simonds,  
\*George Brinley,  
William Parker,  
Charles Sprague.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Giles Lodge,  
\*George Morey, Jr.,  
\*Joshua Vose,  
Joshua Vose.

*Ward 12.*  
\*Adam Bent,  
\*William Wright,  
\*William Little, Jr.,  
\*George Gay.

1828.

MAYOR,

\*JOSIAH QUINCY.

ALDERMEN,

\*John Foster Loring,  
\*Robert Fennelly,  
James Savage,\*Thomas Kendall,  
\*James Hall,  
\*Phineas Upham,\*John Pickering,  
\*Samuel Turell Armstrong.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

\*Samuel Aspinwall,  
\*Ninian Clark Betton,  
\*Horace Fox,  
\*Eliaser Pratt.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
Frederick Gould,  
\*Henry Fowle, Jr.,  
\*Geo. Washington Johnson.

Ward 3.

\*John Richardson Adam, *Pres.*  
\*John D. Dyer, (res. April.)  
\*Thomas Gould,  
\*Levi Roberts Lincoln,  
\*Jas. L. P. Orrok, (from May.)

Ward 4.

\*Joseph Eveleth,  
Quincy Tufts,  
\*Andrew Cunningham, Jr.,  
\*James Means.

Ward 5.

\*George Washington Otis,  
\*William Parker,  
\*Lewis Glover Pray,  
\*George Lane.

Ward 6.

\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Francis Johnson Oliver,  
\*Ebenezer Appleton,  
\*David Moody.

Ward 7.

\*John Arno Bacon,  
\*John Belknap,  
\*Geo. W. Adams, (from May.)  
\*Thos. Wren Ward, (res. July.)  
Waldo Flint, (res. Feb.)  
\*Benj. T. Pickman, (fr. Aug.)

Ward 8.

\*Benjamin Russell,  
\*Elihalet Williams,  
Samuel King Williams,  
Thomas Lamb.\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

John Chipman Gray,  
John Prescott Bigelow,  
\*Norman Seaver,  
\*Daniel Lewis Gihbens.

Ward 10.

\*Jonathan Simonds,  
William Parker,  
\*Robt. Treat Paine, (fr. May.)  
\*John Lowell, Jr.,  
\*Geo. Bethune, (res. April.)

Ward 11.

\*Otis Everett,  
\*Otis Turner,  
\*Perez Gill,  
\*Payson Perrin.

Ward 12.

Alpheus Cary,  
Walter Cornell,  
\*Joseph Neale Howe,  
\*Benjamin Stevens.

1829.

MAYOR,

\*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*John Foster Loring,  
\*Thomas Kendall,\*James Hall,  
\*Samuel Turell Armstrong,  
\*Benjamin Russell,\*Winslow Lewis,  
Charles Wells.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

\*Ninian Clark Betton,  
\*Eliaser Pratt,  
\*John Wells,  
\*Christopher Gore.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
Henry Sewall Kent,  
\*Samuel Ellis,  
\*Thos. Read (died February),  
\*Daniel Ballard (fr. March).

Ward 3.

\*Thomas Gould,  
\*Levi Roberts Lincoln,  
Joseph Bradley,  
\*Amos Bradley Parker.

Ward 4.

Quincy Tufts,  
\*Andrew Cunningham,  
\*John Rayner,  
Samuel Davenport Torrey.

Ward 5.

\*Jonathan Thaxter,  
\*William Parker,  
\*George Lane,  
\*Joseph Eveleth,

Ward 6.

\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Samuel Austin, Jr.,  
Jared Lincoln,  
\*Samuel Goodhue.

Ward 7.

\*Geo. W. Adams (died May),  
\*Benjamin Toppan Pickman,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Walter Frost,  
\*Isaac Danforth (from May),

Ward 8.

\*Elihalet Williams, *Pres.*  
Samuel King Williams,  
\*Thomas Mions,  
James Brackett Richardson.\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

John Prescott Bigelow,  
\*Jacob Amee,  
\*Levi Brigham,  
\*Daniel Lewis Gihbens,

Ward 10.

\*Jonathan Simonds,  
\*John Lowell, Jr.,  
\*Samuel Leonard Abbott,  
\*Charles Casey Starbuck.

Ward 11.

\*Otis Everett,  
\*Otis Turner,  
\*Perez Gill,  
\*Payson Perrin.

Ward 12.

\*Oliver Fleher,  
Walter Cornell,  
\*Aaron Willard, Jr.,  
\*Isaac Parker Townsend.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

171

1830.

MAYOR,

\*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*John Foster Loring,  
\*Samuel Turell Armstrong,

\*Benjamin Russell,  
\*Winslow Lewis,  
Charles Wells,

\*John Burbeck McCleary,  
Moses Williams.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.  
\*Ninian Clark Betton,  
\*Eliazer Pratt,  
\*Christopher Gore,  
Simon Wiggins Robinson.

Ward 2.  
\*John Warren James,  
\*Samuel Ellis,  
\*Daniel Ballard,  
\*John B. Wells.

Ward 3.  
\*Thomas Gould,  
\*Levi Roberts Lincoln,  
\*Larra Crane,  
\*Michael Lovell.

Ward 4.  
Quincy Tufts,  
\*John Rayner,  
Samuel Davenport Torrey,  
Washington Parker Gragg.

Ward 5.  
\*Winslow Wright,  
\*Joseph Eveleth,  
Levi Boynton Haskell,  
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Samuel Austin, Jr.,  
Jared Lincoln,  
Joshua Suaver,  
Benjamin Parker, (sent vacated in February.)

Ward 7.  
\*Benj. Toppan Pickman, Pres.  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Isaac Danforth,  
Elias Hasket Derby.

Ward 8.  
\*Thomas Minns,  
James Brackett Richardson,  
\*James Reynolds Newell,  
\*Leach Harris.

\*THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Ward 9.  
John Prescott Bigelow,  
\*Jacob Amee,  
\*Levi Brigham,  
\*Ed. Goldborough Prescott.

Ward 10.  
\*John Parker Rice,  
\*John Lowell, Jr.,  
\*Samuel Leonard Abbott,  
\*Levi Bliss.

Ward 11.  
\*Otis Everett,  
\*Perez Gill,  
\*Jabez Ellis,  
Joseph Hay.

Ward 12.  
\*Henry Hatch,  
\*Aaron Willard, Jr.,  
\*Thomas Melville Vinson,  
\*James Wright.

1831.

MAYOR,

\*HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*Samuel Turell Armstrong,  
\*Benjamin Russell,

\*John Burbeck McCleary,  
\*Henry Farnum,  
\*Adam Bent,

\*John Binney,  
\*Richard Devenas Harris.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.  
Simon Wiggins Robinson,  
John Bridgen Tremere,  
Charles French,  
Frederick Gould.

Ward 2.  
\*John Warren James,  
\*Daniel Ballard,  
\*Ephraim Milton,  
\*Daniel Dickenson.

Ward 3.  
\*Larra Crane,  
\*James Clark,  
\*Asa Swallow,  
\*Samuel Chessman.

Ward 4.  
\*Joseph Eveleth,  
\*John Rayner,  
Washington Parker Gragg,  
Joshua Parker Flint.

Ward 5.  
\*Winslow Wright,  
\*William Parker,  
Levi Boynton Haskell,  
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.  
Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Ensign Sargent,  
Stephen Titecomb.

Ward 7.  
\*Benj. Toppan Pickman, Pres  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Levi Bartlett,  
\*Abbot Lawrence.

Ward 8.  
\*Thomas Minns,  
James Brackett Richardson,  
\*Joseph Reynolds Newell,  
\*Leach Harris.

\*THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Ward 9.  
John Prescott Bigelow,  
\*Jacob Amee,  
\*Ed. Goldborough Prescott,  
\*Ed. Hutchinson Robbins.

Ward 10.  
\*Samuel Leonard Abbott,  
\*Levi Bliss,  
\*Ebenezer Bailey,  
Joseph Pierce.

Ward 11.  
\*Otis Everett,  
\*Perez Gill,  
\*Jabez Ellis,  
Joseph Hay.

Ward 12.  
\*Henry Hatch,  
\*Aaron Willard, Jr.,  
\*Thomas Melville Vinson,  
\*John Stevens.

1832.

MAYOR,

CHARLES WELLS.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Jackson Oliver,  
\*Benjamin Russell,  
\*John Barbeck McCleary,  
\*Henry Farnum,

\*John Binney,  
\*Richard D. Harris, (res.  
February,)  
\*Jabez Ellis,

\*James Bowdoin,  
\*John Stevens, (died,)  
\*William Tilston, (from  
February.)

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

Simon Wiggin Robinson,  
Charles French,  
John Centre,  
\*Bill Richardson.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
\*Ephraim Milton,  
\*Daniel Dickenson,  
John Bridgen Tremere.

Ward 3.

\*Larra Crane,  
\*James Clark,  
\*Asa Swallow,  
\*Samuel Cheesman.

Ward 4.

\*George Hallett,  
\*Joseph Eveleth,  
\*John Rayner,  
Joshua Parker Flint.

Ward 5.

\*Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,  
\*William Parker,  
Levi Boynton Haskell,  
Charles Leighton.

Ward 6.

\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Isaac Waters,  
Jonathan Porter,  
\*Grenville Temple Winthrop.

Ward 7.

\*Isaac Parker,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Levi Bartlett,  
Henry Rice.

Ward 8.

\*Thomas Minns,  
\*Richard Hildreth,  
\*James Brown,  
\*John Lewis Dimmock.

\*THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

John Prescott Bigelow, *Pres.*  
\*Jacob Ames,  
\*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,  
\*Ed. Hutchinson Robbins.

Ward 10.

\*Ebenezer Bailey,  
Josiah Pierce,  
Francis Brinley, Jr.,  
John Collamore, Jr.

Ward 11.

Joseph Hay,  
John Lillie Phillips,  
\*Gilman Pritchard,  
\*Henry Willis Kinman.

Ward 12.

\*Henry Hatch,  
\*Thomas Hunting,  
Ebenezer Hayward,  
Joseph Harris, Jr.

1833.

MAYOR,

CHARLES WELLS.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Farnum,  
\*John Binney,  
\*Jabez Ellis,

\*William Tilston,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Samuel Fales,

Joseph Warren Bevere,  
\*Benjamin Fiske.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

Simon Wiggin Robinson,  
\*Bill Richardson,  
\*Knock Howes Snelling,  
\*Thomas Hart Thompson.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
\*John B. Wells,  
\*Henry Andrews,  
George Priest Thomas.

Ward 3.

\*Larra Crane,  
\*James Clark,  
\*Samuel Cheesman,  
Philip Adams.

Ward 4.

\*Robert Gould Shaw,  
\*Joseph Eveleth,  
Edward Blake,  
\*Silas Pierce Tarbell.

Ward 5.

\*Eliphalet Porter Hartshorn,  
Charles Leighton,  
\*Abel Phelps,  
\*Perex Loring.

Ward 6.

\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Grenville Temple Winthrop,  
\*Luther Parks.

Ward 7.

\*Levi Bartlett,  
Henry Rice,  
William Tappan Eastis,  
Josiah Quincy, Jr.

Ward 8.

\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Silas Bullard,  
\*Francis Oshorn Watts,  
\*Ahner Bourne.

Ward 9.

John Prescott Bigelow, *Pres.*  
\*Jacob Ames,  
\*Ed. Goldsborough Prescott,  
\*Oliver Wm. Bourne Peabody.

Ward 10.

Josiah Pierce,  
\*Daniel Messenger,  
\*Israel Martin,  
\*Thomas Richards Dascomb.

Ward 11.

Robert Treat Paine,  
\*John Doggett,  
Samuel Gilbert, J.,  
\*Ruel Baker.

Ward 12.

\*Thomas Hunting,  
Joseph Harris, Jr.,  
\*James Blake,  
\*Josiah Dunham.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

173

1834.

MAYOR,

\*THEODORE LYMAN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

\*Jabez Ellis,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Samuel Fales,

Charles Leighton,  
\*Josiah Dunham,  
\*Nathan Gurney,

\*Samuel Atkins Elliot,  
\*Samuel Greele.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

Enoch Howes Snelling,  
Henry D. Gray,  
\*Robert Keith,  
\*Henry Jackson Oliver.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
John Bridgen Tremere,  
George Washington Smith,  
\*Joseph Melcher Leavitt.

Ward 3.

\*John Snelling,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,  
\*Joshua Sears,  
\*Samuel Chessman.

Ward 4.

\*Ammi Cutter,  
\*Ezra Trull,  
\*Asa Lewis,  
George Worthington Lewis.

Ward 5.

\*Michael Koulstone,  
Nath'l Fellows Cunningham,  
\*Calvin Washburn,  
Enoch Hobart.

Ward 6.

\*Jesse Shaw,  
\*Joseph Stacy Hastings,  
\*Grenville Temple Winthrop,  
George Washington Bazin.

Ward 7.

\*Levi Bartlett,  
Henry Rice,  
William Tappan Eastis,  
Josiah Quincy, Jr., *President*

Ward 8.

\*Eliphalet Williams,  
James Brackett Richardson,  
\*Henry Sargent,  
\*Edward Cruft, Jr.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

\*Ed. Goldborough Prescott,  
\*Oliver Wm. Bourne Peabody  
\*Benjamin Apthorp Gould,  
Isaac McLellan, Jr.

Ward 10.

\*Daniel Messenger,  
\*Israel Martin,  
\*Thomas Richards Dasecomb,  
\*William Reed.

Ward 11.

Robert Treat Paine,  
\*Ruel Baker,  
Elias Bond Thayer,  
Philip Marrett.

Ward 12.

\*Thomas Hunting,  
Joseph Harris, Jr.,  
\*James Blake,  
\*Josiah Lee Currell Amee.

1835.

MAYOR,

\*THEODORE LYMAN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

\*Winslow Lewis,  
\*John Burbeck McCleary,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,

Charles Leighton,  
\*Josiah Dunham,  
\*Nathan Gurney,

\*Samuel Atkins Elliot,  
\*Samuel Greele.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

Henry D. Gray,  
\*Robert Keith,  
Isaac Harris,  
\*Caleb Gould Loring.

Ward 2.

\*John Warren James,  
\*Stephen William Olney,  
Lewis Josselyn,  
Thomas Hollis.

Ward 3.

\*John Snelling,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,  
\*William Turner Spear,  
George Washington Smith.

Ward 4.

\*Moses Grant,  
George William Gordon,  
Henry Lincoln,  
\*Benajah Brigham.

Ward 5.

\*Calvin Washburn,  
Enoch Hobart,  
\*Abraham Waters Blanchard,  
John Cochran Park.

Ward 6.

\*Jesse Shaw,  
Stephen Titcomb,  
\*Jonathan Chapman,  
\*Amos Wood.

Ward 7.

William Tappan Eastis,  
Josiah Quincy, Jr., *President*,  
\*Horatio Masa Willis,  
\*James Means.

Ward 8.

\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Edward Cruft, Jr.,  
\*Ebenezer Bailey,  
\*Horace Duppe.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

Ward 9.

\*Daniel Lewis Gibbens,  
\*Benjamin Apthorp Gould,  
\*Zebedeo Cook, Jr.,  
\*James Harris.

Ward 10.

\*Solomon Piper,  
\*Israel Martin,  
Richard Sullivan Fay,  
\*Jedediah Tuttle.

Ward 11.

\*Ruel Baker,  
Elias Bond Thayer,  
Philip Marrett,  
\*John Thompson.

Ward 12.

\*Thomas Hunting,  
William Bradlee Dorr,  
\*John Greene, Jr.,  
\*John Elias Stebbins.

1836.

MAYOR.

\*SAMUEL TURELL ARMSTRONG.

ALDERMEN,

\*Winslow Lewis.  
\*John Burbeck McCleary.  
\*Josiah Dunham,

\*Nathan Gurney,  
\*Samuel Greele.  
\*Joseph Henshaw Hayward,

\*Thomas Hunting,  
\*Samuel Quincy.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Enoch Howes Snelling,  
\*Joseph Bassett,  
Gilbert Nurse,  
William Eaton,

*Ward 2.*  
Lewis Josselyn,  
\*Thatcher Rich Raymond,  
Nathan Carruth,  
Thomas Moulton.

*Ward 3.*  
John Boles,  
Benjamin Kimball,  
Jason Dyer Battles,  
\*Asa Barker Snow.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
George William Gordon,  
Henry Lincoln,  
\*Benajah Brigham.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Abraham Waters Blanchard,  
John Cochran Park,  
Geo. Washington Edmands,  
Ebenezer Ellis.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Isaac Waters,  
\*Jonathan Chapman,  
\*Amos Wood,  
Henry Upham.

*Ward 7.*  
William Tappan Eastis,  
Josiah Quincy, Jr., *President*,  
Henry Edwards,  
James Thomas Hobart.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Horace Dupee,  
\*William Greene Eaton,  
Aaron Breed.

*Ward 9.*  
\*Daniel Lewis Gibbens,  
\*Benjamin Apthorp Gould,  
\*James Harris,  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Solomon Piper,  
\*Israel Martin, (res. March),  
\*Jedediah Tuttle,  
\*Elbridge Gerry Austin,  
Benj. Yenton, (from April.)

*Ward 11.*  
Elias Bond Thayer,  
Philip Marrett,  
John Thompson,  
\*Benjamin Marshall Nevers.

*Ward 12.*  
Alpheus Stetson,  
\*Stephen Child,  
\*George Savage,  
Solon Jenkins.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

1837.

MAYOR.

\*SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Farnum,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Nathan Gurney.

\*Joseph Henshaw Hayward,  
\*Thomas Hunting,  
\*Samuel Quincy,

\*John B. Wells,  
Thomas Richardson.

\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Eleazer Pratt,  
Isaac Harris,  
\*Ernstus Thompson, (d. Aug)  
\*Thomas Hudson,  
Samuel Locke Cutter.

*Ward 2.*  
Lewis Josselyn,  
\*Thatcher Rich Raymond,  
Nathan Carruth,  
Thomas Moulton.

*Ward 3.*  
John Boles,  
Jason Dyer Battles,  
\*Asa Barker Snow,  
William Orso Haskell.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
George William Gordon,  
Joseph Thornton Adams,  
\*Lemuel Putnam Grosvenor,

*Ward 5.*  
Ehenezer Ellis,  
Edmund Trowbridge Has-  
tings,  
\*Philip Greeley, Jr.,  
Francis Brown.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Isaac Waters,  
George Washington Bazin,  
\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Henry Edwards.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Levi Bartlett,  
James Thomas Hobart,  
Thomas Buckminster Curtis  
\*Simon Davis Leavens.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Horace Dupee,  
\*William Green Eaton,  
Aaron Breed.

*Ward 9.*  
\*Benjamin Apthorp Gould,  
\*James Harris,  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
Charles Brooks.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Solomon Piper,  
\*Jedediah Tuttle,  
\*Elbridge Gerry Austin,  
Benjamin Yenton.

*Ward 11.*  
Philip Marrett, *President*,  
\*Lemuel Shattuck,  
Calvin Bullard,  
\*Thomas Vose.

*Ward 12.*  
\*George Savage,  
Solon Jenkins,  
Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
John Thomas Dingley.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

175

1888.

MAYOR,

\*SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Farnum,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Nathan Gurney,

\*Joseph Henshaw Hayward,  
\*Thomas Hunting,  
Thomas Richardson,

Isaac Harris,  
\*Martin Brimmer.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Eleazer Pratt,  
\*Thomas Hudson,  
\*Benjamin Dodd,  
Bradley Newcomb Cummings.

*Ward 2.*  
\*Daniel Ballard,  
Lewis Josselyn,  
\*Thatcher Rich Raymond,  
Thomas Moulton.

*Ward 3.*  
\*Asa Barker Snow,  
Rowland Ellis,  
William Eaton,  
Charles Arnold.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
George William Gordon,  
\*Lemuel Putnam Grosvenor,  
\*James Morris Whiton.

*Ward 5.*  
Francis Brown,  
Nathaniel Hammond,  
\*James McAllister,  
\*Theophilus Burr.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Jonathan Chapman,  
\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Henry Edwards,  
Newell Aldrich Thompson.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Isaac Parker,  
Henry Rice,  
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,  
\*Simon Davis Leavens.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
Benj Parker Richardson,  
John Brooks Parker,  
\*Thomas Jefferson Shelton.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

*Ward 9.*  
\*James Harris,  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
Charles Brooks,  
\*John Brooks Russell.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Elbridge Gerry Austin,  
Benjamin Yenton,  
Jonathan Preston,  
Stephen Shelton.

*Ward 11.*  
Philip Marrett, *President.*  
\*Lemuel Shattuck,  
Calvin Ballard,  
\*Thomas Vose.

*Ward 12.*  
Jeremy Drake,  
Nehemiah Pitman Mass,  
Samuel Wheeler,  
\*Warren White.

1889.

MAYOR,

\*SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

ALDERMEN,

\*Henry Farnum,  
\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Nathan Gurney,

\*Joseph Henshaw Hayward,  
\*Thomas Hunting,  
Thomas Richardson,

Isaac Harris,  
\*James Harris.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*John B. Wells,  
\*Benjamin Dodd,  
Zehina Lee Raymond,  
William Dillaway.

*Ward 2.*  
Thomas Moulton,  
Richard Brackett,  
\*Frederick Fairfield Raymond,  
\*Samuel Emmes.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Seelling,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,  
\*Jacob Stearns,  
Ezekiel Bates.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
Geo. Wm. Gordon (res. May.),  
\*Charles Wilkins,  
\*James Haughton,  
Alfred A. Wellington, (May.)

*Ward 5.*  
Nathaniel Hammond,  
\*James McAllister,  
\*William Vinal Kent,  
\*Ephraim Larkin Snow.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Jonathan Chapman,  
\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Newell Aldrich Thompson,  
Horace Williams.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Isaac Parker,  
Philip Marrett, *President.*  
Ezra C. Hutchins,  
Edward Blake.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
John Brooks Parker,  
\*Thomas Jefferson Shelton,  
\*William Walker Parrott.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

*Ward 9.*  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
Charles Brooks,  
Jonathan Preston,  
Stephen Shelton.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
\*Ruel Baker,  
Wirsaw Lewis, Jr.,  
\*Lemuel Shattuck.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Warren White,  
Samuel Wheeler,  
\*Elisha Copeland, Jr.,  
\*John Stevens.

*Ward 12.*  
\*Josiah Lee Currell Ames,  
\*Nicholas Noyes,  
George Page,  
Horatio Nelson Crane.

1840.

MAYOR,

\*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

\*Nathaniel Pope Russell,  
\*Nathan Gurney,  
\*Thomas Hunting,

\*James Clark,  
\*Charles Wilkins,  
Abraham Thompson Lowe,

William Turell Andrews,  
Charles Amory.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
Zehina Lee Raymond,  
Henry Leeds,  
William Russell Lovejoy,  
Peter Dunbar.

*Ward 2.*  
Richard Brackett,  
\*Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,  
\*Samuel Kimes,  
Erastus Wilson Sanborn.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Snelling,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,  
\*Jacob Stearns,  
\*Dexter Follett.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
James Haughton,  
Alfred Augustus Wellington,  
Lucius Doolittle.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Phillip Greely, Jr.,  
Nathaniel Hammond,  
\*William Vinal Kent,  
George Washington Otis, Jr.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Newell Aldrich Thompson,  
\*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
Elijah Williams, Jr.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Isaac Parker,  
Phillip Marrett, *President*,  
Ezra Child Hutchins,  
Edward Blake.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
Benj. Parker Richardson,  
\*Thomas Jefferson Shelton,  
\*William Walker Parrott.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk*.

*Ward 9.*  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
Charles Brooks,  
Jonathan Preston,  
Stephen Shelton.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Ruel Baker,  
\*Lemuel Shattuck,  
George William Phillips,  
Daniel Kimball.

*Ward 11.*  
\*John Stevens,  
\*Holmes Hinkley,  
\*George Savage,  
John Thomas Dingley.

*Ward 12.*  
\*Josiah Lee Currell Amee,  
George Page,  
Horatio Nelson Crane,  
Eben Jackson.

1841.

MAYOR,

\*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Thomas Hunting,  
\*James Clark,

\*Charles Wilkins,  
Abraham Thompson Lowe,  
William Turell Andrews,

Charles Amory,  
Benson Leavitt.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
Isaac Harris,  
\*Benjamin Dodd,  
William Dillaway,  
\*Henry Northey Hooper.

*Ward 2.*  
Richard Brackett,  
\*Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,  
\*Samuel Kimes,  
Erastus Wilson Sanborn.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Snelling,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,  
\*Jacob Stearns,  
\*Benajah Brigham.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Moses Grant,  
Joseph Thornton Adams,  
\*James Haughton,  
Alfred Augustus Wellington.

*Ward 5.*  
Geo. Washington Otis, Jr.,  
\*Pelham Bonney,  
\*Freeman Stowe,  
\*Edward Parker Meriam.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Ezra Lincoln, [April.]  
Newell A. Thompson, (res.)  
\*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
Enoch Train,  
\*Jas. Neale Howe, Jr., (from July.)

*Ward 7.*  
Ezra Child Hutchins,  
Edward Blake, *President*,  
John Plummer Healy,  
Theophilus Rogers Marvin.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Eliphalet Williams,  
\*Benj. Parker Richardson,  
\*Thomas Jefferson Shelton,  
\*William Walker Parrott.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk*.

*Ward 9.*  
\*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
Jonathan Preston,  
Stephen Shelton,  
\*Moses Whitney, Jr.

*Ward 10.*  
\*Ruel Baker,  
\*Lemuel Shattuck,  
Daniel Kimball,  
Luther Blodgett.

*Ward 11.*  
John Gardner Nazro,  
\*Richard Urann,  
\*Edward Shirley Erving,  
John Gray Roberts.

*Ward 12.*  
Samuel Leeds,  
William Henry Howard,  
Seriah Stevens,  
\*William Burton Harding.



## CITY GOVERNMENT.

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1842.

MAYOR,

\*JONATHAN CHAPMAN.

ALDERMEN,

\*Thomas Wetmore,  
\*Nathan Gurney,  
Abraham Thompson Lowe,\*Latta Crane,  
William Parker,  
\*Joseph Tilden,\*James Longley,  
\*Richard Urann.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
 Enoch Howes Snelling,  
 Norton Newcomb,  
 \*Cyrus Buttrick,  
 Perkins Boynton.

*Ward 2.*  
 \*Samuel Emmes,  
 Aaron Adams,  
 \*Joseph Cullen Ayer,  
 Abner Williams Pollard.

*Ward 3.*  
 \*John Snelling,  
 \*Simon Green Shipley,  
 \*Jacob Stearns,  
 Enoch Hemenway Wakefield.

*Ward 4.*  
 \*Moses Grant,  
 Francis B. Crowninshield,  
 William Brown Spooner,  
 \*Noah Sturtevant.

*Ward 5.*  
 \*Pelham Bonney,  
 George Wheelwright,  
 \*Henry Plympton,  
 Samuel Ripley Townsend.

*Ward 6.*  
 \*Extra Lincoln,  
 \*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
 Enoch Train,  
 \*Joseph Neale Howe, Jr.

*Ward 7.*  
 William Tappan Easta,  
 Edward Blake, *President*,  
 John Plummer Healy,  
 Theophilus Rogers Marvin.

*Ward 8.*  
 Benj. Parker Richardson,  
 \*William Augustus Weeks,  
 \*Josiah Moore Jones,  
 \*Benjamin Burchstead.

*Ward 9.*  
 \*Thomas Coffin Amory,  
 \*Moses Whitney, Jr.,  
 Charles Edward Cook,  
 \*John Rice Bradlee.

*Ward 10.*  
 Luther Blodgett,  
 William Hayden,  
 Jonathan Ellis,  
 Henry Worthington Dutton.

*Ward 11.*  
 John Thomas Dingley,  
 William Dall,  
 Asaph Parmelee,  
 Robert Cowdin.

*Ward 12.*  
 Jeremy Drake,  
 Willis Howes,  
 \*John Tilton,  
 Caleb Thurston.

RICHARD G. WAITT, *Clerk.*

1843.

MAYOR,

\*MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALDERMEN,

Thomas Wetmore,  
Abraham Thompson Lowe,  
William Parker,\*James Longley,  
\*Richard Urann,  
\*Simon Wilkinson,Josiah Stedman,  
Jonathan Preston.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
 Isaac Harris,  
 Josh. B. Fowle (seat vac. Feb.)  
 \*J. G. L. Lihbey (seat vac. Feb.)  
 Daniel Bartlett, Jr. (Feb.)  
 Wm. Henry Learnard, (Feb.)

*Ward 2.*  
 Aaron Adams,  
 \*Joseph Cullen Ayer,  
 Abner Williams Pollard,  
 Henry Davis.

*Ward 3.*  
 \*John Snelling,  
 Enoch Hemenway Wakefield,  
 James Whiting,  
 James Harvey Dudley.

*Ward 4.*  
 Francis B. Crowninshield,  
 \*Noah Sturtevant,  
 \*Geo. Washington Crockett,  
 Thos. Buckminster Curtis.

*Ward 5.*  
 George Wheelwright,  
 \*Henry Plympton,  
 \*Willard Nason Fisher,  
 \*James Fowle.

*Ward 6.*  
 \*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
 \*Joseph Neale Howe, Jr.,  
 \*Kimball Gibson,  
 Peleg Whitman Chandler.

*Ward 7.*  
 Edward Blake, *President*,  
 Theophilus Rogers Marvin,  
 John Slade, Jr.,  
 George Tyler Bigelow.

*Ward 8.*  
 Benj. Parker Richardson,  
 \*William Augustus Weeks,  
 Josiah Moore Jones,  
 Benjamin Burchstead.

*Ward 9.*  
 Charles Edward Cook,  
 \*John Rice Bradlee,  
 Andrew Townsend Hall,  
 Clement Willis.

*Ward 10.*  
 Luther Blodgett,  
 William Hayden,  
 Jonathan Ellis,  
 Henry Worthington Dutton.

*Ward 11.*  
 \*Edward Shirley Erving,  
 Robert Cowdin,  
 \*Isaac Cary,  
 \*Greenleaf Connor Sanborn.

*Ward 12.*  
 Jeremy Drake,  
 Eben Jackson,  
 \*John Tilton,  
 \*Romanus Emerson.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1844.

MAYOR,

\*MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALDERMEN,

\*Thomas Wetmore,  
Abraham Thompson Lowe,  
\*Larra Crane,Jonathan Preston,  
Simon Wiggin Robinson,  
Henry Bromfield Rogers,\*James Longley,  
\*Simon Wilkinson.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

## Ward 1.

Isaac Harris,  
William Henry Larnard,  
\*Job Turner,  
John P. Ober.

## Ward 2.

\*Joseph Cullen Ayer,  
Abner Williams Pollard,  
Henry Davis,  
\*Timothy C. Kendall.

## Ward 3.

\*John Snelling,  
James Whiting,  
James Harvey Dudley,  
Oliver Dyer.

## Ward 4.

Francis Boardman Crownin-  
shield,  
\*Geo. Washington Crockett,  
Thomas Buckminster Curtis,  
Samuel W. Hall.

## Ward 5.

George Wheelwright,  
\*Willard Nason Fisher,  
Charles Boardman,  
\*Loring Norcross.

## Ward 6.

Peleg W. Chandler, *Pres.*  
\*Kimball Gibson,  
John Gardner,  
Otis Clapp.

## Ward 7.

\*Simon Davis Leavens,  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
\*B. B. Appleton (died April),  
\*John Brooks Parker (May),  
\*Joseph Bradlee.

## Ward 8.

Benj. Parker Richardson,  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
George Whittemore,  
Samuel Harris.

## Ward 9.

Charles Edward Cook,  
Andrew Townsend Hall,  
Clement Willis,  
\*Charles H. Brown.

## Ward 10.

William Hayden,  
Jonathan Ellis,  
Henry Worthington Dutton,  
Horace Williams.

## Ward 11.

\*Edward Shirley Erving,  
\*Isaac Cary,  
\*Greenleaf Connor Sanborn,  
\*William Pope.

## Ward 12.

Jeremy Drake,  
Asa Brown,  
\*Henry W. Fletcher,  
Isaac Jones.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1845.

MAYOR,

\*THOMAS A. DAVIS, (died November.)

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., (from December 11.)

ALDERMEN,

Benson Leavitt,  
William Parker, (resigned.),  
\*William Pope,\*John Hathaway,  
Samuel Shurtliff Perkins,  
\*Simon Green Shipley,\*Joseph Cullen Ayer,  
Lyman Reed,  
\*Jas. S. Savage, (from Mar.)\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

## Ward 1.

\*Henry Northey Hooper,  
\*Cyrus Buttrick,  
Perkins Boynton,  
Samuel P. Oliver.

## Ward 2.

James Munroe,  
William R. Carves,  
Benjamin Wood, 2d,  
\*John Turner.

## Ward 3.

\*Asa Swallow,  
James Whiting,  
Artemas Ward,  
Cyrus Cummings.

## Ward 4.

Thomas Buckminster Curtis,  
Samuel W. Hall,  
Samuel Abbott Lawrence,  
\*Sargent S. Littlehale.

## Ward 5.

Charles Boardman,  
\*Loring Norcross,  
\*Benjamin Seaver,  
George R. Sampson.

## Ward 6.

Peleg W. Chandler, *Pres.*  
\*Kimball Gibson,  
Otis Clapp,  
George Stillman Hillard,

## Ward 7.

\*Simon Davis Leavens,  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
John Brooks Parker,  
\*Joseph Bradlee.

## Ward 8.

\*Samuel Topliff,  
George Whittemore,  
James Hayward,  
Daniel Denny.

## Ward 9.

Charles Edward Cook,  
Andrew Townsend Hall,  
Clement Willis,  
\*Charles H. Brown.

## Ward 10.

William Hayden,  
Henry Worthington Dutton,  
Horace Williams,  
James Dennison.

## Ward 11.

\*Greenleaf Connor Sanborn,  
\*John Green, Jr.,  
George Davis,  
Calvin W. Haven.

## Ward 12.

Samuel C. Demerest,  
\*Thomas Jones,  
Samuel W. Sloan,  
Theophilus Stover.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

179

1846.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

ALDERMEN,

William Parker,  
Jonathan Preston,  
\*William Pope.

\*John Hathaway,  
Frederick Gould,  
\*Charles Allyn Wells,

\*Thomas Jones,  
\*George Edward Head.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
William Eaton,  
John P. Ober,  
Samuel P. Oliver,  
Samuel C. Nottage.

*Ward 2.*  
Benjamin Wood, 2d,  
\*John Turner,  
\*Noah Harrod,  
\*George Carlisle.

*Ward 3.*  
\*John Snelling,  
James Whiting,  
George Cofran,  
Jeremiah Ross.

*Ward 4.*  
Samuel W. Hall,  
William Tappan Eustis,  
\*Abel Phelps,  
\*Thomas B. Pope.

*Ward 5.*  
Charles Boardman,  
Loring Norcross,  
\*Benjamin Seaver,  
George R. Sampson.

*Ward 6.*  
Otis Clapp,  
George S. Hillard, *President*,  
Thomas Haviland,  
Charles Henry Parker.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Simon Davis Leavens,  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
John Gardner,  
Nathaniel W. Coffin.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
George Whittemore,  
James Hayward,  
Daniel Denny.

*Ward 9.*  
Clement Willis,  
\*William Whitney,  
Walter Bryant,  
Henry Cushing.

*Ward 10.*  
Henry Worthington Dutton,  
Horace Williams,  
James Dodd,  
John L. Emmons.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Edward Shirley Erving,  
\*John Green, Jr.,  
\*Stephen Tucker,  
\*George W. Frothingham.

*Ward 12.*  
Solon Jenkins,  
William Eaton,  
Seth Adams,  
\*John W. Crafts.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1847.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

ALDERMEN,

\*Thomas Wetmore,  
William Parker,  
\*John Hathaway,

Frederick Gould,  
\*Thomas Jones,  
\*George Edward Head,

\*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
Billings Briggs.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
John P. Ober,  
Samuel P. Oliver,  
Samuel C. Nottage,  
\*Noah Lincoln.

*Ward 2.*  
\*John Turner,  
\*Noah Harrod,  
\*George Carlisle,  
\*William Wildes.

*Ward 3.*  
James Whiting,  
James Boynton,  
Edwin C. Bailey,  
\*George W. Felt.

*Ward 4.*  
William Brown Spooner,  
Samuel W. Hall,  
Wm. Whitwell Greenough,  
Darwin E. Jewett.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Benjamin Seaver, *President*  
*from July 1st*,  
Eliphalet Jones,  
William D. Coolidge,  
\*George W. Abbott.

*Ward 6.*  
George S. Hillard, *Presi-*  
*dent to July 1st*,  
Thomas Haviland,  
Charles Henry Parker,  
\*Richard B. Carter.

*Ward 7.*  
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
William G. Brooks,  
\*Samuel Eliot Guild.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
George Whittemore,  
Francis Gardner,  
Willard A. Harrington.

*Ward 9.*  
Walter Bryant,  
Henry W. Cushing,  
William Blake,  
\*Tisdale Drake.

*Ward 10.*  
Henry Worthington Dutton,  
George R. Sampson,  
\*Ezra Lincoln, Jr.,  
Samuel Wales, Jr.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Edward Shirley Erving,  
\*John Green, Jr.,  
\*Stephen Tucker,  
\*George W. Frothingham.

*Ward 12.*  
William Eaton,  
Jabez Coney,  
Samuel S. Perkins,  
Alvan Simonds.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

## MUNICIPAL REGISTER.

1848.

MAYOR,

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,  
\*William Pope,  
\*John Hathaway,

Frederick Gould,  
\*Geo. Edw. Head, (res. Apr.)  
\*John Hubbard Wilkins,

Billings Briggs,  
John Plummer Ober,  
\*Moses Grant, (from April.)

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Daniel Bartlett, Jr.,  
Noah Lincoln, Jr.,  
John H. Bowker, (resigned),  
Abel B. Munroe,  
William Palfrey.

*Ward 2.*  
\*Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,  
Henry Davis,  
\*William Wildes,  
George D. B. Blanchard.

*Ward 3.*  
James Boynton,  
George Coffran,  
Edwin C. Balcy,  
\*Thomas Critchet.

*Ward 4.*  
Samuel W. Hall,  
Wm. Whitwell Greenough,  
Darwin E. Jewett,  
\*Benjamin Seaver, *President.*

*Ward 5.*  
\*Philip Greely, Jr.,  
Francis Brown,  
William D. Coolidge,  
\*George W. Abbott.

*Ward 6.*  
Thomas Haviland,  
Charles Henry Parker,  
\*Richard B. Carter,  
John Phelps Putnam.

*Ward 7.*  
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,  
\*Gideon French Thayer,  
William G. Brooks,  
J. Putnam Bradlee.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
Francis Gardner,  
Willard A. Harrington,  
Nathaniel Brewer.

*Ward 9.*  
Walter Bryant,  
Henry W. Cushing,  
William Blake,  
\*Tiedale Drake.

*Ward 10.*  
George R. Sampson,  
Samuel Wales, Jr.,  
Solomon Hopkins,  
Jesse Maynard.

*Ward 11.*  
Edward Shrirey Erving,  
\*John Green, Jr.,  
\*Stephen Tucker,  
\*George W. Frothingham.

*Ward 12.*  
Samuel S. Perkins,  
Alvan Simonds,  
Benjamin James,  
Joseph Smith.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1849.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,  
\*William Pope,  
Samuel Shurtleff Perkins,

\*John Hubbard Wilkins,  
Billings Briggs,  
John Plummer Ober,

\*Moses Grant,  
Samuel Hall.

\*SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
Abel B. Monroe,  
William Palfrey,  
Isiah Faxon,  
William Parkman.

*Ward 2.*  
\*Freeborn Fairfield Raymond,  
Henry Davis,  
George D. B. Blanchard,  
\*Emery Goss.

*Ward 3.*  
George Coffran,  
Thomas Critchet,  
Julius A. Palmer,  
Robert Marsh.

*Ward 4.*  
Wm. Whitwell Greenough,  
\*Benjamin Seaver, *President.*  
\*John Atkins,  
Nathaniel Seaver.

*Ward 5.*  
Francis Brown,  
Frederick Crosby,  
Benjamin Beal,  
John M. Wright.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Richard B. Carter,  
John Phelps Putnam,  
Charles Brown,  
\*Edward Hennessey.

*Ward 7.*  
Theophilus Rogers Marvin,  
William G. Brooks,  
J. Putnam Bradlee,  
Daniel N. Haskell.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
Francis Gardner,  
Willard A. Harrington,  
Nathaniel Brewer.

*Ward 9.*  
\*Tiedale Drake,  
Francis Brinley,  
Richard B. Callender,  
Calvin W. Clark.

*Ward 10.*  
George R. Sampson,  
George Woodman,  
Moses Kimball,  
Reuben Lovejoy.

*Ward 11.*  
\*Manhus S. Clarke,  
George Wm. McLellan,  
\*Albert T. Minot,  
Francis Richards.

*Ward 12.*  
Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
Benjamin James,  
Joseph Smith,  
Samuel D. Crane.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

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1850.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,  
Samuel Shurtleff Perkins,  
Billings Briggs,\*Moses Grant,  
Samuel Hall,  
\*Solomon Piper,Henry Manning Holbrook,  
James Perkins,\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

Abel B. Munroe,  
Isaiah Faxon,  
William Parkman,  
John Cushing.

Ward 2.

\*Freeborn F. Raymond,  
Henry Davis,  
George D. B. Blanchard,  
\*Emory Goss.

Ward 3.

Julius A. Palmer,  
Robert Marsh,  
Solomon Parker,  
Charles Emerson.

Ward 4.

Henry Lincoln,  
Nathaniel Senner,  
Henry J. Gardner,  
William O. Ford.

Ward 5.

Benjamin Beal,  
John M. Wright,  
Abraham G. Wyman,  
Avery Plumer, Jr.

Ward 6.

John P. Putnam,  
Charles Brown,  
\*Edward Hennessey,  
Ebenezer Dale.

Ward 7.

William G. Brooks,  
J. Putnam Bradlee,  
Daniel N. Haskell,  
\*Samuel A. Appleton.

Ward 8.

Willard A. Harrington,  
Nathaniel Brewer,  
David Chapin,  
John B. Dexter, Jr.

Ward 9.

Francis Brinley, *President*,  
Calvin W. Clark,  
James W. Sever,  
Joseph W. Merriam.

Ward 10.

George Woodman,  
Moses Kimball,  
Reuben Lovejoy,  
Aaron H. Bean.

Ward 11.

George William McLellan,  
\*Manitus S. Clarke,  
\*Albert T. Minot,  
Francis Richards.

Ward 12.

Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
Jabez Coney,  
Joseph Smith,  
Samuel D. Crane.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1851.

MAYOR,

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW.

ALDERMEN,

Henry Bromfield Rogers,  
Billings Briggs,  
\*Moses Grant,Henry Manning Holbrook,  
Abel B. Munroe,  
Calvin Whitting Clark,Moses Kimball,  
Benjamin Smith.\*SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.

John Cushing,  
\*James G. Hovey,  
Joel M. Holden,  
Charles H. Stearns.

Ward 2.

Cyrus Washburn,  
\*James B. Allen,  
William H. Calrow,  
Richard Shackford.

Ward 3.

Solomon Carter,  
\*Hiram Bosworth,  
Thomas Sprague,  
Andrew Abbott.

Ward 4.

\*Asa Swallow,  
Henry J. Gardner,  
James Lawrence,  
Harvey Jewell.

Ward 5.

Benjamin Beal,  
Avery Plumer, Jr.,  
Abraham G. Wyman,  
\*Ezekiel Kendall.

Ward 6.

Henry Lincoln,  
John P. Putnam,  
Charles Brown,  
Ebenezer Dale.

Ward 7.

Francis Brinley, *President*,  
James W. Sever,  
David Chapin,  
John B. Dexter, Jr.

Ward 8.

John M. Wright,  
Daniel N. Haskell,  
Oliver B. Dorrance,  
Francis C. Manning.

Ward 9.

Newell A. Thompson,  
\*Edward S. Erving,  
Francis Richards,  
Peter C. Jones.

Ward 10.

\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Aaron H. Bean,  
Otis Kimball,  
Edward Reed.

Ward 11.

Bradley N. Cummings,  
\*Albert T. Minot,  
Andrew J. Loud,  
Theodore P. Hale.

Ward 12.

Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
Joseph Smith,  
Samuel D. Crane,  
Zibson Southard.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1852.

MAYOR,

\*BENJAMIN SEAVER.

ALDERMEN,

John Plummer Ober,  
Benjamin James,  
Sampson Reed,Jacob Sleeper,  
\*Lyman Perry,  
\*Benjamin Leach Allen,Thomas Phillips Rich,  
\*Isaac Cary.SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Elijah Stearns,  
Benjamin Fessenden,  
Edward A. Vose,  
\*George Wilson.

*Ward 2.*  
Cyrus Washburn,  
\*James B. Allen,  
William H. Calrow,  
Andrew Burnham.

*Ward 3.*  
Thomas Sprague,  
Andrew Abbott,  
Samuel A. Bradbury,  
Dexter Roby.

*Ward 4.*  
\*Asa Swallow,  
Henry J. Gardner, *President*,  
James Lawrence,  
John J. Rayner.

*Ward 5.*  
Abraham G. Wyman,  
\*Ezekiel Kendall,  
Harvey Jewell,  
Joseph D. Roberts.

*Ward 6.*  
Henry Lincoln,  
Paul Adams,  
William Thomas,  
Frederick H. Stimpson.

*Ward 7.*  
David Chapin,  
Samuel Nicholson,  
\*Edward H. Eldridge,  
Farnham Plummer.

*Ward 8.*  
John M. Wright,  
Daniel N. Haskell,  
Amos Cutler,  
George W. Warren.

*Ward 9.*  
Newell A. Thompson,  
\*Edward S. Erving,  
Peter C. Jones,  
\*John Odlin, Jr.,

*Ward 10.*  
\*Ezra Lincoln,  
Aaron H. Bean,  
Otis Kimball,  
John F. Bannister.

*Ward 11.*  
Theodore P. Hale,  
Horace A. Breed,  
Aaron Hobart,  
\*David Hamblen.

*Ward 12.*  
Zibeon Souhard,  
John Proctor,  
George N. Noyes,  
Samuel E. Spianey.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1853.

MAYOR,

\*BENJAMIN SEAVER.

ALDERMEN,

Benjamin James,  
Sampson Reed,  
Jacob Sleeper,Thomas Phillips Rich,  
\*Isaac Cary,  
James Whiting,Benjamin Franklin White,  
Oliver Frost.SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
\*Cyrus Buttrick,  
\*Elijah Stearns,  
Charles T. Woodman,  
Charles A. Turner.

*Ward 2.*  
Andrew Burnham,  
Henry D. Gardiner,  
Daniel D. Kelly,  
Benjamin F. Russell.

*Ward 3.*  
Thomas Sprague,  
Dexter Roby,  
Mical Tubbe,  
Charles Dupee.

*Ward 4.*  
Henry J. Gardner, *President*,  
John J. Rayner,  
William F. Goodwin,  
Martin L. Hall.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Pelham Bonney,  
Joseph D. Roberts,  
\*Israel C. Rice,  
Matthew Binney.

*Ward 6.*  
Paul Adams,  
Ezra Forristall, (res. May.)  
Francis B. Winter,  
Henry F. Duran,  
Wm. Washburn, (from May.)

*Ward 7.*  
Samuel Nicolson,  
Farnham Plummer,  
Samuel Hatch,  
\*William Burrage.

*Ward 8.*  
George W. Warren,  
Charles Demond,  
John H. Thorndike,  
Calvin P. Hinds.

*Ward 9.*  
Peter C. Jones,  
\*Thacher Beal,  
Joseph L. Drew,  
Jouas H. French.

*Ward 10.*  
John F. Bannister,  
Robert Cowdin,  
Samuel J. M. Homer,  
Joel Richards.

*Ward 11.*  
Horace A. Breed,  
Alexander Hamilton Rice,  
Stephen Tilton, Jr.,  
Gardner P. Drury, (res. Feb.)  
John A. Cummings, (fr. Feb.)

*Ward 12.*  
Charles C. Conley,  
Joshua Jenkins,  
William S. Thacher,  
\*James F. Whittemore.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1854.

MAYOR,

JEROME VAN CROWNINSHIELD SMITH.

ALDERMEN,

\*Benjamin Leach Allen,  
Oliver Frost, (res. May.)  
John Thomas Dingley,Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
William Washburn,  
\*Tadale Drake,George Frederick Williams,  
George Odiorne,  
Abel B. Munroe, (from May.)SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*Charles T. Woodman,  
\*Timothy C. Kendall,  
William P. Howard,  
John Davis.*Ward 2.*Daniel D. Kelly,  
Morrill Cole,  
Watson G. Mayo,  
Ebenezer Atkins.*Ward 3.*Charles Dupree,  
Mical Tubbs,  
Caleb S. Johnson,  
Benjamin F. Mahan.*Ward 4.*Martin L. Hall,  
William F. Goodwin,  
George W. Messinger,  
John M. Clark.*Ward 5.*\*Pelham Bonney,  
George W. Chipman,  
Levi Boles,  
Daniel Warren.*Ward 6.*George S. Jones,  
\*J. Amory Davis,  
Hiram Simmons,  
Ebenezer Johnson.*Ward 7.*Farnham Plummer,  
Samuel Hatch,  
Artemas Stone,  
David Whitton.*Ward 8.*George W. Warren,  
Charles Demond,  
Calvin P. Hinds,  
Charles O. Rogers.*Ward 9.*\*John Odin,  
Joseph L. Drew,  
\*Thacher Beal,  
J. W. T. Stodder.*Ward 10.*Robert Cowdin,  
David Bryant,  
Hezekiah Prince,  
John R. Mullin.*Ward 11.*Stephen Tilton, Jr.,  
Alexander H. Rice, *Pres.*  
John W. F. Hobbs,  
\*Charles Mayo.*Ward 12.*Charles C. Conley,  
\*James F. Whittemore,  
Joshua Jenkins,  
Edward H. Brainard.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1855.

MAYOR,

JEROME VAN CROWNINSHIELD SMITH.

ALDERMEN,

Josiah Dunham, Jr.,  
Wm. Washburn, *Chairman*,  
Robert Cowdin,  
\*Samuel Topliff,  
Thomas Sprague,Joseph Lawrence Drew,  
Charles Todd Woodman,  
John Morehead Clark, (res.  
June.)  
Salma Elger Gould,Charles Woodberry,  
Albion Keith Farris Joy,  
Benjamin Franklin Cooke,  
Geo. Washington Messinger,  
(from June.)SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*William P. Howard,  
William Marble,  
Samuel P. Whitman,  
Geo. D. Ricker.*Ward 2.*Bradbury G. Prescott,  
Austin Gove,  
Amos A. Dannels,  
Edward F. Porter.*Ward 3.*Samuel Jenson,  
Jonathan B. Severance,  
William H. Lounsbury,  
Edward W. Hinks.*Ward 4.*Robert I. Burbank,  
Charles B. Farley,  
Lorenzo S. Oragio,  
Jerome W. Tyler.*Ward 5.*George W. Chipman,  
Joseph Story, *President*,  
Joseph A. Pond,  
William G. Harris.*Ward 6.*George S. Jones,  
George W. Learnard,  
Benjamin F. Stevens,  
Alvin Vinal.*Ward 7.*Farnham Plummer,  
Samuel Hatch,  
Artemas Stone,  
Hales W. Suter.*Ward 8.*Charles O. Rogers,  
Joseph Buckley,  
Sylvester P. Gilbert,  
\*Frederick L. Washburn.*Ward 9.*Jonas H. French,  
John W. T. Stodder,  
Charles Nowell,  
\*William B. Merrill.*Ward 10.*Hezekiah Prince,  
\*William A. Bell,  
Samuel W. Ropes,  
Charles S. Burgess.*Ward 11.*\*Charles Mayo,  
John W. F. Hobbs,  
Eben Tarbell,  
Julius A. Frost.*Ward 12.*Edward H. Brainard,  
George S. Dexter,  
Daniel Hall,  
\*Jedediah P. Bean.WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

## MUNICIPAL REGISTER.

1856.

MAYOR,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE.

## ALDERMEN,

John Thomas Dingley,  
Eben Jackson,  
\*Pelham Bonney, *Chairman*.  
\*Timothy Converse Kendall,  
William Howard Calrow,

Farnham Plummer,  
James Choever,  
Osmyn Brewster,  
\*Levi Benjamin Merriam,  
(died April.)

Otis Rich,  
Geo. Washington Torrey,  
Robert Codman,  
Joseph Milner Wightman,  
(from April.)

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
Oliver Frost,  
William Parkman,  
William A. Krueger,  
Henry L. Dalton.

*Ward 2.*  
Amos A. Dannels,  
Edward F. Porter,  
Bradbury G. Prescott,  
\*William S. Albertson.

*Ward 3.*  
James M. Stevens,  
Lucius A. Bigelow,  
James W. Russell,  
John Peak.

*Ward 4.*  
Robert I. Burbank,  
Jerome W. Tyler,  
Jacob A. Dresser,  
Oliver Stevens, *President*.

*Ward 5.*  
Joseph A. Pond,  
Rouhen Reed,  
Barnet P. Warner,  
\*Daniel J. Coburn, (res. Apr.)  
Joseph Story, (from April.)

*Ward 6.*  
Ebenezer Johnson,  
Ezra Farnsworth,  
John G. Webster,  
Davis B. Roberts.

*Ward 7.*  
Samuel Hatch,  
Hales W. Sater,  
Rufus B. Bradford,  
Daniel Cragin.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Frederick L. Washburn,  
Joseph Buckley,  
Sylvester P. Gilbert,  
David F. McGilvray.

*Ward 9.*  
Jonas H. French,  
\*Thasber Beal,  
Nahum M. Morrison,  
L. Miles Standish.

*Ward 10.*  
Joel Richards,  
John R. Mullin,  
Robert Slade,  
Nathaniel C. Nash.

*Ward 11.*  
Francis J. Parker,  
William F. Richardson,  
Frederick F. Thayer,  
Julian O. Mason.

*Ward 12.*  
Ezra Harlow,  
Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr.,  
Lewis C. Whiton,  
Sumner Crosby.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1857.

MAYOR,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE.

## ALDERMEN,

Benjamin James,  
Oliver Frost,  
John Thomas Dingley,  
\*Pelham Bonney, *Chairman*,

Osmyn Brewster,  
Otis Rich,  
Joseph Milner Wightman,  
Solomon Carter,

Samuel Hatch,  
Silas Pease,  
James Nute,  
\*Timothy Allen Sumner.

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

## COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
William Parkman,  
Henry L. Dalton,  
William A. Krueger,  
John B. Wedger.

*Ward 2.*  
William C. Ford,  
Nehemiah Gibson,  
Benjamin F. Palmer,  
Benjamin Pond.

*Ward 3.*  
Charles Emerson,  
James M. Stevens,  
James J. Cobb,  
Samuel Talbot, Jr.

*Ward 4.*  
Jacob A. Dresser,  
Oliver Stevens, *President*,  
Francis E. Faxon,  
George N. Nichols.

*Ward 5.*  
Joseph A. Pond,  
William G. Harris,  
Barnet P. Warner,  
George A. Shaw.

*Ward 6.*  
Ebenezer Johnson,  
Davis B. Roberts,  
John S. Damroll,  
George W. Tuxbury.

*Ward 7.*  
Rufus B. Bradford,  
John H. Barry,  
Henry E. Bayley,  
George S. Hale.

*Ward 8.*  
\*Frederick L. Washburn,  
David F. McGilvray,  
James H. Beal,  
Benjamin French.

*Ward 9.*  
Newell A. Thompson,  
William B. Merrill,  
Nahum M. Morrison,  
Sidney A. Stetson.

*Ward 10.*  
Joseph Smith,  
David Bryant,  
John B. Mullin,  
John Tyler.

*Ward 11.*  
Frederick F. Thayer,  
William Fox Richardson,  
Josiah B. Richardson,  
Samuel W. Waldron, Jr.

*Ward 12.*  
Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr.,  
Lewis C. Whiton,  
Davis W. Bayley,  
Henry Mason.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.



## CITY GOVERNMENT.

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1858.

MAYOR,

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Benjamin James,  
Osmyn Brewster,  
Otis Rich,  
Joseph Milner Wightman,  
*Chairman,*

Samuel Hatch (from Feb.)  
Silas Peirce,  
James Nute (res. March),  
Samuel Dexter Crane,  
Charles Emerson,

Rufus B. Bradford (res. Feb.)  
George Dennis,  
George Augustus Curtis,  
Jesse Holbrook,  
Ebenezer Atkins (fr. April.)

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
William Parkman,  
John B. Wedger,  
John W. Bartlett,  
Albert Betteley.

*Ward 2.*  
William C. Ford,  
Nehemiah Gibson,  
Benjamin F. Palmer,  
Benjamin Pond.

*Ward 3.*  
Charles Dupee,  
James J. Cobb,  
Horace Poland,  
John C. Tucker.

*Ward 4.*  
Francis E. Faxon,  
Francis D. Stedman,  
Alexander Wadsworth,  
William C. Williamson.

*Ward 5.*  
\*Pelham Bonney,  
Joseph L. Bates,  
Jairus Beal,  
Lucius Slade.

*Ward 6.*  
\*Tisdale Drake,  
George W. Tuxbury,  
Joseph L. Henshaw,  
Prescott Barker.

*Ward 7.*  
J. Putnam Bradlee,  
Henry E. Bayley,  
John H. Barry,  
Henry W. Haynes.

*Ward 8.*  
James H. Beal,  
Benjamin French,  
\*Elijah Drew,  
Timothy R. Page.

*Ward 9.*  
Newell A. Thompson,  
L. Miles Standish,  
Thomas M. Howard,  
Edward F. Robinson.

*Ward 10.*  
Charles S. Burgess,  
John R. Mullin,  
John Tyler,  
John A. Warren.

*Ward 11.*  
Sam<sup>l</sup> W. Waldron, Jr., *Pres.*,  
Edward F. Hall,  
William S. McGowan,  
Calvin A. Richards.

*Ward 12.*  
Benjamin B. Brown,  
George F. French,  
Henry B. Jones,  
Chauncy Page.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1859.

MAYOR,

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Silas Peirce, *Chairman,*  
\*Timothy Allen Sumner (res.  
April),  
Samuel Dexter Crane,  
Charles Emerson,

George Dennis,  
George Augustus Curtis,  
Jesse Holbrook,  
Ebenezer Atkins,  
Clement Willis,

William Welden Allen,  
Joseph Tilden Bailey,  
Thomas Coffin Amory, Jr.,  
Otis Clapp (from April).

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
William Parkman,  
John W. Bartlett,  
Samuel B. Krogman,  
\*Cornelius Doherty.

*Ward 2.*  
William C. Ford,  
Daniel D. Kelly,  
Gilbert E. Pierce,  
Joseph Robbins.

*Ward 3.*  
Horace Poland,  
John C. Tucker,  
William C. Burgess,  
\*Thomas Mooney.

*Ward 4.*  
Josiah Putnam Bradlee, *Pres.*  
Francis E. Faxon,  
Francis D. Stedman,  
William C. Williamson.

*Ward 5.*  
Joseph L. Bates,  
Jairus Beal,  
Lucius Slade,  
Theophilus Burr, Jr.,

*Ward 6.*  
\*Tisdale Drake,  
John G. Webster,  
\*John H. Robinson,  
Philip H. Sears.

*Ward 7.*  
\*Henry E. Bayley,  
Jabez Frederick,  
\*Charles J. McCarthy,  
\*James Riley.

*Ward 8.*  
Timothy R. Page,  
John S. Tyler,  
Jonas Pitch,  
John L. Batchelder.

*Ward 9.*  
L. Miles Standish,  
William Carpenter,  
Horace Jenkins,  
Levi L. Wilkett.

*Ward 10.*  
Robert Cowdin,  
Charles S. Burgess,  
Justin Jones,  
Asael Lothrop.

*Ward 11.*  
William Fox Richardson,  
Calvin A. Richards,  
William W. Clapp, Jr.,  
Joseph F. Paul.

*Ward 12.*  
Samuel R. Spinney,  
Henry B. Jones,  
Osborn Howes,  
Joel Baker, Jr.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

1860.

MAYOR,

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Jonathan Preston,  
Silas Peirce,  
Samuel Dexter Crane,  
Jesse Holbrook,Ebenezer Atkins,  
Clement Willis,  
Joseph Tilden Bailey,  
Thos. Coffin Amory, Jr.,Otis Clapp, *Chairman*,  
Francis Edwin Faxon,  
Harrison Otis Briggs,  
\*James Loughton Hanson.SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.  
\*Cornelius Doherty,  
John Dacey,  
\*Thomas A. Matthews,  
Albert P. Morrison.

Ward 2.  
Gilbert E. Pierce,  
Joseph Robbins,  
Daniel Goodwin,  
George T. Sampson.

Ward 3.  
John C. Tucker,  
William C. Burgess,  
\*John Allison,  
J. Milton Roberts.

Ward 4.  
J. Putnam Bradlee, *Pres.*  
Francis D. Stedman,  
Alexander Wadsworth,  
William E. Webster.

Ward 5.  
Jairus Beal,  
Theophilus Burr, Jr.,  
Lyman S. Haggood,  
N. C. A. Preble.

Ward 6.  
Joseph L. Henshaw,  
Prescott Barker,  
Benjamin G. Boardman,  
G. Howland Shaw.

Ward 7.  
Jabez Frederick,  
\*Charles J. McCarthy,  
\*James Riley,  
John Leahy.

Ward 8.  
John S. Tyler,  
Jonas Fitch,  
John L. Batchelder,  
Joseph H. Bradley.

Ward 9.  
Francis Richards,  
Sidney A. Stetson,  
William Carpenter,  
Horace Jenkins.

Ward 10.  
Robert Cowdin,  
Justin Jones,  
Ansel Lothrop,  
Samuel A. B. Bragg.

Ward 11.  
William W. Clapp, Jr.,  
Joseph F. Paul,  
George P. Sanger,  
William B. Fowle, Jr.

Ward 12.  
Joseph W. Howard,  
Henry Souther,  
George W. Sprague,  
Benjamin Pope.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1861.

MAYOR,

JOSEPH MILNER WIGHTMAN.

ALDERMEN,

Jonathan Preston,  
Thomas Phillips Rich,  
Silas Peirce, *Chairman*,  
Samuel Hatch,Thomas Coffin Amory, Jr.,  
\*James Loughton Hanson,  
Samuel Rogers Spinney,  
Nehemiah Gibson,G. Washington Parmenter,  
Moses Clark,  
John Francis Fray,  
Elisha Tyson Wilson.SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

Ward 1.  
John Dacey,  
Andrew Ainsworth,  
John W. Loughton, (res. Oct.)  
Cornelius Murphy,  
Horace Dodd, (from Nov.)

Ward 2.  
Nathaniel Seaver,  
George T. Sampson,  
Albert Bowker,  
Stephen N. Stockwell.

Ward 3.  
John C. Tucker,  
J. Milton Roberts,  
Sylvanus A. Denio,  
John Rogers, (res. May).  
Philip O'Donnell, (from May).

Ward 4.  
Seldon Crockett,  
Elias E. Davison,  
Benjamin F. Edmands,  
Daniel H. Whitney.

Ward 5.  
Theophilus Burr, Jr.,  
Lyman S. Haggood,  
Daniel Carr, Jr.,  
John S. Pear.

Ward 6.  
Joseph L. Henshaw,  
Prescott Barker,  
Benjamin G. Boardman,  
Daniel Davies.

Ward 7.  
Jabez Frederick,  
\*Charles J. McCarthy,  
\*James Riley,  
Henry W. Foley.

Ward 8.  
Timothy R. Page,  
Joseph H. Bradley, *Pres.*,  
Morris C. Fitch,  
Frederick Grant.

Ward 9.  
Francis Richards,  
John C. J. Brown,  
William A. Clark,  
Francis H. Ward.

Ward 10.  
Robert Cowdin,  
Justin Jones,  
John Borrowscale,  
Joseph F. Huntress.

Ward 11.  
Nathaniel Brewer,  
Edward F. Robinson, (res.  
May.)  
Joshua D. Ball,  
\*John C. Fulton,  
Calvin A. Richards (from May).

Ward 12.  
Sumner Crosby,  
Henry Souther,  
George W. Sprague,  
Hollis R. Gray.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

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1862.

MAYOR,

JOSEPH MILNER WIGHTMAN.

ALDERMEN,

Thos. P. Rich, <i>Chairman</i> ,	G. Washington Parmenter,	Joseph Lyman Henshaw,
Thomas Coffin Amory, Jr.,	John Francis Pray,	Joseph Frost Paul,
*James Loughton Hanson,	Elisha Tyson Wilson,	Calvin Allen Richards,
Samuel Rogers Spinney,	Francis Richards,	Otis Norcross.

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

<i>Ward 1.</i> John W. Leighton, Cornelius Murphy, Dennis Bonner, Matthew Keany.	<i>Ward 5.</i> John S. Fear, Joseph A. Brown, Linus M. Child, Michael F. Wells.	<i>Ward 9.</i> William Carpenter, Franklin H. Sprague, Samuel G. Bowdlear, William H. Ireland.
<i>Ward 2.</i> Albert Bowker, Richard Beeching, George Hinman, Augustus Reed.	<i>Ward 6.</i> Daniel Davies, William E. Bicknell, George P. Clapp, George O. Shattuck.	<i>Ward 10.</i> Joel Richards, Loring B. Barnes, Cyrus Hieks, Horace B. Fisher.
<i>Ward 3.</i> John C. Tucker, Philip O'Donnell, Bernard Cullen, John Glancy.	<i>Ward 7.</i> Jabez Frederick, *Charles J. McCarthy, ( <i>Resigned March.</i> ) *James Riley, Henry W. Foley, Edward Ryan, ( <i>From March.</i> )	<i>Ward 11.</i> William B. Fowle, Jr., Joshua D. Ball, *John C. Fallon, Lucius A. Cutler.
<i>Ward 4.</i> Seldon Crockett, Elias E. Davidson, Benjamin F. Edmunds, Daniel H. Whitney.	<i>Ward 8.</i> Joseph Buckley, John S. Tyler, Morris C. Fitch, Winsor Hatch, 2d.	<i>Ward 12.</i> Sumner Crosby, George W. Sprague, Henry A. Drake, Stanley Gore.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1868.

MAYOR.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

T. C. Amory, Jr., <i>Chairman</i> ,	Joseph Frost Paul,	Robert Marsh,
Silas Polree,	Otis Norcross,	Lemuel Miles Standish,
Samuel Rogers Spinney,	Sylvanus Allen Denio,	John Steele Tyler,
Joseph Lyman Henshaw,	Moses Clark,	Hiram Ambrose Stevens.

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

<i>Ward 1.</i> Matthew Keany, Dennis Bonner, John W. Leighton, Patrick McLaughlin.	<i>Ward 5.</i> Joseph A. Brown, Michael F. Wells, Joseph Allen, Joseph Richardson.	<i>Ward 9.</i> William Carpenter, Franklin H. Sprague, Gilbert C. Brown, John C. Haynes.
<i>Ward 2.</i> Richard Beeching, George Hinman, Augustus Reed, Charles R. McLean.	<i>Ward 6.</i> Daniel Davies, William R. Bicknell, David H. Coolidge, Charles Woodbury.	<i>Ward 10.</i> John Borrowscall, Loring B. Barnes, Horace B. Fisher, Patrick F. Logan.
<i>Ward 3.</i> John C. Tucker, Bernard Cullen, John Glancy, Philip O'Donnell.	<i>Ward 7.</i> Jabez Frederick, Edward Ryan, John P. Ordway, Daniel J. Sweeney.	<i>Ward 11.</i> Lucius A. Cutler, Nathaniel Adams, William Cumston, Nathan Morse.
<i>Ward 4.</i> Alexander Wadsworth, John M. Fiske, Granville Mears, William W. Warren.	<i>Ward 8.</i> Joseph Buckley, George S. Hale, <i>President</i> , Morris C. Fitch, J. Tusdale Bradlee.	<i>Ward 12.</i> George W. Sprague, Henry A. Drake, Wm. Gallagher, Lewis J. Bird.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1864.

MAYOR,

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Geo. Washington Messinger, Otis Norcross, <i>Chairman</i> , Lemuel Miles Standish, Sylvanus Allen Denio,	Robert Marsh, Hiram Ambrose Stevens, Geo. Washington Warren, Nathaniel Cushing Nash,	Wm. Warland Clapp, Jr., Geo. Washington Sprague, Daniel Davies, Charles Francis Dana.
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SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

<i>Ward 1.</i> Matthew Keany, Jabez F. Hewes, Albert S. Pratt, John Turner.	<i>Ward 5.</i> Michael F. Wells, Joseph Allen, Robert Buntin, Thomas Gaffield.	<i>Ward 9.</i> William Carpenter, James Fitch, Gilbert C. Brown, John C. Haynes.
<i>Ward 2.</i> Augustus Reed, Charles R. McLenn, William W. Elliott, Nathaniel McKay.	<i>Ward 6.</i> William E. Bicknell, David H. Coolidge, Charles Woodbury, Patrick T. Jackson.	<i>Ward 10.</i> Joshua P. Preston, Cadia B. Boyce, Solomon B. Stebbins, George P. Darrow.
<i>Ward 3.</i> John Glancy, Edwin M. Putnam, Lewis Rice, P. H. Farron.	<i>Ward 7.</i> *Charles J. McCarthy, John P. Ordway, Daniel J. Sweeney, William Mooney.	<i>Ward 11.</i> Nathaniel Adams, William Cumston, Moses W. Richardson, Charles W. Livermore.
<i>Ward 4.</i> Alexander Wadsworth, John M. Flack, Granville Mears, William W. Warren.	<i>Ward 8.</i> George S. Hale, <i>President</i> , J. Tisdale Bradlee, Samuel H. Loring, Thomas F. Richardson.	<i>Ward 12.</i> William Gallinger, Thomas Gogin, Horace Smith, Moses Colman.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1865.

MAYOR.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

G. W. Messinger, <i>Chairman</i> , Lemuel Miles Standish, Robert Marsh, Sylvanus Allen Denio,	John Steele Tyler, Nathaniel Cushing Nash, William Warland Clapp, Jr., Geo. Washington Sprague.	Daniel Davies, Charles Francis Dana, Edward Francis Porter, Thomas Gaffield.
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SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

<i>Ward 1.</i> Jabez F. Hewes, John Turner, Patrick McLaughlin, John Miller.	<i>Ward 5.</i> Joseph Story, Joseph Allen, N. W. Farley, Augustine G. Stimson.	<i>Ward 9.</i> Nahum H. Morrison, Jonas Fitch, John C. Haynes, Gilbert C. Brown.
<i>Ward 2.</i> Charles R. McLenn, William W. Elliott, Nathaniel McKay, Andrew Hall.	<i>Ward 6.</i> Benjamin F. Stevens, Weston Lewis, Jarvis D. Brame, Francis W. Palfrey.	<i>Ward 10.</i> Solomon B. Stebbins, Joshua P. Preston, Cadia B. Boyce, George P. Darrow.
<i>Ward 3.</i> William C. Burgess, Nicholas J. Bean, Allen Riley, John F. Flynn.	<i>Ward 7.</i> James J. Flynn, John P. Ordway, William Mooney, William D. Park.	<i>Ward 11.</i> W. B. Fowle, Jr., <i>President</i> , Nathaniel Adams, Moses W. Richardson, Charles W. Livermore.
<i>Ward 4.</i> Alexander Wadsworth, William W. Warren, Granville Mears, Joel Gray.	<i>Ward 8.</i> Clement Willis, Samuel H. Loring, Walkridge A. Field, Horace L. Bowker.	<i>Ward 12.</i> Sumner Crosby, Job T. Souther, Benjamin Dean, Freeborn Adams, Jr.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.

1866.

MAYOR.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, JR.

ALDERMEN,

Benjamin James,  
Geo. Washington Messinger,  
*Chairman*,  
Samuel Dexter Crans,  
John Steele Tyler,

Nathaniel Cushing Nash,  
Daniel Davies,  
Edward Francis Porter,  
Thomas Gaffield,

John Fitch,  
Charles Wesley Slack,  
Gilbert Wals,  
Noah Mayo, Jr.

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

COMMON COUNCIL,

*Ward 1.*  
Albert Bowker,  
William J. Ellis,  
Francis J. Munroe,  
Moses B. Tower.

*Ward 2.*  
John Miller,  
John F. Flynn,  
Dennis Cawley, Jr.,  
Murdock Matheson.

*Ward 3.*  
Joseph Story, *President*,  
Augustine G. Stimson,  
Noah W. Farley,  
Elam W. Hale.

*Ward 4.*  
Alexander Wadsworth,  
Granville Mears,  
Lewis Rice,  
Increase K. Noyes.

*Ward 5.*  
Clement Willis,  
James J. Flynn,  
Walbridge A. Field,  
William D. Park.

*Ward 6.*  
Benj. F. Stevens,  
Weston Lewis,  
Jarvis D. Braman,  
Alfonso Bowman.

*Ward 7.*  
Christopher A. Connor,  
Thomas Leavitt,  
Hugh A. Madden,  
Michael Carney.

*Ward 8.*  
George P. Darrow,  
Israel S. Trafton,  
Edward A. White,  
William S. Ellis.

*Ward 9.*  
Nahum M. Morrison,  
John C. Haynes,  
George Nowell,  
Jeremiah L. Newton.

*Ward 10.*  
Moses W. Richardson,  
Daniel G. Grafton,  
Samuel W. Hodges,  
Charles Caverly, Jr.

*Ward 11.*  
Matthias Rich,  
Jonas Ball,  
Hubbard W. Tilton,  
Henry D. Hyde.

*Ward 12.*  
George P. French,  
Benjamin Dean,  
Solomon S. Gray,  
Henry E. Bradlee.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG, *Clerk*.



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## ALDERMEN.

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Brimmer, Martin . . . . .	1	Gould, Frederick . . . . .	
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Clapp, Otis . . . . .	2	Hall, Samuel . . . . .	
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Codman, Robert . . . . .	1	Hathaway, John . . . . .	
Cooke, Benjamin F. . . . .	1	Hawes, Walter E. . . . .	
Cowdin, Robert . . . . .	1	Hayward, Joseph H. . . . .	
Crane, Larra . . . . .	2	Head, George E. . . . .	
Crane, Samuel D. . . . .	4	Head, Joseph . . . . .	
Cumston, William . . . . .	1	Henshaw, Joseph L. . . . .	
Curtis, George A. . . . .	2	Holbrook, Henry M. . . . .	
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		Jenkins, Joseph . . . . .	
		Jones, Thomas . . . . .	
		Joy, Albion K. F. . . . .	
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		Leighton, Charles . . . . .	
		Lewis, Winslow . . . . .	
		Longley, James . . . . .	
		Loring, John F. . . . .	
		Lovering, Joseph . . . . .	
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		Marshall, Josiah . . . . .	
		Mayo, Noah, Jr. . . . .	
		McCleary, John B. . . . .	
		McLenn, Charles R. . . . .	
		Meriam, Levi B. . . . .	
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*City Document.—No. 3.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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DIRECTORS' REQUEST

FOR

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Referred to the Committees on Institutions. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

*City Hall, Boston, Jan. , 1867.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON.

I am directed by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions to ask for an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the House of Correction, for the following purposes:—

For Clothing and Bedding . . . . .	\$2,000 00
Salaries . . . . .	2,500 00
Furniture and Utensils . . . . .	1,500 00
Medical Department . . . . .	300 00
Printing, Books, and Stationery . . . . .	200 00
Agricultural Department . . . . .	500 00
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .	7,000 00
Sewing Machines and Trimmings . . . . .	6,000 00
	<u>\$20,000 00</u>
Appropriation for Financial Year, 1866-67 . . . . .	\$58,000 00
Expended in nine months, to Jan. 1, 1867 . . . . .	57,452 89
Balance unexpended . . . . .	<u>547 11</u>

The Expenditures for the Financial Year, thus far, have been as follows :

Subsistence for Officers . . . . .	\$3,609 86
Subsistence for Inmates . . . . .	10,955 68
Clothing and Bedding . . . . .	5,341 69
Fuel and Lights . . . . .	8,990 09
Salaries . . . . .	8,231 68
Furniture and Utensils . . . . .	1,459 13
Medical Department . . . . .	531 45
Printing, Books, and Stationery . . . . .	266 90
Agricultural Department . . . . .	1,165 60
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .	9,736 07
Trimnings for Contract Work, and Sewing	
Machines . . . . .	5,464 52
Soap and Soap Stock . . . . .	416 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,284 22
	<u>\$57,452 89</u>

Respectfully, etc.,

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*





FRONT VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL FROM HARRISON AVENUE.



SOUTHERLY SIDE VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL.





THIRD  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,  
BOSTON;  
WITH  
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, RULES OF ADMISSIONS  
AND DISCHARGES, ETC.



BOSTON:  
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.  
1867.



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1867.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL :

The Trustees of the City Hospital, in compliance with the ordinance establishing the Board, respectfully submit their third Annual Report, it being for the year ending December 31, 1866. The following is a statement of the number of patients treated during the year : —

Patients in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1866 . . . . .		117
Admitted		
Surgical . . . . .	654	
Medical . . . . .	652	
Ophthalmic . . . . .	106	
Small-Pox . . . . .	20	1,432
		1,549
Discharged . . . . .	1,263	
Died . . . . .	123	1,386
		163
Remaining . . . . .		163
Largest number of patients in Hospital at any one time . . . . .		166
Smallest number of patients in Hospital at any one time . . . . .		105
Daily average number of patients in Hospital . . . . .		128
		128
Ophthalmic Out-Patients . . . . .	1,369	
Surgical " . . . . .	1,003	
Medical " 9 mos. . . . .	952	
Total . . . . .	3,324	

## Number of Visits of Out-Patients :

Ophthalmic . . . . .	13,676
Surgical . . . . .	4,004
Medical (9 mos.) . . . . .	2,868
Total . . . . .	<u>20,548</u>

In the accompanying report of the Superintendent will be found a statement of the expenditures and statistics in detail of the cases treated, which include several of peculiar interest.

The cost of maintaining the Hospital is in excess of the amount expended during the previous year, caused by the larger number of patients, the introduction of a meter by the Water Board, by which the cost of water is increased at the rate of about \$1,500 per annum, and the establishment of a dispensary for medical out-patients, which, although it adds to the expenses for medicines, is in reality an economy, as many persons are treated in this manner whom it would be otherwise necessary to admit to the Hospital.

The estimated expense of the Hospital for the next financial year is as follows:—

Supplies . . . . .	\$45,500 00
Salaries and labor, including Superintendent's salary	18,500 00
Fuel . . . . .	10,000 00
Furniture . . . . .	1,500 00
Repairs and Grounds . . . . .	3,500 00
Medical Supplies . . . . .	6,000 00
	<u>\$85,000 00</u>

In addition to which the Trustees ask an appropriation of \$6,000, for painting and repairing the Hospital Buildings; they having now been occupied for nearly three years, the wood-work inside and out requires painting for its preservation,

and a general renovation is necessary. When this shall have been thoroughly done, many years will elapse before a similar expenditure will be required; and the Trustees, after careful consideration of the subject, believe that true economy dictates the prosecution of the work the coming year.

The estimated amount to be received from paying patients is \$6,000.

The erection of a Pavilion for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, a stable and autopsy room, coal-shed and fence, and improvement of the grounds as authorized by an order of the City Council dated June 7, 1865, have been completed at an expense within the amount originally appropriated, leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$1,932.61.

The system of ventilation of the new Pavilion which was fully described in the last Report of the Trustees, is found, when carefully managed, to be a success.

The presence of cholera, to some extent, in various parts of the country, with a few cases happening in our midst, has called public attention during the past summer to the necessity of some preparation for the care of patients should the disease become prevalent in this city; and early in October a communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, asking if the Trustees would undertake, with the aid of the medical staff, the care of a building to be devoted to this purpose. A meeting was called to confer with the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, who at once expressed their willingness to take professional charge of the proposed hospital, and after many valuable suggestions regarding the construction of a building, and the treatment of cholera, appointed a committee to act with a Committee of the Trustees on the subject.

A communication was sent to the Mayor, acceding to his proposition; and, in accordance therewith, an order was passed by the City Council authorizing the Board of Trustees to erect a hospital building, and to furnish the same at an expense not

exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars. As the Cholera Hospital was to be a structure of a cheap and temporary character, it was decided, after consultation, that a wiser policy would be to use the old Small-Pox Hospital for cholera, and erect a more permanent building for cases of small-pox. This has been done, and results in a decided addition to the convenience of the Institution; while the expense of alterations in the old, and the erection of the new building, will be within the appropriation made by the City Council.

During the year, clinical instruction has been given to a very large class of medical students, and special courses of lectures have been given on Diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Williams; on Clinical Surgery, by Drs. Buckingham and Cheever; and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr. Borland: these lectures have been fully attended, and have demonstrated the fact, that the size and conveniences of the operating room, situated in the dome of the centre building are entirely inadequate to the demands of the Hospital, if it is to maintain a position in the front rank of scientific instruction.

Early in the year, another of our Board of Surgeons, Dr. Cheever, was appointed a Professor in the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Williams as University Lecturer on Ophthalmology; and, in accordance with the wishes of the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in order to afford every facility for medical education, the days of visiting and instruction for the students have been changed to Tuesday and Friday: thus the two hospitals are enabled to work together for the benefit of science. The ophthalmic department, under the charge of Dr. Williams, has been administered with great success, and has increased much beyond the capacity of our accommodations. The rooms devoted to this branch in the basement are close, and have no means of thorough ventilation, while the out-patients can only be treated with great inconvenience to themselves and to the attending physician. A communication has recently been re-

ceived from the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, setting forth the necessity of additional accommodation for this department, as well as for medical and surgical out-patients, and for lectures and operations. The Trustees feel that the increasing business of the hospital demands that another building should be erected to meet these wants and would ask the careful attention of their successors and the City Council to the subject.

The Hospital has sustained a serious loss in the death of one of the consulting physicians, Dr. A. A. Gould, whose rare attainments and experience were of great value to the institution, and also in the sudden decease of our senior surgeon, Dr. C. H. Stedman, whose devotion to his patients, no less than his professional skill, won the respect and esteem of all.

The vacancy in the Board of Consultation has been filled by the election of Dr. John Homans, and that in the Board of Surgeons, by Dr. W. H. Thorndike.

Through the kindness of clergymen of different denominations our Sunday services have been continued with large attendance and evident good results.

Several medical and surgical works have been purchased to form the nucleus of a library, and a few additions have been made to the circulating library; donations of useful books are solicited from the public as they serve to relieve many hours of pain and suffering, giving instruction while they divert the mind from the contemplation of sickness and trouble.

Many of the patients that are brought to the Hospital are insufficiently supplied with clothing, and are obliged to leave in the same condition, the Trustees having no authority to expend money for such an object.

Donations, or the establishment of a fund, the income to be applied for this purpose, would be a worthy practical charity, and serve to relieve the pressing wants of many deserving persons.

A change has been made by the City Council in the ordinance

establishing the Board of Trustees, by the provisions of which the next Board will consist of one Alderman, two members of the Common Council, and six citizens at large.

The Trustees desire to express their thanks to the Board of Physicians and Surgeons and the Superintendent, for their continued labors and earnest co-operation in all that concerns the interests and successful management of the Hospital.

OTIS NORCROSS,  
NATHANIEL C. NASH,  
THOMAS GAFFIELD,  
WALBRIDGE A. FIELD,  
M. W. RICHARDSON,  
MATTHIAS RICH,  
THEODORE METCALF,  
JOHN T. BRADLEE,

*Trustees.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

CITY HOSPITAL, Dec. 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—

I have the honor to submit the following, my third Annual Report, which will give a statement of the current expenses for the past year, together with Statistical Tables:—

The Hospital was opened, and the first patient received, on the 1st of June, 1864. During the first seven months, to the 1st of January, 1865, there were admitted	. 475
From January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866	. 1,066
“ January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867	. 1,432
Total number admitted	. <u>2,973</u>

There are also a large number of patients who come daily to the Hospital, for advice and medicine, but live at home, called out-patients:—

The number treated during the year has been:—	
Ophthalmic, under the charge of Dr. Williams	. 1,369
Surgical, “ “ the Surgeons on duty	. 1,003
Medical, established April 1, 1866, under the charge of Dr. Swan, assisted by Dr. Wadsworth	. 952
	<u>3,324</u>

## FIXTURES AND FURNITURE.

The amount given in my last Report, bearing date Dec. 31, 1865, included all the fixtures and furni- ture to that date . . . . .	\$45,914.78
There has been expended during the past year for iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, furniture, etc. . . . .	3,137.33
For fixtures and improvements . . . . .	1,005.61
<b>Total cost of furniture and fixtures to Jan. 1, 1867 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$50,057.72</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef . . . . .	37,196 lbs.	\$6,656 42	15c $\Psi$ lb.
Mutton . . . . .	7,306 "	898 66	12c " "
Lamb . . . . .	2,658 "	294 88	11c " "
Veal . . . . .	1,849 "	242 50	13c " "
Fowls . . . . .	3,011 "	933 02	26c " "
Lard . . . . .	190 "	40 90	21½c " "
Pork . . . . .	1,263 "	229 63	18c " "
Butter . . . . .	7,737 "	2,978 88	38½c " "
Eggs . . . . .	2,447 doz.	799 40	33c " doz.
Milk . . . . .	39,952 qts.	2,976 70	7½c " qt.
Flour . . . . .	62 bbls.	916 78	\$14.79 " bbl.
Fish and Oysters . . . . .		973 09	
Bread . . . . .		2,048 50	
Ice . . . . .	145 1-10 tons.	828 50	\$5.71 " ton.
Water, from Jan. 1 to July 1, '66		125 00	
Water, from July 1 to Oct. 1, '66	1,625,830 gals.	487 74	3c per 100 gals.
Vegetables . . . . .		1,384 00	
Groceries . . . . .		5,181 72	
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>		\$27,596 32	

AMOUNT.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
<i>Amount brought forward . . . . .</i>		\$27,596 32	
Liquors . . . . .		1,749 77	
Ale and Porter . . . . .		771 61	
Medicines . . . . .		4,441 12	
Surgical Instruments . . . . .		571 12	
Repairing Surgical Instruments		84 16	
Books, Printing, and Stationery		730 73	
Coal . . . . .	1067 gross tons.	9,406 94	\$8.65 per ton.
Coal . . . . .	96 3-5 net tons.	901 53	9.14 " "
Wood . . . . .	57 1-4 cords.	606 00	10.58½ " cd.
Wood for Kindling . . . . .		90 50	
Gas . . . . .		1,654 16	
Stable . . . . .		697 53	
Grounds . . . . .		2,629 49	
Incidental Expenses . . . . .		221 90	
Compresses and Bandages . . . . .		363 38	
Pay Roll and Salaries . . . . .		16,434 33	
Repairs . . . . .		2,969 19	
Fixtures . . . . .		1,005 61	
Furnishing . . . . .		3,137 33	
		<u>\$76,262 92</u>	
<i>Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1866.</i>			
Supplies . . . . .		\$617 61	
Liquors . . . . .		134 25	
Medical Supplies . . . . .		1,169 95	
Fuel . . . . .		4,905 00	
		<u>6,826 81</u>	
		\$83,089 73	
<i>Deduct Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1867.</i>			
Groceries . . . . .		\$1,465 32	
Liquor . . . . .		600 00	
Fuel . . . . .		6,376 92	
		<u>\$8,442 24</u>	
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>		\$83,089 73	

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$8,442 24	\$83,089 73
Medical Supplies . . . . .	1,530 29	
Supplies in Stable . . . . .	50 00	10,022 53
		<u>\$73,067 20</u>
Cash received from pay patients . . . . .		6,375 62
		<u>\$66,691 58</u>
Furnishing . . . . .	3,137 33	
Fixtures and Improvements . . . . .	1,005 61	
Trees, Grading Grounds, etc. . . . .	1,329 49	
Surgical Instruments . . . . .	671 12	
Books for Medical Library . . . . .	263 83	
Furniture in Stable . . . . .	62 50	6,389 88
Net cost of Maintaining Hospital, from		
Jan. 1st, 1866, to Jan. 1st, 1867, }		<u>\$60,321 70</u>

During the past year, a new building has been erected for the better accommodation of patients admitted with the small-pox. The old building, which has been used for such cases, has been improved, and is to be set apart for a Cholera Hospital, in case of necessity.

#### STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Applications for admittance visited by the Admitting Physician . . . . .	1,278
Admitted of the above . . . . .	961
Patients in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1866 . . . . .	117
Admitted during the year . . . . .	1,432
Total number treated during the year . . . . .	1,549
Discharged, including deaths . . . . .	1,386
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1866 . . . . .	163
Total number of patients, including out-patients, treated during the year . . . . .	<u>4,873</u>
There have been brought to the Hospital, accidentally injured . . . . .	345
Daily average number of patients in Hospital . . . . .	128

## CITY HOSPITAL.

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Largest number of patients in Hospital at any one time . . . . .	166
Smallest " " " " " " " . . . . .	105
<hr/>	
The average number of calls from patients in the Ophthalmic Department is 263 per week . . . . .	13,676
The average number of calls from patients in the Surgical Department is 77 per week . . . . .	4,004
The average number of calls from patients in the Medical Department is 73 per week . . . . .	2,868
<hr/>	
Total number of calls of out-patients . . . . .	20,548

## CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

Recovered . . . . .	881
Relieved . . . . .	288
Not relieved . . . . .	94
Died . . . . .	123
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	1,386

PATIENTS EXAMINED BY THE ADMITTING PHYSICIAN, AND  
THE RESULTS.

1866.	Patients admitted.	Patients not admitted.	Total.	Patients not admitted, and their condition or disease.	Total.
January ..	74	26	100	Chronic or incurable.....	53
February .	70	30	100	Phthisis.....	68
March....	88	17	105	Chronic ulcers.....	12
April.....	86	21	107	Not need of Hospital treatment...	67
May.....	80	18	98	Non-residents.....	26
June.....	79	30	109	Syphilia.....	6
July.....	84	48	132	Erysipelas.....	4
August ...	85	38	123	Insane.....	4
September	77	22	99	Under four years.....	3
October...	68	27	96	Epilepsy.....	4
November.	73	17	90	Delirium.....	2
December.	87	23	120	Referred to Overseers of the Poor.	52
Total..	961	317	1278	Paralysis.....	8
				Small-Pox.....	9
				Scarlatina.....	1
				Convulsions.....	1
				Venercal.....	3
				Total.....	817

There have been admitted and treated twenty cases of Small-Pox, two of which died. There remains in Hospital — one.

## EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		<i>Brought up</i> .....	
Artists.....	8	Piano makers.....	6
Bookbinders.....	1	Paperhangers.....	3
Bar-keepers.....	5	Store-boys.....	21
Blacksmiths.....	14	Stone cutters.....	4
Bakers.....	10	Shoemakers.....	25
Children.....	10	Spinners.....	2
Clerks.....	12	Slaters.....	2
Carpenters.....	43	School-boys.....	72
Coopers.....	6	Silversmiths.....	2
Curriers.....	12	Ship joiners.....	8
Conductors on horse cars.....	5	Tailors.....	6
Clergymen.....	4	Teachers.....	5
Druggists.....	6	Traders.....	31
Discharged soldiers.....	20	Upholsterers.....	4
Farmers.....	25	Waiters.....	10
Engineers.....	5	Wheelwrights.....	3
Gentlemen.....	3	Barbers.....	3
Glassworkers.....	6	Cabinet makers.....	15
Grocers.....	7		
Gardeners.....	4		
Grooms.....	7		
Laborers.....	306		
Machinists.....	29		
Masons.....	13		
Marble workers.....	5		
Mariners.....	51		
Musicians.....	3		
Physicians.....	1		
Printers.....	8		
Pattern makers.....	4		
Painters.....	9		
Plumbers.....	3		
Photographers.....	5		
	<u>644</u>		
		Total.....	<u>866</u>
		FEMALES.	
		Infant children.....	4
		Cooks.....	18
		Children.....	29
		Domestics.....	254
		Housewife.....	58
		Housekeepers.....	29
		Teachers.....	4
		No occupation.....	51
		Nurses.....	21
		Shop-girls.....	29
		School-girls.....	16
		Seamstresses.....	54
		Total.....	<u>566</u>

## CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Married.....	366	Married.....	160
Single.....	473	Single.....	336
Widowers.....	28	Widows.....	70
	<u>866</u>		<u>566</u>

## AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Under 1 year.....	3	Under 1 year.....	4
From 1 to 10 years.....	55	From 1 to 10 years.....	14
" 10 to 20 ".....	102	" 10 to 20 ".....	89
" 20 to 30 ".....	282	" 20 to 30 ".....	212
" 30 to 40 ".....	170	" 30 to 40 ".....	92
" 40 to 50 ".....	124	" 40 to 50 ".....	70
" 50 to 60 ".....	82	" 50 to 60 ".....	48
" 60 to 70 ".....	39	" 60 to 70 ".....	30
" 70 to 80 ".....	9	" 70 to 80 ".....	12
Total.....	866	Total.....	568

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Boston.....	222	<i>Brought up</i> .....	570
Mass. (other towns).....	126	Ireland.....	624
Maine.....	108	British Provinces.....	94
New Hampshire.....	37	England.....	70
Vermont.....	10	Germany.....	25
Rhode Island.....	8	Norway.....	2
Connecticut.....	16	Sweden.....	8
New York.....	20	France.....	5
Southern States.....	8	Western Islands.....	5
Middle States.....	5	Scotland.....	17
Western States.....	7	Africa.....	6
Not known.....	3	Prussia.....	2
	570	Austria.....	8
		Italy.....	4
		Russia.....	2
		Total.....	1432



REPORT OF DISEASES AND THEIR RESULTS, FROM  
JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

## MEDICAL.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1866.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.					Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1866.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.	Total.	
CLASS I. ZYMOVIC DISEASES.										
Order 1st. Miasmatic.										
Febricula . . . . .		2	2	4	2				2	2
Continued Fever . . . . .		4	5	9	9				9	
Intermittent " . . . . .		16	8	19	15	1	1		17	2
Typhoid " . . . . .	6	29	21	50	42	1		9	52	4
Typhus " . . . . .		7	10	17	11			4	15	2
Erythema Nodosum . . . . .			1	1	1				1	
Scarlatina . . . . .		1	3	4	4				4	
Diarrhœa (acute) . . . . .		3	2	5	5				5	
" (chronic) . . . . .		5	2	7	2	1		2	5	2
Dysentery (acute) . . . . .		5	2	7	2			4	6	1
" (chronic) . . . . .		2	1	3	1				1	2
Erysipelas . . . . .		1	7	8	3	1		1	6	3
Order 2d. Euthetic.										
Ingueal Adenitis . . . . .			1	1						1
Syphilis . . . . .	1	6	6	11		11	1		12	
Order 3d. Dietetic.										
Scurvy . . . . .	1				1				1	
Alcoholismus (acute) . . . . .		4		4	4				4	
Order 4th. Parasitic.										
Scabies . . . . .			1	1	1				1	
Tape Worm . . . . .		1		1			1		1	
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
Order 1st. Diathetic.										
Rheumatism (acute) . . . . .	5	20	28	48	40	3			52	1
" (chronic) . . . . .	7	28	15	43	28	13	4		45	6
Lumbago . . . . .		3		3	3				3	
Pleurodynia . . . . .		1	2	3	2				2	1
<i>Numbers carried forward</i> . . . . .	20	127	112	249	185	31	7	20	243	26

MEDICAL. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.					Remaining Dec. 31, 1896.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> . . . . .	30	137	112	249	185	31	7	20	243	36
Spasmodia . . . . .	1	8	8	11	6	4			10	2
Anasarca . . . . .		1	1	2	2				2	
Addison's Disease . . . . .			1	1						1
Debility . . . . .	10	18	34	53	37	17	3	2	59	3
Cancer of Lung . . . . .			1	1				1	1	
" Liver . . . . .			1	1				1	1	
" Pylorus . . . . .			2	2	4	2		2	4	
" of Uterus . . . . .			6	6	2	4		6		
Order 2d. Tubercular.										
Tuberculosis . . . . .		2		2	1	1		2		
Phthisis . . . . .	2	33	27	60		44	6	5	55	7
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										
Order 1st. Brain Diseases, &c.										
Tumor of Brain . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
Apoplexy . . . . .		4		4		3		1	4	
Encephalitis . . . . .		1	1	2	1			1	2	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis . . . . .		1	1	2				2	2	
Spinal Meningitis . . . . .		1		1					1	
General Paralysis . . . . .		4	4	8					8	
Paraplegia . . . . .		3	3	6	2		2		4	2
Hemiplegia . . . . .	1	1	2	3		2			2	2
Local Paralysis . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Mania . . . . .		2		2	1	1		2		
Epilepsy . . . . .		4	2	6	3	2	1		6	
Chorea . . . . .	1	1	4	5	2	3			5	1
Delirium Tremens . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
Hysteria . . . . .			11	11	6	4			10	1
Neuralgia . . . . .		2	8	10	4	3	1		8	2
Sciatica . . . . .			1	1						1
<i>Numbers carried forward</i> . . . . .	36	294	220	453	248	120	26	37	431	57

## MEDICAL. — Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1896.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.					Remaining Dec. 31, 1896.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> . . . . .	35	234	229	453	248	120	26	37	481	57
Order 2d. Heart Diseases.										
Pericarditis . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
Valvular Disease . . . . .		1	2	3		1		1	2	1
Hypertrophy of Heart . . . . .		1		1			1		1	
Aneurism of Aorta . . . . .	1	1		1				2	2	
Angina Pectoris . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Order 3d. Lung Diseases.										
Tonsillitis . . . . .		4	5	9	7	1			8	1
Asthma . . . . .		3	1	4		3			3	1
Bronchitis . . . . .		12	11	23	16	3			19	4
Pleurisy . . . . .		7	2	9	4			2	6	3
Pneumonia . . . . .	3	18	10	28	19	1		6	26	5
Gangrene of Lung . . . . .	1	1		1				1	1	1
Order 4th. Bowel Diseases.										
Pharyngitis . . . . .			1	1						1
Enteritis . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Gastritis . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Peritonitis . . . . .		2		2				2	2	
Constipation . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Colic . . . . .		3		3	3				3	
Gall Stones . . . . .		1		1		1			1	
Cholera Morbus . . . . .		1	2	3	3				3	
Gastric Ulcer . . . . .			1	1	1				1	
Dyspepsia . . . . .		6	10	16	12	4			16	
Hepatitis . . . . .			2	2	1	1			2	
Jaundice . . . . .			3	3	2				2	1
Cirrhosis . . . . .		2		2				2	2	
Ascites . . . . .		1	3	4	1	3			4	
<i>Numbers carried forward</i> . . . . .	40	293	282	575	321	138	27	54	540	75

MEDICAL. — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1906.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.					Remaining Dec. 31, 1906.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Referred.	Not relieved.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> . . . . .	40	293	282	575	321	138	27	54	540	75
Order 5th. Kidney Diseases.										
Diabetes . . . . .		2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
Albuminuria . . . . .		3	..	3	..	1	1	..	2	1
Bright's Disease . . . . .	3	13	6	19	3	6	5	6	20	2
Ischuria . . . . .		..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Renal Calculus . . . . .		2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hæmaturia . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis . . . . .		2	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	1
Order 6th. Genital Diseases.										
Spermatorrhœa . . . . .		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ovaritis . . . . .		..	6	6	5	1	..	..	6	..
Retroversion . . . . .		..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Prolapse . . . . .		..	8	8	3	2	1	..	6	2
Order 8th. Skin Diseases.										
Eczema . . . . .	1	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	3	..
" Impetigenodes . . . . .		..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Order 10th. Ear Diseases.										
Otitis Internal . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Order 11th. Connective Tissue Disease.										
Pelvic Cellulitis . . . . .	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
Order 2d. Women's Diseases.										
Abortion . . . . .	1	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	2	2
Menorrhagia . . . . .	1	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	1
Amenorrhœa . . . . .		..	5	5	2	1	1	..	4	1
CLASS V. THANATIC.										
Order 1st. Accident.										
Sunstroke . . . . .		3	..	3	1	..	..	2	3	..
Poisoning by Sumach . . . . .		..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Uremia . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Surgical Cases . . . . .		8	3	11	..	1	10	..	11	..
Totals . . . . .	48	328	324	652	348	157	45	64	614	86

TABLE OF DEATHS, MEDICAL.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Typhoid Fever .....	7	2	9
Chronic Diarrhœa .....	1	1	2
Acute Dysentery .....	3	1	4
Phthisis .....	2	3	5
Apoplexy .....	1	..	1
Delirium Tremens .....	1	..	1
Plenrisy .....	1	1	2
Pneumonia .....	3	3	6
Gangrene of Lung .....	1	..	1
Peritonitis .....	2	..	2
Cirrhosis .....	2	..	2
Bright's Disease .....	4	2	6
Sun Stroke .....	2	..	2
Uremia .....	1	..	1
Ischuria .....	..	1	1
Pericarditis .....	1	..	1
Cancer of Liver .....	1	..	1
Cancer of Stomach .....	..	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	1	1	2
Tumor of Brain .....	1	..	1
Debility .....	1	1	2
Typhus Fever .....	1	3	4
Erysipelas .....	1	..	1
Aneurism of Aorta .....	2	..	2
Cancer of Lung .....	..	1	1
Encephalitis .....	..	1	1
Valvular Disease of Heart .....	1	..	1
Total .....	41	23	64

## REPORT OF MEDICAL OUT-PATIENTS.

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abdominal .....	6	Febricula .....	13
Albuminuria .....	2	Febris Intermittens .....	7
Alcoholismus .....	1	Frequent Micturition .....	3
Amenorrhœa .....	13	Furunculi .....	4
Anæsthesia .....	1	Gastric .....	4
Anasarca .....	4	Gastrodynia .....	11
Aneurism .....	2	Glandular Enlargement .....	7
Anorexia .....	2	Hæmoptysis .....	5
Aphonia .....	1	Hemorrhoids .....	1
Arrest of Development .....	1	Herpes .....	1
Ascites .....	1	Herpes Zoster .....	1
Asthma .....	12	Hepatic .....	2
Bright's Disease .....	3	Hypertrophy of Heart .....	2
Bronchitis .....	85	Hypochondriasis .....	2
Cardiac .....	6	Impetigo .....	2
Catarrh .....	12	Intestinal Hemorrhage .....	1
Cephalalgia .....	9	Leucorrhœa .....	5
Cerebral .....	5	Menolipsus .....	4
Chorea .....	6	Menorrhagia .....	8
Cholera Morbus .....	1	Mental .....	1
Cophosis .....	8	Neuralgia .....	7
Constipation .....	70	Nicotism .....	3
Convulsions .....	1	Otorrhœa .....	7
Cough .....	30	Ozæna .....	7
Croup .....	1	Pain in Abdomen .....	13
Cutaneous .....	12	Pain in Back .....	10
Cyanosis .....	1	Paralysis .....	5
Debility .....	118	Paramenia .....	1
Diarrhœa .....	30	Pediculi .....	4
Dysentery .....	4	Pertussis .....	2
Dysmenorrhœa .....	4	Pharyngitis .....	18
Dyspepsia .....	34	Phthisis .....	69
Dysuria .....	3	Pleuritis .....	14
Eczema .....	13	Pleurodynia .....	12
Eczema Capitis .....	12	Poisoning by Lead .....	2
Empysema .....	1	Pregnancy .....	12
Enuresis .....	1	Pruritus Senilis .....	2
Epilepsia .....	1	Psoriasis .....	3
Epistaxis .....	2	Retentio Mensium .....	1
Erythema .....	1	Rheumatism .....	28
Erythema Nodosum .....	1	Scabies .....	11

REPORT OF MEDICAL OUT-PATIENTS — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Sciatica .....	6	Tinea Tonsurans .....	1
Spansemia.....	44	Tonsillitis.....	3
Spermatorrhœa.....	1	Tuberculosis .....	1
Sunstroke.....	1	Ulcers of Mouth.....	5
Sycosis.....	1	Urticaria.....	3
Syphilis.....	21	Uterine .....	10
Threatened Abortion.....	1	Valvular Disease of Heart ....	10
Thoracic .....	4	Vertigo .....	4
Total .....			952

Average attendance, 73 per week. Total during the nine months, 2,868.

TABLE OF OPHTHALMIC PATIENTS.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1906.	Admitted.			OPERATIONS.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.	Number of Opera- tions.	Successful.	Returned or still under treatment.	Unsuccessful.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hosp. Jan. 1, 1907.
		Males.	Females.	Total.									
Cataract, Hard . . . . .	1	13	14	27	Flap Extraction . .	20	22	42	32	8	2	24	4
“ Soft . . . . .	1	1	1	2	Scoop “ . . . . .	2	1	3	3	.	.	2	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	1	1	1	with Iridectomy . .	1	1	2	.	.	2	1	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	1	1	1	Suction Extraction	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	3	.	3	Dissection . . . . .	3	3	6	3	2	1	2	1
“ Crystalline . . . . .	.	1	.	1	Scoop Extraction . .	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
“ Congenital . . . . .	.	2	.	2	Dissection . . . . .	2	1	3	3	.	.	2	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	1	.	1	Iridesis . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Glaucoma . . . . .	.	.	1	1	Flap Extraction . .	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
“ . . . . .	.	.	1	1	Scoop “ . . . . .	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
“ . . . . .	.	1	1	2	with Iridectomy . .	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	.
“ . . . . .	.	1	2	3	Iridectomy . . . . .	2	4	6	2	.	4	3	.
Opaque Capsule . . . . .	1	1	6	6	Division . . . . .	7	3	10	9	.	1	7	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	2	2	4	Removal . . . . .	2	2	4	4	.	.	4	.
Occlusion of Pupil . . . . .	.	5	5	10	Iridectomy . . . . .	9	6	15	8	2	5	10	.
Ciliary Neurosis . . . . .	.	.	2	2	Removal of Globe .	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	.
“ “ . . . . .	.	1	.	1	Scoop Extraction . .	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Traumatic Injury . . . . .	.	.	1	1	Removal of Anterior Half of Globe . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Strabismus . . . . .	.	.	4	4	Division of muscle	1	3	4	4	.	.	4	.
Staphyloma Anterior. . . . .	.	.	3	3	Abcession . . . . .	2	1	3	3	.	.	3	.
Conical Cornea . . . . .	.	.	2	2	Paracentesis . . . .	2	.	2	1	1	.	2	.
Hypopion . . . . .	.	1	.	1	“ . . . . .	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Cystoid Cicatrix . . . . .	.	.	1	1	Abcession . . . . .	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Deposit of Lead in Corneal Ulcer . . . . .	.	.	1	1	Removal . . . . .	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Abscess of Lacrymal Gland	.	.	1	1	Opened . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	1	4	9	13	None . . . . .	13	14	.	20	5	2	13	1
Iritis . . . . .	1	3	.	3	“ . . . . .	3	2	.	4	.	1	4	.
Amount carried forward . .	4	42	66	98		77	70	116	110	18	19	95	7



OPHTHALMIC. — *Continued.*

DISEASE.	In Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1888.	Admitted.		OPERATIONS.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.	Number of Operations.	Successful.	Returned or still under treatment.	Unsuccessful.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hosp. Jan. 1, 1889.
		Males.	Females.									
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	4	42	56	98	77	70	115	110	18	19	85	7
Abscess of Globe . . . . .	.	1	.	1	None . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
"    "    Iris . . . . .	.	1	.	1	"	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Burn of Lids . . . . .	.	2	.	2	"	2	2	4	.	.	2	.
Ulcer of Cornea . . . . .	.	1	1	2	"	2	1	3	.	.	2	.
Hyperæsthesia of Retina	.	.	2	2	"	2	2	4	.	.	2	.
	4	47	59	106	83	77	115	122	18	20	103	7

P. S.—Many of the results not given as successful were in cases where an unfavorable prognosis was given before operation, and the operation done only as a last resort.

The operation, as such, was, in nearly all cases, quite successful, although of no decided benefit to the patient.

## REPORT OF OPHTHALMIC OUT-PATIENTS.

NATURE OF DISEASE.	No.	NATURE OF DISEASE.	No.
Conjunctivitis .....	458	Sympathetic Ophthalmia.....	3
Papular Conjunctivitis .....	37	Strabismus Convergens.....	37
Ecchymosis of Conjunctiva. . .	3	Strabismus Divergens .....	5
Ulcer of Cornea .....	142	Iritis .....	17
Ulcer of Cornea, with Conjunc-		Synechia Posterior .....	11
tivitis .....	80	Occlusion of Pupil.....	4
Opacity of Cornea.....	51	Traumatic Injury.....	48
Synechia Anterior.....	12	Foreign body in Cornea.....	11
Keratitis .....	13	Myopia .....	8
Hypopion .....	4	Hypermetropia .....	16
Vesicles of Cornea .....	1	Presbyopia.....	6
Conical Cornea .....	2	Amblyopia.....	37
Staphyloma Anterior .....	8	Asthenopia .....	19
Pinguecula .....	1	Astigmatism .....	1
Pterygium .....	2	Dislocation of Lens .....	5
Disease of Meibomian Glands..	93	Cataract .....	56
Hordeolum.....	3	Traumatic Cataract.....	7
Trichiasis.....	3	Opaque Capsule .....	4
Obstruction of Lachrymal		Scleritis .....	2
Ducts.....	45	Staphyloma Posterior.....	12
Abscess of Lachrymal Sac ...	6	Retinitis. ....	11
Ectropion.....	2	Choroiditis.....	10
Entropion.....	5	Irido-choroiditis .....	6
Tumor of Lid .....	19	Hemorrhage into Vitreous ...	3
Molluscum .....	1	Opacities in Vitreous .....	5
Nævus.....	1	Separation of Retina.....	4
Supra-orbital Tumor.....	1	Congestion of Optic Disc and	
Necrosis of Orbit.....	1	Retina .....	4
Abscess of Orbit .....	2	Alteration of Optic Disc .....	5
Paralysis of Muscles of Eye...	11	Atrophy of Optic Disc.....	27
Microphthalmos .....	2	Cerebral Amaurosis .....	2
Exophthalmos.....	2	Glaucoma.....	6
Ciliary Neurosis.....	4	Atrophy of Globe.....	9
Ophthalmitis .....	2	Coleboma.....	1
Total .....	1,369		
Males .....	594		
Females.....	775		

Average attendance, 263 per week. Total during the year, 13,676.

## OPERATIONS ON OPHTHALMIC OUT-PATIENTS.

NATURE OF DISEASE.	No.
Hypopion .....	3
Staphyloma Anterior .....	8
Pterygium .....	1
Abscess of Lachrymal Sac.....	2
Entropion.....	1
Tumor of Lid .....	19
Molluscum .....	1
Nævus.....	1
Abscess of Orbit .....	2
Strabismus.....	47
Occlusion of Pupil .....	1
Foreign Body in Cornea .....	11
Opaque Capsule .....	2
Irido-Choroiditis .....	1
Ptosis .....	1
Total .....	101

REPORT OF DISEASES AND THEIR RESULTS, FROM  
JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

## SURGICAL.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1866.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1866.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<b>CLASS I. ZYMOVIC.</b>										
Order 1st. Miasmatic.										
Erysipelas, Phlegmonous . . . . .	..	5	1	5	2	..	1	3	6	..
"    Traumatic . . . . .	..	4	1	5	4	..	..	1	5	..
Carbuncle . . . . .	..	3	2	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
Croup . . . . .	..	1	3	4	1	..	..	3	4	..
Order 2d. Enthetic.										
Bubo . . . . .	..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
Syphilitic Ulcers . . . . .	2	6	8	14	5	6	3	..	14	2
Gumous Tumor . . . . .	..	4	6	10	6	3	..	..	9	1
Gonorrhoea . . . . .	..	3	2	5	4	1	..	..	5	..
Orchitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	1	9	..	9	3	5	1	..	9	1
"    " with Fistula . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
"    " with Perineal Abscess . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
"    " with Extravasation . . . . .	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Fistula in Perineo . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Phymosis . . . . .	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	..
Paraphymosis . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
<b>CLASS II. BLOOD DISEASES.</b>										
Order 1st. Diabetic.										
Cancer of Breast . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
"    Rectum . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
"    many Organs . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tumor, Encephaloid . . . . .	1	2	1	3	2	..	1	1	4	..
"    Epithelial . . . . .	..	4	1	5	2	..	2	..	4	1
"    Fatty . . . . .	1	1	3	4	5	..	..	..	5	..
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>										
	8	66	34	90	54	10	9	11	68	6

## SURGICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1885.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.					Remaining Dec. 31, 1886.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	8	56	34	90	54	19	9	11	93	8
<b>BLOOD DISEASES.—Continued.</b>										
Tumor Fibrous . . . . .	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
“ Enchondromatous . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Glandular . . . . .	..	5	2	7	6	..	..	1	7	..
“ Encysted . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.</b>										
<b>Order 1st. Diseases of Brain, etc.</b>										
Concussion of Brain . . . . .	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
“ “ Spinal Cord . . . . .	..	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
Diffused Contusion of Brain . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
<b>Order 2d. Diseases Heart and Blood Vessels.</b>										
Popliteal Aneurism . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Phlebitis . . . . .	..	5	..	5	2	1	..	..	3	2
Ruptured Vein . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Order 3d. Diseases of Lungs and Air Passages</b>										
Epi-staxis . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Fistula in Thorax . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
<b>Order 4th. Diseases of the Bowels.</b>										
Hernia, Inguinal . . . . .	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	1	4	..
“ “ Crural . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Fistula in Ano . . . . .	1	4	1	5	4	1	..	1	6	..
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	1	3	6	9	8	2	..	..	10	..
<b>Order 5th. Diseases of Kidney, etc.</b>										
Hypertrophied Prostate . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	1	3	..
Rupture of Urethra . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Order 6th. Genital.</b>										
Varicocele . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Testicle Diseased . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hydrocele . . . . .	..	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	3	1
Polypus Uteri . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	14	96	49	145	92	32	9	17	150	9

## SURGICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1883.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	14	96	49	145	92	32	9	17	150	9
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.—Continued.</b>										
<b>Genetic.—Continued.</b>										
Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	..
<b>Order 7th. Diseases of Bones, Joints, Muscles, etc.</b>										
Inflamed Bursa . . . . .	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	3	..
Synovitis, Acute . . . . .	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ Chronic . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Lateral Curvature, Spine . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Caries . . . . .	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..
“ Spine . . . . .	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	2
Disease of Hip . . . . .	4	6	3	9	..	10	3	..	13	..
“ Knee . . . . .	1	8	1	9	..	7	1	..	8	2
Neurosis, Skull . . . . .	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
“ Jaw . . . . .	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	3	..
“ Humerus . . . . .	..	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	5	..
“ Radius and Ulna . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ Hand . . . . .	..	7	1	8	4	2	..	1	7	1
“ Femur . . . . .	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	3	..
“ Leg . . . . .	3	12	..	12	8	7	..	..	15	..
“ Foot . . . . .	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
“ Stump . . . . .	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
Anchylolosis, False . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Deformity, Palate . . . . .	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	2
“ Foot . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Lumbar Abscess . . . . .	..	7	..	7	4	1	2	..	7	..
Ingrowing Toe-nail . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Paronychia . . . . .	..	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
<b>Order 8th. Skin Diseases.</b>										
Ulcers, Chronic . . . . .	4	19	6	25	19	2	4	..	25	4
“ Varicose . . . . .	1	6	6	12	9	2	..	..	11	2
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	33	189	78	267	159	74	24	19	276	24

SURGICAL. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1885.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1885.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> . . . . .	33	189	78	267	159	74	24	19	276	24
<b>LOCAL DISEASES. — <i>Continued.</i></b>										
<b>Skin Diseases. — <i>Continued.</i></b>										
Lupus . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
Abscess . . . . .	3	21	7	28	21	3	2	..	26	5
<b>CLASS IV. METAMORPHIC.</b>										
Order 2d. Diseases Women.										
Mammary Abscess . . . . .	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	2	1
“ Tumor . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<b>CLASS V. TRAUMATIC.</b>										
Order 1st. Accident.										
Amputation Accidental . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Crushing Upper Extremity . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ Lower “ . . . . .	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	2	4	1
“ Upper and Lower Extremity. . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
“ Both Upper Extremities . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ “ Lower “ . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Internal Injury . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Burns and Scalds . . . . .	1	15	8	23	12	..	..	10	22	2
Frost Bite . . . . .	1	5	1	6	6	1	..	..	7	..
Dislocation Clavicle . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ Shoulder . . . . .	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ of Elbow with Fracture . . . . .	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
“ of Thumb compound . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ of Hip . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sprain . . . . .	..	10	11	21	9	5	1	..	15	6
Fracture, Ossa Nasæ . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Base Skull . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
“ Skull . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
“ “ compound . . . . .	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	1	3	3
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i> . . . . .	39	270	113	383	225	85	27	42	379	42

## SURGICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1885.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1886.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Numbers brought forward, . . . . .</i>	39	270	113	383	225	85	27	42	379	42
<b>THANATIC.—Continued.</b>										
<b>Accident.—Continued.</b>										
Fracture Jaw . . . . .	2	1	1	2	4				4	
“ “ compound . . . . .		1	1	2	2				2	
“ Clavicle . . . . .	1	16	6	22	18	2			20	3
“ Scapula, Body . . . . .		2		2		1			1	1
“ Coracoid Process . . . . .			1	1						1
“ Sternum . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ Ribs . . . . .		6	1	7	7				7	
“ Humerus . . . . .		5	4	9	8				8	1
“ “ into Elbow Joint . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ “ “ “ “ complic. . . . .	1	1		1	1	1			2	
“ Radius . . . . .		2	3	5	4				4	1
“ At Wrist . . . . .			3	3	2	1			3	
“ Radius and Ulna . . . . .		10		10	9				9	1
“ “ “ “ comp. . . . .		2		2	1			1	2	
“ “ “ “ “ and com. . . . .	1				1				1	
“ Spine . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
“ Pelvis . . . . .		3		3	3				3	
“ “ with Ruptured Bladder . . . . .		3		3				3	3	
“ Femur, Neck . . . . .	1	3	4	7	4	1		1	6	2
“ “ Shaft . . . . .	2	15	3	18	19				19	1
“ “ “ compound . . . . .	1				1				1	
“ into Knee Joint . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ Both Femora . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ Patella . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ “ Ligament of . . . . .	1				1				1	
“ Tibia . . . . .	1	4	2	6	5				5	2
“ “ Compound . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ Fibula . . . . .	1	7	2	9	6	1			7	3
<i>Numbers carried forward, . . . . .</i>	51	358	144	502	327	92	27	48	494	58



## SURGICAL.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1885.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1886.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> . . . . .	51	358	144	502	327	93	27	43	494	58
<i>THANATIC.—Continued.</i>										
<i>Accident.—Continued.</i>										
Fracture Tibia and Fibula . . . . .	2	6	6	11	11	1	..	..	12	1
“ “ “ “ Comp. . . . .	1	3	..	3	3	..	..	1	4	..
“ “ “ “ “ and com'd. . . . .	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..
“ Tibia with Dislocation . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Both Legs and Femur . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Tarsus . . . . .	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ Toes Compound . . . . .	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	3	..
“ Of Many Bones . . . . .	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	..
Contusions . . . . .	1	30	9	39	29	3	2	2	36	4
“ with Paralysis . . . . .	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Gunshot Wound, Head . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ Hand . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ Thigh . . . . .	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
“ “ Thorax . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wounds Incised, Head . . . . .	..	4	1	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
“ “ Throat . . . . .	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..
“ “ “ and Trachea . . . . .	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ Arm . . . . .	..	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	3	..
“ “ Hand . . . . .	..	3	1	4	3	..	..	..	3	1
“ “ Foot . . . . .	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Wounds Lacerated, Head . . . . .	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	..	17	..
“ Tongue . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	..
“ Arm . . . . .	..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
“ Hand . . . . .	1	16	1	17	15	1	..	1	17	1
“ Leg . . . . .	1	5	..	5	4	..	1	..	5	1
“ Scrotum . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rupture of Eyeball . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Wounds Punctured, Face . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i> . . . . .	65	467	170	637	447	104	31	52	634	67

SURGICAL. — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1886.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.				Total.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1886.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Died.		
<i>Numbers brought forward . . . . .</i>	65	467	170	637	447	104	31	52	634	67
<b>TRAUMATIC. — <i>Continued.</i></b>										
<i>Accident. — <i>Continued.</i></i>										
Wounds Punctured Arm . . . . .		1		1			1		1	1
“ “ Chest . . . . .		2		2	2				2	
“ “ Thigh . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ “ Leg . . . . .		2		2	2				2	
Foreign Body in Oesophagus . . . . .		2		2	1				1	1
“ “ “ Urethra . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
<b>Medical Cases Reported in Surgical Table.</b>										
Amenorrhœa . . . . .			1	1			1		1	
Suppression of Urine . . . . .		1		1			1		1	
Poisoning by Arsenic . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
“ “ Sulphuretted Hydrogen . . . . .		2		2				2	2	
Insolation . . . . .		1		1				1	1	
Inebriation . . . . .		1		1	1				1	
Fever . . . . .			1	1			1		1	
<i>Sum Total of Columns . . . . .</i>	65	482	172	654	455	104	35	56	650	69

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULTS.
Amputat'n at Shoulder joint	1		1	One, primary, well. *
“ Arm . . . . .	2		2	One, secondary, left Hospital with pyæmia. One, primary, with many fractures, died. *
“ Fore-arm . . . . .	3	1	4	One, secondary, well; one, primary, well; one, secondary, recovered with necrosis; one, primary, “ “ “
“ Hand . . . . .	1		1	One, remaining in Hospital.
“ Fingers . . . . .	16	2	18	Eighteen, well.
“ Hip-joint . . . . .	1		1	One, primary, died. *
“ Thigh . . . . .	4	1	5	One, secondary, well; one, recovered with necrosis; one, pathological, well; one, pathological, died of dysentery; one, remaining in Hospital.
“ Knee joint . . . . .	1		1	One, secondary, died of pyæmia.
“ Leg . . . . .	4		4	Two, secondary, well; one, pathological, well; one, primary, with comp. fracture of skull, died. *
“ both Legs . . . . .	1		1	One, primary, transported several miles to Hospital, died a few hours after operation. *
“ Toes . . . . .	8		8	One, intermediate, left Hospital with pyæmia; five, secondary, well; one, secondary, subsequently amputated; one, primary, well.
“ Breast . . . . .		2	2	One, scirrhus, well; one, proliferous cyst, well.
Anchyllosis of Elbow . . . . .		1	1	One, relieved.
“ Knee . . . . .	2		2	Two, not relieved.
Artery, Carotid, ligature of.	1		1	One, for hemorrhage following gun-shot wound of neck, well.
Bullet removed . . . . .		1	1	After penetrating chest, the bullet was removed from back, remaining in Hospital.
Dislocation of Shoulder-joint		1	1	One, well.
“ Hip . . . . .	1		1	One, reduced by manipulation, well.
Eneucleation of Eye-ball . . . . .	1		1	One, for traumatic rupture of globe, well.
	47	9	56	

TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — *Continued.*

OPERATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULTS.
<i>Numbers brought forward...</i>	47	9	56	
Extirpation of Sup'r Maxilla	1	1	2	One, encephaloid disease of antrum, died of pyæmia; One, encephaloid disease of antrum, well.
Extirpation of Ramus of Jaw	2		2	One, traumatic, well; one, necrosis, died of dysentery.
"    body of Jaw..	1		1	Pathological, remaining in Hospital.
Fistula in Ano.....	5		5	Three, well; one, remaining in Hospital; one died of tuberculosis.
Foreign Body, in Urethra ..	1		1	Died of erysipelas.
Harelip.....	3	2	5	Two for congenital fissure, relieved; three for lacerated wounds, well.
Hæmorrhoids.....	3	3	6	Well.
Hydrocele.....	4		4	Well.
Hernia, Inguinal.....	1		1	Died.
Minor operations .....	32	13	45	Well.
Necrosis .....	17	2	19	Seven relieved; twelve well.
Oesophagotomy .....	2		2	One for fish-bone remaining in the œsophagus three days, remaining in Hospital, nearly well; one for brass pin in the œsophagus three days, recovered.
Paracentesis thoracis.....	1		1	For empyema, traumatic, died.
"    abdominis.. ..		1	1	Relieved.
Perineal section .....	5		5	One for stricture with fistula, relieved. One for stricture with extravasation, relieved. Two for rupture of the bladder accompanying fracture of the pelvis, died. One for traumatic occlusion of urethra, with fistula, relieved.
Phymosis.....	6		6	Well.
Puncture of bladder .....	2		2	One followed by perineal section; one died of tuberculosis.
Plastic operation .....	1		1	For lacerated wound of scrotum, well.
	184	31	166	

TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — *Concluded.*

OPERATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULTS.
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> ..	134	31	165	
Polypus uteri .....		1	1	Died of peritonitis.
Removal of portion of tibia .	1		1	For fracture, remaining in Hospital.
Staphylocoraphy .....	1		1	Not relieved.
Stricture of urethra.....	1		1	Dilated by Holt's method, relieved.
Tracheotomy .....	1	5	6	Two for croup, died; one for croup, well; two for œdema glottidis after cut throat, suicidal, well; one for acute laryngitis well.
Trephining .....	5		5	One for compound and comminuted fracture, with depression, died of pyæmia; one for fracture, with compression, autopsy showed fracture at the base of the brain; one for compound fracture with depression, operated upon three days after injury, at which time symptoms of compression first appeared, remaining in Hospital; one for punctured wound of skull without compression, well; one for a compound depressed fracture with laceration of the dura mater, complicated by a hernia cerebri, remaining in Hospital, and recovering.
Tumor, Epithelial .....	3		3	One of lip, well; one of neck, recurrent after epithelioma of lip, well; one of wrist, well.
"  Encephaloid.....	1		1	One of cervical glands, relieved.
"  Fatty.....	2	3	5	Discharged, well.
"  Fibrous.....	1		1	Of testicle, well.
"  Glandular.....	1	2	3	Discharged, well.
Variocoele, ligature of.....	1		1	Discharged, well.
Varix, ligature of.....		1	1	Remaining in Hospital.
Totals.....	152	43	195	

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS.

NATURE OF INJURY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amputation, Accidental.....	2	..	2
Crushing upper extremity.....	2	..	2
" lower " .....	5	..	5
" upper and lower extremity.....	2	..	2
" both upper " .....	1	..	1
" " lower " .....	1	..	1
Internal injury.....	2	..	2
Burns and Scalds.....	15	8	23
Frost bite.....	5	1	6
Dislocation Clavicle.....	1	..	1
" Shoulder.....	..	2	2
" Elbow, with fracture.....	2	..	2
" Thumb, compound.....	1	..	1
" Hip.....	1	..	1
Sprain.....	10	11	21
Fracture, Ossa Næsi.....	1	..	1
" Base Skull.....	2	..	2
" Skull.....	1	..	1
" " compound.....	6	..	6
" Jaw.....	1	1	2
" " compound.....	1	1	2
" Clavicle .....	16	6	22
" Scapula of body.....	2	..	2
" Coracoid process .....	..	1	1
" Sternum .....	1	..	1
" Ribs.....	6	1	7
" Humerus.....	5	4	9
" into Elbow joint.....	1	..	1
	98	86	129

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS. — *Continued.*

NATURE OF INJURY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Numbers brought forward.</i> .....	93	36	129
Fracture into Elbow joint, complicated.....	1	..	1
“ Radius.....	2	3	5
“ at Wrist.....	..	3	3
“ Radius and Ulna.....	10	..	10
“ “ “ “ compound.....	2	..	2
“ “ “ “ “ and comminuted.....	..	..	..
“ Spine.....	..	1	1
“ Pelvis.....	3	..	3
“ “ with ruptured Bladder.....	3	..	3
“ Femur neck.....	3	4	7
“ “ shaft.....	15	3	18
“ “ “ compound.....	..	..	..
“ into Knee-joint.....	1	..	1
“ Both Femora.....	1	..	1
“ Patella.....	1	..	1
“ “ Ligament of.....	..	..	..
“ Tibia.....	4	2	6
“ “ compound.....	1	..	1
“ Fibula.....	7	2	9
“ Tibia and Fibula.....	6	5	11
“ “ “ “ compound.....	3	..	3
“ “ “ “ “ and comminuted.....	1	..	1
“ Tibia, with Dislocation.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ “ “ and Femur.....	..	..	..
“ Tarsus.....	1	..	1
“ Toes, compound.....	3	..	3
“ Of many Bones.....	2	..	2
	164	59	223

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS.— *Continued.*

NATURE OF INJURY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> .....	164	59	223
Contusions.....	30	9	39
" with Paralysis.....	1	1	2
Gunshot Wound, Head.....	2	..	2
" " Hand.....	2	..	2
" " Thigh.....	1	1	2
" " Thorax.....	..	1	1
Wounds Incised Head.....	4	1	5
" " Throat.....	1	..	1
" " " and Trachea.....	1	1	2
" " Arm.....	2	1	3
" " Hand.....	3	1	4
" " Foot.....	1	1	2
Lacerated Head.....	17	..	17
" Tongue.....	..	2	2
" Arm.....	3	1	4
" Hand.....	16	1	17
" Leg.....	5	..	5
" Scrotum.....	1	..	1
Rupture of Eye ball.....	1	..	1
Wounds, Punctured Face.....	1	..	1
" " Arm.....	1	..	1
" " Chest.....	2	..	2
" " Thigh.....	1	..	1
" " Leg.....	2	..	2
* Foreign body in Esophagus.....	2	..	2
" " " Urethra.....	1	..	1
Totals.....	265	80	345

\* Removed successfully by Esophagotomy.



TABLE OF DEATHS, SURGICAL, FROM JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burn (2*) .....	5	5	10
Cancer .....	..	1	1
" Breast .....	..	1	1
Crushing both Upper Extremities by R. R. Accident.....	1	..	1
" " Lower " " " *.....	1	..	1
" Upper and Lower " " " (2*).....	2	..	2
" Lower " " " .....	1	..	1
" Lower, with Fracture Skull *.....	1	..	1
Diphtheria .....	1	..	1
Diffused Contusion of Brain, with Fracture of Ribs.....	1	..	1
Dysentery .....	..	1	1
Exposure by Shipwreck .....	1	1	2
Fracture Base of Skull*.....	3	..	3
" Skull Comp. and Commin.....	1	..	1
" Spine .....	1	..	1
" Pelvis, with Rupture of Bladder (1*).....	3	..	3
" Neck Femur.....	..	1	1
Hernia .....	1	..	1
Insolatio (*).....	1	..	1
Lupus Excedens . .....	..	1	1
Membranous Croup.....	..	2	2
Peritonitis .....	..	1	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas .....	3	..	3
Poisoning by Sulphuretted Hydrogen (2*).....	2	..	2
Pyæmia, after Lacerated Wound of Hand.....	1	..	1
" " Removal of Superior Maxilla.....	..	1	1
	30	15	45

TABLE OF DEATHS, SURGICAL. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Numbers brought forward</i> .....	30	15	45
Severe Contusions (3*).....	2	..	2
Sphacelus after Comp. Fracture of Forearm.....	1	..	1
Traumatic Erysipelas.....	3	..	3
Tuberculosis.....	2	..	2
Uremia, after Gunshot Wound, Kidney.....	1	..	1
Uremia, following Cystitis.....	1	1	2
Total.....	40	16	56

Among the deaths are included the cases of those taken up in the streets in convulsions, or injured from accident on shipboard, railroads, or otherwise, and brought to the Hospital by the Police, often in a dying condition.

All accidents thus brought in are received without reference to the probability of cure. Whatever aid the circumstances demand, is administered. Otherwise, no patients are received whose cases do not appear to admit of cure, or, at least, relief; and these are referred to the admitting physician.

\* Died in Accident Room, 14.

## REPORT OF SURGICAL OUT-PATIENTS,

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abscess .....	61	Hydrocele double.....	2
“ Mammary.....	2	Irritable stump.....	2
“ Palmar.....	18	Ingrowing toe-nail.....	4
“ Parotid.....	2	Morbus Coxarius.....	15
Anchylosis.....	6	Naevus.....	2
Aneurism Popliteal.....	1	Neurosis.....	38
Burns.....	12	Needle in hand.....	4
Burns.....	10	Orchitis.....	7
Carbuncle.....	4	Odontalgia.....	78
Calculus Vesicae.....	1	Otalgia.....	5
Concussion, Spine.....	5	Paralysis.....	10
Contraction from Burn.....	3	Paraphymosis.....	2
Contusions.....	51	Paronychia.....	41
Curvature Spine, Angular.....	12	Polypus Nasi.....	6
“ “ Lateral.....	2	Prolapsus Ani.....	1
Dislocation Shoulder Joint.....	3	“ Uteri.....	1
“ Thumb.....	2	Phymosis.....	2
“ sternal end of clavicle...	2	Retention Urine.....	4
“ hip ..	1	Scrofulous disease knee.....	14
“ patella.....	1	Skin Disease.....	38
Dog bite.....	1	Sprains.....	60
Epistaxis.....	1	Synovitis acute.....	3
Fistula in Ano.....	5	“ chronic.....	3
Foreign body in foot.....	1	Talipes.....	6
“ “ hand.....	3	Tongue-tied.....	4
“ “ eye.....	2	Tumors, etc.....	6
Fracture skull.....	3	Tumors Encysted.....	8
“ jaw.....	1	“ Encephaloid.....	2
“ clavicle.....	18	“ Epithelial.....	9
“ humerus.....	7	“ Fatty.....	4
“ olecranon.....	2	“ Glandular.....	28
“ radius.....	6	“ Mammary.....	1
“ “ and ulna.....	6	Ulcers chronic.....	52
“ ulna.....	1	“ varicose.....	27
“ rib.....	3	Vagina lacerated wound of.....	1
“ and dislocation at elbow...	1	Varicocele.....	1
“ fingers.....	1	Varix.....	13
“ old.....	8	Venereal.....	72
Frost bite.....	3	Wounds incised and lacerated.....	58
Hæmorrhoids.....	10	Wry-neck.....	3
Hare lip.....	2	Referred to Medical Out-patients De- partment.....	66
Hernia.....	11		
Honsemad's knee.....	5		
Hydrocele.....	5	Total.....	1,008

Average attendance, 77 per week. Total during the year, 4,004.

## OPERATIONS UPON SURGICAL OUT-PATIENTS.

	No.
Abscess .....	46
"    Palmar .....	13
"    Parotid .....	2
"    Mammary .....	2
Amputation of Fingers .....	32
Anchylosis ....	2
Bursa .....	5
Carbuncle .....	2
Dislocation of Shoulder .....	1
"    "    Thumb .....	2
"    "    Hip .....	1
"    "    Patella .....	1
Epistaxis .....	1
Fistula in Ano .....	1
Hare Lip .....	2
Hydrocele .....	4
"    double .....	1
Ingrowing Toe-nail .....	2
Naevus, Ligature of .....	2
Necrosis .....	11
Needles in Hand .....	4
Paronychia .....	27
Purpnyphymosis .....	2
Phymosis .....	2
Polypus Nasi .....	6
Removal of foreign bodies .....	6
Retention of Urine .....	4
Talipes .....	4
Tongue Tie .....	4
Tonsils .....	5
Tumors encysted .....	8
"    fatty .....	4
"    mammary .....	1
Wounds, lacerated and incised .....	26
	236

By the foregoing Tables it will be seen that the number of patients treated has steadily increased since the opening of the Institution.

During the past year the buildings that were in progress, at the date of my last report, have been completed, and all that was anticipated has been realized.

The new pavilion has extended the benefits of the Hospital to a large class that could not be accommodated before, and furnishes the wards with a retreat for such cases as sometimes manifest themselves, and cannot, with safety to others, be treated there.

Some progress has been made, during the past year, in the collection of a pathological cabinet, which will be of great value for the purposes of science and professional instruction. It is under the immediate care of Dr. Swan.

The medical library has been increased during the year by purchase, and by donations from Dr. Cheever and others, and now consists of three hundred and sixty-five volumes. The books in the Circulating Library are sought for with a great deal of interest by the patients, and some additions have been made. The total number of volumes is six hundred and eighty-three.

I am much indebted to the gentlemen of the Medical Staff for their prompt and faithful attendance; and also to the House Physicians and Surgeons, who have always been ready and efficient in the discharge of their arduous duties.

In reviewing the past, I believe the efforts put forth by this Institution to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate among us have been highly successful; and, looking to the source from which all our strength cometh for His blessing, we may commence the duties of another year with the prospect of doing good.

L. A. CUTLER,  
*Superintendent.*

## RULES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

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Applications for admission of patients shall be made at the Hospital on each day of the week (Sunday excepted), between 9 and 11 o'clock, A.M.

Whenever able, the patient shall apply in person. When not able to appear in person, application may be made by a friend, and the patient shall be visited by one of the House Officers, or by some Physician designated by the Trustees.

Any Trustee, or either of the Physicians or Surgeons in attendance, may, in case of emergency, send a patient in the first instance to the Hospital by written permit; and the Visiting Committee shall, on the certificate of one of the medical officers designated for the purpose, decide as soon as may be afterwards whether such patient shall remain.

Persons accidentally wounded, or otherwise disabled or injured, shall be received at all hours.

Permits for admission shall be subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee for the time being, or, in their absence, to that of the Superintendent.

The Visiting Committee, however, shall have the power at any time to require the Superintendent to report to them the names of applicants before admitting them, and may dismiss any patient whom they think improperly admitted.

Patients discharged on the recommendation of the Physicians or Surgeons shall be provided with a certificate stating their condition at the time of discharge, whether cured, relieved, or not relieved, which certificate shall be signed by the Superintendent.

Patients may be admitted by the Trustees to the privileges of the Hospital, at such rates of board as they may from time to time determine; such board being secured by their friends, or by the authorities of the place to which they belong.

In all cases where, in the opinion of the Trustees, the circumstances of the patient will warrant it, the whole or a part of the board shall be paid. If separate apartments, or articles not usually furnished at the Hospital, are provided, such payment shall be made therefor as the Trustees shall deem reasonable.

## HOUSE RULES.

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PATIENTS must be in their proper places in the wards during the visit of the Physicians and Surgeons, and always by 8 P.M., unless specially exempted by the Superintendent.

Those free patients who are able, are expected to assist in nursing, and in such other services as may be reasonably required of them.

Patients shall not leave the Hospital Grounds without a pass from the Superintendent, nor their respective wards without the consent of the nurse in attendance.

No patient shall purchase, or cause any member of the household to purchase for him, any article of food whatsoever, nor any other article, without the consent of the Superintendent. Nor shall any officer or servant of the Hospital receive a gift or fee from a patient.

Profane or obscene language, loud talking, and incivility are prohibited.

No person shall be admitted to the Hospital whose case is judged to be incurable, unless there be urgent symptoms which, in the opinion of the Physician or Surgeon, are capable of being relieved.

No patient having acute syphilitic disease, or *mania a-potu*, shall be admitted as a charity patient, or at a lower rate than twenty-five dollars a week for the former, and fifteen dollars for the latter.

Patients may be visited by clergymen of their own selection; and, where there is a wish for the performance of any particular religious rite, it shall be indulged when practicable.

It is expected that patients will implicitly obey the rules of



the Hospital. Complaints, for whatever cause, may be made to the Superintendent or Visiting Committee; and, when reasonable, shall be by them reported to the Trustees.

All employés must be in their respective places during their hours of duty. The doors and gates of the Hospital will be closed at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ , P.M., at which time all are expected to be quiet, and those not on duty in their own rooms.

The smoking of tobacco is prohibited within the Hospital; also the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, unless prescribed by a physician.

The Matron, House Officers, and Apothecary shall take their meals with the Superintendent; all other employés in the dining-room provided for them.

#### VISITORS.

No person shall visit any part of the premises, except on business, or at such times as may be fixed for the reception of visitors, without the permission of the Superintendent, or of some one of the Trustees.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week, from two to three o'clock, P.M., friends may be permitted to visit patients, though no patient shall receive more than one visitor on the same day. In all cases, however, the Trustees or Superintendent may exercise discretionary powers as to excluding or admitting visitors.

No visitor will be permitted to take any meal in the Hospital, or pass the night therein, without permission from the Superintendent.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to the patients shall be left with the Superintendent.

#### NURSES.

Nurses are required to be in their several wards each morning, ready for duty, before the night watchers leave the same.

Nurses are to decide what clothing or other articles patients are to retain in the ward.

#### STUDENTS.

The Trustees may grant any practitioner or student of medicine of one year's standing, on the joint recommendation of the Physician and Surgeon in attendance, a ticket of admission to follow the practice of the Hospital for not more than one year. Before receiving this ticket, the applicant shall sign an obligation to obey in all respects the By-laws and Regulations of the Hospital. The privilege thus granted may be modified or revoked.

No student shall be entitled to admission except at the regular hours for visiting, operation, or lecture.

Every student, when requested, shall show his ticket to the porter at the gate, and shall conduct himself with decorum and propriety. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report any infringement of the rules to the Visiting Committee.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION.

The form of application for admission shall be as follows:—

#### BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_ for the last  
and now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ Born in \_\_\_\_\_ being  
\_\_\_\_\_ years of age, by employment a \_\_\_\_\_, married, and ill  
of \_\_\_\_\_, requests to be admitted to the City Hospital.  
Boston, \_\_\_\_\_, 186 \_\_\_\_\_.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ADMITTING PHYSICIAN.

Having examined the condition of the said applicant, I find it a suitable case for admission to the City Hospital.

\_\_\_\_\_, M. D.

## TO BE SIGNED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Admit	to the Hospital.		
Said	is assigned to ward	, bed	.
Extra payment, \$	. Transferred to ward	, bed	.
Said	is discharged,	186	.
	_____	_____	, Superintendent.

## BEQUESTS.

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Elisha Goodnow of Boston, by will dated July 12, 1849, makes the City of Boston residuary legatee to his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of a City Hospital. *Provided*, that one-half of the proceeds shall be applied to the establishment and perpetual maintenance of *free beds*, under the control of the government and officers of the said Hospital for the time being.

The following sums of money have been received:—

1862, June 9. From executor's balance of account at Probate Office . . . . .		\$623 85
1864, April 14. Proceeds of sale of estate on Cross Street, containing 6,228 square feet of land . . . . .	\$ 14,907 12	
Old buildings upon same . . . . .	223 00	
1864, December 31. From City of Boston, for 225 square feet of land taken from above estate to widen Cross Street . . . . .	523 36	15,653 48
1864, July 1. Interest on same from city to this date . . . . .		222 67
		\$16,500 00
		\$16,500 00

1864, July 1. In accordance with the City Ordinance establishing the Hospital, the above amount, say \$16,500, has

been invested in city scrip, dated July 1, 1864, twenty years, interest semi-annually, at six per cent per annum, and deposited with the City Auditor, who is required to receive the interest upon the said scrip, and add the same to the moneys appropriated for the use of the Hospital.

1865, January. A lot of land, being a part of the bequest of Mr. Goodnow, situated upon Third Street, South Boston, has not as yet been converted into money. The lot originally contained 7,700 square feet. The New York Central Railroad located their track upon a portion of this land, taking a strip 5 feet 8 inches wide, by 100 feet long, containing 6,683 square feet. *No settlement has yet been made with the railroad corporation for damages.*

1865, January. A strip of land on the westerly side of the above, measuring 15 feet 2 inches, by 100 feet, is yet in possession of the City, and *should be sold as soon as convenient.*

1865, January. The \$10,000 deposited by the Executors of Mr. Goodnow, June 22, 1852, with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the interest upon which is to be paid to the widow, will, upon her decease, be distributed as follows:—

\$500 to the Farm School.

\$5,000 to City of Boston; income to be expended for the relief of sick and infirm persons.

\$4,500 to be added to the fund heretofore provided for the support of free beds in the City Hospital.\*

Lawrence Nichols of Boston, by will dated August 19, 1862, and recorded Suffolk Registry of Wills, vol. 160, fol. 140, bequeathed to the City of Boston, towards the support of a City Hospital, the sum of one thousand dollars.

\* Plans, copy of the will, and other papers, are on file with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

1863, April 29. The Executor of Mr. Nichols paid the City	
Treasurer \$1,000, less the United States tax	\$937 25
The City of Boston paid interest on same	- 62 75
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

1864, July 1. The above amount, say \$1,000, has been invested in City of Boston scrip, dated July 1, 1864, twenty years, with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and deposited with the City Auditor, as required by ordinance.

1865, March 14. Received as Residuary Legatee, from the estate of Mr. Nichols, and now in the hands of the Treasurer . . . . . \$530 50

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

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### CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

S. D. TOWNSEND, M. D.	JOHN JEFFRIES, M. D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M. D.	SILAS DURKER, M. D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.	JOHN HOMANS, M. D.

### VISITING PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. MORLAND, M. D.	J. N. BORLAND, M. D.
FITCH ED. OLIVER, M. D.	J. G. BLAKE, M. D.
J. BAXTER UPHAM, M. D.	JOHN P. REYNOLDS, M. D.

### VISITING SURGEONS.

C. E. BUCKINGAM, M. D.	CHARLES D. HOMANS, M. D.
D. MCB. THAXTER, JR., M. D.	ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M. D.
W. H. THORNDIKE, M. D.	DAVID W. CHEEVER, M. D.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

ADMITTING PHYSICIAN.—GEORGE DERBY, M. D.

PATHOLOGIST.—CHARLES W. SWAN, M. D.

### HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

J. F. A. ADAMS.	CHAS. P. KEMP.
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### HOUSE SURGEONS.

JAMES B. BREWSTER.	L. F. C. GARVIN.
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OPHTHALMIC EXTERNE.—O. F. WADSWORTH, M. D.

## TRUSTEES FOR 1863.

ALDERMEN — THOMAS C. AMORY, JR., *President*.  
 OTIS NORCROSS.

COUNCILMEN — JOSEPH BUÇKLEY,  
 LUCIUS A. CUTLER,  
 DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Secretary*.

AT LARGE — THEODORE METCALF, for three years.  
 SUMNER CROSBY, for two years.  
 WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, for one year.

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## TRUSTEES FOR 1864.

ALDERMEN — OTIS NORCROSS, *President*.  
 GEORGE W. WARREN.

COUNCILMEN — WILLIAM CUMSTON,  
 JOHN T. BRADLEE,  
 DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Secretary*.

AT LARGE — WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,  
 THEODORE METCALF,  
 SUMNER CROSBY.

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## TRUSTEES FOR 1865.

ALDERMEN — N. C. NASH,  
 THOMAS GAFFIELD.

COUNCILMEN — SUMNER CROSBY,  
 M. W. RICHARDSON,  
 WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, *Secretary*.

AT LARGE — JOHN T. BRADLEE,  
 OTIS NORCROSS, *President*.  
 THEODORE METCALF.



TRUSTEES FOR 1866.

ALDERMEN— N. C. NASH,  
THOMAS GAFFIELD.

COUNCILMEN— WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, *Secretary*.  
M. W. RICHARDSON,  
MATTHIAS RICH.

AT LARGE— THEODORE METCALF,  
JOHN T. BRADLEE,  
OTIS NORCROSS, *President*.

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LUCIUS A. CUTLER, *Superintendent*.



*City Document. — No. 5.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.  
CITY HALL, BOSTON, JANUARY 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

*Gentlemen,*—The fifteenth section of the Ordinance relating to Public Buildings requires the Superintendent of the same to render in the month of January of each year a statement of the number of buildings under his charge, the condition of the same, and the amount of expenditures thereon. In conformity with these requirements, I have the honor to submit the following

### REPORT :

The expenditures for repairs, alterations and improvements of *Public Buildings*, so-called, include all the buildings belonging to or hired by the City (excepting the School-houses and County Buildings), used for the accommodation of the City Government. The amount expended on this class of buildings for the past year has been \$53,030.93, as follows:—

For rents of buildings hired for the use of the several departments. . . . .	\$1,571 67
Fuel . . . . .	3,277 00
Care and cleaning . . . . .	4,983 35
Alterations, supplies, water, gas and furniture. . . . .	43,198 91

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Of this amount \$2,333.67 was expended on Police Stations, and \$6,554.85 on Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Houses.

#### COUNTY BUILDINGS.

There has been expended on the County Buildings \$10,810.63, as follows, viz. :—

For care, supplies, repairs and furniture . . . . .	\$8,375 18
“ Fuel . . . . .	2,435 50
	<u>          </u>

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The expenditures on these houses for the past year have been \$63,764.11, of which amount there was expended for—

Fuel . . . . .	\$23,066 92
Rents . . . . .	1,867 10
Care and cleaning . . . . .	13,328 20
Ordinary repairs and supplies . . . . .	25,501 89
	<u>          </u>

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The expenditures on these buildings during the past year have been \$48,638.33, as follows, viz. :—

Fuel . . . . .	\$17,879 92
Rents . . . . .	506 00
Care and cleaning . . . . .	11,546 43
Ordinary repairs and supplies. . . . .	18,705 98
	<u>          </u>

The extraordinary expenses of this Department are those for the erection of new, and alteration of old, buildings, for which appropriations are made by order of the City Council. The new buildings completed this year, and those now being completed, are as follows, viz. :—

A *Primary School-house*, on the corner of Cove and East

streets, three stories high, containing nine rooms. The lot, containing 8,500 feet, was purchased in 1864 at a cost of \$14,889.50; since then, the existing leases have been purchased for \$2,975, making the cost of land and leases \$17,864.50. The building and furniture cost \$44,990.45, making the total cost of house and land \$62,854.95.

Several estates contiguous to the Hancock school-house, containing about 14,000 feet of land, were purchased in May last for the purpose of erecting thereon a large school-house containing fourteen rooms, for the accommodation of the surplus of the Grammar classes belonging to this district, that are now colonized in hired rooms; and for the better accommodation of the Primary schools that are now in old and poorly ventilated houses in various parts of the district.

The land cost the city \$50,418.98. The several contracts for building and furniture will amount to about \$60,000. The house will be ready for occupancy about April 1. The Committee on Streets have taken about 1,600 feet of this land for widening Richmond Street, the cost of which is included in the above.

A *Brick Armory*, 170 feet long by 50 feet wide, for the Second Light Battery, has been erected on Wareham Street, extending through to Plympton Street. This building will be finished March 1, and will cost \$30,000.

A lot of land containing 7,858 feet, on the corner of Commercial, Battery and Salutation streets, was purchased last April for \$27,277.

Upon a portion of this lot, a *Station-house* has been erected for the use of the Harbor Police, and will be ready for occupancy about March 1. The front and basement stories of this building are of iron and brick, making it fire-proof.

The cost of the building will be about \$26,000.

A portion of the land has been resold for \$6,000.

The *City Building* (so called) in Court Square, formerly occupied by the Fire Department, Fire Alarm, City Physician, Superintendent of Lamps, and the Second Police Station, has been entirely remodelled, the interior made new, and fitted up as a station-house for the Second Police, and as a ward-room for Ward 4. It is now one of the best station-houses in the city. The cost of the alterations and furniture will be about \$20,000.

A new *Engine House* for *Steam Fire Engine* No. 10, has been completed. It is situated on the corner of Mount Vernon and River Streets, is two stories high, and is one of the most modern, as well as best engine houses in the city. The cost of the house, land and furniture was \$15,670.15.

There are 134 buildings belonging to the city which are under the care of this Department.

The annexed list will show their location, together with the number of feet of land attached to them. In addition to these buildings, there are fifteen rooms and buildings hired for school accommodation in various parts of the city, at an annual rent of \$2,800.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAS. C. TUCKER,  
*Superintendent.*



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS

*City Hall*, lot on School Street and Court Square, containing in all 26,427 feet. The old buildings covered 6,010 feet; the new building covers 13,927 feet. Total cost of new building, including furniture for same, \$505,192.42.

*City Building*, corner Court Square and Williams Court, covering about 2,035 feet of land. This building is occupied by the Second Police Station.

*Public Library*, building and lot on Boylston Street. The lot is 107 feet on Boylston Street, extending to Van Rensselaer Place, which opens at 215 Tremont Street. Whole contents of lot, 23,384 feet. Cost of land and building, \$367,000.

*City Hospital Buildings*. These buildings are located on the square bounded by Harrison Avenue, Concord, Springfield and Albany Streets, containing 292,633 feet, or about  $6\frac{1}{3}$  acres. The wharf lot on Albany Street, in the rear of the Hospital grounds, is used by the Trustees. Total cost of buildings, grading of grounds, and furniture, exclusive of the land, \$408,844.34.

*Old Hancock School-house*, on Hanover Street, containing about 4,890 feet, affording accommodations for Police Station No. 1, and three Primary Schools.

*Old Endicott School-house*, Cooper Street, 4,742 feet, now occupied as an Armory for the First Light Battery, and by two Primary and two Grammar Schools.

*Lying-in Hospital*. The land, and buildings thereon, situated on Worcester and Springfield Streets, were purchased of the Boston Lying-in Hospital Corporation in 1858, for \$45,000;

re-sold to the New England Female Medical Society in 1859, for \$50,000; and reverted to the city in October 1861. The lot contains 40,000 square feet; the building is now occupied by invalid soldiers, and is known as the Discharged Soldiers' Home.

*Faneuil Hall, and Market underneath*, covering about 8,250 feet. Rents, \$16,188 per annum.

*Faneuil Hall Market house and Quincy Hall over the same*, covers 27,012 feet of land. Rents for \$52,293.90.

*Old State House*, containing about 4,448 feet, leased for ten years, from July 1, 1866, for \$21,000 per annum.

*Bridge Estate*, so called, containing about 1,228 feet. This is a wooden building at the junction of Tremont Row and Court Street, being one of the estates purchased in 1847-48 for the purpose of widening those streets. Rents for \$1,100 per annum.

*South City Stables, Shops and Sheds*, situated on Albany Street, on the South Bay territory, opposite Sharon Street. The lot belonged to the city, and contains 92,911 feet. The stable and buildings connected therewith are of brick. The stable is two stories high, with French roof, and has accommodations for one hundred horses. Total cost, exclusive of land, \$79,089.23.

Connected with the stable, are blacksmith's, wheelwright's and harnessmaker's shops, with all the necessary tools, in which all the wagons, carts, harnesses, etc., used by the Department of Internal Health, are constructed and kept in repair.

*Offal Depot*. Erected in 1864, on the wharf fronting on Albany Street, on the opposite side of the dock used by the Paving Department. The lot which the building occupies, and the yard attached to the same, contains 32,780 feet, and belonged

to the city. The building cost \$18,578.89. The building is used for the deposit of house offal collected in the city carts, and is thence conveyed from without the limits of the city by the contractor for the removal of the same.

*West Stable*, North Grove Street. This is a brick building, one and a half stories high, 128 × 50 feet, built in 1861. It has accommodations for thirty-eight horses, with all the requisite out-buildings and conveniences. The lot occupies about 47,500 feet.

*Foundry Building*, on North Grove, Vine and Fruit Streets, used for breaking stone for macadamizing, and for storing tools and materials. This building is under a lease which came into the possession of the city through the purchase of the Attleboro' Bank property, upon which the city stable stands, on the opposite side of North Grove Street.

## COUNTY BUILDINGS.

*Court House*, on Court Street. The area within the Court House fence measures 15,185 square feet.

*Registry of Deeds and Probate Office*, in Court Square, covering about 2,380 square feet.

*Stone Jail*, on Charles and Fruit Streets. containing within its enclosure 134,250 square feet.

*House of Reception*, North Grove Street, on the Jail lot; intended for the reception of dead bodies, subjects for coroners' inquests, etc.

## STATION-HOUSES.

No. 1. — In old Hancock School building, Hanover Street, two first floors and basement, 4,890 feet.

No. 2. — City Building, Court Square, 2,035 feet.

No. 3. — Brick House, Joy Street, 4,234 feet.

“ 4. — New Brick House, built in 1865, in La Grange Place, lot 5,040 feet.

No. 5. — Brick House on East Dedham Street, 3,372 feet.

“ 6. — Brick House, Broadway, S. Boston, 2,850 feet.

“ 7. — Brick House on Meridian Street, East Boston, 3,775 feet.

No. 8. — Brick House on Commercial Street, Ward 2, covering 1,070 feet of land; fitted up in 1855. This is the Harbor Police Station.

#### ENGINE HOUSES

No. 1. — Broadway, near Dorchester Street, South Boston.

“ 2. — Fourth, near K Street, South Boston.

“ 3. — Washington, near Dover Street.

“ 4. — Court Street.

“ 5. — Marion Street, East Boston.

“ 6. — Wall Street.

“ 7. — Purchase Street.

“ 8. — North Bennet Street.

“ 9. — Paris Street, East Boston.

“ 10. — River, foot of Mt. Vernon Street.

“ 11. — Sumner Street, East Boston.

#### HOSE HOUSES.

No. 1. — Salem Street.

“ 2. — Hudson Street.

“ 3. — Fruit Street.

“ 4. — Northampton Street.

“ 5. — Shawmut Avenue.

“ 6. — Chelsea Street.

“ 8. — Warren Street.

“ 9. — B Street, South Boston.

“ 10. — Washington Village.

## HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES.

- No. 1. — Friend Street.  
“ 2. — Orleans Street.  
“ 3. — Harrison Avenue.

## HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

*Latin and English High*, on Bedford Street, built in 1844; an additional story added in 1863. Lot contains 12,980 feet.

*Normal, for Girls*, on Mason Street, built in 1848, with large additions and alterations in 1861-2. Lot 12,771 feet.

*Normal Training*, on the corner of Allston and Somerset Streets. Lot, 5,488 feet, exclusive of stable lot, which contains 812 feet. The stable is rented for \$250 per annum.

*Adams*, at East Boston, on Sumner and Lamson Streets; built in 1856. Lot 14,100 feet. In September 1866, 7,500 feet of land was purchased to enlarge the yard of this house, for which \$2,450 was paid. There is an engine house, which is not used, on the lot.

*Boylston*, Fort Hill, built in 1818; rebuilt in 1852-3. Lot 8,204 feet.

*Bowdoin*, Myrtle Street, built in 1848. Lot 4,892 feet.

*Brimmer*, Common Street, built in 1843. Lot 11,097 feet.

*Bigelow*, Fourth Street, South Boston; built in 1849-50. Lot 12,660 feet.

*Bowditch*, South Street, built in 1861-62. Lot 12,006 feet.

*Chapman*, Eutaw Street, East Boston; built in 1849-50. Lot 13,040 feet.

*Dwight*, Springfield Street; built in 1857. Lot 19,125 feet.

*Eliot*, North Bennet Street; built in 1838; rebuilt and lot enlarged 1859-60. Lot 11,077 feet.

*Everett*, Camden and Northampton Streets; on a city lot running from street to street. Lot 32,409 feet.

*New Franklin*, Ringgold Street, corner Hanson; built in 1859. Lot 16,439 feet.

*Old Franklin*, Washington Street; rebuilt in 1845. Lot 15,073 feet. Now used as a branch of the Quincy School. The ward room for Ward 10 is in this building.

*Phillips*, new, corner of Anderson and Phillips Streets; built in 1861-2. Lot 11,190 feet.

*Prescott*, on Prescott, Saratoga and Bennington Streets, East Boston; built in 1865. Lot 39,952 feet.

*Hancock*, on Richmond and Prince Streets; built in 1847. Lot 27,468 feet, including land recently purchased for Primary school-house lot.

*Lyman*, Meridian Street, East Boston; built in 1846. Lot 13,616 feet.

*Lincoln*, Broadway, near K Street, South Boston; built in 1859. Lot 17,560 feet.

*Lawrence*, corner of B and Third Streets, South Boston; built in 1856. Lot 14,343

*Mayhew*, Hawkins Street; built in 1847. Lot 9,625 feet.

*Quincy*, Tyler Street; built in 1847; destroyed by fire in March 1859; rebuilt in 1859-60. Lot 11,766 feet.

*Wells*, Blossom Street; built in 1833. Lot 6,890 feet.

*Winthrop*, Tremont Street; built in 1854-5. Lot 15,078 feet.

*Lot on Ferdinand Street*, purchased in 1865 for a Grammar school-house, containing 25,691 feet. Cost \$32,171.

Total number of feet of land occupied by High, Latin, Normal, and Grammar school-houses, 394,540 feet. The cost of these houses and the land has been about \$1,982,335.34.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSES.

*Bennet Avenue*, leading from North Bennet Street; built in 1842. Lot 1,583 feet; two rooms.

*Blossom Street*, built in 1845. Lot 5,055 feet; three rooms.

*Belcher's Lane*, built in 1840. Lot 1,639 feet; two rooms.

*Charter Street*, two houses; the front has four, and the rear three rooms. Lot 5,233 feet.

*Cooper Street*, built in 1840. Lot 4,743 feet; four rooms.

*Concord Street*, built in 1845, remodelled and enlarged in 1861. Lot 10,773 feet; twelve rooms.

*Cove Street*, built in 1866. Lot 9,000 feet; nine rooms.

*City Point School*, on Fourth Street, between L and M; built in 1850, enlarged in 1865. Lot 6,000 feet; six rooms.

*East Street*, old house built in 1835; twelve rooms. New house built in 1866, nine rooms. Lot 22,049 feet.

*East Street Place*, built in 1849. Lot 2,743 feet; four rooms.

*East Street (Engine-house)*; one room, the lower story being used for storage.

*East Orange Street*, built in 1850. Lot 2,500 feet; three rooms.

*Friend Street*, built in 1843. Lot 1,694 feet; one room.

*Genesee Street*, built in 1848. Lot about 5,418 feet; three rooms.

*Groton Street*, built in 1852. Lot 4,567 feet; six rooms.

*High Street Place*, built in 1860. Lot 3,940 feet; six rooms.

*Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston*, two buildings. The front built in 1823, the rear in 1840; eight rooms in front, and three rooms in the rear. The lot contains about 11,401 feet.

*Hanover Avenue*, on Hanover Street, opposite Charter Street, built in 1842. Lot 1,860 feet; three rooms.

*Hanover Street (rear of the church)*, built in 1851. Lot 2,508 feet; three rooms.

*Hudson Street*, near *Oak*, built in 1850. Lot 3,840 feet; four rooms.

*Harrison Avenue (near Essex Street)*, built in 1862. Lot 5,550 feet; four rooms for schools, and a ward room for Ward Five.

*Joy Street, corner of Smith Court*, built in 1834. Lot 2,108 feet; two rooms.

*Lane Place, two houses*, with four rooms each; one built in 1847, and the other in 1852. Lot 4,507 feet.



*Lexington Street, East Boston*, built in 1846. Lot 3,777 feet; three rooms.

*Mather School-house*, on Broadway, between B and C Streets, built in 1842. Lot 10,132 feet; ten rooms, and a ward room for the citizens of Ward Seven.

*Newbern Place*, leading from Carver Street, built in 1840. Lot 1,669 feet; three rooms.

*North Margin Street*, built in 1837. Lot 1,655 feet; two rooms.

*North Bennet Street*, built in 1862; has 6,790 feet of land, four rooms, and a ward room for Ward Two.

*Old Phillips*, corner of Anderson and Pinckney Streets. Lot 5,533 feet; six rooms, and a ward room for Ward Six.

*Old Hancock*, on Hanover Street; three rooms.

*Paris Street*, East Boston; built in 1849. Lot 4,693 feet; six rooms.

*Porter Street*, East Boston; built in 1853. Lot 7,500 feet; six rooms.

*Poplar Street*, built in 1860-61. Lot 6,040 feet; six rooms.

*Phillips (formerly Southac) Street*; built in 1852. Lot 3,742 feet; four rooms.

*Purchase Place and Lane Place*; a wooden house, covering 1,043 feet; two rooms.

*Richmond Street*, built in 1866. Lot 14,000 feet; fourteen rooms.

*Rutland Street*, built in 1851. Lot 7,830 feet; six rooms.

*Sheafe Street*, built in 1848. Lot 2,347 feet; three rooms.

*Silver Street*, South Boston, between Federal and A Streets; built in 1848. Lot 5,382 feet; six rooms.

*Snelling Place*, from Hull Street, built in 1855. Lot 4,799 feet; six rooms.

*South Margin Street*, built in 1825. Lot 1,587 feet; two rooms.

*Sunmer Street*, near Lamson Street, East Boston, built in 1843. Lot 2,260 feet; two rooms.

*Suffolk Street*, built in 1859–60. Lot 10,922 feet; eight rooms.

*Thacher Street*, built in 1846. Lot 1,988 feet; three rooms.

*Tyler Street*, built in 1855. Lot 3,900 feet; six rooms.

*Wall Street*, built in 1853. Lot 3,645 feet; six rooms.

*Warren Street*, built in 1854. Lot 3,047 feet; six rooms and a ward room for Ward Eight.

*Webster Street*, East Boston, built in 1852. Lot 5,040 feet; six rooms.

*Williams Street*, built in 1847. Lot 2,722 feet; not occupied.

*Washington Village*, Dorchester, corner of Middle Street, built by the town of Dorchester in 1848, purchased by the City of Boston in 1855; was enlarged from four to twelve rooms in 1865. Lot 12,041 feet.

*Washington Square*, Fort Hill, built in 1863–4. Lot 4,000 feet; six rooms.

*Western Avenue*, a wooden house on a water lot of 2,079 feet. The building only is owned by the city; two rooms.

The Primary School-houses occupy about 244,000 square feet of land.

The cost of these houses and the land has been about \$1,118,326.33.

## POUNDS.

*One* on Albany Street, South Bay land.

*One* on Bennington Street, East Boston.

*One* on First Street, South Boston.

## PEOPLE'S FERRY PROPERTY.

This property was taken possession of by the Committee on Public Buildings, June 6, 1864, and cost the city \$125,000. The property consists of 17,360 square feet of the avenue, 10,511 square feet of solid wharf inside the gates, and 31,531 square feet of water lot between the sea wall and Commissioners' Liae, making a total on the Boston side of 59,402 square feet.

On the East Boston side of the ferry, there is 80,600 square feet of the Avenue, solid wharf and water lot, originally taken by the People's Ferry Company from the Maverick Wharf Company under and by virtue of their charter, and conveyed to the City by deed from the said Wharf Company, Feb. 24, 1859. The drop, tank, and all the buildings, and other improvements, situated on or attached to said property. The ferry has not been in operation since Dec. 1, 1863.

Contracts were made Dec 12, 1866, to rebuild the slips and drops, and have them ready for running the boats by the first of May. The cost of these repairs will be about \$28,000.



*City Document.—No. 6.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,

*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,  
CITY HALL, Jan. 10, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

According to the provisions of the fifth section of the Ordinances concerning Streets, the Superintendent of Streets has the honor to submit to the City Council his Annual Report of the Expenditures of the Paving Department, during the municipal year 1866, embracing a portion of the financial years 1865-6 and 1866-7, the financial year of the city commencing May 1, of each year.

The amount appropriated at the commencement of the financial year for the Paving Department was \$190,000. In November an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was made. The amount expended, and charged to the appropriation, during the financial year 1865-6, from January 1 to May 1, 1866, was \$14,201.57. The amount expended, and charged to the appropriation, during the present financial year, 1866-7, from May 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was \$210,751.98.

Total amount expended by the Paving Department during the municipal year 1866, and charged to both appropriations for paving, etc., as above stated, \$224,953.55.

This amount of \$224,953.55 was expended for paving, repaving, grading and repairs of streets, and for grade damages on the streets of the city, in detail, as follows:

## CITY PROPER.

Repairing paved streets . . . . .	\$19,395 05
Union Park Street, between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street, grading . . . . .	19,052 98
Broad Street, between Batterymarch and Summer Streets, repaving . . . . .	12,289 90
Repairing macadamized streets . . . . .	10,560 77
Charles Street, between Cambridge and Poplar Streets, paving . . . . .	9,131 64
Charles Street, between Mt. Vernon and Beacon Streets, repaving with small granite blocks (about one-half the blocks purchased last year)	7,682 13
Rutland Square, setting edgestones, paving gutters, macadamizing, building surface drains, and lay- ing "North River" flagging crosswalks . . . . .	4,079 88
Chandler Street, grading . . . . .	3,944 24
Federal Street, between Beach and Summer Streets, small granite blocks, purchased for repaving in spring of 1867 . . . . .	3,561 68
Ferdinand Street, furnishing and setting edgestones, paving gutters, and grading . . . . .	3,256 97
Chester Square and Park, resetting edgestones, re- paving gutters, and "North River" flagging crosswalks . . . . .	3,159 52
Sharon Street, setting edgestones, paving gutters, and macadamizing . . . . .	3,136 21
Merrimac and Causeway Streets, repaving . . . . .	2,977 28
Albany Street, between Canton and Newton Streets, furnishing and setting edgestones, and grading.	2,524 21
Concord Square, setting edgestones, paving gutters, macadamizing, building surface drains, and lay- ing "North River" flagging crosswalks . . . . .	2,493 78
Washington Street, between Harvard and Common Streets, repaving . . . . .	2,433 19

*Amount carried forward,*

\$109,679 43



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$109,679 43
Oak Street, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, small blocks, purchased for repaving in spring of 1867 . . . . .	2,299 80
Beacon Street, between Charles and Dartmouth Streets, paving gutters with small granite blocks, and macadamizing (blocks purchased in 1865) . . . . .	2,213 17
Newton Street, westerly of Tremont Street, grading, paving gutters, setting edgestones, relaying sidewalks, building drain and cesspools, laying "North River" flagging crosswalks, and macadamizing . . . . .	1,981 84
Merchants Row, repaving with "Trap Rock" blocks (blocks purchased in 1865) . . . . .	1,859 05
East Chester Park, Albany and Springfield Streets, grading . . . . .	1,775 54
Concord Street, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, setting edgestones, paving gutters, and macadamizing . . . . .	1,557 70
Hudson Street, between Kneeland and Oak Streets, resetting edgestones, repaving gutters, and macadamizing . . . . .	1,507 19
Wall Street, repaving with "Trap Rock" blocks and round stone (blocks purchased in 1865) . . . . .	1,465 36
Harrison Avenue, southerly of Dover Street, repaving portions . . . . .	1,129 76
Washington Street, between Court Street and Cornhill Court, small granite blocks, purchased for repaving in spring of 1867 . . . . .	1,010 28
Kneeland Street, between Lincoln and South Streets, repaving . . . . .	931 78
Tremont Street, between Berkeley and Chapman Streets, building bulkhead to support sidewalk . . . . .	912 28
Hanover Street, between Clark and Battery Streets, repaving . . . . .	880 36
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$129,203 54

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$129,203 54
Dover Street, resetting edgestones, repaving gutters, and relaying sidewalks . . . . .	795 93
Garland Street, resetting edgestones, repaving gut- ters, relaying sidewalks, and gravelling . . . . .	709 86
Tremont Street, between Berkeley and Montgomery Streets, repaving . . . . .	708 93
Mount Vernon Street, westerly of Charles Street, grading . . . . .	678 97
Shawmut Avenue, repaving portions . . . . .	640 11
Dedham Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Tre- mont Street, grading . . . . .	575 76
Canton Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Wash- ington Street, grading . . . . .	551 02
James Street, setting edgestones, and gravelling . . . . .	469 70
Union Park Street, between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street, gravelling . . . . .	463 58
Summer Street, repaving portions . . . . .	460 61
North and South Market Streets, repaving gutters . . . . .	458 43
Groton Street, resetting edgestones, repaving gut- ters, and macadamizing . . . . .	457 71
Tremont Street, at Boston and Worcester Railroad Bridge, gravel . . . . .	457 26
Tyler Street, resetting edgestones, repaving gutters, and macadamizing . . . . .	452 28
Norwich and Meander Streets, setting edgestones, and gravelling . . . . .	436 19
Chatham Street, resetting edgestones, and repaving gutters . . . . .	434 00
Dartmouth Street, laying crossing, and macadamizing . . . . .	420 35
Staniford Street, resetting edgestones, repaving gut- ters, and macadamizing . . . . .	402 02
Newton Street, between Harrison Avenue and Wash- ington Street, repaving gutters, and macadamiz- ing . . . . .	358 61
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$139,134 86

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$139,134 86
Chestnut Street, westerly of Messinger Street, grading . . . . .	344 45
Cesspools: constructing cesspools in Cornhill Court, Bradford, North Bennet and Tileston Streets . . . . .	314 62
Beach Street, between Albany and Hudson Streets, repaving . . . . .	314 12
Boylston Street, between Arlington and Berkeley Streets, macadamizing . . . . .	306 83
Repairing unpaved streets . . . . .	298 72
Oliver and Belmont Streets, drains . . . . .	285 17
Temple Place, relaying sidewalks, and macadamizing Crossings, constructing new crossings, and relaying old ones, with "North River" stone, not otherwise specified . . . . .	265 88
Bread Street, repaving . . . . .	233 94
Concord Street, between Washington and Tremont Streets, macadamizing . . . . .	230 84
Cambridge Street, repaving portions . . . . .	205 95
Green Street, repaving portions . . . . .	199 17
Edgestone setting, Neck lands . . . . .	196 10
Sudbury Street, repaving portion . . . . .	190 82
Union Park, repaving gutters . . . . .	184 30
Newton Street, between Harrison avenue and Albany Street, gravelling . . . . .	175 00
Arlington Street, macadamizing . . . . .	168 76
Eliot Street, between Carver and Pleasant Streets, resetting edgestones, and repaving gutters . . . . .	143 45
Kirkland Street, resetting edgestones, and repaving gutters . . . . .	139 00
Charles Street, between Beacon and Boylston Streets, gravel on sidewalk . . . . .	138 80
Carver Street, resetting edgestones, and repaving gutters . . . . .	115 08
Upton Street, resetting edgestones, and repaving gutters . . . . .	104 28
	<hr/>
	\$143,971 80
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## SOUTH BOSTON.

Thomas Street, furnishing and setting edgestones, paving gutters, grading and gravelling . . .	\$9,334 77
Repairing streets . . . . .	7,021 20
Sixth Street, between Federal and Foundry Streets, grading . . . . .	3,552 91
Dorchester Street, between Broadway and Federal Street, setting edgestones, paving gutters, and gravelling . . . . .	3,420 64
I Street, between First and Eighth Streets, setting edgestones, paving gutters, and paving between First and Second Streets, . . . . .	3,203 69
Fourth Street, between Dorchester and H Streets, setting edgestones, paving gutters, and paving a portion of the street with small granite blocks	2,561 39
G Street, between Broadway and Eighth Street, set- ting edgestones, paving gutters, and gravelling	1,901 76
Third Street, grading and gravelling . . . . .	1,265 09
Dove Street, grading and gravelling . . . . .	1,180 12
Second Street, between K and L Streets, grading . .	485 92
Federal Street, gravelling . . . . .	458 76
Sixth Street, between I and K Streets, grading . .	428 36
Seventh Street, between G and K Streets, grading .	327 49
Gates Street, gravelling . . . . .	252 67
Mercer Street, gravelling . . . . .	216 80
Old Harbor Street, gravelling . . . . .	204 97
H Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, grading . . . . .	137 95
Linden Street, setting edgestones, and paving gutters	124 10
Edgestone setting . . . . .	103 15
Highland Street, between Eighth and Jenkins Streets	93 75
M Street, setting edgestones, and gravelling . . .	72 99
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	\$36,348 48
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## EAST BOSTON.

Lewis Street, between Sumner Street and the Ferry, repaving . . . . .	\$4,746 20
Repairing streets . . . . .	4,239 18
Saratoga Street, between East Boston and Breed's Island, building retaining wall, and gravelling the roadway . . . . .	2,077 83
Saratoga Street, between Marion and Prescott Streets, grading and gravelling . . . . .	1,299 31
Decatur Street, grading . . . . .	910 30
London Street, grading . . . . .	751 17
Border Street, grading and macadamizing . . . . .	522 93
Bremen Street, between Saratoga and Pope Streets, gravelling . . . . .	259 50
Chelsea Street, repaving portions . . . . .	168 06
Edgestone setting . . . . .	145 25
Paris Street, building cesspool. . . . .	75 22
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	\$15,194 95
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## INCIDENTALS.

Levelling snow, picking ice upon the streets, and removing snow last winter, and in December 1866 . . . . .	\$5,653 64
Commonwealth Avenue, between Arlington and Berkeley Streets, fence . . . . .	5,300 69
Stock of materials on hand purchased during the year, consisting of granite and "North River" blue stone blocks, "North River" flagging, edgestone, gravel, and cesspool curbs . . . . .	4,533 52
Tools . . . . .	2,574 26
Salary of Superintendent from May 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867 . . . . .	1,650 00
Clerk . . . . .	940 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$20,652 11

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$20,652 11
Street signs, and numbering streets . . . . .	897 81
Ferdinand Street, cost of bracing up and strengthening bulkhead on easterly side of street . . . . .	877 24
Sundry expenses of Committee on Paving . . . . .	847 10
Paid Internal Health Department for keeping and shoeing horses, and repairs on harnesses, etc.	663 96
Repairs at South Yard . . . . .	506 30
Repairs on Albany Street Bridge . . . . .	421 94
Horse . . . . .	400 00
Stationery and printing . . . . .	304 22
New wagon . . . . .	167 50
Repairs on vehicles, etc. . . . .	148 19
Clerk of Committee on Paving for the year 1854 . . . . .	100 00
Repairs at West Yard . . . . .	28 31
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	\$26,014 68
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## GRADE DAMAGES.

Temple Place, services of referee on the claim of George B. Upton for grade damages . . . . .	\$30 00
Second Street, Mary A. E. Ferrin . . . . .	300 00
Brookline Street, judgment and costs recovered of the city for damages to estate of Amos Bates . . . . .	593 64
Brookline Street, Hobbs and Prescott . . . . .	2,500 00
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	\$3,423 64
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## RECAPITULATION.

City Proper . . . . .	\$143,971 80
South Boston . . . . .	36,348 48
East Boston . . . . .	15,194 95
Incidentals . . . . .	26,014 68
Grade damages . . . . .	3,423 64
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	\$224,953 55
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Total amount appropriated for paving, etc., for the present financial year 1866-7, \$230,000; total expenditures of the present financial year, to Jan. 1, 1867, \$210,751 98; balance of appropriation unexpended, Jan. 1, 1867, \$19,248 02.

The amount of bills, for edgestone, constructing and repairs of sidewalks, paving work, and old materials sold, lodged with the City Treasurer, during the year 1866, for collection, was \$7,042.56.

The amount paid into the City Treasury during the same period, and credited as having been paid in by the paving department on account of work done by said department, was \$3,461.15.

Having given the details of the operations of the paving department during the municipal year 1866, I take this opportunity to speak of several matters connected with the department.

#### RAILROADS.

In a location granted by the Board of Aldermen Aug. 8, 1866, the Broadway Railroad Company was authorized to lay down a single track, with suitable turn-outs, in K, Eighth, Goddard, E and Fourth Streets to Federal Street; also in C and Sixth Streets to Federal Street, there to connect with the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad. About one-half of this road has been constructed; the remaining portion will be completed early in the spring.

By an order passed Oct. 20, 1866, the same company was authorized to lay down a single track in Fourth Street, between Federal Street and the Dover Street Bridge, and over the Dover Street Bridge to Harrison Avenue, and in Harrison Avenue to Beach Street; also to run their cars over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad in Harrison Avenue. About two hundred feet of this road had been constructed, when, at the instance of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, a temporary injunction was issued by the Supreme Court restraining the Broadway Railroad

Company from further proceedings. The ease will be finally decided at the spring term of the Supreme Court.

In a location granted June 25, 1866, the Metropolitan Railroad Company was authorized to build an additional track in Federal Street, between Beach and Summer Streets, and a single track in Summer Street, from Federal Street to Church Green. About one hundred feet only of this track has been constructed.

By an order passed Aug. 14, 1866, the same company was authorized to construct a curved track at the corner of Washington and Essex Streets.

In accordance with an order passed by the Board of Aldermen, May 23, 1866, revoking the location granted to the Dorchester Railway Company, Dec. 30, 1854, the tracks on Broad Street, between State and Federal Streets, were taken up by the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and that street between Battery-march and Federal Streets thoroughly repaved by the city, at a cost of \$15,973; of this amount, \$3,683 was paid by the Metropolitan Railroad Company as their proportional part of the expense.

The Winthrop Railroad Company, located Oct. 24, 1865, in Maverick Square, Chelsea and Saratoga Streets, East Boston, having failed to construct its road within the time specified in the eighteenth section of its charter, has forfeited its location.

The Commercial Freight Railway Company which was chartered by the Legislature, May 26, 1866, was authorized by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 4, 1866, to lay down tracks in Lowell, Causeway and Commercial Streets to the head of Union Wharf, and to connect the track in Commercial Street with Clapp's, Bartlett's, Gray's, Comey's, Fiske's and Battery Wharves; also to run ears over the tracks of the Cambridge, Metropolitan and Middlesex Railroads on the above routes. The order of location was accepted by the company, Dec. 14, 1866, and the road will be constructed in the spring. At that time the tracks of the horse railroads above mentioned are to be strengthened



and improved, and new rails laid down suitable for the transportation of freight cars. When completed the products of the West, arriving in cars by the western and northern railroads, will be transmitted immediately over this road to the wharves, and placed on board vessels for foreign ports; in like manner, merchandise arriving in vessels will be discharged immediately into cars, and sent to distant parts of the country, without the delay which has heretofore occurred in trucking across the city, and reloading at the freight stations.

In my last report I alluded to the extreme difficulty of controlling the horse railroads in the winter season, and the disposition manifested by these companies to override and set at naught the rules and regulations made by the Board of Aldermen in regard to the removal of snow and ice from the tracks; also to the fact that the president of one of the companies had taken the ground, that the law gave the city no authority to *prevent the removal* of snow, but simply to prescribe the *manner* in which it should be removed. I then said that the question might have to be settled before a legal tribunal. It was finally settled in that manner. In the case of the Union Railway Company *vs.* the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge, the Supreme Court fully affirmed the right of the City to make such rules and regulations for the removal of the snow and ice from the tracks as in their judgment the safety and convenience of the public demanded; and decided "that the power of regulation must include the power of partial and sometimes of total prohibition."

Since this decision, no difficulty has occurred between the city authorities and the railroad companies; on the contrary, the latter have complied with all the requirements of the superintendent, and have endeavored to remove the snow and ice in such a manner as not to endanger the public travel, and to inconvenience it as little as possible. Experience having fully proved that the horse railroads are a great *public* convenience, and that no

conveyance can accommodate the people to the same extent, it is desirable that the tracks should be kept open, and the cars run as long as this can be done with safety to other travel.

It is true that other vehicles will be inconvenienced to a certain extent, but, decide the question for or against the cars running as we may, some portion of the public must be inconvenienced; it seems just, therefore, that *the preponderance of public convenience should govern.*

#### FORT HILL.

The injunction granted by the Supreme Court, Oct. 21, 1865, at the suit of Edward Dorgan, which caused a suspension of proceedings in Oliver Street, Washington Square and Belmont Street, was removed Sept. 1, 1866. Steps were immediately taken to proceed with the work. It was with great difficulty that the residents in these streets could be made to comprehend that they must leave their old homes, and seek new ones elsewhere. This was no easy task to accomplish. The fact that the Boston Gas Light Company had depopulated a large territory at the North End, the extreme scarcity of houses for the poorer classes, and the exorbitant prices demanded for the poorest tenements, disheartened all in their attempts; and they besieged the Committee with petitions to delay the work till the winter months had passed. The common instincts of humanity caused all to feel a deep sympathy for these poor people; but it was necessary that the work should go on, and they were gradually compelled to leave their houses. Some clung to their old homes till the roofs were taken off, and their rooms laid open to the sky.

Several weeks' delay was caused by the dilatoriness of the owners of estates in taking down their buildings, and removing the materials beyond the new lines of the streets; and it was the middle of November before the grading was fairly under way. It is now being prosecuted with as much dispatch as can be

expected during the winter season. Provided suitable places to deposit the earth are found within a reasonable distance from these streets, the work of grading can be completed by the first of April.

The rich veins of gravel and sand, which interested parties, previous to the commencement of the work, persistently declared were to be found in great abundance in the hill, have not yet been discovered; on the contrary, the material is a hard earth similar to that in the South Boston hills, and becoming harder and more difficult to remove the deeper the excavations are made.

The whole amount of earth estimated by the City Engineer to be removed from these streets was 5,910 squares: of this amount, up to the 1st of January, 1,823 squares had been removed and carted to the following places, viz.:—

To Union Park Street . . . . .	908 squares
To Sixth Street . . . . .	128 “
To Albany Street Docks . . . . .	752 “
To Wharf on Federal Street . . . . .	40 “
Total . . . . .	<u>1,823 squares</u>

An impression seems to prevail, that, “from the commencement of the Fort Hill improvement, private parties have been ready to remove at their own expense all the earth required to be taken from the hill.” *Such is not the case.* No responsible party has proposed to remove all the earth without cost to the city, and no person has been willing to purchase the earth, and pay the actual cost of excavation and carting.

The grading of these streets must be attended with considerable expense, as it will be exceedingly difficult to find places to deposit the earth where the value of the filling will be equal to its cost. The sixth section of the Act authorizing the laying out and widening of Oliver Street, Washington Square and Belmont Street provides that “the whole expense of said widen-

ing," "and the net expense of grading the whole widened street, after deducting the estimated net proceeds of the earth and gravel removed, shall be assessed upon all the estates abutting upon the said widened street." It is not unlikely that in order to dispose of the earth by the 1st of April, a considerable portion will have to be sold for less than the cost of excavation and carting, and the deficiency assessed on the abutting estates.

#### ALBANY STREET.

Sept. 10, 1866. The Board of Aldermen authorized the extension of Albany Street from Troy Street to the Dover Street Bridge, and the construction of a sea wall on the easterly line of the street. Delays in the settlements with the owners of the docks and wharves, for grade damages, and land taken, retarded the work, so that the sea wall cannot be built till next spring.

The bridge over the tracks of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, on Albany Street, a wooden structure built in 1856 at a cost of \$23,231, has become so much decayed as to be unsafe for travel. A new bridge of iron, with stone abutments and retaining walls, will probably have to be built the coming season. The cost of the iron bridge will be about \$7,000, and of the retaining walls and abutments about \$65,000.

#### FERDINAND STREET.

Late in the season, the bulk-head, built of piling and planking to support the easterly side of this street, gave way, owing in a great measure to its imperfect construction. \$877 was expended in strengthening and bracing it so as to hold up the street till spring. Provided the Church Street territory is raised, this bulk-head can be dispensed with; otherwise a new retaining wall will have to be built of stone.

A new abutment will have to be built on the northerly side of the bridge over the track of the Boston and Worcester Railroad;

the present one like the retaining wall is a wooden structure, and a wretched piece of mechanic's work. The probable cost of the retaining wall, 775 feet in length, will be about \$50,000; and, of the stone abutment, about \$4,500.

## DEDHAM STREET, ETC.

The subject of the raising of the grade of Dedham Street between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, has been before the Government for several years. An arrangement has finally been concluded between the City and the abutters, by which the houses are to be raised to the high grade, and this low and unhealthy territory filled up. The work has been commenced, and will be completed the coming season.

The estate numbered 63 Dover Street, which was purchased by the City at the time of the raising of that street, and which has been since that time in charge of the Committee on Paving, was sold last April by public auction, for the sum of \$7,700. The City paid for this estate in 1860 the sum of \$5,300, and has received for the rent of it, since then, \$1,479.51.

The amount of bills against individuals for furnishing edgestones, constructing and repairing sidewalks, etc., lodged with the City Treasurer from 1860 to 1865 inclusive, was \$53,887.55. Of this amount \$12,878.46 remains at this day unpaid. It having become generally understood that the city seldom has recourse to a court of law for the collection of sidewalk assessments, individuals have neglected to repair their sidewalks as they are required to do by law; and when they have been repaired by the city, have also neglected to pay the bills. Unless more vigorous efforts are made to collect these bills, the city will be a greater loser in the future than it has been in the past.

Annexed to this Report is a schedule of the property belonging to the Paving Department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HARRIS, *Supt. of Streets.*

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE PAVING  
DEPARTMENT.

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Sets of stone cutters' tools, consisting of 195 points and chisels, 6 hammers, 3 squares, 4 ledge drills, 4 pean hammers, 7 sets, and 35 drills.

<p>110 ice pickaxes. 65 gravel shovels. 83 snow shovels. 50 gravel shovels. 94 stone-crack hammers.     7 face hammers.     9 paving hammers. 10 sledge hammers.     3 iron rammers. 16 wooden rammers. 24 wooden street-horses. 11 lanterns. 23 wheelbarrows.     4 handbarrows. 10 water pails.     8 mortar pails.     2 stone rolls.     7 tool chests.     8 ladders.     5 levels.     6 trowels.     9 street hoes.     3 iron rakes.     7 hand-sleds.     1 set of blocks.</p>	<p>7 chains. 3 ice chisels. 1 derrick. 26 crowbars.     6 pinch bars.     2 shackle bars.     1 claw bar.     2 trampingbars. 11 cesspool rods. 13 padlocks.     3 post diggers.     1 hand cart.     1 small cart.     3 trucks.     1 grindstone. 10 axes.     8 augers.     3 vises.     4 planes.     8 saws.     2 saw sets. 14 files.     4 squares.     2 hatchets.     7 chisels.</p>
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4 nail hammers.	1 set stencil plates.
1 bit stock and 9 bits.	2 baskets.
6 drawing-knives.	24 hammer handles.
4 spoke-shaves.	222 pick handles.
1 pair dividers.	550 lbs. iron.
1 adze.	400 lbs. steel.
1 frow.	2 horses.
1 hone.	1 sleigh.
4 mallets.	1 buggy.
1 water pot.	1 wagon.
1 sand screen.	2 harnesses.
5 fluid cans.	2 blankets.
1 whitewash brush.	1 robe.
3 iron wedges.	





*City Document.—No. 7.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and seven hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

HEALTH OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

*Gentlemen,*— In compliance with the city ordinance in relation to health, I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of the expenditures of this department for the year 1866, and the portion of this financial year of 1866-67 embraced within the year 1866.

Amount appropriated for the present financial year of 1866 and 67 . . . . .	\$223,440 00
Unexpended balance this financial year, January 1, 1867 . . . . .	30,404 06
	30,404 06
There was expended during the financial year 1865-66, from Jan. 1 to May 1, the amount of	48,309 56
Amount expended during this financial year 1866-67, from May 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867 .	193,035 94
	193,035 94
Total expenditures for 1866 . . . . .	\$241,345 50
	\$241,345 50

This sum of \$241,345.50 was expended in detail as follows:—

* For sweeping and cleaning the streets, the re- moval of snow and ice from public streets, walks, yards and Public Garden . . . . .	\$76,380 08
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$76,380 08

\* The cost of removing snow and ice from the above places during the year about \$4,900.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .		\$76,380 08
For collecting house dirt and offal from city proper . . . . .		62,093 55
For abating nuisances, as per orders of Board, in detail as follows :—		
Charles Street, order Nov. 7, 1865 . . . . .	\$224 00	
Gardiner Street, order Nov. 27, 1865 . . . . .	4 00	
Albion Street, order Nov. 27, 1865 . . . . .	4 00	
Friend Street, order Dec. 4, 1865 . . . . .	6 75	
Stanhope Place, order Dec. 11, 1865 . . . . .	4 00	
Canal Street, order Dec. 11, 1865 . . . . .	4 00	
Dover Street, order Dec. 18, 1865 . . . . .	107 50	
Warren Street, order Dec. 26, 1865 . . . . .	4 00	
Bulfinch Place, order April 2, 1866 . . . . .	266 82	
Southac Place, order April 9, 1866 . . . . .	8 00	
Cross Street, order April 9, 1866 . . . . .	13 00	
Samoset Place, order April 16, 1866 . . . . .	532 74	
Chamber and Leverett Streets, order April 16, 1866 . . . . .	183 46	
Silver Street, order April 16 . . . . .	4 00	
Silver Street, order July 23 . . . . .	1,418 48	
Wendell Place, order April 16. . . . .	4 00	
Maple Place, order April 23 . . . . .	391 57	
Earl Street, order April 23 . . . . .	8 00	
Earl Street, order Oct. 15 . . . . .	6 00	
Lucas Street, order April 23 . . . . .	4 00	
Northampton Street, order April 30 . . . . .	1,520 86	
Oswego Street, order May 21 . . . . .	4 00	
Oswego Street, order June 5 . . . . .	170 44	
Custom House Street, order May 21 . . . . .	361 02	
Washington Street, r. 880, order May 28 . . . . .	36 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$5,290 64	\$138,473 63

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$5,290 64	\$138,473 63
Chapel Place, order May 28 . . . . .	24 12	
Bridge Court, order May 28 . . . . .	340 11	
Jaekson Avenue, order May 28 . . . . .	219 44	
Prospect Street, order June 11. . . . .	15 00	
Endicott Street, order June 19. . . . .	50 44	
Dover Place, order June 19 . . . . .	316 70	
Preble Street, order June 19 . . . . .	1,752 56	
Commercial Street, order June 19 . . . . .	65 00	
Belmont Street, order June 25. . . . .	74 96	
Sewall Place, order June 25 . . . . .	20 66	
Spear and Ohio Places, order July 2 . . . . .	167 86	
Cove Place, order July 23 . . . . .	12 00	
Ashland Place, order July 23 . . . . .	23 09	
Lindall Place, order Aug. 6 . . . . .	68 04	
Cambridge Street, order Aug. 6 . . . . .	95 52	
Union Park Street, order Aug. 13 . . . . .	6 00	
Fulton Street, order Aug. 20 . . . . .	62 50	
Mahan Place, order Aug. 20 . . . . .	20 82	
Tyler and Oak Streets, order Aug. 20 . . . . .	12 79	
Hudson Street, order Aug. 20 . . . . .	253 13	
Meridian Street, order Aug. 27 . . . . .	51 50	
Chelsea Street, order Sept. 3 . . . . .	6 00	
Eutaw Street, order Sept. 3 . . . . .	6 00	
Bennington Street, order Sept. 3 . . . . .	12 00	
Prince Street, order Sept. 10 . . . . .	13 06	
Temple and Winter Places, order Sept. 24 . . . . .	30 85	
Sullivan Street, cor. Earl, order Oct. 15 . . . . .	6 00	
Paris Street, order Oct. 15 . . . . .	2,084 52	
S. Russell, Myrtle and Joy Streets, order Nov. 19 . . . . .	395 86	
Crescent Place (in part), order Nov. 26 . . . . .	264 12	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$11,761 29	\$138,473 63

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$11,761 29	\$188,473 68
Williams Court . . . . .	1 75	
Endicott Street (lumber). . . . .	53 95	
For the removal of dead cats, dogs, hens, goats and swine found in streets and on lots in South Bos- ton, including the towing of dead horses to sea . . . . .	307 89	
Scoops for chloride of lime . . . . .	1 00	
Chloride of lime and disinfectants . . . . .	2,269 89	
Stationery, sanitary rolls, inspection books, blank books, etc. . . . .	255 50	
Printing nuisance blanks, posters and orders . . . . .	539 59	
B. F. Thomas, for legal services in drafting bill for Church Street . . . . .	200 00	
Team work, removing filth and dirt from yards and dwellings, the same having been placed in streets as per annual notice . . . . .	68 75	
Sanitary rolls, inspection ordered April 11 . . . . .	6,363 33	
	<hr/> <hr/>	21,822 94
RECAPITULATION OF SANITARY ACCOUNT.		
Abating nuisances, as per orders . . . . .	\$11,763 04	
Sanitary inspection, constables, and additional clerk hire . . . . .	6,363 33	
Chloride of lime and other material for deodorizing purposes . . . . .	2,269 89	
Printing Sanitary Inspection Books, Rolls, Blank Forms and Orders . . . . .	255 50	
Burying dead cats, dogs, hens, etc. . . . .	307 89	
Printing 44,100 posters and circulars, and various nuisance notices . . . . .	539 59	
Legal services, B. F. Thomas draft- ing bill for Legislature . . . . .	200 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$21,699 24	\$160,296 57

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$21,699 24	\$160,296 57
Team work, removing dirt and filth, as per notices . . . . .	68 75	
Lumber for abating nuisances . . . . .	53 95	
Scoops for chloride of lime . . . . .	1 00	
	<u>21,822 94</u>	

The amount charged to Sanitary account embraces expenditures for the construction of Sewers and Drains—as per orders passed by the Board of Aldermen,—in various unaccepted streets where there were none, so as to enable the Health Department to abate nuisances existing on vacant and occupied lots; and the cost was charged to this department, but which, in the opinion of the Superintendent, should have been charged to the standing appropriation for Sewers and Drains, and in future they will probably be so charged.

The following is the amount in detail:—

Northampton Street District . . . . .	\$1,520 86
Preble Street, Washington Village . . . . .	1,752 56
Paris Street, East Boston . . . . .	2,084 52
Total amount expended . . . . .	<u>\$5,357 94</u>

Amount paid two foremen, two feeders, five blacksmiths, three wheelwrights, two painters, one harness maker, two watchmen, one clerk, one constable, one driver of prison carriage, one driver for Public Institutions' vehicle . . . . .	18,358 36
For hay, meal, oats, corn and feed at stables, south and west . . . . .	18,006 85
For new horses, and exchange of old ones . . . . .	10,330 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>206,991 78</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$206,991 78
* For filling territory between Northampton and Hunneman Streets. . . . .	5,000 00
Salaries of Superintendent of Health and Assist- ant, Milk Inspector, City Physician, and Clerk in City Physician's Office . . . . .	5,481 00
For the collection of house dirt at East Boston . .	3,984 54
For stock used in blacksmith shop for manufactur- ing purposes . . . . .	2,928 13
† For constructing sidewalk for city stable on Albany Street, alterations and repairs on same . . . . .	2,604 42

The incidental expenses of this Department, for the municipal year 1866, have been in detail as follows:—

Sundry expenses of Committee, in- cluding visitation to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington . . . . .	793 60	
Cesspool boots, overalls, and frocks for city use . . . . .	171 25	
Leather hose, watering hose, rubber hose and couplings for same . . . . .	99 70	
Repairs on water-pipes and hydrants at stable . . . . .	97 91	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$1,162 46	\$226,989 87

\* This nuisance, of long standing, is now being abated by order of the Court; and special drafts for the amount above enumerated have been paid from the Internal Health Appropriation. When the same shall have been filled to a proper grade and completed, the expenses are to be charged to the abutters, and the receipts will revert to the use of this Department.

† Of this amount, the cost for constructing sidewalk was \$2,154.98.



<i>Amounts brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$1,162 46	\$226,989 87
Groceries, consisting of mustard, vinegar, salt, oil, matches, sal- eratus, beeswax, brooms, etc. . . . .	95 10	
Glass for repairs to buildings con- nected with city stables . . . . .	79 78	
Castile soap for harness and other purposes . . . . .	76 27	
Offal buckets used in collecting house offal . . . . .	69 40	
New ensign for city stable South End . . . . .	50 00	
Amount paid sundry parties for dam- age to vehicles by city teams . . . . .	48 00	
Clipping two horses of Sealers of Weights and Measures, and one of Superintendent . . . . .	43 00	
Rent of land occupied by city, and belonging to Parkman heirs . . . . .	37 90	
Paid for buffalo robes . . . . .	36 00	
For bocking used for lining robes . . . . .	28 00	
Wheelbarrows for use of this depart- ment . . . . .	26 25	
Spruce poles for broom handles . . . . .	25 00	
Oil and grease for vehicles . . . . .	22 00	
Ice for use of stables . . . . .	21 50	
Washing bed-linen and towels for stable use . . . . .	16 31	
Stabling horses at East Boston . . . . .	16 25	
Repairing copper sprinkler to water- cart, new facing . . . . .	15 50	
Curtains for stables . . . . .	15 38	
Lime and sand, city use . . . . .	11 10	
Copper boiler for wash-room . . . . .	10 00	
Carting chloride of lime. . . . .	10 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$1,915 20</u>	<u>\$226,989 87</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,915 20	\$226,989 87
Boston Journal, Office use . . . . .	9 25	
Water-pots, and repairs on same . . . . .	9 00	
Tubs for removing offal . . . . .	6 00	
Repairs on hay cutter . . . . .	5 25	
New rope for stable use . . . . .	3 25	
Repairing horse covers . . . . .	3 00	
Repairing snow plane . . . . .	2 00	
Surveying lumber . . . . .	99	
	<hr/>	1,953 94
Paid for harness stock and trimmings . . . . .		1,860 80
For fuel, gas and oil . . . . .		1,512 76
Paints, oils, varnish, spirits, etc. . . . .		1,475 69
Lumber for manufacturing purposes . . . . .		1,337 71
Stock of shovels, hoes, cards, curry-combs, brushes, etc. . . . .		1,200 68
Water rates for 1866 . . . . .		834 75
Tools, hubs, spokes, etc. . . . .		1,014 00
Expenses of Milk Inspector's Department, including one quarter's salary . . . . .		523 47
Sawing stock for cesspool covers and other pur- poses . . . . .		346 62
Removing house offal from East Boston as per contract . . . . .		340 00
Pasturing horses, and horse medicine . . . . .		295 27
Stationery, including letter press, soil account- books, revenue stamps for rolls, index book, blank books for accounts of office, and memo- randum books . . . . .		247 80
Paid for dredging Charles River Otter Street sewer (Order of Nov. 19, 1866) . . . . .		525 22
Printing sanitary notices and blanks, not included in sanitary account . . . . .		241 51
West stable, — slating, plumbing, repairs on gas and water, and iron work . . . . .		270 32
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$240,970 41

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$240,970 41
City Physician's account for printing, stationery, surgical instruments, medicines, etc., includ- ing one quarter's salary to assistant . . . . .	125 18
Ferry passes for use city teams . . . . .	130 00
Shoeing horses West End stable . . . . .	94 91
For watering Chauncy and Bedford Streets during the occupancy of Mechanics' Building . . . . .	25 00
Total amount expended . . . . .	<u>\$241,345 50</u>

There has been deposited with the City Treasurer for collection, during the year 1866, bills amounting to \$16,329.74.

The amount paid into the City Treasury, and the same credited this Department for the year 1866, in detail, as follows:—

Sale of offal as per contract . . . . .	\$5,500 00
Sale of ashes collected by City . . . . .	3,803 87
Paving Department, — horse keeping, team-work and ashes . . . . .	3,280 25
For abating nuisances . . . . .	3,051 66
For street-sweepings and manure . . . . .	2,712 25
From Police Department, for transportation of pris- oners . . . . .	1,850 75
From Public Buildings, for horse keeping, and cleaning cesspools Quincy Market . . . . .	43 00
For sale of old horses . . . . .	400 00
Team-work, removing ashes . . . . .	395 67
City Hospital, for horse keeping . . . . .	364 00
For horse keeping (Chief of Police) . . . . .	210 00
Sewer Department, horse keeping . . . . .	189 00
Public Land Department, for ashes . . . . .	474 25
Storage of hay . . . . .	13 00
Sale of old harness . . . . .	11 50
Sale of brown stuff . . . . .	11 00
Total amount . . . . .	<u>\$22,310 20</u>

Of this amount, \$22,310.20, there was paid into the City Treasury, during the present financial year, the sum of \$11,257.68.

By the following table, the whole number of entries for cleaning privies by Wards may be found, together with the prices of the respective seasons:—

WARDS.	\$3 per load.	\$4 per load.	\$5 per load.	Total by entries.
Ward 1 . . . . .	237	496	98	831
" 2 . . . . .	419	254	140	813
" 3 . . . . .	260	237	71	568
" 4 . . . . .	112	124	67	303
" 5 . . . . .	278	231	104	613
" 6 . . . . .	117	124	52	293
" 7 . . . . .	198	247	101	546
" 8 . . . . .	108	113	70	291
" 9 . . . . .	181	163	78	422
" 10 . . . . .	93	94	43	230
" 11 . . . . .	41	54	43	138
" 12 . . . . .	300	332	133	765
	2,344	2,469	1,000	5,813

Total number of entries for the year 1866, 5,813,—an excess of 1,403 over that of the year 1865.

Having embraced in the within report the expenditures and receipts of this department by detail, the attention of the City Council is most respectfully called to the following subjects:—

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

During the past year, the labors of this department have been more than arduous; and additional clerical labor was employed

to meet the emergency that existed. In addition to the usual force, whose time was occupied in inspecting certain localities, there was ordered by the Board of Aldermen, March 26, 1866, a thorough and systematic examination of the whole city by police officers, they to report daily to the Chief of Police, in writing, the results of their several inspections; from him to be transmitted to the Superintendent of Health. This force consisted of two officers from each Station, and the work was thorough: the number being employed was eighteen.

On the 11th day of April, a second order was passed, dividing the city into nine Health Districts, agreeably to a plan submitted, each district to be under the charge of a competent physician, nominated by the City Physician, and his appointment confirmed by the Committee on Internal Health, said Committee also to appoint a sufficient number of local inspectors: the number for this purpose was thirty-three, nine of whom were Health Wardens. They entered upon their duties the first day of May, and were continued until the fifteenth day of June. The amount paid this special branch of the inspection for forty-five days' service, at one hundred dollars per month, was \$5,389.33.

The original—a police force—were continued until Nov. 20; and reports were made daily at the Health Office. On the 1st of September this force was reduced one-half; and it is but justice to add that their duties were performed in a very satisfactory manner to this Department; and has fully established the fact, that such an inspection should be permanent, and clothed with power to serve legal notices.

During the year there has been 6,149 persons notified to abate nuisances, and of this number a large majority complied; yet there are always some delinquents who require more than ordinary attention, and to such has the same been directed.

The whole number of Orders, passed the Board of Aldermen directing me to abate nuisances, have been one hundred and sixty-three, embracing 1,127 persons notified. Of this number

fifty-four have been executed, and the bills presented to the Treasurer for collection. It will be seen by the above, that a portion only of the orders passed have been executed; and for the reason that parties notified had commenced to abate the nuisances before I was ready to execute the same.

The Sanitary condition of the city has been far better than in years past, owing to the vigilance of those whose duty it has been to look after the city's interest. The amount expended for this particular branch is without precedent, yet a general satisfaction has been expressed by those who have had the welfare of the city at heart. My whole time has been devoted to visiting premises, and, in very many cases, having personal interviews with the owners of property as regards the same; and, as a general thing, prompt responses have been made by the parties so notified and waited upon personally, yet a total neglect by some has been manifested frequently, and threatening language and abuse heaped upon those who have endeavored to perform those duties only which came within their province.

#### PUBLIC URINALS.

In City Document No. 102, page 17, for 1866, the Committee on Free Bathing facilities recommend, "that the Committee on Internal Health be requested to increase the number of Urinals for public use, as a sanitary measure;" and I most heartily endorse the sentiments as therein expressed. The want of such has greatly increased, and the public require, like other cities, conveniences for the above purposes, and I would recommend an especial appropriation for the same.

#### REFUSE SUBSTANCES COLLECTED.

During the year 1866, there has been collected by the city carts the following number of loads, consisting of ashes, rubbish, garbage, etc., from cellars, streets, alleys, passage-ways, wharves, etc. This material has been disposed of in various

ways, according to its value; in many cases it has been used for filling lots and streets. A considerable portion has been used for filling on Boston Wharf, and a larger portion on Charles Street and the immediate neighborhood. The amount that has been realized by sales of ashes and street-sweepings appears on page 11. Great quantities have been furnished free of charge, as it was necessary that a dump should be provided in some central locality, thus avoiding a long route for depositing the same.

Ashes and street dirt, collected during the year 1866, 80,649 loads.

#### STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.

By a vote of Board of Aldermen, one of Critcherson's street-sweeping machines was purchased late in the year 1865, for the sum of \$2,000. Its practicability has been thoroughly tested; and the result has proven a total failure to perform the work, and its further use has been abandoned.

#### SEWERAGE.

This branch of the Government is one which requires legislation and important alterations in the ordinances. During the past year, this department has paid from its appropriation \$5,357.94 for Sewers constructed in unaccepted streets, and, in my opinion, all matters appertaining to Sewerage should come under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Sewers and Drains, and all bills should be paid from the appropriation for that purpose, the importance of which must appear to every person who reflects that the Health Department abate nuisances upon private property; but, as many of the unaccepted streets, considered as public highways, are without sufficient sewerage, it is an impossibility to abate nuisances, and it would be but justice to those concerned that the city should give them the means to abate nuisances by the construction of Sewers, and that such

should become the property of the city. There are very many important streets in which Sewers should be built, both accepted and otherwise; and upon investigation, the importance of such and the disposition of the same by appropriation from the Department especially created for this particular branch (Sewers and Drains), should have the whole control: and all applications for entry to same should be made to the Superintendent of Sewers and Drains, in which event no doubt would exist as regards the right to enter such, after the usual payments exacted in such cases shall have been made. I would also recommend that Reed Street or Northampton Street territory be graded and accepted by the city; and a Sewer therein constructed at the earliest possible convenience, as the same is absolutely required.

#### TENEMENT BUILDINGS.

This subject has annually been presented to the Government for legislation, and at the present time no immediate action has been taken. The laws upon this matter are laid down as imperative, yet there is not a single case within my observation where the same has been complied with, and in my efforts to improvement in this particular branch, I have as yet been unsuccessful. The importance of proper ventilation, grade, sewerage, construction, privy accommodations, and other matter appertaining to the same is one of vital importance to the city, and it is not within my province to complain of such buildings, until a nuisance actually exists upon the premises; it will therefore be seen that it should be the duty of some person to have such matters under his charge, and enforce the laws relating to tenement buildings. The Board of Health are invested with great powers; yet, as Health Officer, my duties are fully defined, and from the best legal information I can obtain, the jurisdiction of such does not come within my province. I would therefore recommend that this subject be duly considered by the Board of Health, and that measures be taken for an improvement so long needed in the construction of tenement buildings.



## CHURCH STREET TERRITORY.

An effort has been made, during the past year, to consider the best means of abating a nuisance of long standing. Various propositions have been presented, and the territory has been visited by those in authority. By reference to City Document No. 90, of 1865, it will be seen that the subject has been considered by a Committee on Church Street Grade and Sewerage, and it is there conceded "that it is against the interests of the city and of the public at large, as well as of the proprietors, that this nuisance should continue; and when the abutters of said territory are ready to make some reasonable proposition as to raising the grade, the City Council will gladly co-operate in an undertaking which partakes so largely of a public character."

This nuisance of so long standing has only been excelled by that in Northampton Street in years past; and now that the latter has received that attention which the necessity of the case demanded, I would most earnestly request that the vigilance which has been pursued by the city during the past year may be continued, and that I may be enabled to say to those who are directly affected by a back flow of waste water, and whose applications for relief are very numerous, that the subject is receiving the undivided attention of the City Council; and I trust that it may receive that early attention which the necessity of the case would seem to demand.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

At the present time, bills from the Departments of Inspector of Milk, and that of Sealers of Weights and Measures, are paid from the appropriation of Internal Health. I would especially recommend that an appropriation be made for the above named Departments, from an estimate made by the heads of the same. *Also* that a change in the ordinance respecting Sealers of Weights

and Measures should be early considered by the Committee on Ordinances, and that by such change the city would be materially benefited.

The salary of the Inspector of Milk is paid from Internal Health appropriation, as also all bills which are contracted by the head of that Department, which to my own mind is unjust, for the reason that the city create the office, and appoint the power to control the same, and should rely upon his judgment for the amount required to carry on the business of his particular branch. The officers of both the above branches are by appointment and confirmation, and as such I would especially recommend that they should be under the direct charge of his Honor the Mayor

Two vehicles are employed for the transportation of prisoners, paupers, and the sick; the former conveying all prisoners from the several station houses to the city lock-up, twice in each day, morning and evening. From this there is derived an income of twenty-five cents per head.

The conveying of paupers and the sick from several localities to railroad stations, Lunatic Hospital, and steamer Henry Morrison, is under the direction of Public Institutions; and, as in years past, no charge has been made for the use of this vehicle.

Following is a statement of transportation for each of the above:—

From several station houses to lock-up. Males, 5,719; females, 2,116. Total, 7,835.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

To House of Correction . . . . .	418
Railroad stations and Charles Street Home . . . . .	150
Rainsford Island . . . . .	92
Deer Island (sentenced) . . . . .	1,972
“ “ (permitted) . . . . .	154
<i>Number carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>2,786</u>

<i>Number brought forward</i> . . . . .	2,786
Lunatic Hospital and depots, insane . . . . .	59
Steamboat for House of Refuge . . . . .	105
Court House from jail . . . . .	352
Jail from Court House . . . . .	4,044
Railroad for State Almshouse . . . . .	1,449
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Total number conveyed . . . . .	8,795
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications from New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington and other large cities have been received by this Department, requesting information respecting the working of the same, together with documents and blanks used in this office; and the same have been furnished. Personal visits have been made by those in authority, and every attention paid to their wants, by personal inspection of city property, and the practical operations of the same; and there is no doubt but efforts will be made to adopt our system of street cleaning, and the collection of house dirt and offal, by many cities in the States, as its perfection has been fully indorsed by those who have witnessed it.

Respectfully submitted,

EZRA FORRISTALL,  
*Superintendent of Health.*

*Schedule of City Property Connected with South and West Stables.*

99 horses with harnesses, at \$375 . . . . .	\$37,125 00
1 express harness . . . . .	25 00
1 chaise " . . . . .	20 00
3 wagon harnesses, at \$35 . . . . .	105 00
2 light harnesses, at \$25 . . . . .	50 00
2 spare leading harnesses, at \$25 . . . . .	50 00
3 single cart harnesses . . . . .	50 00
1 double leading harness . . . . .	75 00
1 chaise saddle . . . . .	8 00
1 riding saddle and bridle . . . . .	10 00
4 surcingles . . . . .	6 00
3 pairs rubber horse-covers . . . . .	21 00
64 carts for collecting dirt, gravel and stone, at \$125 . . . . .	8,000 00
25 one-horse wagons for collecting house offal, at \$200 . . . . .	5,000 00
5 one-horse wagons for cesspools, at \$200 . . . . .	1,000 00
* 7 express wagons, at \$175 . . . . .	1,225 00
3 vehicles for conveying prisoners to and from the several station houses, railroads, city prison and jail, at \$125. . . . .	375 00
2 buggies, at \$100 . . . . .	200 00
1 Portland wagon . . . . .	100 00
1 chaise . . . . .	40 00
1 watering machine . . . . .	250 00
1 caravan . . . . .	25 00
1 hay rigging . . . . .	100 00
1 covered carriage . . . . .	250 00
87 sleds for conveying offal and ashes, at \$75 . . . . .	6,525 00
10 " (old) not in use, at \$10 . . . . .	100 00
4 sleighs . . . . .	400 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$61,185 00

\* Three of the above used by Sealers of Weights and Measures.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$61,135 00
3 pungs		125 00
1 covered omnibus sleigh		50 00
1 two-horse sled		50 00
4 hand sleds for removing snow from passage ways		4 00
16 snow boxes same purpose		48 00
16 " drags		16 00
2 " scrapers		30 00
2 " ploughs		20 00
1 ice plane		100 00
53½ tons hay, at \$31		1,650 75
20½ " straw, at \$30		615 00
6 " carrots, at \$20		120 00
40 bushels meal, at \$1.35		54 00
35 " oats, at 85 cents		29 75
2 hay cutters		40 00
2 sets hay hooks		10 00
10,000 feet oak plank, boards, etc., at \$60		600 00
lot spruce boards		40 00
279 cesspool covers, at \$4		1,116 00
115 steel and iron shovels (new) at \$1.50		172 50
207 " " " (old) at .50		103 50
18 picks, at \$2.50		45 00
3 " (old) at .50		1 50
88 street hoes, at \$1.37½		121 00
54 " " (old) at .50		27 00
76 mauls, at 25 cents		19 00
51 offal chisels, at \$2		102 00
71 " buckets, at .75		53 25
6 " tubs, at \$2		12 00
84 water pails, at .75		63 00
14 " pots, at \$1.50		21 00
4 goose necks		60 00
7 manure forks, at \$2		\$14 00
12 iron rakes, at \$1		12 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$86,680 25

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$66,680 25
12 hay forks, at .75	9 00
116 broom handles, at .75	87 00
2,600 bundles broom stuff, at \$10	260 00
50 spruce poles, at .75	37 50
203 baskets, at .75	152 25
4 crowbars, at \$5	20 00
17 ice chisels, at \$2.50	42 50
4 wooden rakes, at .75	3 00
9 dipping poles, at \$2	18 00
10 cesspool hooks	15 00
3 sets cesspool tools	9 00
12 ladders	48 00
2 slate ramps	40 00
150 pounds nails, at .07	10 50
4 pairs steps	12 00
1 staging	25 00
1 window frame	5 00
4 W. W. brushes	12 00
1 coil rope	10 00
1 anvil	10 00
1 vise	18 00
1 axe	1 50
1 cross cut saw	3 00
1 sweeping machine	2,000 00
108 woollen blankets, with girts, at \$5	540 00
7 street blankets, at \$8	56 00
5 knee robes, at \$7	35 00
1 fox robe	10 00
7 buffalo robes, at \$20	140 00
2 cast iron urinals	100 00
2 feed troughs and tools	140 00
1 large wooden tool house (old)	5 00
1 grindstone	10 00
2 sets leather nets	6 00
1 lot sleigh bells	60 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$70,630 50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$70,630 50
8 spare halters	4 00
5 pairs overalls and frocks	12 50
7 shaft girts	14 00
1½ doz. Green Mountain salve	9 00
lot horse medicine	30 00
1 pair cesspool boots	6 00
1 bag salt	2 00
3 wheelbarrows	15 00
12 zinc coal hods	24 00
16,510 lbs. chloride of lime, at .07½	1,176 34
2,760 lbs. deodorizer (Gould's) .03¾	103 50
1 water cask	3 00
1 lot rubber hose	15 00
1 lot leather hose	38 00
2 tackle and falls	35 00
1 lot broom cord	4 00
1 oil can	5 00
1 lantern	1 50
2 zinc oil pans	4 00
3 iron weights	4 50
1 wood horse and saw	2 00
54 hind boards to carts, at \$1.50	81 00
1 lot curry combs and brushes.	65 00
21 axle boxes .50	10 50
130 lbs. Castile soap, at 23 cents	29 90
20 pounds sponge, at \$3	60 00
1 dust brush	1 00
25 gallons neat's-foot oil	50 00
lot patent wheel grease	11 00
4 chests	16 00
2 furnaces and copper boilers, at \$100	200 00
2 hoisting blocks	6 00
2 set branding irons	20 00
1 broom press	10 00
1 sledge hammer	2 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$72,701 24</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	\$72,701 24
1 lot straw matting	.	.	.	.	10 00
1 " ferry tickets	.	.	.	.	10 00
1 " hard coal	.	.	.	.	350 00
Stock and tools in blacksmith's shop	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
" " " wheelwright's "	.	.	.	.	850 00
" " " harness "	.	.	.	.	600 00
" " " paint "	.	.	.	.	250 00
					<hr/>
					\$75,971 24
					<hr/>

Furniture, beds and bedding of stables South and West, also office furniture and stoves.



## HORSE STOCK ACCOUNT.

<b>1866.</b>		<b>1867.</b>	
Jan. 1, on hand . . .	93	Jan. 1, on hand . . .	99
“ 2, purchased . . .	1	“ 2, exchanged . . .	1
“ 17, “ . . .	1	“ 17, “ . . .	1
“ 20, “ . . .	1	“ 20, “ . . .	1
Feb. 7, “ . . .	1	Feb. 7, “ . . .	1
March 5, “ . . .	2	March 5, “ . . .	2
“ 16, “ . . .	1	April 16, “ . . .	1
April 2, “ . . .	2	May 12, “ . . .	1
“ 16, “ . . .	1	“ 2, died . . .	1
May 11, “ . . .	3	“ 19, sold . . .	1
“ 12, “ . . .	1	June 11, exchanged . . .	1
“ 14, “ . . .	1	“ 20, sold . . .	2
June 11, “ . . .	1	Aug. 14, exchanged . . .	1
Aug. 3, “ . . .	1	Sept. 17, “ . . .	1
“ 7, “ . . .	1	“ 20, sold . . .	1
“ 14, “ . . .	1	“ 28, died . . .	1
“ 28, “ . . .	1	“ 29, “ . . .	1
Sept. 17, “ . . .	1	Nov. 5, exchanged . . .	1
Oct. 2, “ . . .	1	“ 15, died . . .	1
“ 19, “ . . .	1	“ 19, exchanged . . .	1
Nov. 5, “ . . .	1	Dec. 7, sold . . .	1
“ 17, “ . . .	1	“ 29, killed . . .	1
“ 19, “ . . .	1		
“ 20, “ . . .	3		
	122		122
	122		122



*City Document.*— No. 8.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS,  
BOSTON, January 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

*Gentlemen,*—The Superintendent of Sewers respectfully presents the seventh annual Report of the expenditures, income and business of the Department, for the year 1866.

The whole amount expended during the year, from the regular appropriations for the Department, has been . . . . .	\$39,639 48
From the loan on account of surface drainage . . . . .	20,161 84
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<u><u>\$59,801 32</u></u>

The location, size, character and cost of the sewers built are shown in the following schedules:—

*First, From the "Sewer Appropriation."*

CITY PROPER.				
Street.	Length.	Size.	Kind.	Cost.
Federal,	210 feet.	24" X 36"	Brick	\$1,045 39
Pinckney,	403 "	18" X 24"	"	1,198 88
High,	170 "	16" X 24"	"	751 09
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>783 feet.</u>			<u>\$2,995 36</u>

Street.	Length.	Size.	Kind.	Cost.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	783 feet.			\$2,995 36
Washington,	70 "	16" X 24"	Brick	246 10
Mason,	65 "	"	"	193 25
Tileston,	146 "	12" X 18"	"	458 14
Mystic,	105 "	"	"	293 86
Hudson,	257 "	"	"	850 86
Total, City Proper,	<u>1,426 feet.</u>			<u>\$5,037 57</u>

## SOUTH BOSTON.

Emerson,	160 feet.	12" X 18"	Brick	\$189 79
Ninth,	235 "	"	"	510 39
E and Tudor,	600 "	"	"	2,625 66
I and Sixth,	272 "	"	"	898 26
Middle,	837 "	"	"	1,728 90
Goddard,	342 "	"	"	755 22
Seventh,	220 "	"	"	427 78
Gold,	284 "	"	"	539 28
G,	190 "	12"	Pipe	} 1,047 44
"	400 "	8"	"	
Total, S. Boston,	<u>3,540 feet.</u>			<u>\$8,722 72</u>

## EAST BOSTON.

Bremen,	1,447 feet.	20" X 27"	Brick	\$4,254 77
London,	450 "	"	"	1,440 31
Bennington,	170 "	12" X 18"	"	545 05
Eutaw,	290 "	"	"	35 25
Saratoga,	586 "	"	"	1,899 84
Cottage,	200 "	12" X 16"	Br. & slate	525 15
White,	125 "	12"	Pipe	308 30
Marion,	166 "	10"	"	354 30
Total, E. Boston,	<u>3,434 feet.</u>			<u>\$10,062 97</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Repairs of sewers . . . . .	\$1,083 18
Cleaning " . . . . .	1,298 50
Covering manholes . . . . .	1,299 07
Repairs of streets . . . . .	220 75
Teaming . . . . .	370 04
Blacksmithing . . . . .	110 13
Overseer of men . . . . .	920 00
Stock . . . . .	838 90
Hardware . . . . .	159 63
Stationery and printing . . . . .	63 37
Water rates . . . . .	50 00
Hack-hire and refreshments . . . . .	397 50
Horse and buggy . . . . .	572 61
Grading yard, and building sheds . . . . .	2,411 34
Unpaid balance on contract of 1865 . . . . .	548 00
Lumber . . . . .	826 57
Salary of Superintendent, nine months . . . . .	1,650 00
Work for other departments and for individuals . . . . .	2,484 95
Sundry small expenses . . . . .	168 87
Labor, not charged elsewhere . . . . .	342 81
Total . . . . .	<u><u>\$15,816 22</u></u>

## RECAPITULATION.

City Proper . . . . .	1,426 feet.	\$5,037 57
South Boston . . . . .	3,540 "	8,722 72
East Boston . . . . .	3,434 "	10,062 97
Miscellaneous . . . . .		15,816 22
Total, Sewer Department . . . . .	<u><u>8,400 feet.</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,639 48</u></u>

*Second, From Surface Drainage Loan.*

Street.	Length.	Size.	Kind.	Amount.
Tremont Street,	730 feet.	24" × 36"	Brick	} \$8,993 89
" "	850 "	18" × 27"	"	
" "	1,055 "	12" × 18"	"	
" "	526 "	8"	Pipe	
Shawmut Avenue,	705 "	24" × 36"	Brick	} \$11,167 95
" "	1,375 "	18" × 27"	"	
" "	715 "	12" × 18"	"	
" "	262 "	12"	Pipe	
" "	616 "	8"	"	
<b>Total Surface Drainage,</b>	<b>6,834 feet.</b>			<b>\$20,161 84.</b>

*Third, For the Public Land Department.*

Albany Street,	555 feet.	36" × 36"	Wood	\$5,787 08
Brookline Street,	680 "	12" × 18"	Brick	2,271 82
Plympton Street,	237 "	" "	"	891 50
<b>Total, Public Lands,</b>	<b>1,472 feet.</b>			<b>\$8,950 40</b>

*Fourth, For the Internal Health Department.*

Paris Street,	720 feet.	24" × 16"	Wood & br.	\$2,084 52
Preble street,	985 "	18" × 24"	Brick	1,752 56
Northampton street ditch,	950 "	24" × 12"	Wood	} 1,520 86
Do.	400 "	12" × 12"	"	
<b>Total, Internal Health Dept.</b>	<b>3,055 feet.</b>			<b>\$5,357 94</b>



In addition, there has been built by the Commonwealth, in accordance with a previous agreement (5th):—

Berkeley street,	1,570 feet,	72" × 75" Brick
	190 "	48" × 60" "
	215 "	36" × 48" "
Total by Commonwealth,	<u>1,975 feet.</u>	

And by the Water Power Company upon their territory (6th):—

	131 feet,	72" × 75" Brick
	30 "	48" × 60" Wood
	620 "	12" × 18" Brick
Total, W. P. Co.	<u>781 feet.</u>	

Making total length of sewers built during the season, 22,517 feet, or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Of the amount expended by this Department, there has been assessed on abutters, \$17,916.75.

There has been collected by the Superintendent	
during the year, for permits, etc.	\$2,568 08
The Treasurer has collected	22,768 59
Total income	<u>\$25,336 67</u>

The Superintendent has collected, in addition to the above amount, for permits to enter drains built by the Public Land Department, the sum of . . . . . \$577 75

During the year, eight hundred and fifty-seven permits have been issued to repair and construct drains, thirty-four manhole covers renewed with iron, and sixty-six with wood; two hundred and thirty-three manholes cleaned, containing three hundred and eighty-two loads of sewage matter.

The business of the Department has been nearly double the average of previous years, owing chiefly to the agitation in reference to the approach of cholera, and to the increase in building operations.

The sewers for surface drainage in Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue now intercept all the water falling in the streets, and part from the roofs, in the district between Dover and Rutland streets, and between Washington Street and the old Water Power Company's line, west of Tremont Street, and discharge through the Union Park Street sewer to South Bay. Since the completion of the work, no storm has occurred of sufficient magnitude to form an estimate of their efficiency, but owners of property in the district profess to have noticed an improvement in the condition of their cellars during rain.

The waste weir of the Church Street sewer, through Providence Street, has been the cause of much trouble during the year from obstruction and stoppage, owing to its extreme length (over 3000 feet), and its great depth (about 16 feet) in the gravel filling. The progressive filling of the Back Bay will now soon close it; but some hardship will be prevented if it can be kept open until the raising of the Church Street district, or until other provision can be made for a large number of houses which now drain into it.

I annex the customary schedule of property.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BRADLEY,

*Superintendent of Sewers.*

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE  
SEWER DEPARTMENT.

1 Gwynne pump, with necessary equipment.	6 wooden street-horses.
1 common copper pump, 6-inch, 20 feet long.	10 pickaxe handles.
1 horse, chaise and wagon.	2200 treenails.
1 harness,	3 casks 6-inch spikes.
2 cesspool wagons.	3 scrapers, with iron rods to extend 65 feet.
1 handcart.	56 wooden centres or arches for constructing brick sewers.
1 wagon-jack.	50 formers.
3 wheelbarrows.	300 feet wooden troughs, 6 inches square.
125 feet engine hose.	2 composition gates 16 inches square.
62 feet hand hose.	3 copper clappers.
37 shovels, 16 pickaxes.	6 pieces stop plank for Dover Street gates.
3 paving hammers.	1 large iron chain, 10 feet long.
6 paving rammers.	2 small iron chains, 30 feet long.
5 crowbars.	2 whitewash brushes.
2 windlasses.	2 pairs iron dogs.
Assortment of carpenter's tools.	13 white-oak manhole covers.
1 stove and funnel, 6 lanterns.	2 sand screens.
1 sounding-rod, 20 feet long.	4 sledges.
20 M. bricks.	2 hydrant wrenches.
36 bbls. cement.	1 goose neck.
65 M. feet lumber.	4 mortar boxes.
2 ladders, 1 iron manhole cover.	Derrick and fall, for cleaning manholes.
7 hoes, 6 tubs, 1 boat-hook.	80 feet stone-ware pipe.
3 tool chests.	
9 pails.	
1 oil can.	
1 fluid can.	







*City Document.—No. 9.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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THE PETITION

OF

JOSIAH QUINCY

ON THE PURCHASE OF THE

WORCESTER AND WESTERN RAILROADS,

BY THE STATE.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Jan. 10, 1867.*

Referred to Messrs. Hyde, Field, Connor, Allen, and McKay, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join.

Sent up for concurrence.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Concurred; and Aldermen Slack, Fitch and McLean were joined.

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The undersigned asks leave to call the attention of the City Council to the vast importance of concentrated action to obtain that reduction of fares and freight between Boston and the West that is essential to the future progress and prosperity of the City.

By the returns of the Worcester and Western Railroads it appears that their net income will probably never be less hereafter than \$2,500,000, of which it is believed \$1,500,000 can be applied, by the joint action of the State and City, to the reduction of freights and fares. The subject is novel, but of vast significance and worthy the careful consideration of the City Council:

In contests with these giant corporations the people act at disadvantage. The one party move forward with the concentrated power of a regular army with experienced officers and a full commissariat; while the people are like militia full of spirit, but needing money, discipline, and acknowledged leaders.

In other States Railroad Corporations, engaged in controversy before their legislatures, have retained every leading lawyer, and subsidized every venal newspaper in the State. A letter recently received from an eminent citizen of the West, in speaking of a former controversy, says, "But after full discussion for thirteen meetings (some containing thousands) the resolutions herewith communicated were unanimously adopted, which so

alarmed the Railroad power, that every press was closed against the anti-railroad party, and not even as advertisements would our papers publish notices for meetings, or the proceedings of meetings, no matter how numerous or respectable."

Your petitioner is happy to believe, that no railway managers in Massachusetts have either the power or inelination so to subsidize our press, but the wealth and influence they wield is immense, and should be in a degree counterbalanced by the representatives of the people.

Under these circumstances, it appears to your petitioner to be the duty of the City Government to investigate these questions, and to give their support as leaders of the citizens to any proper mode of action that will influence the result.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honorable Body to petition the Legislature at their present session to purchase and unite the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads, and to consider the expediency of the City's offering to take a permanent lease of the property agreeing to pay the interest on the State bonds issued for this purchase; to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate redemption; to keep the road and rolling stock in perfect order; to reduce the fares and freights immediately one-third, and to make such further reductions from time to time, as the increase of business, and the interests of the City may justify.

Objectors will say that the City is not competent to manage such a concern. But your petitioner is of opinion, that the City Council of Boston is as capable of choosing six directors, as the few shareholders are who attend the annual meeting, and by their votes decide who shall be the manager of a road on which depends in a great degree the prosperity of the City.

Appended is an extract from a statement made to the Board of Trade at their last meeting.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

I would call the attention of the Board of Trade to the report of the Western and Boston and Worcester Railroads recently made to the legislature. By these it appears that the gross receipts of the Western Railroad for the year

ending November 30, 1866, were . . .	\$3,932,017 29
And of the Boston and Worcester . . .	1,914,729 54
	<hr/>
	\$5,846,746 83
And their expenses of every name and nature were	3,949,754 79
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,896,992 04</u>

On the 71st page of the evidence appended to the legislative report of last year, Mr. E. H. Derby calls the attention of Mr. Chapin, the President of the Western Railroad, to the sum charged for the deterioration of cars and engines, and asks him "Whether twenty per cent. on the cost would not for a series of years make them whole." To this Mr. Chapin replies, "Yes sir, it is my impression, without any data, that that is a sufficient sum."

Now, at the commencement of the year the locomotives, cars, &c., amounted on the Western Road to . . . . .	\$1,095,712
And on the Worcester Road to . . . . .	437,416
	<hr/>
	\$1,533,128

Twenty per cent. on which would amount to \$306,625.60. Now, the charges made for deterioration and for the purchase of new cars and locomotives, and *deducted from the earnings*, are,—

On the Western . . . . .	\$673,713
On the Worcester . . . . .	249,357
	<hr/>
	<u>\$923,070</u>

Being \$616,455 more than Mr. Chapin supposes would be a sufficient sum to cover the depreciation.

Mr. Derby, on remarking on a similar point last year in the presence of Mr. Chapin, said: "The point conceded, I believe, by Mr. Chapin, is that twenty per cent. is ordinarily sufficient. If you take the stock of engines and cars reported by the Worcester and Western Railroads, you will find that a portion of the income has been carried beyond the ordinary expenses of the year to the renovation and improvement of the stock of engines and cars. I call your attention to it because it presents the income beyond the return to the State. The companies are stronger by this amount than they appear. That is to say, the *income of the roads would be that amount larger than the report.*"

According, then, to Mr. Derby, with whose views, it is believed, practical business men will coincide, these corporations should have carried to the expenses of motive power and cars the actual cost of repairs on their old stock, which, on an average, did not exceed \$306,625.60, instead of \$923,070; and if that sum was sufficient, returned to the Legislature their total net income as \$2,513,437, and carried the amount of \$616,455, *which they had received as income, and invested in cars, locomotives, or their improvement*, in the Western Railroad to capital, and in the Worcester to surplus, and reduced the actual expenditure for working the roads, &c., from \$3,949,754.79 to \$3,333,310.79.

It may be that the expenditures for these repairs and renovations have been extraordinary: all that is assumed is that on the same gross income, with the usual allowance for these repairs, the net income of these two roads would amount to over two million five hundred thousand dollars.

The State when granting the charters, or loaning her credit to these railroads, refused to give them a permanent monopoly as against the public, but reserved the right, after a limited number of years, of purchasing them at a fixed price. Now for the sum of twenty millions of dollars she can purchase "all the franchise, property, rights, and privileges" of these corporations, pay all their debts, finish the double track, provide a full supply of cars and locomotives, and furnish ample depot accommodations both at Boston and Albany. This sum can be borrowed by the State at five per cent, paying an annual interest of one million of dollars, which would

enable her by applying the balance of one million five hundred thousand dollars to the diminution of charges for freight and passengers, to reduce the fares thirty-three and a third per cent, even if contrary to all experience, such a reduction did not add a pound of freight or a single passenger to the road.



*City Document.*—No. 10.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR THE

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, March 4, 1867.*

The Committee on Police beg leave respectfully to represent, that an additional appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars will be required to meet the expenses of the Police Department for the present financial year. The reasons for requiring this extra amount are contained in the accompanying communication from the Chief of Police.

For the Committee.

THOMAS GAFFIELD,  
*Chairman.*

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, March 2, 1867.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

GENTLEMEN, — The appropriation for my department for the present year was . . . . . \$430,469 00  
There has been expended . . . . . 418,646 66  
Leaving a balance on hand . . . . . 11,822 34  
There will be required an extra appropriation of \$32,000 00

The reasons for this are, the action of the City Council in raising the pay of the officers, and the special appropriation of four thousand dollars to redeem the contract for a tug-boat.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,  
*Chief of Police.*



*City Document.—No. 11.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE  
ON  
ORDINANCE  
ON  
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 23, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Ordinances report upon the expediency of adopting an ordinance to establish the office of Superintendent of Common and Squares.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

*In Common Council, Jan. 21, 1867.*

Concurred.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of the Common Council.*

Jan. 22, 1867.

Approved.

OTIS NORCROSS,  
*Mayor.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 23, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to consider the expediency of adopting an ordinance to establish the office of Superintendent of the Common, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee.

CHARLES W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*





## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*To establish the office of Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION I. On the first Monday of February, annually, or within sixty days thereafter, there shall be elected by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, a Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds, who shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of April, in the year in which he shall be elected, unless sooner removed; and he shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council; and a vacancy, occasioned by any cause, may be filled at any time for the unexpired term. He shall be a resident citizen of Boston, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the City Council shall from time to time determine.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds shall, under the control of the Board of Aldermen, have the care and superintendence of the Common, Public Garden, the grounds in front of the City Hall, and all the public squares and enclosures belonging to the city not connected with any public building, except said City Hall.

SECTION 3. The Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds shall, under the direction of the Committee on the Common and Squares, provide all the labor and assistance necessary to effect the proper care and supervision of the Common and all the public squares and grounds in the City of Boston, including also the trees in the several streets of the city. He shall cause all laws and ordinances made for the protection of trees, shrubs and flowers in the Common and other public grounds and streets of this city to be strictly enforced, and shall institute legal proceedings against all trespassers thereon.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect on its passage.

*City Document.*— No. 12.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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CITY SOLICITOR'S OPINION

CONCERNING

THE RECENT ELECTION

IN

WARD THREE.

1867.

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*In Common Council, Jan. 21, 1867.*

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of the Common Council.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1867.

TO J. L. NEWTON, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

*Sir*,—The question you proposed to me is, "When at an Annual Municipal Election the voters of a Ward fail to elect four members of the Common Council, and the Ward meeting is adjourned to a subsequent day, pursuant to the provisions of the City Charter, for the purpose of completing the election of four members of the Common Council, is it requisite that the polls shall be kept open at such adjourned meeting the same number of hours as are required by the original warrant?"

The answer to this question depends upon the construction which shall be given to the 21st and 22d sections of the City Charter. These two sections provide for adjournments of Ward meetings from time to time, so long as may be necessary to complete the election of four members of the Common Council, when there is a failure to elect that number on the day prescribed for the annual meeting. The 21st section has reference only to the first adjournment, and the 22d section provides for an indefinite number of subsequent adjournments, if they become necessary. Their provisions are precisely the same in regard to every adjourned meeting, unless a distinction is made between the first and subsequent adjournments as to the time the polls shall be kept open. The 22d section closes with these words, "And at all such adjournments the polls shall be kept open the same number of hours as are required by the original warrant." Does this sentence apply only to the adjournments which are subsequent to the first adjournment, or is it applicable to all adjourn-

ments? Is it to be construed as belonging exclusively to the 22d section, or does it also qualify the provisions of the 21st section?

In my opinion it applies to both sections; otherwise there is no provision in regard to the time the polls shall be kept open at the first adjournment, either express or implied; while the time in this respect is definitely fixed at all subsequent adjournments. The authority of the warden to determine how long the polls shall be kept open cannot be implied from the provision in the 21st section, that "such notice shall be given of the time of such adjournment, and the time the polls will be kept open, as the warden may direct," because he cannot fix the time of an adjournment. This must be done by the warden and a majority of the inspectors present: the time the polls are to be kept open is determined by the warrant for the original meeting; and the warden is charged with the duty simply of directing proper notice to be given in both respects. Besides, these two sections are so closely connected, not only in the subject matter to which they relate, but in their structure, that they cannot be construed separately. The 22d section, if disconnected with the 21st, would be unintelligible.

The only objection occurring to me which can be urged against this construction is, that a sentence in one section is used to qualify the provisions of the next preceding section or paragraph; and this objection does not seem to be entitled to much weight.

My opinion therefore is that at every adjourned ward-meeting, including the first adjournment, for the choice of members of the Common Council, the polls should be kept open the same number of hours as are required by the original warrant; and that, if this requirement is not observed, no valid election can be made at such meeting.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

*City Document.—No. 13.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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R E P O R T

UPON THE

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE BOSTON POLICE.

1 8 6 5 .

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 21, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the rules and regulations for the government of the police in this city be referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to consider and report if any alterations are required therein.

A true copy.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 21, 1867.*

The Committee on Police, to whom were referred the rules and regulations for the government of the police, with instructions to consider and report if any alterations are required therein, having attended to that duty, respectfully submit herewith a carefully revised copy of the rules and regulations heretofore in force, and recommend their adoption. A statement from the city solicitor, that the statute laws of the commonwealth, and the ordinances of the city are conformed to, is appended.

For the Committee,

THOS. GAFFIELD, *Chairman.*

*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 23, 1867.*

Read and accepted, and the subjoined rules and regulations were adopted.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## P R E F A C E.

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THE object of these Rules and Regulations is to define the duties of the members of the Police Department, and to secure uniformity of discipline and practice.

The trust committed to a police officer is one of peculiar responsibility, and requires both intelligence and uprightness for its faithful discharge. He is the representative of the law; and it is his duty to observe it himself, and to enforce it with vigor and impartiality. He should deal justly and honorably, not only in his official, but private capacity; and so regulate his conduct as to command the esteem of all good citizens, contributing his part towards making the department what it should be, efficient in duty, and respected by the public. By frequent examination of the statutes and ordinances, and familiarity with these Rules and Regulations, he should inform himself in regard to his powers, duties and responsibilities. These are in their nature various and complex, and much is necessarily left to the good sense, sound discretion, and honest purpose of the officer. The government should sustain and encourage him in every honorable and faithful endeavor, but should visit with exemplary punishment the misconduct of those who abuse its confidence, or disgrace their own position.

It should be the constant study of all connected with the force to render to the community the most valuable service in their power, within the range of their duties; not confining themselves to the letter of the rule, but exercising their judgment how best they can promote the public safety and convenience, assured that the more varied their sphere of duty the less wearisome will be their rounds, the more agreeable and useful their existence.

The principal objects for which a police force is established may be briefly stated as follows:—

- I. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.
- II. PREVENTION OF CRIME.
- III. DETECTION OF OFFENDERS.
- IV. PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

The efficiency of the force is best proved by the decrease of offences against persons and property, and by there being no complaints against the officers.

## LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

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The thirty-third section of the City Charter provides, that the administration of police, together with the executive powers of the said corporation generally, and all the powers formerly vested in the selectmen of the town of Boston, either by the general laws of this commonwealth, by particular laws relative to the powers and duties of said selectmen, or by the engrossed votes, or by-laws of said town; and all the powers subsequently vested in the mayor and aldermen of said city are vested in the board of aldermen as thereby constituted, as fully and amply as if the same were therein specially enumerated. All officers are appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the aldermen, and are removable by the mayor.

The ordinance, under which the present police force is organized, is as follows:—

1. The police department shall consist of a chief of police, one or more deputy chiefs of police, eight captains of police, sixteen lieutenants of police, and such number of persons as and for members of the department of the police as the board of aldermen, with the approval of the mayor, shall deem necessary, to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, and to take rank in the order in which they are named; and they shall severally hold their offices until vacated by death or resignation, or until they shall be removed therefrom by the mayor; and they shall perform all the duties, and be subject to all the rules and regulations, which now are, or may hereafter be, prescribed by the ordinances of the city council, or the orders of the board of aldermen.

2. Upon the passage of this ordinance, and thereafterwards, whenever there shall be a vacancy in any of the offices aforesaid, the mayor shall nominate to the board of aldermen, for their confirmation or rejection, persons to fill the offices aforesaid; and, in

the event that the board of aldermen shall reject any nominations to them as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, the mayor shall make new nominations to fill the places so vacant within two weeks after such rejection.

3. Before entering upon his duties, each officer so appointed and confirmed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties assigned him.

4. The chief of police shall be the head of the department of the Boston police, and shall have precedence and entire control of the department, its officers and members, and of all constables and other officers when engaged in the service of the city. He shall devote his whole time to the municipal affairs of the city of Boston, to preserve the peace, order and cleanliness thereof, and to this end he shall execute and enforce the special laws relating to the city, the ordinances and orders of the city council, and the orders of the mayor and of the board of aldermen. He shall take notice of all nuisances, impediments, obstructions and defects in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public places and squares of the city, and shall remove the same, or take all proper measures in relation thereto, according to the laws and ordinances, under the direction of the board of aldermen.

5. The chief of police shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give to the treasurer of the city of Boston a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties in a like sum for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

6. The chief of police shall keep full and complete records of the business of the department, and for that purpose shall nominate in the month of February or March, annually, to the mayor, a clerk of the department, which nomination shall be sent to the board of aldermen for confirmation; and, if approved by them, the person so nominated and confirmed shall, before entering upon the duties assigned him, be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties: and the chief of police shall, as often as once in three months, and at all times when specially required, make a report of the doings of his department.

7. The chief of police and the other officers, clerk and members of the department shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine. They shall account to the city treasurer for all fees received as witnesses on complaints or prosecutions, and in cases in which the city is a party, except when summoned on criminal prosecutions in the Superior Court, in attendance, at any time when off duty, but in no instance for more than one attendance fee in a day; and from their stated compensation shall be deducted all fines or abatements incurred for disobedience of the Rules and Regulations made for the government of the department as shall be therein provided.

8. The office of chief of police shall be open at all suitable times, under the direction of the board of aldermen, for the purpose of receiving complaints of the inhabitants respecting offences against the laws and ordinances.

9. The several station houses of the police shall be open at all hours of the day and night for the purpose of receiving complaints from the inhabitants respecting offences against the laws of the Commonwealth and ordinances of the city, and the chief of police and the deputy chiefs of police shall cause proceedings to be instituted for the prosecution of violations of the laws and ordinances, and attend to the trial of the same; and each member of the department shall devote his entire time to the municipal affairs of the city, the preservation of order, and the maintenance of the peace thereof; and they shall enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, the special laws and ordinances of the city of Boston, and discharge such other duties as by special orders they may be required to perform.

10. The board of aldermen may make from time to time such further rules and regulations for the government, disposition, and management of the Boston police as they may deem expedient; *provided* such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, or laws and ordinances of the city of Boston.

11. All the duties heretofore required by the laws of the Commonwealth, or laws and ordinances of the city of Boston, or orders of the mayor or board of aldermen, to be performed by watchmen, shall be performed by the policemen who are detailed for night duty.

12. The ordinance in relation to the police department passed May 19, 1855, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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### CHIEF OF POLICE.

1. THE chief shall be responsible for the faithfulness of all the members of the department, and shall report all instances of neglect of duty to the mayor.

2. He shall keep a book, alphabetically arranged, in which shall be entered the name, age, birthplace, date of service, district, and occasions of censure or punishment, of every member of the department, as also of extra duty.

3. All the accounts and expenses of the department shall be audited and entered in proper books, to be kept in his office for the inspection of the mayor and board of aldermen; and it shall be his duty to see that the utmost economy is practised throughout the service.

4. He shall visit each station house once a week, or oftener, and inspect the drill of the men, the books of the station, and see that the houses are properly conducted, and kept in good order.

5. He shall once a month instruct the captains in all branches of their duty, and see that they give similar instructions to their men.

6. He shall, as often as opportunity permits, cause as large a number of the members of the department as can be spared from their other duties, to be drilled together in military movements and evolutions, so that they may act efficiently and in concert, when called upon to suppress riots or disorders.



7. He shall keep a book in which complaints may be made by citizens against members of the department, and another in which violations of the laws and ordinances, robberies, burglaries, articles lost, and other similar matters; when brought to his knowledge, may be entered; and he shall cause prompt attention to be paid to such complaints or information.

8. He shall keep a list of all special officers, with their name, age, residence, birthplace, and the name of their employers, and the extent of their powers; as also of any omission to make report of their doings as provided in Rule 132.

9. He may suspend from duty, and stop the pay of, any member of the department for a time not longer than one week, for cause; and may grant furloughs to any one member for the same period, making report thereof to the mayor for approval.

10. He shall see that complaints and prosecutions for violations of the laws and ordinances are instituted in all proper cases, and use his best efforts to bring offenders to punishment. He shall make report every morning of his doings for the preceding twenty-four hours to the mayor.

11. He shall cause the station-houses to be provided with copies of the "General Statutes," the "Ordinances of the City," the "Municipal Register," "Boston Directory," some system of drill, an "English Dictionary," and the "Bible;" and each member of the department with a copy of the "Rules and Regulations."

12. He shall cause a meteorological diary to be kept in his office, with the state of the weather at eight o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at sunset.

13. Whenever a disregard of any law, ordinance or order prevails to an extent prejudicial to the well-being of the city, he shall cause the said law, ordinance, or order to be published in the newspapers of the city, or in handbills or circulars, calling thereto the attention of the public.

14. He shall record in a book reports from the several stations of all defects in the highways, violations of the building laws, and causes of nuisance;

and take measures forthwith to have the same corrected; and keep a record of all accidents whereby the city may become chargeable, with the circumstances, names of witnesses, and a particular description of the locality:

15. He shall keep a record of all intelligence offices, junk shops, and dealers in second-hand articles, pawnbrokers, theatres, and other places of amusement licensed by law, and see that they observe the laws, ordinances, and rules for their government; and of all suspected gambling-houses, drinking-saloons, and houses of ill-repute, as also of all convicted persons who may become dangerous to the community.

16. The central office shall be open day and night, where all messages must be sent, and applications made.

#### DEPUTY CHIEF.

17. The deputy chief shall be under the immediate direction of the chief, assist him in his duties, and officiate for him in his absence.

18. It shall be his especial duty to supervise the City Prison, be responsible for its good order and cleanliness, and cause all the rules and orders for its government to be rigidly enforced.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

19. It is the design of the appointing power to select men for office with a view to their fitness for the position, and usefulness in the service of the department. No officer can necessarily expect to retain his office unless his conduct be such as to secure the good will of the respectable portion of the community, and to command respect from the unfortunate and vicious.

20. The following qualifications shall be necessary for any one to be eligible as a member of the department:—

*First.* To be a citizen of the United States.

*Second.* To have been a resident of Boston, and paid taxes there, for the two years next preceding his appointment.

*Third.* To be not under twenty-one nor over forty years of age when first appointed.

*Fourth.* To be of sound health and vigor, of unquestionable energy and courage, of temperate and industrious habits, of peaceable and courteous manners, decorous and cleanly in his person and dress, respectful to superiors, prompt and decided in action, and disposed to be zealous in the service.

*Fifth.* All applications for appointment shall be made in the handwriting of the applicant.

21. It shall be the duty of the city physician or of such other regular physician as may be duly appointed by the board of aldermen for that purpose, to examine and report on the physical condition of candidates (when not already on the force), for police officers, and to perform such other professional duty as may enable such physician to certify to the chief of police as to the cause of sickness or disability of members of the department, of their physical fitness to perform police duty, and also to the length of time they shall have been disqualified for service by such sickness or disability; and, before a nomination is made of a police officer to the board of aldermen for confirmation, a certificate of the city physician, or of such other regular physician, that the candidate is physically qualified, shall be furnished to the mayor.

22. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the members appointed on the police department shall take and subscribe to the following *oath* before the City Clerk:—

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as a Police Officer of the city of Boston, so long as I shall be such officer. So help me God.

#### GENERAL RULES.

23. Each member of the police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and he is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or being employed in any other business. Although certain hours are

allotted to the respective members for the performance of duty on ordinary occasions, yet at all times they must be prepared to act immediately, on notice that their services are required.

24. Punctual attendance, prompt obedience to orders, and conformity to the rules of the department, shall be rigidly observed.

25. Each member, in his conduct and deportment, must be quiet, civil, and orderly; in the performance of his duty, he must be attentive and zealous, control his temper, and exercise the utmost patience and discretion. He must at all times refrain from harsh, violent, coarse and profane language; and, when circumstances require, act with energy and decision.

26. No member of the department shall, in the station house or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of intoxicating liquor; or, except in the immediate performance of his duty, enter any place in which intoxicating drinks are sold or furnished. No intoxicating drink shall be introduced upon any pretext into the station houses, except when advised by a physician. Smoking shall not be allowed in the station house, except in apartments designated by the captain, with the approbation of the chief.

27. No member shall, directly or indirectly, accept from any person, either liable to be arrested or to complaint, or in custody, or after he has been discharged, or from any of his friends, any gratuity, reward or gift whatsoever; nor from any person money or other compensation for services rendered or damages sustained while on duty; nor shall any officer receive any compensation for services rendered, or reimbursements for expenses incurred by him in connection with his official services, without the approval of the mayor and committee on police; nor until he shall have furnished to the mayor a report in writing of the nature and extent of the services so rendered, and a detailed account of the expenses so incurred.

28. Any member of the department, for intoxication, wilful disobedience of orders, indecent, profane, or harsh language, disrespect to a superior, unnecessary violence to any prisoner or citizen,

neglect in paying his just debts for rent or necessities, or any breach of the "Rules and Regulations," or any conduct unbecoming an officer, shall be subject to reprimand, suspension, deductions from his pay, or to discharge, according to the nature or aggravation of his offence.

29. All complaints made against any member of the department by any other member thereof than a superior officer, or by any other person not of the force, shall be reduced to writing, with specifications, and shall be signed by the party making the complaint before the same shall be investigated; and any officer whose character has been compromised may have an inquiry as to the truth of any charges made against him, upon permission of the mayor. For minor offences, the measure of punishment shall be determined by the chief of police, with the approval of the mayor. The investigation of all important charges shall be before the committee on police, and the evidence shall be taken down by a clerk, and submitted, with the report of the committee, to the mayor; and when they find the officer guilty of any irregularity not sufficient to warrant his removal from the force, they shall state what deduction should be made therefor from his compensation, and, if approved by the mayor, such deduction shall accordingly be made. The mayor shall have notice of all meetings of the committee for the investigation of complaints, and may be present thereat, if he sees fit.

30. Whenever any member of the department resigns or is discharged, or in any way vacates his office, he shall surrender to the captain of the station to which he belongs his badge, number, book of regulations, memorandum books, club, police buttons, belt, and other equipments.

31. Coolness and firmness will be expected in all cases of every officer, and in times of extreme peril the police must be careful to act together, and to protect each other in the restoration of peace: whoever shrinks from danger or responsibility at such a moment shall be discharged as unworthy of a place in the service.

32. No member of the department will be permitted to apply for a warrant for an assault upon himself, or make a complaint for damages, or adjust the same without consent of the chief.

33. No member of the department shall belong to any fire or military company, nor shall he serve on a coroner's jury, nor perform any similar service. No association shall be formed within the department, of members thereof, without the assent of the mayor and committee on police.

34. No member of the department is allowed to communicate any information respecting orders or regulations, or any other business of the department whatever, except by especial permission of a superior officer.

35. No one will be appointed on the police for his religious or political opinions, and officers will avoid all religious or political discussions in the station houses: they shall not interfere, or make use of the influence of their office, in elections; but may quietly exercise the right of suffrage as other citizens.

36. By statute of 1833, chap. 62, the mayor and board of aldermen were authorized to set the watch at such time after sunset as they shall deem expedient: it is ordered that the watch shall be set at the hour next after sunset.

#### DETECTIVE POLICE.

37. The headquarters of the detective police shall be at the central office, and their office hours from 9 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 3, P. M., each day, or at such other times as the chief may direct. Some one of their number shall be, when practicable, at the office at all hours, from 9, A. M., to 6, P. M.

38. They shall, as often as practicable, visit the railroad stations, theatres, and places of amusement, all public gatherings, and other places where large numbers of persons collect; take note of all gaming houses and houses of ill-repute, and all persons who may reasonably be suspected of crime or evil design, whether residents or strangers; and keep a

list of all persons convicted of crime who are likely to be dangerous to the community.

39. When no other business engages their attention, they shall visit the most thronged thoroughfares in the city, noting persons and transactions which may be of service to them in the discharge of their duties; and they shall not only use their best efforts to detect the criminal, but also to prevent the commission of crime.

40. They shall at all times hold themselves in readiness to answer any calls made by the chief or his deputy to perform any duties connected with the business of the department.

41. Should there be occasion to send one of their number out of the city, country or State, in pursuit of any fugitive from justice, this may be allowed by permission of the chief or the mayor. But all his expenses and a reasonable compensation may be required by the department of the parties interested in the apprehension of the criminal, as a condition of such permission.

42. When any person is taken into custody, he shall, if practicable, be brought to the central office, and a full description of his person, and the time and cause of his arrest, his name and that of the arresting officer, with the amount and description of property taken from his person, shall be recorded on the book kept for that purpose; and, if he is to be locked up, he shall be placed in the city prison, and a mittimus left with the keeper. All property taken from any person shall be put together, carefully marked, and left with the chief of police.

43. They shall at all times keep the chief informed of important matters coming to their knowledge, relating to the interest of the department.

44. They shall each keep a private record of their doings in a book kept at the central office for that purpose, always open for inspection by superior officers.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF CARRIAGES.

45. The superintendent of carriages shall devote his whole time to the business of the department.

He shall have the general supervision of all carriages licensed for the conveyance of passengers in the city of Boston. He shall keep a book for the entry of complaints against parties licensed, for demanding or receiving illegal fares, or for not having their numbers in a conspicuous place, or other irregularities, and examine and report the same to the committee on licenses. He shall investigate and report to the chairman of said committee upon all applications for carriage licenses, and shall see that all persons occupying carriage stands in the city of Boston, or carrying passengers for a compensation, are duly licensed, and fully comply with the rules and regulations in relation thereto.

46. The superintendent of carriages shall keep an accurate record of the names of the owners of all licensed carriages, and the number of the license. He shall collect all dues for licenses granted, and pay over the same to the chief of police, and he shall also perform such other duties as may be required by the chief of police. He shall be at his office from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., each day, for the transaction of business belonging to his branch of the department.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF TRUCKS.

47. The superintendent of trucks shall devote his whole time to the business of the department. He shall have the general superintendence of all vehicles licensed for the transportation of merchandise in the city of Boston.

48. He shall investigate and report to the chairman of the committee on licenses, upon all applications for license of vehicles for transportation of merchandise, as also for street stands; and shall see that all vehicles of that kind are properly licensed and numbered, and that the proprietors conform to the rules and regulations prescribed in their respective licenses.

49. The superintendent of trucks shall keep an accurate record of the names and number of each license. He shall collect all dues for such granted



licenses, and pay over the same to the chief of police; and he shall perform such other duties as may be required by the chief of police.

50. He shall keep a book at his office in which complaints may be entered, and he shall promptly investigate the same, and all other irregularities in his department that come to his knowledge, and make report thereon to the chief and to the committee on licenses.

51. He shall be at his office from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., each day, for the transaction of business connected with his branch of the department.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNBROKERAGE.

52. The superintendent of pawnbrokerage shall devote his whole time to the business of the department. Under the direction of the chief of police, he shall have the general supervision of all matters appertaining to the license of pawnbrokers, intelligence offices, dealers in junk and second-hand articles, throughout the city.

53. He shall keep a book in which he shall register alphabetically the names of all pawnbrokers and all dealers in junk or second-hand articles, together with the name and number of the street where they are doing business, and he shall see that each is furnished with a copy of the ordinance relating to his branch of trade.

54. He shall also keep a book in which he shall register alphabetically the names of all who have taken out licenses, or to whom, on petition, license has not been granted, and also those to whom license has been granted, but subsequently revoked, with the name and number of the street where each carries on business; and he shall see that all such persons duly licensed keep the requisite books, and in all things conform to the requirements of the laws and ordinances regulating their trade; and he shall inspect said books from time to time, as often at least as once a month, making note of such facts as are deemed of importance; and, if suspicions are reasonably connected with any prop-

erty falling under his observation, he shall immediately report the same to the chief of police.

55. In all cases where persons carry on either of the above trades without license, he shall cause such persons, under direction of the chief, to be complained against, and attend to their prosecution.

56. Members of the police department, when so directed by the chief, may enter the shop of any pawnbroker, or dealer in junk or second-hand articles, and examine their books and the property therein; and, if resisted, or refused permission so to do, the case shall be reported to the chief, and by him to the superintendent, and committee on licenses; and, if the circumstances justify it, the license shall be revoked.

57. The superintendent of pawnbrokerage shall submit to the chief of police on each Monday morning a written report of his doings for the previous week.

58. He shall be at his office from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., each day, for the transaction of business connected with his branch of the department.

#### CLERK OF POLICE.

59. The clerk of police shall devote his whole time to the business of the department. He shall keep fully and accurately all books, records, papers or reports, appertaining to the central office, under the direction of the chief of police or his deputy, and perform all such other clerical service as they shall order.

#### CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

60. Each captain of police shall be at his station house at all times during the day, unless absent on official duty. He shall have the general charge of his station house, and be held responsible for the cleanliness, good order, and proper condition of the same.

61. He shall see that his station house is kept open at all times, and in his absence shall detail a lieutenant or sergeant, to be constantly in charge

thereof, to receive prisoners, attend to calls, answer the applications of citizens, or to attend to other business properly belonging to the department.

62. He shall have the general charge of his district, visiting every part of it as often as once each week, noting the condition of the streets, sidewalks, street-lights, obstructions, nuisances, and non-compliances with the city ordinances, and all other matters requiring the attention of the police in his district. He shall report to the chief all cases of contagious disease, and any negligence which may expose the city to danger from fire, and all matters which require the attention of the superintendent of streets or internal health.

63. He shall have immediate control of the officers and patrolmen detailed for duty at his station, and shall carefully note their conduct, condition, faithfulness and efficiency. He shall call the roll at 6 o'clock, P. M., each day, and then communicate all necessary information and orders; and at such other times as the chief shall order, noting and reporting every absence. He shall daily inspect his men, and reform any negligence in attire, want of cleanliness or of neatness, or other improper personal habit; and report to the chief every case of sickness, misconduct, insubordination, neglect, or unfitness for duty; and establish such rules for the government of the station house as the chief shall approve. He shall as often as once a week, at roll-call, put the men through the simple military formations-in-line and evolutions; and once each week instruct them as to their conduct at fires or riots, in making arrests or complaints, as to defects in the highway, nuisances and accidents, in procuring information, or other matters pertaining to their duty. He shall see that each has his copy of the "Rules and Regulations," and duly observes them. He shall divide, with the approval of the mayor and chief, his district into beats for day, and also for night, so arranged that the whole territory shall be covered at all times by officers on duty, except at roll-call, and, as circumstances require, placing each officer, as far as practicable, where he will be most useful and efficient.

64. In case of an alarm of fire, the two officers on street duty nearest the fire shall repair at once to the fire, and act as fire-police, — the officers on beats adjoining to cover those left vacant. The captain will detail from the reserve at the station, with a sergeant, to repair to the fire, sufficient men to keep the streets clear, and protect property, that the officers on street duty may return as soon as practicable to their beats.

65. In case of fire or other emergency, the captain or superior officer of the district present will have direction not only of his own men, but also of patrolmen of other stations within call, if no superior officer is present of any other station to which said patrolmen belong.

66. He shall receive into his custody and safely keep all persons arrested in his district for any criminal offence; and, unless otherwise lawfully disposed of, shall, before the opening of the next session of the municipal court, cause all such prisoners to be conveyed to the city prison, there to await the action of the court, or the order of the chief of police; and it shall be his duty, or that of one of the lieutenants or sergeants, to be present at the municipal court each morning, when required, after making his morning report, to attend to cases from his station.

67. He shall cause all persons brought into his station house, before they are committed to the cells, to be first brought into the dock, where the officer in charge shall then enter in the blotter his own name; the name of the arresting officer, also the name, nation, age, height, complexion, weight, residence, and offence of the prisoner, and the number of his cell; the prisoner shall be properly searched, and whatever is taken for safe-keeping be properly entered on the book. He shall post daily from the blotter to a register, alphabetically arranged, the name and description of criminals so arrested, with their sentence in court, of which he shall inform himself.

68. He shall also enter on his blotter, and post into a register, the name and description of all persons furnished with lodgings at the station-house.

69. He shall receive and keep all property coming into the possession of officers of the station by virtue of their office; mark, and keep together the property taken from each person, and keep a record of the same; and property holden for evidence shall be delivered by order of court, and all other property holden shall, as soon as possible, be delivered to the lawful owner, a receipt being taken therefor; and all property remaining at the close of each quarter shall be delivered or reported to the chief.

70. He shall keep a daily record of burglaries, robberies, larcenies, amount of property lost or stolen, assaults, disturbances, lost children, fires, dangerous places, and accidents, with the cause and proofs, and of all other matters appertaining to the business of the department in his district, for reference.

71. He shall keep a daily account of the regular and extra duties done by his men; and on the eighteenth of each month submit to the chief a full and accurate account against the name of each member of his station, the number of days on duty, number of days absent without pay or from sickness, amount due for extra work, and total amount due for the month preceding, with the requisite certified bills, certificates and vouchers for the same; also all other bills necessarily incurred at the station for the current month, approved by him.

72. He shall daily transcribe from his blotter and journal, to his morning report, a true copy of all matters of importance there recorded for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, A. M., and present said report to the chief at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the same day. He shall, on the last day of each month, transmit to the chief a full and correct synopsis of all the police work done in his district for the current month; and on the last day of each year he shall submit to the chief a full synopsis of all the police work done in his district for the current year.

73. He shall keep a record of all pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers, junk shops, intelligence offices, licensed places of amusement, within his district; and cause the laws and ordinances concerning them to

be observed. He shall keep a record of all suspected drinking-saloons, gambling-houses, and houses of ill-fame; and of all places where idlers, tipplers, gamblers, sellers of lottery-tickets, thieves and other disorderly and suspicious persons congregate.

74. In case of any riot or sudden emergency requiring the services of the police, on notice being given, the captain of the district in which such riot may occur shall forthwith proceed to the scene of disturbance with the whole police force he can muster, and be vigilant in suppressing the disorder. Should the captain have any doubt of his ability to preserve the peace, or to restore order, he will immediately send notice to the chief of police or his deputy.

75. He shall cause the members of his command to be thoroughly instructed in the "School of the Soldier and Company," excepting those parts which relate exclusively to the manual of arms.

76. No persons shall be permitted to remain at the station house without permission of the officer in charge, except members of the department detailed for service, members of the city council, and persons having official business there. The use of spirituous liquors or wines, gambling, boisterous or indecent language or conduct, and profanity, are strictly prohibited at the station house; and it is the duty of the captain to report any disobedience of the rules or other irregularity that comes to his knowledge to the chief.

77. He shall observe the strictest economy in the use of fuel and gas at the station house, consistent with a due regard to the comfort of the men; and see that the furniture and other property belonging to the same are neither destroyed nor injured.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

78. The lieutenants shall be detailed two to each district; and, in the absence of the captain, shall have charge of the station, and exercise all his powers and duties, and be held to the like responsibility.

79. They shall rank first and second as named in their appointment. They shall alternate their duties,

spending day and night such hours at the station house, and such hours in the examination of the district, and perform such other duties, as shall from time to time be ordered by their captain or by the chief.

80. While on duty, or in the absence of a superior officer, their orders shall be respected and obeyed, and they shall report to the captain every instance of violation of duty or disobedience of orders.

#### SERGEANTS.

81. Sergeants of police shall be detailed two to each station, except No. 3 and No. 4, to each of which shall be attached three.

82. They shall rank first and second; and, under the orders of their respective captains, shall perform such duties, and at such hours of day and night, as shall be directed by the chief of police.

83. They shall have the general charge of the men on their beats, and shall instruct and assist them in their duties. When on duty and not otherwise detailed, they shall constantly and faithfully patrol their respective districts, visiting each beat as often as twice in each term of service, ascertaining the presence of each man at his proper place, and aiding in the enforcement of every duty.

84. They shall carefully note, and impartially report to the captain or lieutenant, every officer found on duty, by name and number, and the case of every officer absent from his beat, or other neglect of discipline or duty; and their failure so to report shall be sufficient cause for suspension or discharge from service.

#### PATROLMEN.

85. The districts will be divided into beats, and the rounds of regular service will be from time to time specified; but it is clearly to be understood that, when occasion requires, officers are liable to be called into service for any portion of the day, if necessary. The ordinary sphere of their duty is the city of Boston and the harbor with its islands. But, as officers clothed with the criminal powers of constables, they may be required to go into any

other part of the State to arrest criminals, or for other duties. No compensation will be allowed beyond their pay for extra service, except upon such bills as are approved by the mayor and the committee on police; and all fees as witnesses in court shall be deducted from their pay, except as provided in the seventh section of the ordinance; and they must report to the captain all fees so received, who shall report the same to the chief, to be deducted from the next month's payment.

86. The patrolman will hold himself in readiness at all times to answer the calls, and to obey the orders of his superior officers. He shall treat them with respect, and in his demeanor to his associates on the force be courteous and considerate, guarding himself against envy, jealousy, or other unfriendly feeling; and refraining from all communications to their discredit, except to his superior officers, whom it is his duty to inform of every neglect or disobedience of orders on their part that may come to his knowledge. He shall conform to the rules and regulations of the department; observe the laws and ordinances; and render his services to the city with zeal, courage, discretion, and fidelity. Any violation of the rules of the department will be punished by reprimand, suspension, deductions from pay, or discharge.

87. He shall be present at the daily roll-calls, and attend at the station house at the times appointed; and, if absent, except by permission, or for sufficient reason, deductions shall be made from his pay.

88. Immediately after roll-calls, the patrolmen going out on duty shall each repair to his beat, and continually patrol every part thereof, as often as once each hour, if practicable; and he shall confine his patrol within the limits of his beat, except in case of fire, arrest of a prisoner, or other necessary absence on duty, until the time assigned for the expiration of his tour of duty, and he is regularly relieved.

89. *Policemen must not walk together, or talk with each other, or with any other person on their beats while on duty, unless it be to communicate information*



*pertaining to the department, or in the line of their duty; and such communication must be as brief as possible.*

90. As far as he can, without intrusion upon the privacy of individuals, he must note all removals from or into the limits of his beat, and acquire such a knowledge of the inhabitants as will enable him to recognize them.

91. He shall furnish such information, and render such aid, to all persons, when requested, as is consistent with his duty; and he shall keep his number in sight, and give his name and number to all persons who inquire.

92. He must direct strangers and others, when requested, the nearest and safest way to their places of destination, and, when necessary, cause them to be accompanied thither by one of the police; but shall not leave his beat for that purpose, but pass such persons from his beat to the next. If he hear the cry of watch, or other call for assistance, he shall proceed to render aid with all despatch, taking every practicable precaution for the protection of his beat, when he leaves it for this or any other purpose.

93. He shall cause all children who have strayed, or infants who have been abandoned, to be taken to the residence of their parents, if known and within the bounds of his beat, and, if not, to the station house. Children or families without home shall be directed or sent to the City Temporary Home, 36 Charles Street. He shall take note of all cases of contagious disease or sudden death, where there is reasonable ground to suspect criminality; and render immediate aid in cases of accident or illness in the streets, ascertaining all important particulars connected therewith, and making record thereof.

94. When he discovers a pickpocket in a crowd at railroad stations, theatres, or any other thronged place, he shall give suitable warning.

95. He must strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character, in such manner that it will be evident to them that they are watched, fixing in his mind such impressions as will enable him to recognize persons whom he frequently meets

in the streets at night; and, to the utmost of his power, prevent the commission of assaults, breaches of the peace, and all other crimes about to be committed.

96. He must note all junk-shops and shops of second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers, all places of amusement, and all licensed persons and places within his beat, and also all suspected gambling-houses, public saloons for drinking, dancing or prize-fighting, mock-auction rooms, venders of lottery-tickets, houses of ill-fame, and all other suspicious persons and places therein; keep a list thereof in his book for reference; and report the same to his captain.

97. While on duty, he shall note all street and sidewalk obstructions; all defects therein from which accidents may occur, removing them when practicable; all places for which temporary permits are granted for building, or where openings or excavations are being made, and not suffer them to be continued without examining the permits authorizing the same, and shall cause suitable accommodations to be provided for the public travel; all coal-holes left exposed or insecure; all street lamps not lighted at proper times, or too early extinguished, where not clean, or not giving sufficient light; all wooden buildings erected or being erected contrary to law, or any building defectively built or become unsafe, or where any noisome, dangerous or unwholesome trade is carried on; and all nuisances, and other matters relating to the safety and convenience of the public or to the interest of the city, which may exist or occur on his beat: *and shall make report thereof without delay, in writing, to his captain.*

98. He shall examine in the night-time all doors, gates, and windows of dwellings and stores, to see that they are properly secured, and, if not, give notice to the inmates, if any; and, where not, make the same fast, and notify the owner in the morning. He must watch vacant houses, to prevent depredations; be vigilant to prevent fire, or waste of Cochituate water; call the attention of abutters to the state of their sidewalks, where by snow, ice or other cause, they are rendered dangerous, or when obstructed by

fuel, boxes or other encumbrance, or with goods, or signs extending more than a foot over the same; take note of all ashes, garbage, dead animals or other nuisance thrown into the street, or when the street is used for washing carriages or horses, or improperly obstructed thereby: or, where the laws and ordinances, orders, rules and regulations for the government of such cases, upon notice given, are not forthwith obeyed, the officer shall do what he can himself to make the way safe and convenient, ascertain the names of the parties offending, and report the same for complaint and prosecution.

99. Whenever any person remains upon any one part of the sidewalk longer than is allowed by law, it shall be the duty of the officer to request him courteously to move on; and, if any such person unreasonably persists in remaining so as to incommode other passengers, the officer shall endeavor to ascertain the name of such person, and report the same for prosecution.

100. When any person begs in the street, or goes from door to door soliciting alms, it shall be the duty of the officer to inquire the name and abode of such person, and note the same for record; and to direct such person, if in distress, to the overseers of the poor, or to any charitable association affording relief in similar cases.

101. He shall note all cases of fast driving, brutality to animals, horses or vehicles left unattended more than five minutes, or standing more than twenty, or going upon the sidewalk, or taking the wrong side in passing or meeting; all cases where the drivers of licensed vehicles are uncivil, or demand illegal fares; or where rail cars or omnibuses stop opposite intersection of streets or on crossings, or do not conform to any other lawful provision made for their regulation.

102. When any way becomes blocked, he shall use his best efforts to aid the drivers in disentangling the same; and, when the stream of travel is continuous, open the way for foot-travellers wishing to cross, attending women, children, and aged persons, who would be otherwise exposed to danger.

103. When a disturbance occurs, he shall instantly repair to the spot, and use his best efforts to restore quiet. If any person has committed a felonious assault, or any other felonious crime, or by loud outcries or otherwise persists in disturbing the peace, any one so offending shall be taken into custody, and conveyed to the station house to await the order of the captain. If he is opposed in the performance of his duty, he shall spring his rattle, and the policemen who hear it shall answer the same by forthwith proceeding to his assistance.

104. When holding a warrant against a party, he shall arrest him, and safely keep him in custody, and carry him before the next session of the municipal, or other court to which the warrant is returnable, making the proper returns thereon over his own signature as a police officer. He may also arrest, without a warrant, any person reasonably suspected of having committed a felony, or seen committing a breach of the peace, or being unduly armed with a dangerous weapon, and also night-walkers; but in every case of arrest without a warrant, complaint must be made at the next session of the municipal court. He may also examine any person whom he shall see walking abroad in the night after ten o'clock, whom he shall have reason to suspect of any unlawful design; and may demand of him his business abroad at such time, and whither he is going.

105. When any party charges another with crime, and insists that the party so charged shall be taken into custody, he shall require the accuser, if unknown to him, or there is any other sufficient reason for it, to go with the accused to the police station.

106. When it becomes necessary to take a party into custody, he shall do so in as easy and quiet a manner as possible, using only sufficient force to secure the prisoner; and in no instance shall he strike the prisoner, except in self-defence. When in custody, he shall see that the prisoner is properly dealt with and cared for, until disposed of from his custody according to law, and any unnecessary deprivations or abuse to prisoners while in custody will be met with reproof and punishment.

107. The property coming into his possession in his official capacity he shall carefully preserve, mark, and place in the hands of his captain, and whatever is taken from each person while in his custody shall be kept together, and separate from other property.

108. As by virtue of his appointment he can act officially in criminal matters only, he will not render assistance in any civil case whatever, except to prevent a breach of the peace, or to suppress a disturbance actually commenced, nor serve any warrant of search, without permission of the mayor, chief, deputy chief or his captain.

109. Policemen wounded or otherwise disabled while in the performance of their official duty, and those rendered ill in consequence of unusual or extraordinary hardship or exposure beyond the regular line of their duty, shall receive pay for their period of service necessarily lost in recovering, when duly certified by the city physician, or other physician appointed by their respective captains for them, upon approval of the mayor and the committee on police. In cases of ordinary sickness, pay will be allowed for three days upon the voucher of the captain, and for ten days, and never more, when certified to by his own or the city physician.

110. On discovering a fire, the officer shall first ascertain if it can be extinguished without alarm; if not, he shall at once repair to the nearest signal-box, and give the alarm. In the night-time, upon an alarm of fire, officers shall pass quickly over their beats, springing their rattles, crying fire, and giving the number of the district, and the number and location of the box. He shall note the time, and his position, when he gives an alarm or hears one, and any circumstances connected therewith which seem to be suspicious.

111. At an alarm of fire, the officers who are detailed for fire police at the station shall quickly repair to the fire, to render such assistance as practicable in securing and protecting lives and property, under the direction of the engineers of the fire department. The officer first arriving shall have precedence and control of the other officers who may be present, until a superior officer arrives.

112. It shall be the duty of the police officer to keep a private record of his work, with day and date, and he shall enter therein all matters of any importance in all work in which he is engaged in his official capacity, whether at court, on his beat or elsewhere, and also any other matter of importance that comes to his knowledge connected with the police of the city; and, when his book is full, it shall be carefully preserved for future use or reference, and he shall commence another.

113. He shall each day, at such time as shall be appointed, make report to the captain of all that he has done, or which has come to his knowledge during the previous twenty-four hours, or since his last report, exhibiting his book to the captain, if requested.

114. Any officer who neglects to wear his badge and uniform, when on duty or in court, without permission from the chief or his captain, will be suspended from the department.

#### HARBOR POLICE.

115. The water police district will be divided into two beats, to be called the north and south districts.

116. The north district will comprise all the docks, wharves and shipping north of Union Wharf to Charlestown Bridge, including East Boston.

117. The south district will comprise all the docks, wharves and shipping south of Union Wharf, India Wharf to the water, to South Boston Bridge, including South Boston.

118. If it become necessary in the performance of their duty to go farther north or south than the districts above described, they will do so.

119. The south district will visit the powder boats every hour, and see that all is safe; also the oyster beds once in each watch, and as much oftener as practicable, to see that they are not disturbed.

120. They will pay particular attention to all cases of drowning coming under their observation, using every means in their power, regardless of time or cost, to resuscitate persons taken from the water.

121. They will board all foreign vessels on their arrival, supplying them with a copy of the "Harbor

Regulations," keeping away all boats; and allow no person to board said vessel without permission, until such vessel has been made fast to the wharf. They will also, after ten o'clock in the evening, challenge all strange boats, satisfying themselves that there is nothing wrong.

122. Should the cry of watch be made on the wharf, or a disturbance of the peace, the boatmen shall take notice thereof, and render such aid as the circumstances may require.

123. The following signals shall govern either watch when they may be wanted: For the watch on the north district, one shot will be fired from a pistol at the end of Union Wharf. For the watch of the south district, two shots will be fired in quick succession from the same place, when the boat so signalized shall come directly to Union Wharf. In addition to the above, the north watch will be at the end of Union Wharf at the following hours: seven, nine, eleven, one, three, five and seven; and the south watch at eight, ten, twelve, two, four and six.

124. The relieving time will be five minutes before one and five minutes before eight in the morning, and five minutes before six in the evening, when the watch to be relieved will be at their relieving post. It will be expected of the eight o'clock morning watch and the six o'clock evening watch to have their boat washed and left clean, and everything in order for the next watch; the fire-arms kept clean and in order, and loaded and in their proper place.

125. The time for the morning watch will be at three and half-past three o'clock, the north watch coming in at three to be on duty at half-past three o'clock, during which time the south watch will have charge of both districts. The south watch will come in at half-past three to be on duty at four o'clock, during which time the north watch will take charge of both districts.

126. It will be expected of the officers belonging to the sail boat, unless otherwise ordered, to be on board the boat during their hours of duty; and the officer detailed whose night watch is aboard the boat will be on board at nine o'clock in the evening.

127. The officers shall instruct their men to familiarize themselves with all vessels belonging to Boston, as well as with vessels from other places frequenting the port.

128. They shall, under the direction of the chief of police, co-operate with the officers of the custom house, the marshal of the district, and the harbor master, in enforcing the laws of the commonwealth and United States.

129. All officers will be present at roll-call; day officers to be punctual at five minutes before eight in the morning; night officers at five minutes before six in the evening.

#### SPECIAL POLICE.

130. Persons who hold warrants as special police officers, without pay, must wear the badge required by the chief of police.

131. Such officers must conform to the rules and regulations of the police department, so far as relates to their habits, conduct, mode of performing police duty, and in every particular in which they may be applied.

132. Every special police officer shall make a return every week, to the captain of the district within which his duties lay, of all the official acts which he has performed in the week preceding.

133. Special police officers who abuse their trusts, who violate the rules of the department, or who are unfit for duty, will be deprived of their warrants.

#### POLICE PROPERTY.

134. The committee on police shall have a general superintendence of all property belonging to the city, used by the police department; and shall have power, with the approval of the mayor, to authorize the sale or exchange thereof, when in their judgment expedient; and, within the limits of the appropriation made for the same, to authorize the purchase of what is needed therefor.



## APPENDIX

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### POLICE UNIFORM.

1. The Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief, the Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Patrolmen shall wear a dark blue sack frock coat, dark blue pants, and dark blue vest, and police hat, like the pattern at the Chief's Office. On public occasions the Chief, Deputy Chief, the Captains and Lieutenants, may wear a buff vest, with police buttons.

### SUMMER UNIFORM.

2. From the tenth day of June until the first day of October, in each year, the police shall wear a skeleton sack coat, and pants made of dark blue flannel, like the pattern at the Chief's office.

### WINTER UNIFORM.

3. When the weather is cold, the police may wear a dark blue overcoat, like the pattern at the Chief's office.

### SPECIFICATIONS OF UNIFORM.

4. Overcoat, surtout pattern, double breasted, with short rolling collar, made to button close up in the neck; the waist to be two and one-half inches below the natural waist; the length of the skirt to be four inches below the knee-pan, one pocket in the left breast, upon the outside, one in the right breast, upon the inside, and one in each skirt; two rows of police buttons, six in a row, upon the breast, four buttons behind with side edge, and three small police buttons on each cuff.

5. Sack frock, single breasted, with rolling collar, made to button up to within six inches of the neck; waist to be one and one-half inches below the natural waist; length of skirt to be within one inch of the knee-pan; the coat to be bound with narrow silk binding, four police buttons on the front, four upon the back with side edge, and two small police buttons upon each cuff.

6. Vest, single breasted, made without collar, to button up within three inches of the neck, with seven police buttons on front.

7. Pantaloon to be made like the pattern at the Chief's office.

8. The sack frocks, when worn, will be buttoned at the top button alone, unless otherwise ordered by a superior officer; the skelton sacks, when worn, will be buttoned up with four police buttons.

9. The boatman's undress uniform, when on duty on board their boats, shall consist of a single breasted "reef jacket," and pants made of dark blue cloth; the jacket will have four police buttons on the front, and be buttoned close up, and they will wear the police hat and badge like the patrolmen; in stormy or wet weather they may wear suitable clothing to protect them from its inclemency, under the direction of their Captain.

10. In wet or stormy weather the patrolmen may wear a portable cape of cloth or rubber.

11. The police uniform shall be worn by the officers when on duty before the public, and when at court, unless by permission of the Chief, Deputy Chief, or the Captain of the district from which he is detailed for detective purposes.

12. Clubs, belts and white gloves will be worn whenever the Chief or Deputy Chief orders.

#### BADGES TO DISTINGUISH RANK.

13. The Chief of Police shall wear upon the front of his hat a gold-embroidered wreath, with the word CHIEF embroidered therein, in old English letters, with silver bullion, and the same insignia upon each shoulder.

14. The Deputy Chief of Police shall wear on the front of his hat, and upon each shoulder, a wreath like the Chief, with DEPUTY CHIEF, in old English letters, embroidered therein, in silver bullion.

15. Captains and Lieutenants of Police shall wear upon their hats and their shoulders a wreath like the Chief, with the word CAPTAIN or LIEUTENANT, in old English letters, embroidered therein, in silver bullion, and above the wreath the number of their district.

16. Sergeants of Police shall wear upon their hats a gold wreath, with SERGEANT embroidered therein, in silver bullion, over which will be their letter; upon each shoulder the number of their district; and upon each arm, above the elbow, a strap with the word SERGEANT, in silver bullion.

17. Patrolmen shall wear upon their hats a gold wreath like the sergeants, with the number of the man embroidered therein, in silver bullion; and upon each shoulder the number of the district to which they are attached.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, 46 Court St.,  
BOSTON, Jan. 22, 1867.

SIR: The Rules and Regulations for the government of the Police Department, which you submitted to me, are, in my opinion, in conformity with the laws of the commonwealth and the ordinances of the city.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

ALDERMAN GAFFIELD,

*Chairman of Committee on Police.*

*City Document.*—No. 14.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 14, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits his annual

### REPORT:

The sales of land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, have been as follows:

One lot on Albany Street, corner of Dedham Street, containing 8,959 square feet, at seventy-five cents per foot . . . . .	\$6,719 25
One lot on Albany Street, corner of Plympton Street, containing 14,450 square feet, at seventy cents per foot . . . . .	10,115 00
One lot on Tremont, near Canton Street, containing 2,337 $\frac{2}{3}$ square feet, at \$1.75 per foot. . . . .	4,090 80
One lot on Shawmut Place, containing 608 square feet, at eighty cents per foot . . . . .	486 40
One lot on Newton Street, containing 1,845 square feet, at \$1.50 per foot . . . . .	2,767 50
One lot on Pembroke Street, containing 5,656 square feet, at \$1.25 per foot . . . . .	7,070 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> \$31,248 95

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$31,248 95
One lot on Malden Street, containing 8,878 square feet, at fifty cents per foot . . . . .	4,439 00
One lot on East Canton Street, containing 10,000 square feet, at seventy-five cents per foot . . . . .	7,500 00
One lot on Concord Street, containing 1,526 $\frac{7}{8}$ square feet, at \$1.00 per foot . . . . .	1,526 70
One lot on Dedham and Plympton Streets, containing 10,207 $\frac{3}{8}$ square feet, at eighty cents per foot . . . . .	8,165 76
Three lots on Wareham Street, containing 11,475 square feet, at seventy-five cents per foot . . . . .	8,606 25
Two lots on Broadway and M Street, containing 11,050 square feet, at forty cents per foot . . . . .	4,420 00
One lot on Broadway, Fourth and N Streets, containing 61,750 square ft., at ten cents per foot [This lot was sold to the Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children. A large brick building is to be erected for that institution the coming season.]	6,175 00
Three lots on Wareham Street, containing 5,610 square feet, at eighty cents per foot . . . . .	4,488 00
Forty-five lots on East Brookline Street, at public auction, containing 79,987 $\frac{1}{8}$ feet, at about thirty-eight and one-tenth cents per foot . . . . .	30,353 75
One lot on Wareham Street, containing 6,800 square feet, at eighty cents per foot . . . . .	5,440 00
[This sale was consummated on the thirty-first day of December; but, owing to the pressure of business in the Treasurer's office, the first instalment was not paid over by the Superintendent until Jan. 2, 1867.]	
Total, 241,141 $\frac{5}{8}$ square feet, for . . . . .	<u>\$112,363 41</u>



The following Wharf Property on Albany Street has also been sold:—

Wharf No. 1, containing 61,500 square feet, for	\$29,146 83
Wharf No. 2, containing 61,652 square feet, for	30,000 00
Wharf No. 4, containing 57,475 square feet, for	28,800 00
Wharf No. 5, containing 68,045 square feet, for	32,661 60
Total, 248,672 square feet, for . . . . .	<u>\$120,608 43</u>

Making the whole amount of sales to be 489,813, <sup>68</sup> / <sub>100</sub> square feet, for . . . . .	<u>\$232,971 84</u>
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Of the foregoing amount, there has been received by the Superintendent, and paid over to the Treasurer, it being the first instalment of ten per cent . . . . .	21,278 05
And there has been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments, with interest . . . . .	211,693 79
Total . . . . .	<u>\$232,971 84</u>

The Superintendent has also received, and paid over to the Treasurer, the following amounts:—

For rent of land and wharfage on South Bay . . . . .	\$718 25
“ “ at South Boston . . . . .	50 00
“ “ on Northampton Street . . . . .	50 00
“ “ foot of Belcher's Lane . . . . .	25 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$843 25</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures charged to the appropriation for Public Lands since the first day of January, 1866, have been as follows:—

For amount paid for filling of land, corner of St. James and Dartmouth Streets, as deeded to the City by the Boston Water Power Company, Jan. 1, 1866. . . . .	\$3,562 00
For material furnished in grading East Brookline Street . . . . .	2,489 00
For material furnished in grading East Canton Street . . . . .	2,145 25
For material furnished in grading East Concord Street . . . . .	1,144 00
For material furnished in grading Albany, near Malden Street . . . . .	737 65
For material furnished in grading Wareham Street, South Bay . . . . .	218 63
For material furnished in grading Northampton Street, in part . . . . .	245 95
For material furnished in grading passageways between Sharon, Brookline and Canton Streets . . . . .	650 00
For material furnished in grading passageway between Rutland and Springfield Streets, east of Tremont Street . . . . .	144 50
For amount paid stationery furnished Superintendent's office . . . . .	22 05
For amount paid for construction of sewers in Albany, Brookline and Plympton Streets .	8,944 40
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$20,303 43

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$20,303 43
For amount paid for edge-stones and paving of sidewalks on Albany, Sharon, and Fourth Streets, as per order of the Board of Aldermen . . . . .	1,068 48
For amount paid salary of the Superintendent of Public Lands, three quarters . . . . .	1,350 00
For amount paid for lithographic plans, and commission in selling of land on Brookline Street, east of Harrison Avenue . . . . .	301 40
For amount paid expenses of Committee, including carriage hire . . . . .	248 25
For amount paid labor on Public Lands . . . . .	913 50
For amount paid repairs on iron fence, and for granite fenders, on East Chester Park . . . . .	57 25
For amount paid for repairing drains and cess-pools . . . . .	50 09
For amount paid for wooden railing erected in front of vacant land on Harrison Avenue . . . . .	26 30
For amount paid for wooden railing erected on First Street, between L and M Streets, and around the pound . . . . .	78 76
For amount paid for stakes, and numbering the forty-five lots of land on Brookline Street, as sold at public auction, April 11, 1866 . . . . .	11 25
For amount paid repairs made on Wharf No. 5, South Bay . . . . .	45 00.
For amount paid tax on Great Brewster Island . . . . .	15 75
For amount paid the repairing of brick wall for West Chester Park . . . . .	7 50
Total amount of expenditures . . . . .	<u>\$24,476 96</u>

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL, *Supt. Public Lands.*



*City Document.* — No. 15.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 21, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and 800 copies ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, JAN. 10, 1867.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON.

*Gentlemen,*— In obedience to the Police ordinance, I herewith present my Report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, to which is appended a synopsis of the doings of the department under my charge for the year 1866.

### DOINGS OF THE POLICE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1866.

Arrested . . . . .	4,758	Lodgers . . . . .	5,133
Committed . . . . .	2,767	Males . . . . .	4,030
Males . . . . .	3,727	Foreigners . . . . .	3,339
Foreigners . . . . .	3,437	Non-residents . . . . .	5,012
Non-residents . . . . .	1,055	Minors . . . . .	902
Minors . . . . .	1,147		
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

### LOCK-UPS.

Committed . . . . .	2,492
Males . . . . .	1,918
Foreigners . . . . .	<u>1,590</u>

Amount of property taken from prisoners and lodgers while in custody, and restored as per their receipts . . . . .	\$13,523 57
Amount of property reported stolen . . . . .	<u>\$42,108 00</u>

Amount of fines imposed . . . . .	\$8,115 00
Aggregate amount of imprisonment . . . . .	429 yrs. 10 mos.
Number of days spent in Court . . . . .	1,357
Amount of witness fees earned . . . . .	\$2,072 00
Number of despatches sent over Police Telegraph	747

## CAUSES OF ARREST.

Abortion . . . . .	1
Abandoning infant . . . . .	1
Adultery . . . . .	2
Arrested on warrants . . . . .	101
Assault and battery . . . . .	228
Assault with intent to kill . . . . .	1
Assault with weapons . . . . .	30
Assault on officers . . . . .	5
Attempt to pass counterfeit money . . . . .	2
Attempt to pick pocket . . . . .	4
Attempt to extort . . . . .	1
Attempt to rescue . . . . .	5
Attempt to rob . . . . .	1
Bailbond . . . . .	6
Bastardy . . . . .	2
Breaking and entering . . . . .	28
Breaking jail . . . . .	2
Boarding vessels unlawfully . . . . .	4
Burglary . . . . .	1
Common drunkards . . . . .	113
Counterfeiting . . . . .	1
Defaulting bail . . . . .	1
Disturbing the peace . . . . .	254
Disturbing public worship . . . . .	2
Disturbing school . . . . .	1
Drunkenness . . . . .	1,528
Deserters . . . . .	39
Embezzlement . . . . .	9
Escaped convict . . . . .	1



Fast driving . . . . .	6
Forgery . . . . .	2
Fornication . . . . .	3
Fraud . . . . .	9
Gambling . . . . .	16
Gaming on Lord's day . . . . .	34
House breaking . . . . .	5
Horrors . . . . .	6
Incendiaries . . . . .	3
Indecent exposure . . . . .	2
Keeping house of ill fame . . . . .	28
Keeping liquor nuisance . . . . .	19
Keeping noisy house . . . . .	1
Larceny, simple . . . . .	365
Larceny, felonious . . . . .	43
Lewdness . . . . .	2
Mutiny . . . . .	4
Malicious mischief . . . . .	39
Mutual assault . . . . .	8
Night walking . . . . .	70
Noisy, idle and disorderly persons . . . . .	775
Obtaining goods by false pretences . . . . .	14
Pickpockets . . . . .	7
Playing ball on Sundays . . . . .	25
Passing worthless money . . . . .	4
Polygamy . . . . .	1
Pretending to be an officer . . . . .	1
Rape . . . . .	2
Rescuing prisoner . . . . .	1
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	6
Robbery . . . . .	15
Runaway . . . . .	14
Safe-keeping . . . . .	6
Shop breaking . . . . .	9
Stubborn children . . . . .	3
Suspicion of larceny . . . . .	125
Suspicious persons . . . . .	378

Truants . . . . .	21
Threatening . . . . .	3
Vagrants . . . . .	49
Violation of Sunday law . . . . .	10
Violation of city law . . . . .	101
Witnesses . . . . .	58

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Accidents reported . . . . .	10
Buildings found open and secured . . . . .	535
Bonfires extinguished . . . . .	14
Cases reported to the Grand Jury . . . . .	51
Cases reported of water running waste . . . . .	35
Cases of small-pox reported . . . . .	32
Dangerous buildings reported . . . . .	10
Dangerous gutters reported . . . . .	2
Dangerous chimneys . . . . .	2
Dead bodies provided for . . . . .	6
Defective fire-arms reported . . . . .	2
Defective cesspool . . . . .	1
Defective hydrants . . . . .	6
Defective gas-pipes . . . . .	9
Defective lamps . . . . .	35
Disturbances suppressed . . . . .	1,679
Drains, vaults and nuisances reported . . . . .	750
Fire alarms given . . . . .	38
Fires extinguished without alarm . . . . .	19
Foundlings provided for . . . . .	3
Insane persons provided for . . . . .	35
Injured persons provided for . . . . .	65
Intoxicated persons helped home . . . . .	594
Rescued from drowning . . . . .	8
Lost children restored . . . . .	98
Stray teams put up . . . . .	61
State-aid cases examined . . . . .	64
Streets and sidewalks reported and repaired . . . . .	613
Street obstructions removed . . . . .	3,659

Sanitary cases investigated . . . . .	1,381
Suicide . . . . .	3
Water pipes reported burst . . . . .	9

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## NATIVITY OF CRIMINALS.

United States . . . . .	1,228
Ireland . . . . .	3,131
British Provinces . . . . .	58
England . . . . .	118
France . . . . .	26
Germany . . . . .	74
Africa . . . . .	46
Scotland . . . . .	38
Sweden . . . . .	13
Italy . . . . .	7
Portugal . . . . .	7
Spain . . . . .	4
Poland . . . . .	5
Prussia . . . . .	4
Austria . . . . .	1
Norway . . . . .	4
Switzerland . . . . .	1

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## NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States . . . . .	1,759
British Provinces . . . . .	106
Ireland . . . . .	2,760
England . . . . .	192
France . . . . .	46
Germany . . . . .	56
Africa . . . . .	68
Scotland . . . . .	54
Sweden . . . . .	4
Denmark . . . . .	2
Portugal . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	2
Norway . . . . .	1

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## APPENDIX.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE DOINGS OF THE POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Arrested . . . . . 17,955 Committed . . . . . 11,315 Males . . . . . 13,808 Foreigners . . . . . 13,315 Non-residents . . . . . 3,753 Minors . . . . . 3,871		Lodgers . . . . . 19,579 Males . . . . . 15,851 Foreigners . . . . . 12,750 Non-residents . . . . . 13,784 Minors . . . . . 3,120

#### LOCK-UPS.

Committed . . . . .	9,947
Males . . . . .	7,421
Foreigners . . . . .	6,156

Amount of property taken from prisoners and lodgers while in custody, and restored as per their receipts . . . . .	\$95,042 57
Amount of property reported stolen . . . . .	\$161,355 00
Amount of property recovered . . . . .	\$520,227 99
Aggregate amount of imprisonment . . . . .	1,574 years.
Amount of fines imposed . . . . .	\$33,043 00
Number of days spent in Court . . . . .	5,183
Amount of witness fees earned . . . . .	\$7,753 78
Number of dispatches sent over Police Telegraph.	2,655

## CAUSES OF ARREST.

Abortion . . . . .	1
Abandoning infant . . . . .	2
Abduction . . . . .	1
Adultery . . . . .	13
Altering currency . . . . .	1
Arson . . . . .	4
Arrested on warrants . . . . .	390
Assault and battery . . . . .	943
Assault on officers . . . . .	25
Assault with weapons . . . . .	109
Assault with intent to kill . . . . .	3
Assault with intent to rape . . . . .	3
Assault with intent to rob . . . . .	1
Attempt to break and enter . . . . .	2
Attempt to extort . . . . .	1
Attempt to pass counterfeit money . . . . .	13
Attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	4
Attempt to pick pocket . . . . .	17
Attempt to rescue . . . . .	13
Bail bond . . . . .	15
Bastardy . . . . .	6
Boarding vessels unlawfully . . . . .	10
Breaking jail . . . . .	2
Breaking and entering . . . . .	130
Bigamy . . . . .	1
Burglary . . . . .	5
Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	6
Common nuisance . . . . .	2
Common beggars . . . . .	2
Common railer and brawler . . . . .	1
Common drunkards . . . . .	572
Counterfeiting . . . . .	4
Confidence man . . . . .	1
Common sellers . . . . .	41
Deserters . . . . .	111

Disturbing the peace . . . . .	857
Disturbing public worship . . . . .	4
Disturbing school . . . . .	3
Drunkenness . . . . .	5,752
Embezzlement . . . . .	32
Enticing seamen to desert . . . . .	1
Evading revenue tax . . . . .	1
Escaped convicts . . . . .	11
Extortion . . . . .	4
False pretences . . . . .	30
Fast driving . . . . .	16
Forgery . . . . .	11
Fornication . . . . .	4
Fraud . . . . .	10
Fighting cocks . . . . .	4
Former sentence . . . . .	3
Fugitive from justice . . . . .	3
Gambling . . . . .	32
Gaming on the Lord's day . . . . .	51
Horrors . . . . .	15
House breaking . . . . .	10
Horse stealing . . . . .	1
Idle, noisy and disorderly persons . . . . .	2,857
Incendiaries . . . . .	10
Incest . . . . .	2
Indecent assault . . . . .	4
Indecent exposure of person . . . . .	11
Insulting ladies . . . . .	1
Keeping house of ill fame . . . . .	64
Keeping noisy and disorderly house . . . . .	18
Keeping billiard room without license . . . . .	2
Larceny, simple . . . . .	1,358
Larceny, felonious . . . . .	127
Lewdness . . . . .	7
Malicious mischief . . . . .	182
Manslaughter . . . . .	1
Murder . . . . .	7

Mutiny . . . . .	6
Mutual assault . . . . .	20
Night walking . . . . .	382
Obscene book and print sellers . . . . .	3
Obstructing railroads . . . . .	3
Panel thief . . . . .	1
Passing counterfeit and worthless money . . . . .	20
Perjury . . . . .	1
Peddling without United States license . . . . .	2
Playing ball on Sundays . . . . .	25
Pickpockets . . . . .	63
Polygamy . . . . .	2
Pretending to be police officer . . . . .	1
Rape . . . . .	3
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	43
Rescuing prisoner . . . . .	7
Robbery . . . . .	79
Refusing to pay railroad fare . . . . .	2
Runaway . . . . .	38
Safe keeping . . . . .	33
Shop breaking . . . . .	35
Ship breaking . . . . .	3
Smuggling . . . . .	9
Stubborn children . . . . .	29
Suspicion of larceny . . . . .	532
Suspicion of murder . . . . .	4
Suspicion of picking pockets . . . . .	18
Suspicious persons . . . . .	1,471
Threatening violence . . . . .	8
Truants . . . . .	84
Under sentence . . . . .	3
Vagrants . . . . .	275
Violation of city ordinance . . . . .	286
Violation of Sunday law . . . . .	17
Violation of condition of sentence . . . . .	3
Violation of dog law . . . . .	2
Witnesses . . . . .	262



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Accidents . . . . .	17
Bonfires extinguished . . . . .	14
Buildings found open and secured . . . . .	1,781
Cases reported for the Grand Jury . . . . .	128
Cases of small-pox reported . . . . .	87
Cases reported of water running to waste . . . . .	216
Dangerous buildings reported . . . . .	10
Dead bodies provided for . . . . .	35
Defective fire-alarms reported . . . . .	24
Defective cesspools reported . . . . .	32
Defective hydrants . . . . .	16
Defective lamps reported . . . . .	331
Defective gas pipes reported . . . . .	18
Disturbances suppressed . . . . .	5,622
Drains, vaults and nuisances reported . . . . .	2,465
Foundlings provided for . . . . .	25
Injured persons provided for . . . . .	223
Insane persons provided for . . . . .	76
Intoxicated persons helped home . . . . .	1,956
Lost children restored . . . . .	537
Rescued from drowning . . . . .	30
Sanitary cases investigated . . . . .	1,381
Streets and sidewalks reported and repaired . . . . .	1,624
Street obstructions removed . . . . .	3,969
Stray teams put up . . . . .	173
State-aid cases examined . . . . .	64
Water pipes reported burst . . . . .	63

## NATIVITY OF CRIMINALS.

United States . . . . .	4,700
British Provinces . . . . .	219
Ireland . . . . .	11,785
England . . . . .	436
Scotland . . . . .	142

Germany . . . . .	298
France . . . . .	168
Africa . . . . .	141
Italy . . . . .	28
Russia . . . . .	9
Spain . . . . .	9
Denmark . . . . .	5
Portugal . . . . .	5
Norway . . . . .	4
Sweden . . . . .	4
India . . . . .	4
Mexico . . . . .	2
Prussia . . . . .	1
Cuba . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	1
East Indies . . . . .	2

## NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States . . . . .	6,616
British Provinces . . . . .	295
Ireland . . . . .	10,361
England . . . . .	785
France . . . . .	144
Germany . . . . .	278
Africa . . . . .	184
Scotland . . . . .	251
Italy . . . . .	9
Sweden . . . . .	17
Denmark . . . . .	9
Norway . . . . .	6
Portugal . . . . .	2
Prussia . . . . .	6
Russia . . . . .	1
Spain . . . . .	5
Austria . . . . .	1
Switzerland . . . . .	2

Poland . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	1
West Indies . . . . .	2

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Number of trips made to the lower harbor by the Police boat . . . . .	305
Vessels boarded, and a copy of the Harbor Police Regula- tions furnished . . . . .	6,475
Boarded for quarantine purposes . . . . .	728
Number of boats challenged and examined . . . . .	5,480
Mutinies suppressed on board vessels . . . . .	36
Number of vessels taken in charge at the request of cap- tain or owners, to prevent crews deserting . . . . .	620
Value of water-borne property recovered, and delivered to the owners, consisting of timber, etc. . . . .	\$3,000
Number of vessels assisted to sea, the crews being muti- nous . . . . .	10
Value of lost and stolen boats recovered and delivered to owners . . . . .	<u>\$7,000</u>

## CENTRAL STATION.

## YEARLY REPORT.

Arrests . . . . .	199	<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	
Males . . . . .	168	Abduction . . . . .	1
Foreigners . . . . .	76	Assault and battery . . . . .	6
Non-residents . . . . .	97	Abortion . . . . .	1
Minors . . . . .	61	Exposing person . . . . .	1
Commitments . . . . .	177	Embezzlement . . . . .	9
		Extortion . . . . .	1
		Fraud . . . . .	11
		Forgery . . . . .	8
		Gaming . . . . .	3
		Larceny (simple) . . . . .	11
		Larceny (felonious) . . . . .	63
		Murder . . . . .	1
		Obscene prints . . . . .	2
		Pickpockets . . . . .	36
		Passing bad money . . . . .	5
		Panel thief . . . . .	1
		Perjury . . . . .	1
		Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	16
		Runaway minors . . . . .	7
		Robbery . . . . .	3
		Rape . . . . .	1
		Store breaking . . . . .	1
		Vagabonds . . . . .	1
		Violation city ordinance . . . . .	9

*Nativity of Criminals.*

United States . . . . .	103
British Provinces . . . . .	7
Ireland . . . . .	56
England . . . . .	21
Germany . . . . .	4
Africa . . . . .	1
Spain . . . . .	3
Italy . . . . .	1
Prussia . . . . .	1
Cuba . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of property recovered . . . . .	\$489,144 00
Amount taken from prisoners, and restored . . . . .	\$993 00
Days attendance at Court . . . . .	165
Witness fees earned at Court . . . . .	\$169 00
Years sentence imposed on prisoners . . . . .	185
Amount of fines imposed on prisoners . . . . .	\$887 00

The above duty has been performed by the *nine* detectives attached to my office; but this shows only a moiety of the labor that has been necessary to accomplish it. The duty of a detective almost always commences in the dark, without the least clew or circumstance to commence operations with. He is, necessarily, brought into contact with the most daring and desperate scoundrels in the community, who will take any risk, and improve every opportunity, to vilify him; and never fail to impute the worst of motives to his endeavors to obtain facts and information. By reference to the table, it will be seen that these nine officers have arrested one hundred and ninety-nine persons,—one hundred and seventy-seven of whom have been committed; and that the sentences imposed upon those who have been convicted amount to one hundred and eighty-five years of imprisonment; that they have received, and paid to the owners, four hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$489,144.00), being an average of fifty-four thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$54,349.00) to each officer; and that, notwithstanding they have often encountered the most desperate men, I am pleased to say that, such has been their coolness and judgment, in no instance have they had occasion to take life in the discharge of their duty. I think that these officers deserve the thanks of the community for their year's duty.

I wish to say, in this connection, that it has been the habit of persons, in all parts of the State, to call at my office for police assistance, whenever they required it; and I have, during the past year, taken the liberty to refer such applicants to the State Police, as it appeared to me to be more particularly their duty.

#### CITY PRISON.

The city prison is located in the basement of the Court House, in Court Square, and is fitted up for the temporary commitment of all persons who are to be brought before the courts on the morning following their arrest: this prison is supported entirely by the

appropriation for my department. We have always given permission to the United States and State authorities to use this prison under the same rules and regulations that govern my own force. I know of no instance where any facility or courtesy has ever been denied any person for such temporary commitment.

The rules and orders for the government of the City Prison are precisely what they have been since the 8th day of July, 1864, as the following will show:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, July 8, 1864.

TO THE KEEPERS OF THE CITY PRISON.

Complaint having been made to this office that persons have been admitted to the prison to see prisoners, without proper authority, it is hereby ordered: that no person shall be admitted to the prison for the purpose of seeing prisoners without a permit from this office.

By order of the Mayor,  
JOHN KURTZ,  
*Chief of Police.*

A subsequent order of the Mayor was issued forbidding any person having a key to the prison, except the keepers thereof, as they were solely responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners, and alone should have the custody of the keys.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1866.

MAJOR E. J. JONES, STATE CONSTABLE.

*Dear Sir,* — Soon after the establishment of the State Constabulary, a verbal order, like the following, was given to the department under my charge; and, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it has recently been given in writing to the Captains of Police.

ORDERED: That, whenever the State Constable requests or desires the assistance of the police in the matter of evidence or information, such courtesy will be freely and cheerfully rendered.

Should he ask for a detail of the force, such request must be made at this office.

By order of the Mayor.

JOHN KURTZ,  
*Chief of Police.*

About the twenty-first day of March, 1866, one of the keepers of the City Prison reported at this office, that the State Constables were not disposed to obey the rules of the prison, but claimed that they had the right to go in and out of it when they pleased, without making the application that every police officer was required to make at the Chief's office, whereupon I addressed the following letter to the Constable:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, March 21, 1866.

MAJOR E. J. JONES, CONSTABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

*Dear Sir,*— We have cheerfully allowed your officers to avail themselves of the convenience of our city prison; and, while we extend to them such courtesy, we expect in return a ready and civil compliance to the rules of the prison.

Should they in future ask such accommodation, it must be with the understanding that they must obey the rules.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,  
*Chief of Police.*

Complaints are sometimes made that police officers are occasionally summoned for the defence in criminal cases. I know of no power that can prevent such a summons. If a citizen or an officer receives a precept to appear at court, and give evidence in a case, he must appear, or suffer the penalty of a contempt of court; and I think it is just as much the duty of a good and

faithful officer to protect an innocent person from an improper conviction as it is to lend his energy to bring to punishment all those guilty of crime. It frequently happens that officers in my department are summoned, and appear as witnesses for the defence, upon complaints made by their brother officers; and I have yet to learn that this evinces a disposition to interfere with the cause of justice.



REPORT ON THE LIQUOR TRADE.—HOUSES OF DOUBTFUL REPUTATION.—GAMING ESTABLISHMENTS.—BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS, AND LIST OF PROPERTY.

The following table is a synopsis of the Liquor Trade in the city, as reported by the Police Captains of the several stations, showing the number of places where liquor is the only trade, and also the number where it is sold in connection with other business.

## LIQUOR TRADE.

OTHER TRADE.	STATIONS.								Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Apothecary .....	1	2	20	17	14	1	8	..	63
Bowling .....	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
Billiards .....	5	20	5	5	..	..	..	1	36
Bagatelle .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boarding Houses .....	6	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	26
Breweries .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Club-rooms .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Confectioners .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Commission .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dog Market .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dance Halls .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eating Houses .....	23	21	7	4	5	..	6	..	66
Flour Store .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fruit .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Faro Banks .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fancy Goods .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Groceries .....	96	54	84	86	109	84	52	11	576
Hotels .....	10	10	6	6	..	2	3	..	37
Houses of ill fame .....	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6
Jug Trade .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
Oysters .....	4	..	9	10	3	1	2	..	29
Lodging Houses .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Provisions .....	..	..	..	13	2	10	5	..	30
Prop Rooms .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Restaurants .....	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Rectifying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ship Chandlers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tobacco & Cigars .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Variety Stores .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Liquor (only) .....	149	149	29	80	47	63	36	32	585
Totals .....	299	275	168	244	187	161	133	48	1,515
Totals last year .....	434	257	214	293	156	203	125	30	1,712

LIQUOR TRADE, *continued.*

STORES.	STATIONS.								Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Wholesale.....	40	60	6	14	20	5	6	31	182
Retail.....	259	215	162	230	167	156	127	17	1,333
Totals .....	299	275	168	244	187	161	133	48	1,515

That the above Report is correct may be inferred from the fact, that we have the name and place of business of every case reported.

## HOUSES OF DOUBTFUL REPUTATION, AS REPORTED BY CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

	STATIONS.								Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No. of houses .....	52	1	51	26	28	..	..	..	158
Assignment .....	3	1	19	18	18	..	..	..	59
Houses keeping girls....	49	..	32	8	10	..	..	..	99
No. of girls.....	134	..	129	20	29	..	..	..	312

The above table shows all the houses of doubtful reputation, known as such by the Police, as well as the number of public women who inhabit them; but it must not be understood that these figures show the actual number of persons of easy virtue that are harbored in the city. The law, as it now stands, makes all such houses "common nuisances;" and, as often as sufficient evidence to convict is obtained, complaints are made, and in many cases the establishment is broken up: the inmates are thus

scattered, and oftentimes are found occupying tenements in respectable localities. They make their appearance upon the most frequented thoroughfares, for the purpose of plying their vocation, and in this way become an *aggravated* nuisance. You will find them at public lectures, concerts, and all places of amusements, where they can mingle with the good and virtuous, and thus attempt to seduce others by their wiles, or to make themselves appear to be something else than outcasts. Some legislation seems to me to be necessary to save our young people from such contamination.

## BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS, AS REPORTED BY CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Station.	Stone.	Cost.	Brick.	Cost.	Wood.	Cost.	Total.	Cost.
No. 1	5	100,000	3	20,000	24	36,275	32	156,275
2	8	211,000	7	468,000	1	3,000	16	682,000
3	2	150,000	59	246,000	4	13,400	65	409,400
4	20	1,707,000	65	1,123,000	5	12,500	90	2,842,500
5	....	.....	97	1,373,500	23	96,800	120	1,470,300
6	....	.....	5	258,000	52	196,550	57	454,550
7	....	.....	4	19,800	21	216,700	25	236,500
8	....	.....	6	29,000	3	16,000	9	45,000
	35	2,168,000	246	3,537,300	133	591,225	414	6,296,525

141 vessels built at East Boston cost \$1,003,500.

The following is a list of the movable property belonging to the city, and in use by the department at the central office, city prison and several police stations.

Estimated value, \$26,034.60.

Ash barrels . . . . .	18	Bed blankets . . . . .	248
American flags . . . . .	7	Bed quilts . . . . .	268
Anchors . . . . .	3	Bedsteads . . . . .	171

Bath tubs . . . . .	7	Hand hose . . . . .	9
Boston Directories . . . . .	13	Horse equipments . . . . .	14
Brooms . . . . .	21	Inkstands . . . . .	43
Brushes . . . . .	15	Iron fence . . . . .	4
Book-cases . . . . .	12	Ladders . . . . .	5
Bed comforters . . . . .	349	Litters . . . . .	5
Blank books . . . . .	59	Lanterns . . . . .	50
Buggy and harness . . . . .	1	Lounges . . . . .	19
Cases surgical instru- ments . . . . .	1	Loose rope . . . . .	lot
Clocks . . . . .	18	Life preservers . . . . .	2
Carpets (oil) . . . . .	19	Man measures . . . . .	10
Carpets (wool) . . . . .	11	Maps . . . . .	3
Clothes chests . . . . .	8	Mirrors . . . . .	72
Common chairs . . . . .	215	Mariner's compass . . . . .	2
Chair cushions . . . . .	44	Mufflers . . . . .	2
Cooking ranges . . . . .	6	Medicines . . . . .	lot
Cell mattresses . . . . .	67	Office chairs . . . . .	75
City ordinances . . . . .	9	Oil cans . . . . .	1
Coal (tons) . . . . .	26	Police tent . . . . .	1
Coal hods . . . . .	43	Police clubs . . . . .	268
Crockeryware . . . . .	lot	Police clubs and belts . . . . .	261
Coal stoves . . . . .	36	Police regulations . . . . .	441
Chain cable . . . . .	1	Pillow cases . . . . .	378
Cell locks . . . . .	88	Pillows . . . . .	208
Cork fender . . . . .	1	Provisions . . . . .	lot
Cooking furniture . . . . .	lot	Police flannel (yds.) . . . . .	310½
Coffee (lbs.) . . . . .	31	Police cloth (yds.) . . . . .	340
Copper boilers . . . . .	2	Police buttons (gr.) . . . . .	7
Detectives' table . . . . .	1	Roll board . . . . .	2
Fire suits . . . . .	40	Row boats . . . . .	2
Fluid cans . . . . .	10	Rattles . . . . .	143
Feather dusters . . . . .	5	Revolvers . . . . .	205
Floor mats . . . . .	48	Refrigerators . . . . .	5
Floating stage . . . . .	1	Rattle racks . . . . .	7
Grappling irons . . . . .	4	Revised Statutes . . . . .	10
Handcuffs, pairs . . . . .	116	Ropes and stakes . . . . .	111
Hair mattresses . . . . .	146	Rogues' gallery (speci- mens) . . . . .	305
Husk mattresses . . . . .	175	Spittoons . . . . .	73

Shovels . . . . .	7	Telegraph machines . . . . .	9
Stools . . . . .	19	Tables . . . . .	70
Sheets . . . . .	474	Towels . . . . .	227
Settees . . . . .	43	Umbrella stands . . . . .	10
Safe (steel) . . . . .	1	Water coolers . . . . .	11
Sleigh and robe . . . . .	1	Writing desks . . . . .	35
Sledge hammers . . . . .	8	Window curtains . . . . .	219
Schooner . . . . .	1	Wash bowls . . . . .	21
Suits sails . . . . .	2	Water pails . . . . .	11
Spy glass . . . . .	2	Wardrobes . . . . .	4
Sets Rogers's signals . . . . .	1	Whitewash brushes . . . . .	6
Soap (lbs.) . . . . .	90	Wood stops . . . . .	5
Silver badges (old) . . . . .	450	Water casks . . . . .	1
Stationery . . . . .	lot	Wheelbarrow . . . . .	1

## TRUCKS AND WAGONS.

One year ago, I took occasion to call your attention to the great number of these vehicles that are now licensed in this city. Many of such permits are given for stands in our most frequented thoroughfares, to the great inconvenience of the public. A great many wagons may be seen with their numbers so obscured by the name of some business firm upon them, that it is next to impossible for any casual observer to ascertain what the numbers are, or who is responsible for the acts of the drivers; many of these drivers keep so close to the team in front of them as utterly to prevent pedestrians from crossing the streets for a long time; and when they attempt to cross, they are obliged to do it at the risk of their lives. I most respectfully ask attention to the recommendation in my last annual Report in relation to this subject.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

This officer has the immediate charge of all the public carriages in the city. He prepares and looks after the licenses for them, and collects and pays to this office the fees.

Arrangements have been made with the depot masters of the railroads, to prevent the refusal of hack drivers to carry passengers to any point in the city that is desired. Fifteen persons have been complained of for violation of the city ordinances, thirteen of whom were convicted and sentenced; one went to the Superior Court, where the jury could not agree; and one is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The Superintendent has the charge of all the city flags and staffs, the ropes, chains and stakes, and superintends the putting up and taking down of them upon all occasions. He attends all places where any large number of hacks are engaged, for the purpose of regulating their movements; and proves to be an efficient officer.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWN BROKERAGE.

This Superintendent has the charge of all places where articles are taken in pawn, as well as those that buy and sell second-hand articles; and it requires his whole time and vigilance to prevent the "*fencing*" of stolen property by some unprincipled dealers.

These dealers, by the present law, are not required to keep the pawned articles any particular length of time; and many of them, to prevent any legal claim being made against them, require every person who pawns an article to give a bill of sale of it; and they are thus prevented from redeeming the pawn, if the dealer sees a good opportunity to dispose of it advantageously. This law ought to be so amended, that all such dealers should be made to keep all pawned articles at least six months.

The following changes in the disposition of the force have taken place during the past year:—

## POLICE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.

STATION.	Force, Jan'y 1, 1866.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Sent to Other Stations.	Died.	Suspended.	Fined.	Reprimanded.	Force Reduced.	Sent from Other Stations.	New Appointments.	Force, Jan'y 1, 1867.
No. 1 .....	48	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	44	..	1	45
2 .....	60	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	55	..	11	66
3 .....	46	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	48	2	3	48
4 .....	60	3	1	3	..	1	1	1	53	2	5	60
5 .....	45	4	2	1	1	4	1	1	37	2	8	47
6 .....	40	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	33	2	3	38
7 .....	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	1	1	31
8 .....	27	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	24	..	4	28
9 .....	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	1	1	20
	375	10	10	10	9	9	4	6	336	10	37	383

The rules for the government of the force now in use make the tenure of office during good behavior, and are by many thought to be preferable to the former mode of annual appointments, which, no doubt, to a certain extent is true; but, notwithstanding, there are many men who have influence enough to secure an appointment and who prove entirely unfit for such service; they very soon become mere drones, and, although they increase the number, are no addition to the strength of the force. I respectfully suggest the propriety of classifying the force, and that all men not considered first-class officers should be put into a second class; those that are not medium officers after experience, and all new men, should be put into a third class, and that

the pay of these several classes should be graduated according to their worth to the government; that all officers who, in the course of six months (more or less), failed to develop qualities that would entitle them to promotion to the second class should be reported to the Mayor to be dismissed for incompetency. Such a classification, I think, would excite emulation, insure greater efficiency, as well as rid us of several incompetent men.

There are some men, belonging to the force, who have become sick and superannuated; they have been good and faithful officers for many years, and I would respectfully call attention to their case in order that some proper disposition may be made of them by which they may be put upon lighter duty.

The station houses referred to in my last quarterly report are nearly completed. Contracts have been made for the building of a steam tug-boat for the use of the Harbor Police, and to serve as an auxiliary to the Fire Department in case of a fire upon shipboard, or at the end of any of the wharves in the city.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,

*Chief of Police.*



*City Document.*—No. 16.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES  
OF  
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

The Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery of the City of Boston,  
in submitting their

### NINTH ANNUAL REPORT,

have the pleasure of stating that the work for developing and improving this beautiful garden of the dead, under the generous benefaction of the City Government, has been prosecuted with vigor and skill the past year.

Twenty-eight lots of 300 square feet and forty-six lots of 150 square feet have been graded and finished. Thirty-six lots of 300 square feet and five lots of 150 square feet are in a forward state of completion. Eighteen hundred feet have been added to the Soldiers' and Sailors' lot, and a lot of 780 feet on Cypress Avenue has been set apart and used, under an order of the City Government of 1864, as a receptacle for the contents of the tombs of the old St. Matthew's Church, South Boston.

Channing Avenue has been finished to Crescent Avenue, and is now completed. Highland Avenue connects Central with Channing and Greenwood Avenues, and is also completed. These, with the additions made to other avenues in different parts of

the grounds, have added 129½ rods of thoroughly-made roads, of rock and gravel, to the average depth of three feet, to those previously existing. Besides this, 31½ rods of new walks, the major part of which consists of Sigourney and Whittier Walks, have been added; the whole, of rock and gravel, filled in to the depth of five feet.

The lots bordering on Central Avenue, from the front gate to the entrance of Crescent Avenue, have each been raised eighteen inches, and the borders widened to six feet,—the avenue between being widened eight feet, and raised proportionately to the altered level of the lots lining it. This improvement has added greatly to the favorable impressions produced by a visit to the grounds. Paved gutters have been inserted on each side of this main avenue from the brow to the foot of the hill, which greatly facilitate the removal of the heavy wash from rains and melted snows at this point of the grounds.

Of the miscellaneous work of the year, a large portion of Greenwood Avenue has been re-gravelled, while the heavy rains of last summer rendered the frequent gravelling of numerous other avenues and walks imperatively necessary. A Norway-spruce hedge-fence, of 1,120 feet in length, has been planted on the southern boundary of the grounds, and there remain 540 feet to be supplied, when the line will be completed to Back Street. The greenhouse accommodations having been found insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the cemetery, 50 feet have been added to its length, and 40 feet to the sashes of the outside hot-bed. Every opportunity to widen the existing avenues, and thus improve the appearance of the grounds, has been availed of by the Trustees.

The grounds have been further ornamented the past year by the erection of sixty-one monuments and tablets, (some of which are beautiful works of art,) by various proprietors, together with five hedge-fences, two iron fences, two granite curbings, and one

granite frontage. Two commodious tombs, the first private works of this character on the grounds, have likewise been erected.

In regard to the floral ornamentation of the grounds, the Trustees do not exaggerate when they say that never before has the Cemetery appeared more attractive and artistically tasteful than during the past season, winning compliments alike from proprietors and strangers. The Trustees, accompanied by the Mayor and City Council, and the "Committee on Gardens and Cemeteries" of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, visited the grounds in September, rather late, indeed, for the most complete efflorescence of the season, yet presenting so beautiful a view as to extort from the experienced members of the Horticultural Society an acknowledgment of its rare excellence, and the compliment, that, in view of the obstacles of soil, limited means, and brief time employed, it was wonderful so much had been done in the way of tasteful improvement. The Trustees deem that the skilful Superintendent has rightly earned this praise.

The means of communication with the Cemetery have been the same as for the previous year: by the cars and coaches of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the latter connecting at Jamaica Plain only, and being maintained from May to November by a subsidy from the Trustees in addition to their charge for single fares. The Trustees look forward to the time when a horse-railway track will accommodate the increasing visitors alike to Forest Hills and our own Cemetery; and, until then, unless the City shall see its way to place a coach on the route from the cars to the grounds, — which can now be economically done by subsisting the horses on the product of the land belonging to the Cemetery, — reliance must be had in good part on the transportation secured for the past two seasons. It is with pleasure that we mention that the number of visitors to our grounds the past

year was larger than ever before, including both those on foot and in vehicles, being fully double any previous season's number.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, to mark the spot where now sleep nearly one hundred of the brave contingent of Boston in the late war for nationality, is so far completed as to warrant arrangements being made for its dedication on the ensuing 3d of July, the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, universally regarded as the pivotal contest of the great civil strife. The lot on which the monument will stand has been enlarged the past year, as before stated, to accommodate the increasing number of heroic dead, and, with the elegant monument and tasteful granite curbing surrounding all, will hereafter form a marked feature of the Cemetery.

Work has been commenced on the contemplated artificial pond on the westerly side of the Cemetery, which, when completed, must add greatly to the already acknowledged attractions of the grounds. With this improvement, and the erection of an observatory on an elevation near the greenhouse, affording a fine view of one of the most lovely landscapes in the vicinity of Boston, the Trustees are in hopes to have presented all that is necessary, aside from the permanent inducements of the place, to attract visitors, and secure from them an abiding interest in the Cemetery.

The various portions of the grounds, including Cypress Vale and the City Lot, have been carefully supervised, and in some particulars materially improved, under the direction of the Trustees, the past year. In all their suggestions they have been cheerfully seconded by the Superintendent, who has seemed indefatigable in his desire to bring the grounds to the highest degree of popular favor.

The Trustees cannot fail to mention that, in their judgment, a still greater measure of success would have attended the Cemetery the past year had all the proprietors of lots cordially labored

with the Trustees in augmenting its popularity. There can be no question that the reiteration of complaints relative to the management (which careful examination demonstrated to be untenable), coupled with suggestions in the City Government looking to the disposal by the City of this property, has had the effect of deterring some persons from purchasing lots, while it has seriously annoyed others who have already chosen this ground for the sepulture of their friends. A continuance of this opposition cannot be expected by the Trustees from any really desiring the welfare of the Cemetery, nor can it be justified, in their opinion, by any duty to the interests of the City.

A detailed statement of the financial condition of this trust is herewith submitted by the Committee on Accounts.

In conclusion, the Trustees respectfully suggest to the Honorable City Council such liberal appropriation for the development and maintenance of the grounds the ensuing year as will ensure the earliest possible self-support, as well as the widest confidence in the public mind that this cemetery is to be a permanent adjunct of our municipality. With such favor, sustained by frequent visits of the members to the grounds, there can be no doubt that Boston will soon be proud of this beautiful rural retreat for the departed, and will cherish it as one of the sweetest, and most soothing to the finer feelings of all her excellent institutions.

Respectfully submitted by

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
THOMAS LEAVITT,  
N. W. FARLEY,  
HENRY L. DALTON,  
S. B. STEBBINS,

*Trustees Mount Hope Cemetery.*

Boston, January 22, 1867.

The Committee on Accounts respectfully submit the financial condition of the Cemetery as follows :

Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1866 . . . . .	\$2,759 44
Appropriation by City Council . . . . .	8,000 00
Received for lots . . . . .	\$4,585 00
"    " graves in Cypress Vale . . . . .	870 00
"    " digging graves . . . . .	1,659 75
"    " labor on lots, etc. . . . .	1,391 55
"    " stone . . . . .	235 00
"    " recording deeds, etc. . . . .	121 75
	<hr/>
	8,863 05
	<hr/>
	\$19,622 49
	<hr/> <hr/>

The expenditures have been as follows :

Pay-rolls for labor, etc. :

January . . . . .	\$361 97
February . . . . .	267 50
March . . . . .	316 37
April . . . . .	625 00
May . . . . .	986 25
June . . . . .	1,186 19
July . . . . .	990 25
August . . . . .	1,027 37
September . . . . .	1,071 94
October . . . . .	779 50
November . . . . .	745 01
December . . . . .	838 02
	<hr/>
Total amount of pay-rolls,	\$9,195 37
Salary of Superintendent . . . . .	\$1,166 66
Plants, seeds, agricultural implements, etc.	953 20
Labor, materials, etc. . . . .	704 76
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$2,824 62



## MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,824 62
Blacksmiths' work	679 68
Granite posts for lots	523 85
Conveyance to cemetery by cars and coaches	536 54
Stone and door for tomb	377 00
Sundry bills paid by Superintendent	353 66
Grain for horses and oxen	303 55
Slate numbers for graves, slabs, etc.	231 85
Carpenters' work	188 96
Hot-bed sashes	93 00
Iron roller, etc.	91 25
Insurance on Superintendent's house	90 00
Hire of men and horses	89 00
Coal	78 40
Printing and stationery	76 40
Extra services, digging graves, etc., on Sundays	72 00
Brick	58 10
Commissions to undertakers on sales of lots	52 00
Powder for blasting, etc.	41 80
Paving	38 75
Pump	33 00
Repairs of vehicles	21 25
Painting	49 77
	<hr/> \$16,099 80

## RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS: Appropriation by City Gov't,	\$8,000 00	
All other sources,	11,622 49	
	<hr/>	\$19,622 49
EXPENDITURES: Pay-rolls for labor,	9,195 37	
All other expenses,	6,904 43	
	<hr/>	16,099 80
Balance on hand, Jan. 22, 1867,		<hr/> \$3,522 69

HENRY L. DALTON,

*Chairman Committee on Accounts.*

BOSTON, Jan. 22, 1866.



*City Document.—No. 17.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1866 & 7.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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BOSTON, February 4, 1867.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN, — The appropriation for the Fire Department for the present financial year having become nearly exhausted, in consequence of the increase of salaries, and the purchase of hose, by order of the Board of Aldermen and not contemplated when the appropriation was made, the Committee on Fire Department respectfully represent that the additional appropriation of \$13,000 will be required for the purposes stated in the annexed memorandum.

JONAS FITCH,

*Chairman of Committee on Fire Department.*

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STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.

Balance of loan left over from last financial year . . . . .	\$2,723 08
<i>Amount of Appropriation.</i>	
For salaries . . . . .	\$81,785 00
“ horse keeping, horse hire, etc. . . . .	12,000 00
“ repairs of apparatus, fuel, furniture, gas, oil, care of reservoirs, etc. . . . .	30,215 00
“ new hose, hose-caps, repairing, etc. . . . .	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	136,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$138,723 08
	<hr/>

*Amount of Appropriation Expended.*

For salaries . . . . .	\$75,464 97	
“ horse keeping, horse hire, etc. . . . .	10,753 55	
“ repairs of apparatus, fuel, furniture, gas, oil, care of reservoirs, etc. . . . .	15,923 39	
“ new hose, hose-caps and repairing	26,782 32	
	<u>128,924 23</u>	
Balance of appropriation unexpended . . . . .	\$9,798 85	<u><u>          </u></u>

There will be required to meet the payments of this department during the remainder of the financial year, —

For salaries . . . . .	\$16,800 00	
“ current expenses, estimated . . . . .	5,998 85	
	<u>22,798 85</u>	
From which deduct amount on hand, unexpended as above . . . . .	9,798 85	
Amount of deficiency . . . . .	\$13,000 00	<u><u>          </u></u>

The cause of this deficiency has been as follows :

Increase of salaries by vote of the City Council . . . . .	\$11,400 00	
Hose purchased, by order of the Board of Aldermen, above the appropriation . . . . .	1,600 00	
	<u>13,000 00</u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

*City Document.* — No. 18.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 4, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*





CITY OF BOSTON.

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Boston, Jan. 29, 1867.

The undersigned, Directors of the East Boston Ferry Company, in compliance with the Sixth Section of their Charter, would respectfully submit to the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston the account hereto annexed as a true statement of the Receipts and Expenses of the Company for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; also a copy of trial balance, Jan. 1, 1867.

MARK GOOGINS,  
NELSON CURTIS,  
JOHN E. LYON,  
EDWARD G. NICKERSON,  
*Directors.*

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
Boston, Jan. 29, 1867.

SUFFOLK ss.

Then personally appeared the above-named Mark Googins, Nelson Curtis, John E. Lyon and Edward G. Nickerson, Directors of the East Boston Ferry Company, and made oath that the above statement, by them subscribed, is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

[5-cent Int. Rev. Stamp.]

HENRY A. SCUDDER,  
*Justice of the Peace.*



RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES  
OF THE  
EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

For 6 months ending June 30, 1866,	\$61,892 94	
For 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1866,	68,305 13	
		\$130,198 07

EXPENSES.

For Fuel, 3,899 tons Coal . . . . .	\$36,843 34	
“ Wages, including Superintendent . . . . .	29,907 00	
“ Interest on Notes and Co. Bonds . . . . .	7,279 28	
“ Repair of Drops and Landing . . . . .	6,333 53	
“ Repair of Boats and Machinery . . . . .	5,353 50	
“ Chandlery Materials and Hardware . . . . .	3,303 29	
“ Rent Sargent’s Wharf and Office . . . . .	3,840 14	
“ President, Treasurer and Clerk . . . . .	1,850 00	
“ Marine Insurance . . . . .	4,680 00	
“ Fire Insurance . . . . .	1,150 51	
“ U. S. Taxes and Revenue Tax . . . . .	2,807 50	
“ Professional Services and Damages . . . . .	2,519 92	
“ City Water Rates . . . . .	2,432 00	
“ Carting and wheeling coal and ashes . . . . .	2,193 85	
“ Oil, tallow and waste . . . . .	1,839 05	
“ State and City Taxes . . . . .	1,089 54	
“ Boston and East Boston Gas Co. . . . .	698 17	
“ Printing, Advertising, etc. . . . .	398 52	
“ Amount to Depreciation Account . . . . .	10,000 00	
		\$124,519 14
Net gain,		5,678 93

## TRIAL BALANCE, JAN. 1, 1867.

Capital Stock . . . . .		\$225,000 00
Ferry Property . . . . .	\$182,356 23	
Steamer Norfolk . . . . .	15,685 97	
Steamer Daniel Webster . . . . .	29,022 45	
Dividend No. 3 . . . . .		44 00
Dividend No. 4 . . . . .		136 00
Accounts Payable . . . . .		4,664 02
Suspense Account . . . . .	8,746 27	
Tollmen . . . . .	215 00	
Bond Account . . . . .		95,000 00
Notes Payable . . . . .		13,049 67
Fuel Account . . . . .	2,309 29	
Profit and Loss . . . . .		5,678 93
Steamer Lincoln . . . . .	36,336 88	
Steamer General Grant . . . . .	45,971 25	
Cash Account . . . . .	30,809 53	
Loan Account . . . . .	6,799 75	
Marine Insurance . . . . .		4,680 00
Depreciation . . . . .		10,000 00
	<u>\$358,252 62</u>	<u>\$358,252 62</u>

*City Document.* — No. 19.

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CITY OF BOSTON

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON VOTES

FOR

WARD OFFICERS IN WARD 5.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 4, 1867.*

Ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,

*City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON.

The undersigned, legal voters of Ward Five in the City of Boston, respectfully represent that they have good reasons to believe that the votes cast for Warden, Clerk and Inspectors, at the election held in said ward, Dec. 10, 1866, were incorrectly counted; and request that said votes may be recounted.

WM. S. PEABODY.  
DAVID THAYER.  
WM. H. PAGE.  
GEO. F. BIGELOW.  
JOSEPH TWITCHELL.  
ADAMS TWITCHELL.  
H. L. BOWKER.  
GEORGE B. WISWALL.  
E. F. MAYNARD.  
FREEMAN W. RUSSELL.





## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 4, 1867.*

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the petition of W. S. Peabody and others for a re-count of the votes cast for Ward officers at the last municipal election held in Ward Five, respectfully submit the following

### REPORT:

In accordance with the request of the petitioners, the Committee re-counted the votes, and found the result to be as follows:

*For Warden:*

Wm. M. Flanders had . . . .	428
John Quinn had . . . .	386
Wm. F. Flanders had . . . .	2

*For Clerk:*

Edward Twitchell had . . . .	412
Dennis J. Gorman had . . . .	408

*For Inspectors:*

Pierce A. Doherty had . . . .	404
Oscar B. Mowry had . . . .	407
James L. Bass had . . . .	404
Patrick H. Hayes had . . . .	404

Freeman W. Russell had . . . . .	410
Daniel F. Flynn had . . . . .	386
William J. O'Neill had . . . . .	398
John A. Dugan had . . . . .	398
John Sullivan had . . . . .	395
C. A. McCarthy had . . . . .	397
P. Hayes had . . . . .	6

And J. W. Titus, John Smith, Jr., Wm. Browning, Pierce Doherty, Thomas P. Gordon and J. F. Hartt, one each.

It appears, therefore, that, at the election held in Ward Five, on the 10th of December, 1866, the following-named persons were legally elected as Ward officers: *Warden*,— William M. Flanders; *Clerk*,— Edward Twitchell; *Inspectors*,— Pierce A. Doherty, Oscar B. Mowry, James L. Bass, Patrick H. Hayes and Freeman W. Russell.

The Committee, in the further discharge of their duty, applied to the City Solicitor for instructions as to the manner of correcting the Ward records, and the issuing of certificates to the persons legally elected. They were informed by the Solicitor that, in his opinion, it was not competent, under the law in reference to the re-counting of votes (Chap. 144 of the Acts of 1863), for the Board of Aldermen to correct the records of the Clerk of the Ward, or to issue certificates to the persons who, by the foregoing statement, appear to be the legally elected Ward officers of Ward Five; and, further, that the declaration made by the Warden before the adjournment of the meeting, the record of the Clerk, and the certificates of election issued in accordance therewith, are final, so far as relates to Ward officers, and that no action of the Board of Aldermen can go behind said declaration, record and certificates.

The Committee have not, for these reasons, made any inquiry of the Clerk of said Ward to find whether or not the result, as

here set forth, is in accordance with his records; and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

For the Committee.

NEWTON TALBOT,  
*Chairman.*

Read and accepted.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*



*City Document.*—No. 20.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1867.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL.

*Gentlemen,*—The Committee on Internal Health respectfully report, that there will be required an additional appropriation to meet the wants of the Internal Health Department, for the present financial year, of \$27,200.00.

The amount appropriated was . . . . .	\$223,440 00
Expended of this amount to Feb. 1 . . . . .	210,637 24
	<hr/>
Balance . . . . .	\$12,802 76
	<hr/> <hr/>
The amount required for balance of financial year	\$27,200 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

This deficiency of \$27,200.00 has been caused by excess of expenditures, over amount appropriated, as follows :

Increase of wages to employees and additional labor . . . . .	\$8,200 00
* Northampton Street, nuisance abated by Sheriff of Suffolk County, per order of Court . . . . .	10,000 00
Purchase of new horses for Department . . . . .	3,500 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$21,700 00

\* Not anticipated. Appropriation not called for.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$21,700 00
* South Stable, for sidewalks constructed on New Albany Street, as per order of the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1866 . . . . .	2,100 00
Sanitary account . . . . .	1,900 00
For stock used in Blacksmith's shop, manufacturing purposes . . . . .	900 00
* Dredging, at corner of sea wall on Beacon Street, order of the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 19, 1866 . . . . .	500 00
For wheelwright's shop, stock and tools, manufacturing purposes . . . . .	100 00
Total amount required . . . . .	<u>\$27,200 00</u>

For the Committee,

G. W. MESSINGER,  
*Chairman.*

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\* Not anticipated. Appropriation not called for.



*City Document.*— No. 21.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REQUEST

FOR

AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1867.*

The Committee on Paving respectfully report to the City Council, that there will be required an additional appropriation of thirty-eight thousand dollars to meet the expenses incurred in removing the snow and ice from the streets, and to pay for the extra labor employed in making the streets passable and safe for public travel. They therefore request that the Committee on Finance be authorized to provide the means to meet the required sum.

For the Committee.

BENJAMIN JAMES,  
*Chairman.*



*City Document.*—No. 22.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE PETITION OF

JOSIAH QUINCY,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE

BOSTON & WORCESTER AND WESTERN  
RAILROADS.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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The Committee to which was referred the petition of Hon. Josiah Quincy in relation to the Worcester and Western Railroads, having considered the same would present the following

### REPORT:

Immediately following the appointment of the Committee, an informal meeting was held to determine the course of investigation to be pursued, and in a general manner to consider the subject. At this time, not a single member of the Committee was committed to Mr. Quincy's views, but each felt as the community at large did, when the subject was first presented, that the proposition was perhaps more novel than practicable; and did not suppose that the complaints were so numerous and just, or the failure of the roads to perform their public trust so great, as to lead practical business men to seriously contemplate a resort to that final and reserved right, only to be used for "some great good," or when the roads have neglected to discharge their duty, and when every other remedy has failed. In the present case it is believed that all the above reasons are combined.

The course of investigation pursued by the Committee has comprised a careful reading of the Reports of the two roads and of the evidence submitted to the Legislature of this Commonwealth at its last session, together with a large exchange of opinion with leading merchants of Boston, and the consideration

of papers presented by Mr. Quincy, and a public hearing. Of course, the investigation through public hearings has not been as exhaustive as that pursued by the Legislature of last winter, or as is now being conducted by the same body.

The first portion of the subject considered was, how far and how well the roads have been, and are, doing the business that legitimately belongs to them, and which, if done by other roads, imposes a heavy tax upon the business community of the entire Commonwealth.

The Committee were not only surprised, but amazed, by the multitude of complaints made by business men, and the large and increasing number of merchants who refuse to employ the roads, because of the want of accommodation and the high tariff charged; but prefer to send their freights by very indirect routes, the same being more economical both in time and money. For example: freights from Western New York intended for the Connecticut Valley in this State are sent to New York City, thence via New Haven to Springfield, rather than direct from Albany to Springfield. Also that more Western freights come to Boston for the year ending November 30, 1866, over the Fitchburg and Lowell roads each, than over the Western and Worcester roads.

Boston and Lowell road	. .	541,520 tons.
Fitchburg	" . .	485,015 "
Boston and Worcester road	. .	427,404 "

The above are given as only two of a large number of facts that might be cited.

In addition to individual complaints, the Committee found that the roads have not fostered enterprise and invited employment, but have only increased their tonnage and enlarged their capacity, when compelled by the demands of an already accumu-



lated business; that they have not anticipated and provided for a growing traffic, that they might realize large or surplus profits, but have waited rather for surplus profits to enable them to make a few improvements. While grain and produce from the West, the great items of national exportation since the decrease of cotton, have been sent abroad in large amounts, but little has been shipped from the port of Boston, because of the want of railroad connection with deep water, and the entire want of elevators at our wharves. Instead of a double track completed years since to Albany, we now have the promise of one in the future, which, if completed within a year, as is claimed it will be, there is no plan on foot for stocking in proportion to the demands of business.

The Committee found that these complaints have existed, and, as a whole, increased for years; and, if they have diminished in individual cases, it has been because the patience of our merchants has not been equal to the tardiness or obduracy of the roads, and that after their attention was publicly called to these facts, a year since, the roads have not corrected the evils, or removed the causes of complaint.

It has long been felt that the consolidation of these two roads would be a great public benefit, and the community have again and again asked for it; but the roads have hitherto steadily refused, and have sought rather to waste their time in mutual fault-findings, and the action of the Worcester road at its very recent meeting of stockholders, completely closes the door for the hope of relief in that direction.

With the continued failure of the roads to meet the public wants, and these numerous and well-grounded complaints before them, the Committee were next led to consider the proposition of requesting the State to take possession of the roads as provided for in their several charters.

The Committee could but regard this proposition as one of

grave magnitude in view of the heavy taxation that now rests upon the inhabitants and property of this Commonwealth, and the large public debt that is yet to be paid; and being also, with J. Stuart Mill, "in favor of restricting to the narrowest compass the intervention of a public authority in the business of a community . . . unless required by some great good." History and political economy conclusively show, that commerce must be as free as possible, and that the highways of travel and traffic must have few toll-gates. Massachusetts, recognizing the fact, at an early day, of the necessity of direct railroad communication with the West, assumed the risk of building the Western Railroad, directly or indirectly loaning its credit thereto to the amount of five or six millions of dollars, — an investment at that time regarded by many as hazardous. The necessity then was for better and cheaper communication with the West, which is the same as now exists; and, in recommending the State to take possession of the roads, it is only with a view to the public good, and the larger prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The cost of the roads will be from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars, which, with the amount that should be immediately expended in completing the double track to Albany, reaching deep water, and erecting commodious warehouses and snitable elevators, and furnishing the roads with adequate rolling stock, would require an expenditure of about twenty millions of dollars. This money can be borrowed by the State at about five per cent, on bonds to be issued for that purpose. The interest on these bonds will be about one million or twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum. The total net profit of the two roads for the past year, above every expense, as shown by their Reports, was \$1,896,992.04, deducting the amount needed to pay the interest on the bonds; and the balance can be immediately applied to the reduction of fares and freights. The above figures are taken from the printed Reports of the two roads:

that a much larger net income is in fact received, there can be no doubt, when reference is had to data furnished by these Reports. For example, by the Report of the Worcester Road, there was not purchased during the past year a single locomotive, passenger, baggage or merchandise car; and the whole amount expended for the same, up to the present time, is only \$437,416. There was charged off to the deterioration of the same during the past year the modest sum of \$249,357, more than fifty per cent of the whole cost. Either this amount is enormous, or the road has been sadly negligent in not purchasing, during the past year, a single locomotive or car.

The Committee have no doubt, after a consideration of facts and figures, that, if the State should take the roads and have them run for the benefit of the public immediately, freights and fares can be reduced one-fourth from present rates; that, within five years, probably a less time, they can, by the inevitable increase of business be reduced one-third, with a prospect of still further reductions at no distant day.

In recommending the State to purchase the roads, the Committee do so only with the express understanding that the same shall be run at rates that shall pay the interest on the bonds and keep the road in good condition; that, above this, there shall be no profit to any parties.

The Committee, believing that the roads can be thus run after they are purchased, would recommend that the City of Boston, if desired, offer to take a lease of the same without profit to itself, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

If present circumstances do not warrant the action above recommended, the Committee are unable to understand the meaning or purpose of the rights reserved to the State in the charters of each road. They would also call attention to the fact, that, a few years since, the highways of the State were turn-

pikes furnished with toll-gates; that the gates have long since disappeared, and the roads are now maintained at the public charge. Why should not railroads, which have taken the great burden of travel and freight, be controlled or maintained as highways for the public good?

In the Report here made, the Committee have avoided details giving only general facts and conclusions, believing that the more extended statement belongs to the Committee of the Legislature. They would therefore recommend the adoption of the following petition:

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN GENERAL COURT ASSEMBLED.

Respectfully represents your petitioner, the City of Boston, that whereas direct, ample and cheap communication with the West is essential to the growth and prosperity of the manufacturing, commercial and industrial interests of this Commonwealth; and that, to secure this end, and not to promote the private interests of stockholders, the State at an early day loaned its credit to a very large extent to the Western Railroad, and greatly aided and assisted the Boston and Worcester Railroad;

That whereas the said roads have failed to make that return to this Commonwealth and the inhabitants thereof, that was expected and ought to have been made, thereby greatly retarding and injuring the prosperity of the State; and whereas, though their attention has repeatedly been called to these facts, they have failed to grant any substantial or permanent relief; That whereas the Legislature of this Commonwealth when granting charters to these roads wisely reserved to itself the right to take possession of the same, and believing that the said roads have so failed, and further believing that just that condition of affairs has arrived which was contemplated by the Legislature in making the reserve to itself, — Therefore the said City of Boston, respectfully petitions your said bodies to take possession of the said roads as provided for in the charters thereof.

And the said City of Boston hereby offers, if the State will take possession of the said roads, to take a lease of the same upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, and without profit to itself.

The Committee accordingly recommend the passage of the following order:

CHARLES W. SLACK,  
JONAS FITCH,  
CHARLES R. MCLEAN,  
HENRY D. HYDE,  
CHRISTOPHER A. CONNOR,  
CHARLES H. ALLEN,  
NATH'L MCKAY.

Mr. Field did not meet with the Committee.

ORDERED, That his Honor the Mayor be and he hereby is requested, in behalf of the City Council of Boston, to present the foregoing petition to the Legislature now in session, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects therein stated.



*City Document.*—No. 23.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
ON THE  
ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.  
1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 18, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*





CITY OF BOSTON.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Feb. 18, 1867.*

*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston.*

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit, for your information, the Report of the Commissioners, appointed under an Order approved April 14, 1866, upon the subject of the Annexation of Roxbury to Boston.

OTIS NORCROSS,  
*Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 2, 1866.*

ORDERED: That whenever the City Council or Selectmen of any city or town, whose territory adjoins that of the City of Boston, shall notify the City Council of Boston, that in accordance with a vote of their respective bodies, they are empowered to consult with the authorities of Boston with a view to the annexation to the City of Boston of their city or town, it shall be the duty of His Honor the Mayor of Boston, to appoint three Commissioners from the citizens of Boston, to meet an equal number from the city or town making the request. Said Commissioners shall take the whole subject into consideration, and those appointed on the part of Boston shall report to the City Council the financial, industrial, and sanitary condition of the city or town applying for admission, with such suggestions as they may think proper regarding conditions which would make such annexation mutually desirable.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, April 12, 1866.*

Concurred.

JOSEPH STORY, *President.*

Approved April 14, 1866.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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The Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of Boston, in pursuance of the foregoing order, to meet Commissioners on the part of the City of Roxbury, respectfully submit their

### REPORT

to the City Council of Boston.

Two neighboring communities, each dating its origin in the year 1630, have existed for two hundred and thirty-seven years under separate municipal organizations. These organizations, congenial to the character of the people, were, for more than two centuries, well adapted to their convenience and welfare. In the year 1852 they began to consider the expediency of annexation; and from that date this question has been one of the important problems of public discussion. In some aspects its decision may affect the Commonwealth: in other respects, it relates especially to the residents of the two cities.

The original area of upland in Boston was	690 acres.
The area added, and in progress by filling flats, is . . . . .	880 "
The area of South Boston is . . . . .	900 "
The area of East Boston is . . . . .	800 "
Making a total of . . . . .	<u>3,270 acres.</u>
The area of Roxbury is . . . . .	2,100 "
The united areas of Boston and Roxbury are	<u><u>5,370 acres.</u></u>

The area of the City of

	New York is	14,502 acres.
" "	Philadelphia is	82,560 "
" "	London is	74,070 "

The population of Boston to the

square acre is	.	.	.	59
"	"	Roxbury	.	13
"	"	New York	.	56
"	"	Philadelphia	.	7
"	"	London	.	40

The population of Boston in 1865 was	192,317
in 1855 "	160,490

Increase in ten years	31,827
	<u>19 <math>\frac{23}{100}</math> per cent.</u>

The population of Roxbury in 1865 was	28,426
in 1855 "	18,469

Increase in ten years	9,957
	<u>53 <math>\frac{26}{100}</math> per cent.</u>

The Assessors' valuation in Boston, in 1865,

was —	Real Estate	.	.	.	\$201,628,900 00
	Personal Estate	.	.	.	170,263,875 00

Total	.	.	.	.	<u>\$371,892,775 00</u>
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In 1855 Real Estate was	\$136,357,300
Personal Estate	105,580,900

Total	.	.	.	.	<u>\$241,938,200 00</u>
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Increase in ten years	\$129,954,575 00
	<u>53 <math>\frac{23}{100}</math> per cent.</u>

The Assessors' valuation in Roxbury, in 1865, was:

Real Estate . . . . .	\$16,574,900 00	
Personal Estate . . . . .	7,057,000 00	
Total . . . . .		\$23,631,900 00
In 1855, Real Estate . . . . .	\$10,714,800 00	
Personal Estate . . . . .	4,862,400 00	
Total . . . . .		\$15,577,200 00
Increase in ten years . . . . .		\$8,054,700 00
51 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.		

The amount raised by taxation in Boston, in

1865, was, including polls . . . . . \$5,945,313 84

and the rate was \$15.80 per M.: deducting the amount included in the tax, and raised for military purposes, the rate was \$15.63 per M.

in 1855 . . . . . 1,910,280 00

and the rate was \$7.70 per M.

Increase in ten years . . . . . \$4,035,033 84

211 per cent.

The rate of taxation, for 1866, was \$13 per M.

The amount raised by taxation in Roxbury,

in 1865 was, including polls . . . . . 507,089 90

and the rate was \$21 per M.: deducting the amount included in the tax, and raised for military purposes, the rate was \$17 per M.

in 1855 . . . . . 127,208 16

and the rate was \$7.80 per M.

Increase in ten years . . . . . \$379,881 74

299 per cent.

The rate of taxation for 1866 was \$16 per M.

The debt of Boston, Dec. 31, 1866, was	\$13,020,375 91
of which is payable in specie, by vote passed April 5, 1862 . . . . .	\$10,690,375 91
in currency, contracted since 1863 . . . . .	2,330,000 00
	<u>\$13,020,375 91</u>
From which deduct cash assets . . . . .	3,368,526 00
	<u>Net debt . . . \$9,651,849 91</u>

The debt of Roxbury, Dec. 31, 1866, was \$971,145.00 in currency.

We add to these statistics a table showing the population and percentage of increase in Boston, and nine of the neighboring cities and towns in 1855, 1860 and 1865. It will be observed that the percentage of increase was very much smaller during the war than in the five preceding years.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE.		
	1855.	1860.	1865.	1855 to 1860.	1860 to 1865.	1855 to 1865.
Boston .....	160,490	177,840	192,317	10·81	8·14	10·83
Charlestown .....	21,700	25,065	26,399	15·50	5·32	21·65
Cambridge .....	20,473	26,060	29,112	27·29	11·71	42·20
Chelsea .....	10,151	13,395	14,403	31·95	7·53	41·88
Roxbury .....	18,469	25,137	28,426	36·10	13·08	53·91
Dorchester .....	8,340	9,769	10,717	17·13	9·70	28·50
Brookline .....	3,737	5,164	5,262	38·18	1·89	40·81
West Roxbury .....	4,312	6,310	6,912	31·13	9·54	43·64
Somerville .....	5,806	8,025	9,353	38·22	16·55	61·09
Newton .....	6,768	8,382	8,974	23·82	7·06	32·50
Total (except Boston)	100,256	127,307	139,558	26·97	9·62	39·20

A table prepared by the Board of Assessors, May 1, 1865, shows that six of the twelve wards into which Boston was then divided, (1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10,) had, in the aggregate, three hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square feet of vacant land, equal to seven acres and a quarter; and that, excluding East Boston and South Boston, all the vacant land in the city, excluding the Common and squares, and including flats inside of riparian ownership, is equal to one hundred and seventeen acres and a half, of which eighty-five acres and three-quarters were in Wards 9 and 11. To this must be added the tract of land belonging to the Commonwealth and other parties, partially filled, below the line of riparian ownership, and not included in the estimate of the Assessors. The area of this territory, usually called the Back Bay, including streets and squares laid out on a liberal scale, may be two hundred acres.

The aggregate population of the six wards (1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10) decreased, as shown by the census of 1865, 4702 from the census of 1855; and the aggregate increase in East Boston, South Boston, and Ward 11, which adjoins Roxbury, exceeded the increase in population in the whole city from 1855 to 1865; in other words, there was a loss of population in the aggregate of nine wards (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10), of the twelve wards into which the city was divided. We use the old wards in conformity with the statistics given.

If we recall the comparative density of population in the large cities already mentioned, in connection with these facts, the inference seems inevitable that, under existing circumstances, no further increase of population is to be expected or desired in eight of the wards, — 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. It is not to be expected, because the land is too valuable to continue to be used for dwelling-houses to the extent to which it is now occupied; it is not to be desired, because it can only be had by crowding together larger numbers of persons to the injury of health and character. Some other territory must be sought for

the future homes of an increasing population. Within the limits of the city, there remain the vacant lands in East Boston, South Boston, and Wards 9 and 11.

In regard to East Boston, the census of 1865 shows an increase, in ten years, of 4,609, equal to  $28\frac{2}{5}$  per cent, and the valuation of its vacant land by the Assessors averages  $12\frac{3}{5}$  cents per foot. From the moderate increase in this district, we infer that its insular position will prevent its attracting a large population, as long as land can be had on reasonable terms in territory contiguous to the city proper, or connected by bridges.

In South Boston, the census of 1865 shows an increase in ten years of 12,751, equal to  $76\frac{2}{5}$  per cent, and the valuation of its vacant land by the Assessors averages  $13\frac{2}{5}$  cents per foot. There can be no doubt that the population of this district will largely increase; but South Boston as well as East Boston, will probably be chiefly occupied by those employed in manufactures, to the exclusion in a great measure of persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits.

In Ward 11, the census of 1865 shows an increase in ten years of 13,876, nearly 105 per cent; and the valuation of its vacant lands by the Assessors averages  $88\frac{2}{5}$  cents per foot. The increase and valuation in this ward shows that population is not deterred from favored spots by a large increase in the price of land, and, to the extent of its capacity, this district will continue to attract population. Nearly four-fifths of its territory is already occupied, however, and no very great addition can be made to the number of its residents. The high cost of the land on the Back Bay, and the restrictions imposed as to building on that territory, will prevent its occupation by persons of moderate wealth.

It seems to us that a large, additional territory will soon become a necessity for the healthful growth of Boston. Persons especially engaged in foreign commerce have expressed the



opinion that our city must become stationary, unless her former relative position in this respect can be regained. It must be remembered, however, that while the exchange of the product of its industry, beyond the requirements of its own consumption, is essential to the prosperity of a community, and that the greatest portion of its accumulated capital must be drawn from other communities by such exchange, — such other communities, within the territorial limits of our own country, may be as valuable to us in this respect as residents of a foreign soil. A rapidly increasing coastwise commerce, facilitated by the use of steam, connecting the industry of New England with consumers throughout our own country, may be a full compensation for the relative loss of a foreign commerce, valuable as it was. And it cannot be fairly doubted, that a territory comprising the cities and towns in the table already given, whose population increased from 260,746 to 331,875 in ten years, during five of which its people were witnesses and actors in a great rebellion, has other elements of growth than those furnished by foreign commerce. Unless additional territory be obtained at an early day, the increasing population of Boston will be compelled to seek residences beyond its limits, if not constrained to emigrate to places offering more liberal accommodations, to our loss and injury. If the offer were now made of a territory of the size of Roxbury, as favorably situated as that, in proximity to Boston, without buildings or population, we entertain no doubt that the welfare of our own city would dictate its acceptance.

With these views we ask attention to the relative condition of the two cities :

The property of Boston in 1865 was equal to	\$1,934	00	per head.
Roxbury	“	“	“ 831 00 “
The tax in Boston	“	“	“ 30 91 “
Roxbury	“	“	“ 17 84 “

The tax in Boston in 1865, on valuation, was equal to	$1\frac{8}{10}\%$	per ct.
Roxbury “ “ “	$2\frac{1}{10}\%$	“
The debt of Boston in 1866 was equal to	\$50 18	per head.
Roxbury “ “ “	34 16	“
The debt of Boston in 1866, on valuation, was equal to	$2\frac{6}{10}\%$	per ct.
Roxbury “ “ “	$4\frac{1}{10}\%$	“
The increase of capital in Boston in 10 years was	$53\frac{5}{100}\%$	per ct.
Roxbury “ “ “	$51\frac{7}{100}\%$	“
The increase of tax in Boston “ “ “	211	“
Roxbury “ “ “	299	“
The increase of population, Boston “ “ “	$19\frac{8}{100}$	“
Roxbury “ “ “	$53\frac{8}{100}$	“

The wealth and probable future growth of a people are to be estimated by their accumulated capital and recent increase of population; neither is to be omitted. Many cities, with great accumulated capital, have dwindled and passed away; and, if a large population exist without accumulated capital, it can only be a victorious army or a wandering people, consuming the accumulations of those whom they despoil. With this principle in mind, we find the accumulated capital in Boston far in excess of that of Roxbury, while, in the percentage of increase in population, the latter largely leads the former.

In order to ascertain on which side the balance inclines, it is necessary to consider some of the most important objects of municipal care.

The whole number of seats for pupils in the Boston	
Public Schools is . . . . .	30,346
in Roxbury Public Schools is . . . . .	5,150
The average number of Pupils in Boston, in 1866,	
was . . . . .	27,723
in Roxbury “ . . . . .	5,189

The estimated value of Boston Public School Houses	
is . . . . .	\$3,000,000
Roxbury " " "	300,000
The cost of teaching in Boston is \$20.77 per scholar,	
Roxbury, 14.89 " "	
The per centage of population attending Public	
Schools in Boston was 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ %.	
Roxbury 18 $\frac{2}{10}$ %.	
The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of	
age attending Public Schools in Boston was	79 per ct.
in Roxbury "	82 "

We have made inquiry as to the relative condition of the Streets, Fire Department, Police, Lighting, and Paupers in the two cities, and find no such differences as are material, and it seems unnecessary to introduce the details into this Report.

The great want of Roxbury at this moment is a supply of water, and in this respect she is less fortunate than her sister city. We have addressed inquiries to, and had conferences with, the Cochituate Water Board, as to the supply in regard to the present and future wants of Boston, and the expense of its introduction into Roxbury, and we annex their written communication. We adopt this course, that the full force of the objections may be presented in the language of the Board especially intrusted with this subject in Boston. After full consideration, however, we feel bound to declare, that, in our opinion, the facts stated ought not to prevent the annexation of the two cities. We cannot doubt that from some source Roxbury, either alone, or united with Boston, will procure a supply of water. Her natural advantages of position, the character of her people, and the necessity of the case, require and demand it. It will greatly facilitate an early introduction of it, should annexation take place, and it may be justly said that in this respect Roxbury will derive the greatest advantage at the earliest time; but we

believe that the people of both cities intend to consider this great question in a liberal spirit, and with a comprehensive view.

Roxbury is also at a disadvantage on the subject of sewerage. Works are now in progress designed to remedy this defect.

The large tract of land lying partly in Boston and partly in Roxbury, on the easterly and westerly sides of Boston Neck, comprising the territory of South Bay and Back Bay, demands immediate attention. We annex a map on which is indicated the level of this territory above the base line of mean low water. The grade originally adopted for the new streets on the Back Bay was twenty feet above the base line. It having been ascertained that in many places the streets in Ward Eleven were at the grade of sixteen feet; and objection having been made that the water from the new streets would flood such places, eighteen feet was adopted by the State Commissioners as the grade for the streets of the Back Bay.

Upon this intermediate territory at an early day will be a large population. The difficulties in the Church Street district, originally occupied when there was an outlet to the sea, and the grade of which is similar to that to which we refer, foreshadow the greater evils which must follow if a proper grade be not immediately established throughout this territory. Cities may refuse to accept streets as public highways unless at a grade established or assented to by them. But private owners may lay out ways, and erect buildings and sell lands, which may become densely occupied before a city is applied to for action. A nuisance is indictable, but what redress does this remedy furnish as a cure for a pestilence which may have ravaged a city? During the last summer the Back Bay, within the limits of Boston, was frequently so offensive that the windows of cars passing over it were of necessity closed; the surface of the water was covered with filth, and we deem it our duty to pre-

sent this aspect of the case with the earnestness which we feel.

We cannot doubt that the Legislature will confer a power commensurate to the end required. If this cannot be done under the powers usually given in regard to highways, perhaps it might be found under those given for Sanitary purposes to city authorities, or to a special commission. The interests of the Commonwealth in its own property, and, more especially in the health of its citizens, forbid the doubt of its ready acquiescence in a request for this purpose.

Upon the map annexed will be found the old lines of Boston Neck, in our early history the only connection between the peninsula and the main land. Upon the same map are the lines indicating the expansion of that thread of land until it has become broader than any portion of the original peninsula. Originally settled like the modern cities of the old world, Boston has suffered from her narrow streets, and like them, also, she has begun to open avenues which do credit to her sagacity. She must soon decide whether these avenues shall be carried over the intermediate territory to the hills of the open country, and be occupied by a thriving and prosperous people, or whether portions of that territory shall become suburbs of two distinct cities, and, like all suburbs, the residences of the poorest of its population in character and intelligence. It is obvious that the character and value of the buildings upon this territory, as well as the kind of population which settles there, are to be controlled by its own character and convenience.

We are led by our investigation of this subject to the conviction, that immediate annexation is equally important to Boston and Roxbury. If Boston would be the gainer by the addition of vacant territory, she will be the greater gainer by annexing a territory already occupied and improved by a people who have accompanied her own in the progress which they have

already achieved. We are satisfied that in all material respects the two communities are nearly equal in the advantages which each offers to the other, and we believe that the welfare of both will be greatly promoted by the early consummation of annexation.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1867.

WM. GRAY,  
MOSES KIMBALL,  
A. S. WHEELER,  
*Commissioners.*

## APPENDIX.

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CITY OF BOSTON, CITY HALL,  
COCHITUATE WATER BOARD OFFICE.  
Feb. 18, 1867.

SIR, — In reply to your communication of the 9th ultimo, requesting to be informed of all the facts within our knowledge upon the supply of water, and of our opinion as to the sufficiency of the supply for the two cities, Boston and Roxbury; and also to be furnished with an estimate of the probable expense of the introduction of water into Roxbury if annexed, we have to say, that to furnish you with answers as correct and as much in detail as would best satisfy ourselves, much more time for engineering and surveying would be required than you can well allow us, if your Report is to be acted upon by the Legislature now in session, — and therefore, with the assistance of our able City Engineer, we have made various estimates founded upon such data as were immediately available; and now present the same for your consideration:

The area of <i>Boston Proper</i> (not including streets) is	
about . . . . .	970 acres .
Of this there are built upon and improved about . . . . .	630 “
Leaving of available unimproved land about . . . . .	340 “
The filled area of <i>East Boston</i> (not including streets	
and squares) is about . . . . .	660 “
Of this there are built upon and improved about . . . . .	170 “
Leaving of available unimproved land about . . . . .	490 “
Besides this, there are of flats wholly unimproved . . . . .	440 “
And of flats already enclosed . . . . .	103 “
Making a total, ultimately available, of . . . . .	1,083 “

The upland (304 acres) and marsh (416 acres) of Breed's Island, which will probably become a part of East Boston, amounts to about . . .	720 acres
The filled area of <i>South Boston</i> (not including streets and squares) is about . . .	675 "
Of this, there are built upon and improved . . .	285 "
Leaving of available unimproved land . . .	390 "
The area of the flats on the northernly shore, which may be added, is about . . .	600 "
The area of <i>Roxbury</i> (not including streets and squares) is about . . .	2,184 "
Of this, there are built upon or improved . . .	684 "
Leaving of available unimproved land about . . .	1,500 "

The foregoing estimate of the area built upon is, of course, very rough; for in cases where, to a single house, there appears upon the map to be several acres, there has been allowed to such isolated house a half acre as improved land, calling the balance unimproved.

Beside the above . . .	1,500 acres
there are, of marsh land or flats, to be improved, . . .	300 "
making a total of . . .	1,800 "

The population of Boston in 1865 was 192,324, and the rate of increase from 1855 to 1865 was  $19\frac{13}{100}\%$  per cent. At the same rate of increase the present population of Boston is about 200,000.

When the whole territory within the present limits of Boston is peopled as densely as the portions now built upon, our population will amount to near 600,000.

The present population of Roxbury is said to be about 30,000, and the rate of increase for the ten years from 1855 to 1865 was nearly 54 per cent; and, upon the same basis that Boston can accommodate 600,000, Roxbury can accommodate about 400,000.

Lake Cochituate, with all its tributaries, has not the capacity to furnish a constant supply of over 16,000,000 gallons daily. By gauging the lake in 1834, Loammi Baldwin estimated the supply



at 16,156,800 gallons per day. It is true, that since raising the Outlet Dam in 1859, we have averaged a daily waste of 4,000,000 gallons; but we know of no practicable way to save this, as it occurs only when our ponds are already full. Should reservoirs be built to retain such a quantity, this extra supply would occasionally fail us, as in the case of 1864, when the water in the lake was drawn to within four feet and ten inches of the bottom of the conduit, and the net quantity received into the lake actually available was only 11,620,000 gallons per day for that year. In 1860 there was no water wasted at the Outlet Dam, and in 1862 only 33,200,000 gallons were there wasted, being equal to about two days' supply to the city.

The present conduit, when put in good repair, can safely convey only 18,000,000 gallons per day.

Assuming the capacity of the lake to be 16,000,000 gallons per day, and the rate of consumption for domestic use, manufacturing and all other purposes, at 63 gallons per inhabitant, the lake can supply a population of 254,000; and, at the present rate of increase, Boston will attain that population in 14 years. If Roxbury should be furnished from our works, and the present rate of increase in her population continue, the limit of our water supply would be reached in a little less than 5 years.

Under these circumstances and conditions we are very positive in the opinion, that if any material increase to our present stock of water is needed, we must seek an additional source and convey it to the city by an entirely independent conduit.

The Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company, we are informed, supply a population in Roxbury of about 5,000, besides the breweries and manufactories, — and a liberal estimate of the capacity of their pond as now used, is about 400,000 gallons per day; but as the pipes laid by the Company are inadequate in strength to bear the Cochituate pressure, we have, in making the estimate for the distribution of water in Roxbury, disregarded this supply and the present means of distributing it.

The estimated cost of a suitable Reservoir and of distributing the Cochituate water in all that portion of Roxbury (excepting the marsh and flats of the Back Bay north of Ward Street and

west of the Providence Railroad), lying north of a line drawn from the junction of Grove Hall Avenue and Moreland Street, crossing Warren Street at Clifford; Walnut Street at Otis; through Otis to Shawmut Avenue; from Shawmut Avenue through Marcella and Highland Streets to Center Street; through Center and Lowell Streets to Washington Street, and through Washington Street to the line between Roxbury and Brookline, is \$650,000.

Where from, and in what manner, to obtain a further supply of water, is a problem not easy to solve. It can only be solved by extensive surveys and skilful engineering, requiring months to execute; and what might be the result is at this present time so obscure, that the Board are disinclined to make even a suggestion in regard to it.

So far as the supply of water may affect your decision as to the feasibility of annexing Roxbury to Boston, we presume that the foregoing facts and estimates will not add to any reasons you may have for favoring it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. THORNDIKE,  
*Pres. Cochituate Water Board.*

HON. WILLIAM GRAY,

*Chairman of the Commissioners, on the part of the City of Boston, upon  
the subject of annexing Roxbury to Boston.*

*City Document.*— No. 24.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
IN RELATION TO  
LOTS OF LAND  
OFFERED BY THE  
BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY,

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Feb. 21, 1867.*

The Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred the Communication from the Boston Water Power Company, offering to the City of Boston two Lots of Land upon the Back Bay, and reserved for the City in a certain Indenture, dated Dec. 31, 1864, having duly considered the subject, would recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Feb. 21, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the City Council accept from the Boston Water Power Company the two Lots of Land, situated between Rutland and Dartmouth Streets, containing sixty-three thousand six hundred square feet (63,600), as shown upon the accompanying plan, drawn by N. Henry Crafts, City Engineer, and dated Feb. 21, 1867, which lots were reserved for the City in a certain Indenture, dated Dec. 31, 1864, by and between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Boston Water Power Company, and the City of Boston, on condition that an obligation is given, made satisfactory to the City Solicitor, that the streets shall be graded by Jan. 1, 1868, or, if required, within sixty days after notice shall have been given; and that the same be placed in charge of the Committee on Public Lands, to be held for City purposes, at the order of the City Council.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of thirty-two thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$32,175), and that the amount of thirty-one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$31,800) be appropriated for the payment of the land set forth in the foregoing order, and the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars be paid for the balance due said Boston Water Power Company, on account of land deeded to the City, Oct. 11, 1866, the deeds to be made to the satisfaction of the City Solicitor.

*City Document.* — No. 25.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT

ON AFFIXING THE WORD "COL." TO NAMES ON  
TAX-BILLS AND VOTING-LISTS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1867.*

Referred to Aldermen Slack and Talbot.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,  
*City Clerk.*





TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
COMMON COUNCIL :

*Gentlemen,*— Your petitioners, colored citizens of Ward 3, in the City of Boston, respectfully ask that the word “col.” be omitted from the *Voting-Lists* and from our *Tax Bills*, for the following reasons :

*First,* We believe that it is an unnecessary appendage, and calculated to uphold an old spirit of caste which is detrimental to the best interests of our community.

*Second,* We believe it is an obstacle in the way of perfect equality in the distribution of the municipal patronage.

BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS.  
IRA N. GRAY.  
WM. A. HOPKINS.  
JAS. M. TROTTER.  
RICHARD S. BROWN.  
S. A. HANCOCK.  
W. H. CHRISTOPHER.  
H. E. JOHNSON.  
G. F. BARREAU.  
SIMPSON H. LEWIS.  
W. N. COLSON.  
W. T. KING.  
PETER HAWKINS.  
JOHN H. HAWKINS.  
JOSEPH S. HAWKINS.  
PETER E. HAWKINS.  
NATHANIEL ADAMS.  
PHILIP RUSSELL.  
GEO. H. W. STEWART.  
JOHN B. BAILEY.  
GEO. H. WASHINGTON.  
JAS. J. GARDNER.  
ROBERT R. STEVENS.  
JOHN K. GIBBS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1867.



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 25, 1867.*

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin F. Roberts and twenty-three others, colored citizens of Ward Three, in the City of Boston, asking that the word "*col.*" (colored) be omitted from the Voting-Lists and from their Tax-Bills, having given a hearing to the petitioners, and such other citizens as were disposed to be present, respectfully

### REPORT:

The prayer of the petitioners is in accordance with the spirit of the times, as well as in harmony with that republicanism which recognizes all citizens as standing upon the same equality before the law. One by one the distinctions which have separated the colored citizen from his white associates have been removed; the distinctive car, the negro pew, the separate school, exclusion from the militia, exclusion from the jury-box, denial of a seat at places of public amusement, of conveyance in public carriages, with separation from other residents in the City Directory, have in turn been prohibited by positive law or have yielded to a more just interpretation of individual and official duty.

Our colored citizens ask simply that no discrimination shall be made against them any more than against any other class of citizens. They do not ask that the word "Irish" shall be affixed against the names of their adopted fellow-citizens; they did not

favor the use of the word "alien" against the same class, as in former times; they wish no terms or phrases of distinction against any class of voters; but they cannot see why, if they are longer to be denominated as "colored," the foreign-born, the near-sighted, the bald-headed, the varied complexioned, or the strongly-marked haired, should not with equal propriety be also designated. In other words, they want to submit to the same disabilities, and none other, that affect other classes of citizens, and to enjoy the same privileges and rights, and none other, that inure to other classes of citizens. They say with truth and propriety that they are well-known and orderly persons; that they pay their taxes without murmuring; serve on the jury with fidelity; perform military duty when asked with alacrity; are ready to quell riots and insurrections when their services are required; and, in short, whatever the good citizen is expected to do, they want to do, having no particular noise made about it, and no attention directed towards them when they pay their taxes or vote, any more than is associated with any other portion of the people.

The Committee cannot see that their request is not perfectly natural and proper. In this era of liberal legislation towards the colored race, surely our city does not wish to show a prejudice or deny a perfect equality. Congress has been much exercised to secure the freedom and social rights of those lately held as slaves; the State Legislature has made it a penal offence to exclude any portion of the community from hotels, conveyances, places of amusement, &c., except "for cause"; and we lately have seen in one of the Wards of the city the beautiful spectacle of true fraternity and entire freedom from bias in one of the political parties, not hitherto generally regarded as the especial friend of this race, rallying its entire strength to the support of a colored man for the present City Government; while in a neighboring city of our county the same party, in

caucus, unanimously sustained a worthy and talented colored man for Mayor. With this consistent legislative and political action, there can be no considerable number of our citizens who will object to the realization of the prayer of the petitioners.

It may be suggested, however, that the designation complained of has been a measure of security to the colored voter, in that he was more readily distinguished and identified, was more easily found by his political friends, &c. But no more so, it may be answered, than those who have a prefix to their names of a single syllable, whose origin is never recorded on the lists. And even this slight advantage — if it be such — should not weigh for a moment against the sensitiveness of the individual citizen who condemns this mark of distinction as subjecting him to prejudice and obloquy. The risks of mistake as to identity are not half so probable as the wounding of the feelings of those so designated.

Your Committee cannot learn that there is any defence for thus designating colored citizens save that of custom. But it is a custom that we should forego, both because it is right that we should, and because it is objectionable to a large class of citizens. It was formerly the custom for the Directory-makers, as we have already suggested, to place the colored residents by themselves at the end of their volume. The custom became obsolete when a just and sensible man became the publisher; and no one will say any inconvenience followed. Such, we cannot doubt, will be the result of the abolition of the term on the tax-bills and voting lists.

In justice to the Board of Assessors, and other officers having connection with taxation and the voting-lists, it should be said that the custom complained of, though of long practice, had its origin probably in no invidiousness, but for purposes of identification solely.

Holding the views above expressed, your Committee respectfully ask the passage of the following order.

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
NEWTON TALBOT,  
*Special Committee.*

ORDERED: That in designating the citizens of Boston, liable to be assessed for taxes and entitled to the privilege of voting, the abbreviation of "col." for the word "colored" be hereafter omitted both upon the tax-bills and voting lists.

*City Document.* — No. 26.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDINANCE

IN ADDITION TO AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF

BOSTON HARBOR.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### A N O R D I N A N C E

In addition to an Ordinance relating to the Preservation of Boston Harbor.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Committee on the Harbor shall have charge of the steam dredging machine owned by the city, and may contract annually, within appropriations previously made by the City Council, for the services of such persons as may be necessary to keep it in operation. Said Committee may make such rules and regulations in relation to the use of the dredging machine, and the conduct of the men employed in operating it, as they shall deem proper. They may make contracts with individuals and corporations for the use of the dredging machine, fix the amount to be paid therefor, and make out the bills, and deposit them with the City Treasurer for collection.



CITY OF BOSTON.

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MARCH 4, 1867.

*To the City Council.*

GENTLEMEN, — The appropriation for the Lamp Department, for the present financial year, having become nearly exhausted in consequence of the large number of extra hours burning of street lamps upon stormy nights, and placing of additional lamps upon the Common by order of the Board of Aldermen, and not contemplated when the appropriation was made, the Committee on Lamp Department respectfully represent, that the additional appropriation of \$13,500 will be required to complete the payments for the remainder of the year.

J. D. BRAMAN,

*Chairman of Committee on Lamps.*

## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.

Gas . . . . .	\$112,000 00
Oil and Wicking . . . . .	40,000 00
Lighting and care of lamps . . . . .	31,000 00
Repairs of lanterns . . . . .	4,000 00
Wrought iron work . . . . .	4,000 00
Tin work and gas fitting . . . . .	3,000 00
Underground work for street lamps,	2,000 00
Cast iron work (lamp posts, etc.) . . . . .	2,000 00
Oil lanterns . . . . .	1,400 00
Gas lanterns . . . . .	1,000 00
New gas cocks, burners, etc. . . . .	550 00
Carting, carriage hire, etc. . . . .	450 00
Wood posts, ladders, etc. . . . .	400 00
Printing and stationery . . . . .	75 00
Care and lighting lamp on West Street gate . . . . .	25 00
U. S. revenue tax on gas, etc. . . . .	2,500 00
Salary of Supt. and clerk hire . . . . .	1,600 00
	<u>\$206,000 00</u>

## AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION EXPENDENT.

Gas . . . . .	117,279 74
Oil . . . . .	34,337 02
Lighting and care of lamps . . . . .	30,660 28
Repairs of lanterns . . . . .	3,452 18
Underground work for street lamps . . . . .	4,122 49
Cast-iron work (lamp posts, etc.) . . . . .	96 32
	<u>189,948 03</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

## LAMP DEPARTMENT.

5

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	189,948 03
Wrought-iron work . . . . .	1,961 78
Tin work . . . . .	990 48
Gas fitting . . . . .	869 35
Gas cocks . . . . .	230 50
Oil lanterns . . . . .	1,272 00
Gas lanterns . . . . .	1,142 50
Wood posts and ladders . . . . .	319 25
Carting and carriage hire . . . . .	754 99
Printing and stationery . . . . .	1,994 57
Wicking . . . . .	232 50
Salaries . . . . .	2,050 00
Gas burners . . . . .	275 00
	<u>\$202,040 95</u>
Balance of appropriation unexpended	<u><u>\$3,959,05</u></u>

There will be required to meet the payments of this department for the remainder of the financial year the sum of . . . . . \$17,459 05

From which, deduct amount of appropriation unexpended as above . . . . . 3,959 05

Amount of deficiency to be provided for, \$13,500 00



*City Document.* — No. 28.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON THE

ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, March 4, 1867.*

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners upon the subject of the Annexation of Roxbury to Boston, having considered the same, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying resolve and order:

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
WM. CUMSTON,  
CHAS. R. McLEAN,  
CHARLES H. ALLEN,  
ANDREW HALL,  
EDWARD E. BATCHELDER,  
THOMAS GOGIN,

*Committee.*

*Resolved,* That the interests of the citizens of Boston would be promoted by the annexation of Roxbury, upon such terms as would secure an equitable apportionment of present burdens sustained and privileges enjoyed by each corporation.

ORDERED: That the Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners upon the Annexation of Roxbury, be authorized to present the subject to the Legislature now in session, and urge the passage of an Act to unite the two cities upon terms which meet the approval of His Honor the Mayor, and the City Solicitor; said Act not to take effect, unless the inhabitants of each city, at legal meetings called for that purpose, by a written vote, determine to adopt the same.



*City Document.* — No. 29.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AUDITOR'S ESTIMATES

FOR

1867-68,

FROM MAY 1, 1867, TO APRIL 30, 1868.

WITH

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL  
ON THE SAME, AND THE APPROPRIATIONS AND TAX  
RECOMMENDED BY THEM.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Feb. 21, 1867.*

Referred to the Committee on Finance, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join; and ordered to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

*In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 25, 1867.*

Concurred; and Aldermen Messinger, James, Fitch, Cumston, and Gaffield were joined.

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*Office of the Auditor of Accounts, February 21, 1867.*

WESTON LEWIS, Esq., *President of the Common Council:*

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, I have the honor of herewith submitting an estimate of the amount of money which will be required to defray the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK for the financial year 1867-68, commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with the thirtieth day of April, 1868.

The Estimated Expenditures amount to . . .	\$7,955,385 00
The Estimated Income amounts to . . .	1,279,900 00
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Leaving the amount to be raised by taxation . . .	\$6,675,485 00
<i>Add to which 3 per cent for the amount of taxes which will not be paid into the Treasury during the financial year . . .</i>	200,265 00
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Requiring, in the judgment of the Auditor, a gross tax of . . . . .	\$6,875,750 00
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	

The amount raised by taxation last year was \$5,274,484.00; and, as estimated above, for the next financial year, commencing May 1, 1867, a tax of \$6,875,750.00 will be required, being \$1,601,266.00 more than that of last year.

The two principal items which cause this increase are the State Tax, and the premium to be paid on the gold debt which

becomes due during the year, being the largest amount for several years, viz: . . . . \$886,000 00

The total increase of Appropriations asked for the coming year over those last year is . . . . 2,061,551 00

The excess of the Income for the coming financial year over that estimated last year is . . . . 409,350 00

The percentage for non-payment of taxes during the financial year is, less than estimated last year, . . . . 50,935 00

The increase of the estimated appropriations over those of last year is accounted for as below. The amount of each item given is the *increase only* over the amount appropriated last year.

For State Tax . . . . . \$600,000 00

“ Premium to be paid on City Debt . . . . 317,000 00

“ Objects not taxed or appropriated as such last year, viz:

Adams School-house . . . . \$12,000 00

Albany Street Bridge . . . . 72,000 00

Ferdinand Street Bridge . . . . 15,000 00

Harbor Dredging . . . . 16,300 00

Public Bathing . . . . 20,000 00

Public Library Building . . . . 45,000 00

Public Lands . . . . 12,000 00

Sealers Weights and Measures . . . . 7,100 00

199,400 00

For Reserved Fund . . . . . 150,000 00

“ Interest on City and Water Debt . . . . 133,000 00

“ New Lunatic Hospital . . . . . 80,000 00

“ Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City . . . . . 40,000 00

“ Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common . . . . . 20,000 00

For Department expenses, viz:

Bridges . . . . . \$500 00

*Amounts carried forward* . . . . \$500 00 \$1,539,400 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	. \$500 00	\$1,539,400 00
City Hospital . . . . .	. 16,000 00	
Common, and Public Squares . . . . .	. 14,000 00	
County of Suffolk . . . . .	. 25,000 00	
Engineers Department . . . . .	. 5,000 00	
External Health Department . . . . .	. 10,000 00	
Fire Department . . . . .	. 23,500 00	
Fire Alarms . . . . .	. 4,000 00	
Internal Health Department . . . . .	. 15,960 00	
Lamps . . . . .	. 69,500 00	
Markets . . . . .	. 400 00	
Militia Bounty . . . . .	. 10,000 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery . . . . .	. 4,000 00	
Paving etc. . . . .	. 60,000 00	
Police . . . . .	. 46,066 00	
Public Library . . . . .	. 5,000 00	
Public Buildings . . . . .	. 2,000 00	
Public Institutions . . . . .	. 46,000 00	
Salaries . . . . .	. 5,000 00	
Schools . . . . .	. 76,950 00	
Sewers and Drains . . . . .	. 15,000 00	
Water Works . . . . .	. 3,500 00	
Widening Streets . . . . .	. 70,000 00	
	<hr/>	527,376 00

Total increase of appropriations, . . . \$2,066,776 00

*Less*, decrease of the amount asked for by the following departments, viz:

Boston Harbor . . . . .	. 100 00	
Cemeteries . . . . .	. 125 00	
Overseers of Poor . . . . .	. 5,000 00	
	<hr/>	5,225 00

We have the total net increase of appropriations as previously stated, . . . \$2,061,551 00

For the carrying on of the Paving, Fire Alarm, External Health, Internal Health, and Fire Departments, and for the House of Correction, additional appropriations have been made, during the present financial year, to those originally appropriated for them last year, by transfer from other appropriations and the Reserved Fund; and will have to be made for the Police and Lamp Departments. Still the estimates of the Department Expenses have increased in the aggregate as stated.

The increase of the estimated income, and the reduction of the percentage for non-payment of taxes, it will be seen, relieves somewhat the amount to be taxed.

The State tax to be levied upon the cities and towns of this Commonwealth by the Legislature now in session has been reported to the House of Representatives, by the Committee on Finance of that body, at \$5,000,000, of which Boston is to pay 33.883 per cent, equal to \$1,694,150. The State tax last year was \$3,000,000, of which Boston paid \$1,016,490. The amount in the estimates for State tax, I have placed at \$1,700,000. Last year, the sum raised was \$1,100,000. Thus the amount to be appropriated for the State tax this year over that of last year is \$600,000. If the bill passes at the sum as reported by the Committee to the House of Representatives, Boston's share of it will be \$677,660 more than last year.

The increased amount asked for the interest and premium accounts is in consequence of the large amount of gold bonds of the city which fall due during the next financial year, amounting to \$886,000, the premium on which and the interest on all the debt issued prior to September 1864, which is paid in gold, it will not be prudent or safe to calculate at less than 50 per cent, requiring for the premium on the debt alone \$443,000. The premium on the debt is paid by taxation and the principal from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the same.

The amount asked for by the Auditor for the Reserved Fund



has been increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Of course, it is not contemplated that this fund can be used for objects involving expenditures of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each, but will be sufficient to meet all those of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 each, not contemplated at the time the estimates are annually made up, and which invariably arise each year, with no appropriation to place them to, and, for want thereof, recourse is had to a permanent interest-bearing loan. With this fund to meet the actual wants not contemplated at the commencement of each financial year, and which necessity compels should be met, and by taxing for those amounts which it is known will be actually wanted for new buildings, etc., additions to the permanent six per cent interest debt can be avoided to a considerable extent. The debt has now reached nearly \$13,000,000.

I learn that the appropriations asked for by the several boards and committees of the government, although very large, are based upon liberal and fair, but not extravagant estimates, to meet the requirements of the several departments, and will only be expended to meet their actual wants and exigencies. The balances of each appropriation, unexpended at the close of the financial year, go into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the city.

Accompanying these estimates will be found the communications which I have received from the several boards, departments and committees, giving in detail the items which make up the totals of the respective requirements.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,  
*Auditor of Accounts.*



## AUDITOR'S ESTIMATES, 1867-68.

### EXPENDITURES.

An estimate of the amount of money which will be required to defray the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK for the financial year 1867-68, *commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with the thirtieth day of April, 1868.*

ADAMS SCHOOL-HOUSE.— Re-arranging the yard attached to said house, by enclosing with stone and brick walls the land purchased last year for enlarging the same; also rebuilding out-buildings. <i>See page 57</i> . . .	\$12,000 00
ADVERTISING.— For subscription and advertising in daily and weekly newspapers of the city . . . . .	4,000 00
ANNUITIES.— For payment of annuities granted by the City Council, at sundry times, to different persons, in settlement of claims for land damages and accidents . . . . .	1,200 00
ALBANY STREET BRIDGE.— Constructing a new bridge on Albany Street, across the tracks of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. To be built of iron, with stone abutments and retaining walls. <i>See page 50</i> . . . . .	72,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> \$89,200 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$89,200 00
<b>ARMORIES.</b> — For rent and repair of armories, gas light, etc., provided for the Volunteer Militia, as required by the Acts of 1866, chap. 219, sec. 94, and for incidental expenses and encouragement of the Militia. <i>See page 27</i>	16,000 00
[ <i>The amount paid out for rent of armories is reimbursed by the State.</i> ]	
<b>BELLS AND CLOCKS.</b> — For repairing, winding up, regulating, and general care of the public clocks, and for ringing church bells in different parts of the city, to denote the hours of the day. <i>See page 27</i>	2,000 00
<b>BOSTON HARBOR.</b> — For cost of manning, supplies and repairs of the Harbor Master's boat, and other contingent expenses of that department, which includes the preservation of the islands and channels, and keeping the harbor free of ice and other obstructions; including the salary of the Harbor Master, etc. <i>See page 28</i>	9,300 00
<b>BRIDGES.</b> — For repairs of the three bridges leading to South Boston, and the bridges between East Boston, Chelsea and Winthrop; also for the salaries of the several superintendents of said bridges. <i>See page 29</i>	14,000 00
<b>CEMETERIES, ETC.</b> — For care and improvement of the several Burial Grounds belonging to the City, except Mount Hope; care, housing, and repairs of the funeral cars and harnesses; cost of registration of births, deaths and mar-	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$130,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$130,500 00
riages, and other contingent expenses of the City Registrar's department, including the salary of the City Registrar and clerks. <i>See</i> page 29 . . . . .	7,700 00
CITY DEBT.—For the annual appropriation for the reduction of the City Debt, as required by the ninth section of the ordinance on Finance . . . . .	400,000 00
CITY HOSPITAL.—For the current expenses of carrying on this institution. <i>See</i> page 31 . . . . .	91,000,00
COMMON, PUBLIC SQUARES, ETC.—For care and improvements on the Common, Public Garden and Public Squares of the City, including care of the trees on the streets, and the salary of the superintendent. <i>See</i> page 32 . . . . .	50,000 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—For the usual gross expenditures on county account, such as salaries of the Sheriff, Assistant Clerks of the Supreme Judicial and Superior Courts, Constables of the Courts, Chaplain of the Jail, Keeper of the County Court House; Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices; Indices for the Registry of Deeds; fees of Witnesses; Jurors and Coroners, etc.; keeping in repair and furnishing the Court House, the Jail, the Registry of Deeds, and the Probate Offices; also fuel, light, printing, and stationery for the County Courts and Offices . . . . .	225,000 00
ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT.—For the expenses of the Civil Engineer's Department,	
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$904,200 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$904,200 00
including salaries of the City Engineer and City Surveyor. <i>See page 34</i> . . . . .	20,000.00
<b>EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.</b> — For expense of the Quarantine establishment at Deer and Gallop's Islands, including the salary of the Port Physician. <i>See page 35</i> .	12,500.00
<b>FERDINAND STREET BRIDGE.</b> — Estimated cost of a new stone abutment to the bridge across the track of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and strengthening the retaining wall on Ferdinand Street. <i>See page 50</i> . . . . .	15,000.00
<b>FIRE ALARMS.</b> — For the salary of the Super- intendent of the Telegraphic Fire Alarm and his assistants, and all other expenses of opera- ting and keeping the same in order. <i>See</i> <i>page 36</i> . . . . .	19,500.00
<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT.</b> — For payment of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, Officers, and Members of the Fire Department, and all other incidental expenses of the department; also, clerk of the same. <i>See page 38</i> . . . . .	159,500.00
<b>HARBOR DREDGING.</b> — All the expenses of running the dredging machine "Gen. Tyler," including the pay of the engineer and others employed on the machine and scows. <i>See</i> <i>page 40</i> . . . . .	16,300.00
<b>INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.</b> — For the expense of sweeping and cleaning the streets, lanes and squares; collecting house- offal, abating nuisances, keeping horses in the	
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<hr/> \$1,147,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$1,147,000 00
city stables, construction and repair of carts, wagons, harnesses, etc.; also the salaries of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Health, City Physician, and Milk Inspector.	
<i>See page 41</i> . . . . .	239,400.00
<b>INTEREST AND PREMIUM.</b> — For the payment of the interest and premium on the City Debt proper (exclusive of the Water Debt), and the interest on such temporary loans as may be needed during the year in anticipation of the taxes . . . . .	
	930,000 00
[ <i>The interest on the Water Debt is provided for under the head of Water Works. The interest on all the debt of the city is payable in specie or its equivalent on all bonds issued previous to Sept. 1, 1864, since which date all bonds have been issued at 6 per cent per annum interest; principal and interest payable in currency.</i> ]	
<b>INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.</b> — For cost of all public celebrations, including the Fourth of July; expenses of committees; entertaining strangers and delegations from other city governments; rewards; legal expenses and judgments against the city for accidents; also other expenditures not provided for under some other head . . . . .	
	75,000 00
<b>LAMPS.</b> — For cost of gas, oil, fluid, gas fixtures, lamp posts, lanterns, and all other expenses of lighting the city, including the salary of the Superintendent and his clerk.	
<i>See page 43</i> . . . . .	275,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$2,666,900 00</u>

*Amount brought forward* . . . \$2,666,900 00

MARKETS. — For the contingent expenses of the Market Houses, such as fuel, gas, police, night watch, public scales and weigher, and all the expenses of the markets, including the salary of the Superintendent. *See page 45* . . . 8,200 00

[*The expense of keeping the buildings in repair is charged to Public Buildings.*]

MILITIA BOUNTY. — For compensation of the Volunteer Militia for their services as required by the Acts of 1866, chap. 219, § 146, . . . 30,000 00

[*Whatever is advanced by the City on this account is reimbursed by the State.*]

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY. — For amount required by the Trustees for care and improvement of the Cemetery, over and above their income. *See page 46* . . . . . 12,000 00

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. — For the gross estimated expenditures of this Board. *See page 47* . . . . . 50,300 00

[*All their income for the support of the poor of other cities and towns, for the burial of the State's poor, is paid into the city treasury.*]

OLD CLAIMS. — For the payment of such bills and accounts against the city as have been audited and allowed in former years, but which, not having been called for in those years, must be re-provided for in this appropriation bill; as at the close of every financial year all unexpended appropriations, and all other bal-

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*Amount carried forward* . . . . . \$2,767,400 00



<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$2,767,400 00
ances remaining in the Treasury, are absorbed by the Sinking Fund . . . . .	1,500 00
PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS. — For the expense of paving, grading, and repairing streets, etc., including the salary of the Superintendent. <i>See</i> page 49	250,000 00
POLICE. — For the general expenses of the Police Department, including the salaries of the Chief and Deputy, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Detectives and patrolmen, all in- come of the department being paid into the City Treasury. <i>See</i> page 51 . . . . .	476,535 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY. — For the salaries of the Superintendent, Librarian, and Assistants; for the purchase of books; cost of fuel, light, fur- niture, and other incidental expenditures for carrying on the Library. <i>See</i> page 53 . . . . .	38,000 00
PUBLIC BATHING. — For the expenses of carrying on the Public Bathing Establishments during the summer months, etc. <i>See</i> page 54 . . . . .	20,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS. — For the ordinary re- pairs on the Public Buildings and Wharves belonging to the City, including Engine Houses, exclusive of the School Houses, County Build- ings, and City Hospital, which are otherwise provided for; also, for fuel, light and furniture for the public offices, and cleaning of the same; also, salaries of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Janitor of City Hall, and Superintendent of Faneuil Hall. <i>See</i> page 55	58,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$3,611,435 00</u>

*Amount brought forward* . . . \$3,611,435 00

**PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.** — Estimated amount required for the better lighting, heating and ventilating of the Public Library Building, as petitioned for by the Trustees of the Public Library, and approved by the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council of last and this year. *See page 57* . . . 45,000 00

**PUBLIC LANDS.** — Grading of land belonging to the City, and other expenses of the Public Land Department. *See page 57* . . . 12,000 00

[*The proceeds from the sales of the public lands are specially appropriated for the payment of the debt of the City.*]

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.** — For the gross expenditures required for carrying on the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, including the cost of running the steamboat Henry Morrison; also, for the support of Criminal State Paupers; also, an amount for the commencement of the erection of the new Lunatic Hospital at Winthrop, viz :

House of Industry . . .	\$115,000 00
House of Correction . . .	78,000 00
Lunatic Hospital . . .	55,000 00
Steamboat Henry Morrison . . .	13,000 00

Support of Criminal State Paupers at State Reform School at Westboro', the Nautical Branch of the same, the State Industrial School for Girls, and certain prisoners in

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*Amounts carried forward* \$261,000 00 \$3,668,435 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$261,000 00	\$3,668,435 00
House of Correction in other counties; also, for transportation of State Paupers, etc . . . . .	12,000	
Office Expenses . . . . .	6,000	
New Lunatic Hospital (no part thereof to be used until the plans and estimates are approved by the City Council). <i>See page 58</i> . . . . .	100,000	
	<hr/>	379,000 00
PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—For the Printing, Binding, Blank Books, Stationery, etc., required by the City Council, and in the various public offices, not chargeable to some other appropriation. <i>See page 61</i> . . . . .		30,000 00
RESERVED FUND.—This amount to be reserved for such purposes as the City Council may hereafter decide to appropriate it . . . . .		250,000 00
SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—For all the expenses of carrying on this department, including the salaries of the sealers and their assistants. The fees received by the sealers are paid into the City Treasury. <i>See page 62</i> . . . . .		7,100 00
SALARIES.—For payment of the salaries of the Mayor, Mayor's Clerk, City Treasurer and clerk hire, City Clerk and clerk hire, Auditor of Accounts and clerk hire, City Solicitor, Assistant City Solicitor, Solicitor's clerk, Clerk of the Common Council and his clerk, Clerk of the Committees, Messenger and Assistant Messenger of the City Council, Assessors and clerk		
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .		<hr/> \$4,334,535 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$4,334,535 00
hire for Assessors Department, and other salaries not chargeable to some other appropriation.		100,000 00
<b>SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.</b> — For the expenses of all the Public Schools, such as salaries, fuel, apparatus for warming and ventilating, ordinary repairs and rent of school-houses and school-rooms, furniture, school books and other books, printing, stationery, maps, philosophical and other apparatus, care of, cleaning the houses, and other incidental expenses, as per estimates of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council, on page 56, and the School Committee, on page 64, viz :		
<b>HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.</b> —		
Salaries of Instructors	375,700 00	
Salaries of Superintendent and others,	12,500 00	
Incidental Expenses as estimated		
by the Committee on Public Buildings	84,000 00	
Do. by the School Committee	43,900 00	
		<u>\$516,100 00</u>
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b> —		
Salaries of Instructors.	174,750 00	
Incidental Expenses estimated by the Committee on Public Buildings	70,000 00	
Do. by School Committee	11,000 00	
		<u>255,750 00</u>
		<u>771,850 00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$5,206,385 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$5,206,385 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.—For constructing new sewers and repairing old ones, and all other expenses of this department; all the income from assessments on those liable to contribute to the cost of the Sewers being paid into the City Treasury. <i>See page 66</i>	50,000 00
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.—Amount appropriated by the City Council for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Monument on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common, the foundation of which has been laid	60,000 00
STATE TAX.—For the City of Boston's proportion of the amount which will be assessed by the State for 1867	1,700,000 00
WAR EXPENSES.—For preparing Military and Naval Record as ordered by the City Council, and payment of any unsettled claims incurred for War purposes	10,000 00
WATER WORKS.—For the necessary expenditures for carrying on and extending the Water Works as per estimate of the Cochituate Water Board. <i>See page 66</i>	\$179,000 00
For interest and gold premium on the debt for the <i>net</i> cost of the Works.	550,000 00
	<hr/> 729,000 00
WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS.—For the expenses of such widenings and extensions as it may be necessary to make during the financial year; also of outstanding demands against the City, on account of widening and extending streets, being for claims which have	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<hr/> \$7,755,385 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$7,755,385 00
occurred for work done and land taken under orders of previous years of the City Government, not yet liquidated. See page 68 . . . . .	200,000 00
Total estimated expenditures for 1867-68 . . . . .	<u>\$7,955,385 00</u>

Say, *Seven Million Nine Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars.*

Estimated expenditures . . . . .	\$7,955,385 00
Estimated income, as stated on page 24 . . . . .	1,279,900 00
Balance to be provided for . . . . .	<u>\$6,675,485 00</u>

To meet this sum, in time for the service of the financial year, will, in the opinion of the Auditor, require a gross tax of . . . . .	\$6,875,750 00
From which deduct three per cent for the amount of taxes which will not be paid in during the year; say . . . . .	200,265 00
We have the amount required as above . . . . .	<u>\$6,675,485 00</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,  
*Auditor of Accounts.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 21, 1867.

## INCOME.

Estimate of the income of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK for the financial year 1867-8, *commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with the thirtieth day of April, 1868.*

ARMORIES. — Amount receivable from the State for rent of Armories furnished by the City for the Volunteer Militia as required by the Acts of 1866, chap. 219, sect. 96 . . . . .	10,000	00
CITY HOSPITAL. — Income from patients. <i>See page 31</i> . . . . .	6,000	00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. — For fines, costs, fees, etc., payable into the County treasury, by the officers of the various courts; by the Sheriff of the County, etc. . . . .	40,000	00
COMMON, ETC. — Rent of greenhouse on the Public Garden, etc. . . . .	1,200	00
CORPORATION TAX. — From the State of Massachusetts, the City of Boston's share of the corporation tax . . . . .	300,000	00
EXTERNAL HEALTH. Fees to be collected by the Port Physician from vessels boarded and inspected on their arrival here from foreign ports; and for the support of patients and others at the Quarantine Establishment. <i>See page 35</i> . . . . .	1,100	00
FEEES, ETC. — From the City Clerk for fees for recording mortgages of personal property, for licenses, and for use of Faneuil Hall. \$800 00		
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$800 00	\$358,300 00

<i>Amounts brought forward .</i>	\$800 00	\$358,300 00
From City Registrar for certificates of marriage intentions . . . . .	1,500 00	2,300 00
<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT.</b> — From sales of old ma- terials. <i>See page 38 . . . . .</i>		
		600 00
<b>FIRE ALARMS.</b> — From sales of old materials.		
		50 00
<b>HARBOR DREDGING.</b> — Receivable for dredg- ing done for private parties and other depart- ments. <i>See page 40 . . . . .</i>		
		18,000 00
<b>INTEREST.</b> — Receivable for interest on bonds and mortgages due the city, on deposits, and on outstanding taxes . . . . .		
		75,000 00
<b>INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.</b> — From the sale of house offal, street manure and ashes; use of teams employed by and charged to the paving and other departments; abating nuisances, etc. <i>See page 41 . . . . .</i>		
		25,100 00
<b>MILITIA BOUNTY.</b> — Receivable from the State in reimbursement of what the City may be called upon to advance to its Volunteer Militia, under the requirements of the Acts of 1866, chap. 219, § 146. . . . .		
		30,000 00
<b>MARKETS.</b> — Income from the sales of fuel fur- nished the tenants out of the stock purchased by the City for the use of the market houses, and fees for weighing at public scales, . . . .		
		950 00
[ <i>The rents of the stalls, cellars, etc., are included under the head of rents.</i> ] <i>See page</i>		
<b>OUTSTANDING TAXES.</b> — Estimated amount receivable for outstanding taxes. . . . .		
		100,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>		\$610,300 00



<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . .	\$610,300 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.— Collections by this board for the support of the poor of other cities and towns in this State, and from the State for the expenses of burying State paupers. <i>See page 47</i> . . . .	10,500 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.— Income derivable from all sources. <i>See page 58</i> . . . .	25,000 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY.— From the sale of catalogues and fines collected . . . .	300 00
PAVING.— From sidewalk assessments, sale of old materials, etc. <i>See page 49</i> . . . .	5,000 00
POLICE.— From the Chief of Police in reimbursement of the expenses of police officers stationed at places of public amusement, and other places at the expense of the city. \$1,700 00	
Licenses for trucks, wagons, and carriages . . . .	2,300 00
Other sources . . . .	200 00
<i>See page 51</i> . . . .	4,200 00
RENTS.— Receivable for rents of the "Old State House," Market Houses, Jail Wharf, and other city property . . . .	95,000 00
SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.— Fee receivable by Sealers. <i>See page 62</i> . . . .	3,250 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.— From assessments for constructing new sewers, for the right to enter old ones, etc. <i>See page 66</i> . . . .	10,000 00
SCHOOL FUND.— Receivable from the State	
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . .	\$763,550 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .		\$763,550 00
for the city's proportion of the Massachusetts School Fund . . . . .		7,000 00
UNCLAIMED DRAFTS.—Amount of bills against the city, allowed and charged by the Auditor to their respective appropriations, but which will not be called for at the Treasury office before the commencement of the next financial year, on or after May 1, 1868 . . . .		1,500 00
WATER-WORKS.—Income from the water rates, and from all other sources of revenue from this department, viz:—		
Water rates . . . . .	500,000 00	
Shutting off and letting on water, for waste, repairs, etc. . . . .	1,700 00	
Shutting off and letting on for non- payment of rates . . . . .	1,500 00	
Service pipes and laying same, rents, fines, sundries . . . . .	4,650 00	
		<u>507,850 00</u>
Per estimate Cochituate Water Board. See page 66		
Estimated income for 1867-68 . . . . .		<u>\$1,279,900 00</u>

Say *One Million Two Hundred Seventy-nine  
Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars.*

ALFRED T. TURNER,  
*Auditor of Accounts.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, February 21, 1867.

COMMUNICATIONS  
OF  
BOARDS, DEPARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES,  
ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR'S ESTIMATES  
FOR  
1867-68.



## ARMORIES.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts*:

SIR,— The appropriation for Armories, last year, was sixteen thousand dollars.

The Legislature of 1866 made some modifications in the Militia Law (see Acts of 1866, chap. 219, §§ 186, 187). It is possible that a less number of Armories may be required this year; but, as the subject of the revision of the Militia Law is in the hands of a commission, the Committee deem it expedient to ask the same amount as last year, viz., sixteen thousand dollars.

The amount expended for Armories will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JARVIS D. BRAMAN, *Chairman*.

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## BELLS AND CLOCKS.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1867.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON BELLS AND CLOCKS.

GENTLEMEN,— I estimate the expenses for the department of Bells and Clocks for the ensuing financial year to be as follows:

Ringling 8 bells to denote the hours of the day	. . . \$800 00
Repairing bell-frames, furnishing new ropes, etc.	. . . 200 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	. . . <u>\$1,000 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$1,000 00
Winding and regulating 17 public clocks . . . . .	600 00
Cleaning and repairing do. . . . .	300 00
Illuminating clock on Williams Market . . . . .	75 00
Incidentals . . . . .	25 00
	\$2,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. KENNARD,

*Supt. Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.*

Approved by the Committee on Bells and Clocks.

J. D. BRAMAN, *Chairman.*

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### BOSTON HARBOR.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, *Feb. 7, 1867.*

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts :*

DEAR SIR, — The Committee on Boston Harbor beg leave to report that there will be required for the expenditures for the ensuing financial year the following amount, viz :

For the Salary of the Harbor Master . . . . .	\$1,500 00
“ pay of two boatmen . . . . .	1,600 00
“ expenses, repairs of boat, etc. . . . .	200 00
“ dredging in the harbor . . . . .	2,000 00
“ keeping the harbor free of ice, raising and removal of wrecks, and various incidental expenses . . . . .	4,000 00
	\$9,300 00

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. BRAMAN, *Chairman.*

## BRIDGES.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts* :

DEAR SIR,—The Committee on Bridges estimate the expenses of bridges, for the ensuing financial year, as follows :

Dover Street Bridge (including salary of Superintendent) . . . . .	\$2,300 00
Federal Street Bridge, do. . . . .	4,000 00
Mount Washington Avenue Bridge, do. . . . .	5,000 00
Meridian Street Bridge, do. . . . .	1,200 00
Chelsea Street Bridge, do. . . . .	900 00
Winthrop Bridge . . . . .	100 00
Contingencies . . . . .	500 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$14,000 00</u>

For the Committee.

CHAS. R. McLEAN, *Chairman*.

## CEMETERIES.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON CEMETERIES.

Estimate of amount of appropriation required in the City Registrar's Department during the financial year 1867-8:

Salary of Registrar . . . . .	\$2,000 00
“ Clerk . . . . .	1,200 00
Labor in Cemeteries, including extra care of Copp's Hill . . . . .	1,850 00
Blanks, indexes, stationery, printing, etc. . . . .	500 00
Services of boy in office . . . . .	250 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$5,800 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$5,800 00
Returns of physicians' certificates . . . . .	200 00
Extra copying . . . . .	150 00
Care of House of Reception . . . . .	130 00
Storage and care of hearse . . . . .	100 00
Repairs of tombs, and other expenses . . . . .	400 00
Bulbs, plants, etc. . . . .	70 00
For collecting births . . . . .	850 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,700 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Estimated income, during the same  
 period, from the issue of certificates  
 of intentions of marriage . . . 1,500 00

Respectfully,

N. A. APOLLONIO, *City Registrar.*

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1867.

IN COMMITTEE ON CEMETERIES,  
 Feb. 12, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor:*

At a meeting of the Committee on Cemeteries, held this day,  
 the following vote was passed—

VOTED: That the foregoing estimates be approved:

EDWD. A. WHITE, *Chairman.*



## CITY HOSPITAL.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts* :

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital to transmit to you the estimate of expenses for this Institution as printed in the Third Annual Report, viz :

Supplies, . . . . .	\$45,500 00	
Salaries and labor including Superintendent's salary . . . . .	18,500 00	
Fuel . . . . .	10,000 00	
Furniture . . . . .	1,500 00	
Repairs and grounds . . . . .	3,500 00	
Medical supplies . . . . .	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	
For general expenses . . . . .	\$85,000 00	
Additional for painting and repairing the Hospital buildings . . . . .	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total . . . . .		<u>\$91,000 00</u>

## INCOME.

The estimated amount to be received from paying patients is . . . . \$6,000 00

Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. BRADLEE,  
*President Board Trustees.*

CITY OF BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1867.

In committee on City Hospital. The foregoing estimates were approved. For the Committee.

NEWTON TALBOT, *Chairman.*

## COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor* :

SIR,— In accordance with a vote of the Committee on Common and Squares, I transmit to you the annexed estimate of the amount which will be required to meet the wants of this department during the financial year 1867 and '68 :

Superintending, and labor in keeping in good order and condition the Common, Public Garden, and all the Public Squares in this department; care of all the street trees in City proper, South and East Boston . . .	14,000 00
Gravel for malls, walks, and grading up Charles Street sidewalk . . . . .	5,000 00
Loam for grading grounds in Public Garden (not including grounds about bridge) . . .	2,000 00
Loam for Common and Squares and street trees, manure and sods for Common, Garden and Squares . . . . .	2,500 00
Grading and repaving gutters in Blackstone and Franklin Squares to protect sidewalks, paving and repaving gutters on Common, and repaving border in Public Garden pond . . . .	1,500 00
Trees, plants, shrubs, vines, seeds and bulbs .	2,000 00
Team work for this department . . . .	1,500 00
New tools, tree guards, trellises and stakes for plants and shrubs, and railings to protect grass borders . . . . .	1,500 00
Repaving fountains, resetting edgestones around pond in Garden where settled, repairing seats and iron fences . . . . .	1,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$31,000 00</u>

## ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

33

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$31,000 00
Feed for deer, swans, and ducks . . . . .	400 00
Water rates for fountains on Common, Deer Park, watering Charles Street, Washington Street between Franklin and Blackstone Squares . . . . .	1,000 00
Painting and repairing greenhouse, carpenters' work and material . . . . .	1,200 00
Loam and earth for grading grounds about bridge, as per estimate from Engineer's Office	8,950 00
Clearing snow from paths on Common and Public Garden, and keeping ice in good order for skating . . . . .	1,000 00
Building new drains and cesspools on Common.	5,000 00
Incidentals . . . . .	1,450 00
	<hr/>
Say fifty thousand dollars . . . . .	\$50,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Estimate income from rent of greenhouse, sales of old material and grass, say twelve hundred dollars . . . . .	\$1,200 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

The appropriation asked for by your Committee is in excess of that of last year \$14,000, which increased amount is required to meet actual wants, viz, the grading of the Public Garden grounds around the bridge, and the surface and under draining of the Common.

For the Committee.

JONAS FITCH, *Chairman.*

## ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,  
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor* :

DEAR SIR,—The expenses of the City Engineer's Department for the year ending April 30, 1868, are estimated as follows :

Pay roll, estimated at \$40 per day, or say . . .	\$12,500 00
The salaries of the City Engineer and City Surveyor for the next financial year are not estimated. The present salaries are as follows :	
City Engineer . . . . .	2,800 00
City Surveyor . . . . .	2,500 00
Incidental expenses, stationery, drawing instruments and materials, travelling expenses, etc.	2,200 00
	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

There will be no income.

Respectfully submitted.

N. HENRY CRAFTS, *City Engineer*.

At a meeting of the Committee on Engineer's Department, held Feb. 15, the within appropriation was approved.

BENJ. JAMES, *Chairman*.

## EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE STATION, DEER ISLAND,  
BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts.*

DEAR SIR, — I herewith submit an estimate of the probable expenditures and income of the External Health Department for the financial year, commencing the first of May next.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Port Physician . . . . .	\$600 00
“ “ man in care of hospital and boat . . . . .	240 00
Expense of boatmen (from House of Industry) . . . . .	900 00
Subsistence . . . . .	500 00
Fuel and light . . . . .	100 00
Medicine . . . . .	50 00
Stationery and postage . . . . .	15 00
Repairs on hospital . . . . .	70 00
“ “ boat . . . . .	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$2500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

## ESTIMATED INCOME.

Receipts from quarantine fees . . . . .	\$1000 00
“ “ board of patients . . . . .	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1100 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. WHISTON, *Port Physician.*

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

The Committee on External Health present the foregoing statement, accepting its figures as the proper sum for the annual

appropriation for current expenses, and ask for the further sum of *ten thousand* (10,000) *dollars* for contingent expenses, in view of the probable advent of the cholera, and sickness from ship-fever, etc.

Respectfully,

CHARLES W. SLACK,

*Chairman of Committee.*

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### FIRE ALARMS.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE ALARMS.

GENTLEMEN,—I estimate the expenses of the Fire Alarm Department for the ensuing year to be as follows :

#### SALARIES.

Superintendent . . . . .	\$2,000 00	
Seven Assistants, at \$4 per day . . . . .	10,220 00	
One Battery Boy, at \$1.50 per day . . . . .	469 50	
	<hr/>	\$12,689 50

#### BATTERIES.

4,000 lbs. Sulph. Copper, at 18 cts. . . . .	\$720 00	
2,500 lbs. Zinc Castings, at 14 cts. . . . .	350 00	
400 Porous Cups, at 25 cts. . . . .	100 00	
Other Chemicals . . . . .	75 00	
	<hr/>	1,245 00

#### WIRE.

2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, at 18 cts. . . . .	\$360 00	
300 feet Hard Rubber Wire, at 5 cts. . . . .	15 00	
	<hr/>	375 00

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Repairing Machinery . . . . .	\$250 00	
Brackets, and other Iron Work . . . . .	200 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$450 00	\$14,309 50

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	. \$450 00	\$14,309 50
Carpenter Work and Lumber . . . . .	100 00	
Insulators . . . . .	100 00	
Trucking, Horse-hire and Car-fare . . . . .	100 00	
Stationery and Printing . . . . .	100 00	
Tools, Hardware, etc. . . . .	50 00	
Washing and Bedclothes . . . . .	80 00	
Damages to Roofs and other property . . . . .	75 00	
Water for motive power . . . . .	50 00	
Plumbing, Mason-work, etc. . . . .	40 00	
Paints, Oils, Burning Fluid, etc. . . . .	40 00	
Other Incidental Expenses . . . . .	100 00	
	<hr/>	1,285 00

## RENEWAL OF LINES.

20 Miles of Wire (7,600 lbs.) at		
16 cts. . . . .	\$1,216 00	
Insulators . . . . .	400 00	
Brackets . . . . .	1,000 00	
Labor . . . . .	800 00	
Incidentals . . . . .	489 50	
	<hr/>	3,905 50
		<hr/>
		\$19,500 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
Income from the sale of old materials will be		
about . . . . .		\$50 00

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. KENNARD,

*Superintendent Fire Alarm.*

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts:*

At a meeting of the Committee on Fire Alarms, held this day, the above estimate was approved.

W. E. HAWES, *Chairman.*

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE,  
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1867.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,— The following is the estimated requirement for the expenses of the Fire Department for the financial year ending April 30, 1868 :

## SALARIES

(As established by City Council of 1866).

Chief Engineer . . . . .	\$2,000 00	
Secretary of Board of Engineers . . . . .	1,000 00	
8 Assistant Engineers . . . . .	3,400 00	
1 Assistant Engineer . . . . .	250 00	
11 Enginemen, \$3 per day . . . . .	12,045 00	
11 Firemen, \$80 per month . . . . .	10,560 00	
21 Drivers, \$75 per month . . . . .	18,900 00	
22 Foremen of the Hose, \$225 per annum . . . . .	4,950 00	
3 Assistant Foremen, 1 Clerk, 1 Steward, 133 Hosemen, 24 Axe and Rakemen, 37 Mem- bers,— \$200 per annum . . . . .	39,800 00	
1 Foreman of Hose, \$50 per annum . . . . .	50 00	
1 Steward, \$50 per annum . . . . .	50 00	
6 Hosemen, \$30 per annum . . . . .	180 00	
	<hr/>	\$93,185 00

## EXPENSES.

Horse keeping, horse hire, etc. . . . .	13,500 00
Repairs of apparatus; fuel, furniture, gas, oil, care of reservoirs, etc. . . . .	20,500 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$127,185 00



<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . .	\$127,185 00
New hose, hose-caps, repairing, etc. . . .	20,000 00

## NEW APPARATUS.

2 New steam fire-engines and equipments . . . .	\$10,000 00	
2 New hose-carriages . . . .	1,000 00	
1 New hook and ladder carriage . . . .	1,315 00	
	<u>          </u>	12,315 00
		<u>          </u>
		\$159,500 00

## INCOME.

Income from sale of old material, etc. . . .	\$600 00
----------------------------------------------	----------

The above estimate exceeds the appropriation of 1866 and 1867 by \$10,777, and contemplates the purchase of the following new —

## APPARATUS.

2 New steam fire-engines and equipment, estimated to cost . . . .	\$10,000 00	
2 New hose-carriages . . . .	1,000 00	
1 New hook and ladder carriage . . . .	1,315 00	
And new hose, estimated expense of . . . . .	15,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$27,315 00
		<u>          </u>

While the appropriation of last year contemplated only the purchase of hose at an estimated cost of Eight Thousand Dollars.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. DAMRELL, *Chief Engineer.*

IN COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT,  
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1867.

The above estimate was approved.

JONAS FITCH, *Chairman.*

To ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor.*

## HARBOR DREDGING.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1867.

ALDERMAN JARVIS D. BRAMAN, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Harbor, City of Boston* :

SIR, — I have the honor to report the estimate of expenditures, for the fiscal year, of operating and maintaining the City Steam Dredging Machine "Gen. Tyler," as follows :

Pay of Engineer, \$100 per month; Cranesman, \$85 per month; five deck-hands at \$2 per day; one watchman, \$2 per day: two scowmen, \$75 per month, from May 1 to Dec. 20, 1867 . . . . .	\$5,036 32
Pay of Engineer, Dec. 20, 1867, to April 1, 1868. . . . .	333 33
Pay-roll for month of April for men as above . . . . .	657 00
100 tons of coal . . . . .	950 00
10 cords of wood . . . . .	95 00
Water rate for 120,000 gallons of water . . . . .	72 00
Oil, cotton-waste, rubber packing, etc. . . . .	250 00
Three coils of rope . . . . .	50 00
One set of new chains . . . . .	300 00
General repairs for engine, machinery, boat and scows . . . . .	1,000 00
Towage of boat and scows . . . . .	6,300 00
Salary of Superintendent . . . . .	1,200 00
Total expenditures per annum . . . . .	<u>\$16,243 65</u>

The estimate of actual working days, extraordinary causes of delay excepted, is 200 days.

The estimate for depreciation of property is assumed to amount to \$6,000 per annum.

The average cost of each working day should consequently be estimated as \$111.

The charges for the use of the machine should not be made

below the lowest rate asked by individuals operating similar machines, viz, \$120 per day.

On account of loss of time during the year, for repairs and other unavoidable causes of delay, the earnings of the machine should not be estimated above \$18,000 per annum.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BOSCHKE.

Approved by the Committee on Boston Harbor.

J. D. BRAMAN,

*Chairman Committee on Harbor.*

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### INTERNAL HEALTH.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF HEALTH.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1867.

TO ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ. *Auditor of Accounts.*

SIR,—I estimate there will be required to defray the expenses of this department for the financial year 1867-8, ending April 30, 1868, the following amounts:

For sweeping and cleaning the streets, cleaning cesspools, removal of snow and ice from sidewalks in front of public buildings, walks, yards, and squares . . . . .	\$78,200 00
Removal of house dirt and offal from city proper and South Boston . . . . .	63,000 00
For hay, grain, straw, and feed for stables, South and West . . . . .	19,200 00
Foremen, feeders, mechanics, clerk hire, and watchmen, South and West . . . . .	18,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>\$178,900 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$178,900 00
New horses and exchange of old ones . . . . .	10,300 00
Salaries of Superintendent of Health and Assistant, City Physician and Clerk, and Milk Inspector . . . . .	7,308 00
Collection and removal of ashes from East Boston.	4,000 00
Stock used in Blacksmith's shop for manufacturing.	3,000 00
Incidental expenses of this Department . . . . .	2,200 00
Stock and tools for Harness shop . . . . .	1,900 00
Paints, oils, varnish, brushes, etc. . . . .	1,500 00
Fuel, gas and oil . . . . .	1,550 00
Lumber for manufacturing purposes and repairs	1,300 00
Stock of shovels, hoes, curry combs, brushes, etc.	1,200 00
Stock and tools for Wheelwright shop . . . . .	1,100 00
Repairs, etc., New Stable on Albany Street . . . . .	1,000 00
Water rates . . . . .	900 00
Removing offal from East Boston as per contract.	500 00
Sawing and planing cesspool and other stock . . . . .	400 00
For pasturing horses, and horse medicines . . . . .	300 00
Incidental expenses of Milk Inspectors Dept. . . . .	250 00
Repairs on stable, West End . . . . .	250 00
Stationery, books, and revenue stamps, for office use	250 00
Ferry passes for teams and men to East Boston	192 00
City Physician. Printing, implements, etc. . . . .	100 00
Special Appropriation. Sanitary . . . . .	16,000 00
"    "    Urinals . . . . .	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$239,400 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

## INCOME.

Estimated income from this department, as follows:

Sale of ashes . . . . .	\$6,000 00
Offal, as per contract . . . . .	5,500 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$11,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$11,500 00
For abating nuisances * . . . . .	5,000 00
Street sweepings and manure . . . . .	3,000 00
Police Dept., for conveying prisoners . . . . .	1,800 00
Paving Dept., horse keeping and team work . . . . .	1,600 00
Team work removing ashes . . . . .	500 00
Sewer Dept., horse keeping, etc. . . . .	500 00
Other sources . . . . .	500 00
Sealers of Weights and Measures (keeping of two horses) . . . . .	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,100 00
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Respectfully submitted.

EZRA FORRISTALL,

*Superintendent of Health.*

In Committee on Internal Health, *Feb. 8, 1867.*

TO ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts.*

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the foregoing estimates were approved.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

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#### LAMPS.

LAMP DEPARTMENT OFFICE,

*Boston, Feb. 18, 1867.*

TO THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS.

GENTLEMEN, — Annexed is my estimate of the amount which will be required for this department to meet the expenses for the

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\* The abatement of Northampton Street nuisance, by order of Court, the cost of which will probably be \$10,000, and the assessments to be made out and issued by the Sheriff of Suffolk County, is not included in this amount.

financial year, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866, and ending April 30, 1867.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE H. ALLEN,

*Superintendent of Lamps.*

ESTIMATE.

Gas . . . . .	\$154,583 57
Oil . . . . .	48,719 94
Lighting and care . . . . .	38,053 99
Extra lighting stormy nights . . . . .	7,106 85
Under-ground work . . . . .	5,000 00
Repairing lanterns . . . . .	5,000 00
Cast iron . . . . .	2,000 00
Wrought iron . . . . .	2,000 00
Tin work . . . . .	1,500 00
Gas fitting . . . . .	1,000 00
Gas cocks . . . . .	200 00
Oil lanterns . . . . .	1,500 00
Gas lanterns . . . . .	1,750 00
Wooden posts, ladders, etc. . . . .	400 00
Carting, engineering, plans, etc. . . . .	1,100 00
Printing, stationery, carriage hire, etc. . . . .	200 00
United States revenue tax . . . . .	2,485 65
Wicking . . . . .	250 00
Gas burners . . . . .	250 00
Salaries . . . . .	2,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$275,500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

IN COMMITTEE ON LAMPS,

*Feb. 18, 1867.*

The above estimates were approved. The increased amount asked for, over the amount required for the expenditures of the

past year, is occasioned by a change in the system of lighting the street lamps, which the Committee unanimously recommend for adoption by the City Council.

The Committee have decided that the wishes of the citizens will be served by the adoption of a system of lighting the streets, from October 15 to April 15, during the night, regardless of the moon, and from April 15 to October 15, adding four hours of lighting on such days of the summer months as have been heretofore omitted, on account of the full of the moon.

JARVIS D. BRAMAN,

*Chairman of Committee on Lamps.*

TO ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor.*

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### MARKETS.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts:*

DEAR SIR,—I hereby transmit an estimate of the amount which will be required to carry on the Markets for the financial year of 1867 and '68.

#### SALARIES, NAMELY:

Superintendent . . . . .	\$2,000 00
Deputy Superintendent . . . . .	1,200 00
Keeper of public scales . . . . .	540 00
Two watchmen . . . . .	1,800 00
Extra police, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Saturday evenings . . . . .	100 00
Fuel . . . . .	1,000 00
Gas . . . . .	1,000 00
Cleaning paint, teaming, brooms, dirt casks, and small expenses . . . . .	100 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>\$7,740 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$7,740 00
Water rates . . . . .	70 00
Repairing stoves and warming apparatus . . . . .	140 00
Printing, stationery, newspaper, cleaning clocks and sealing scales . . . . .	70 00
Revenue stamps for lease and rent bills . . . . .	180 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,200 00

## INCOME.

Rent of stalls in Old Market House . . . . .	\$36,492 00
“ “ cellars “ “ . . . . .	16,704 00
“ “ outside stands, “ . . . . .	1,779 00
“ “ stalls in New “ . . . . .	11,232 00
“ “ cellars “ “ . . . . .	4,956 00
Income from public scales . . . . .	450 00
“ “ occupants, for fuel supplied them from city stock . . . . .	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$72,113 00

CHARLES B. RICE,

*Superintendent F. H. Market.*

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1867.

Approved by the Committee on Markets, etc.

ALBERT S. PRATT,

*Chairman of Committee on Markets, etc.*

## MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor, etc.*

DEAR SIR, — The Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery respectfully ask for an appropriation of *Twelve thousand* (12,000) dol-



lars, for the development and ornamentation of the grounds the ensuing year. An increased pay-roll, the opening of new avenues, the construction of an artificial pond already commenced, new walls, etc., are among the necessities for this appropriation.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. SLACK,  
*President Board Trustees.*

### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.  
BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts:*

SIR,—Herewith I send you our estimate of the amount of money necessary to defray the expenditures of the Overseers of the Poor for the financial year commencing May 1, 1867, agreeably to the requisition.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,  
*Chairman.*

*Estimate of Appropriation for the Overseers of the Poor for the financial year from May 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868.*

For burials of City, State and foreign poor . . . . .	\$2,000 00
Expense of Boston poor in other cities and towns . . . . .	3,500 00
Expenses City Temporary Home . . . . .	8,000 00
Pensions and grants paid at Office to City cases . . . . .	10,000 00
Pensions and grants paid at Office to cases having settlements elsewhere . . . . .	3,000 00
Supplies for poor belonging to the City . . . . .	8,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>	<u>\$34,500 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$ 34,500 00
Supplies for poor belonging to other cities and towns . . . . .	2,500 00
Supplies for sick State poor . . . . .	4,000 00
Immediate relief of persons having no settlement.	1,500 00
Clerk hire . . . . .	2,500 00
Transportation of City and State poor . . . . .	300 00
Office expenses, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	500 00
Salaries of Secretary and Visitors . . . . .	4,500 00
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	\$50,300 00
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We may receive from cities and towns,

for aid to their poor . . . . .	\$5,500 00
From State for aid to sick . . . . .	4,000 00
“ “ for burials of foreign poor . . . . .	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,500 00
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F. E. PARKER,  
 JAMES L. LITTLE,  
 MARTIN GRIFFIN,  
*Committee on Accounts.*

Boston, Feb. 20, 1867.

In Committee on Overseers of the Poor, the above estimates were approved.

THOMAS GAFFIELD, *Chairman.*

## PAVING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,  
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts* :

DEAR SIR,— At a meeting of the Committee on Paving, held Feb. 6, it was voted to transmit you the following estimate of the amount required for the Paving Department for the financial year 1867-8, amounting to the sum of \$250,000, as follows, viz. :

For Salaries of the Superintendent of Streets, foremen and elerk . . . . .	6,000 00
For labor . . . . .	60,000 00
For grading of streets . . . . .	20,000 00
For grade damages . . . . .	3,000 00
NEW PAVING.— Cost of bricks, lime, cement, sand, mason's work, wharfage, team work, and master paver's bills . . . . .	25,000 00
REPAVING STREETS.— Cost of bricks, lime, cem- ent, sand, mason's work, wharfage, team work and master paver's bills . . . . .	25,000 00
For edgestones, cesspool curbs and corners . . . . .	6,000 00
For paving stones and paving blocks . . . . .	30,000 00
For North River flagging stones . . . . .	6,000 00
For beach gravel . . . . .	15,000 00
For hill gravel for paving . . . . .	10,000 00
For repairing streets in the city proper, other- wise than for gravel and labor furnished by the department . . . . .	10,000 00
For tools, street signs, numbering streets, and stationery . . . . .	4,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . . .	<u>\$220,000 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$220,000 00
For gravel and earth for repairing streets at South Boston and East Boston	10,000 00
For care of the streets and removing snow and ice during the winter of 1867-8	10,000 00
For miscellaneous	10,000 00
	<u>\$250,000 00</u>

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Estimated cost of new iron bridge and stone abutments and retaining walls on Albany St. at the B. & W. R. R.	\$72,000 00
Estimated cost of new stone abutment to support the bridge over the B. & W. R. R. at Ferdi- nand St.	5,000 00
Cost of repairing and strengthening retaining wall on Ferdinand st.	10,000 00
	<u>\$87,000 00</u>

## INCOME.

The department will probably contribute to the ways and means, by payment into the city treasury for constructing sidewalks, etc., say	\$5,000 00
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By order of the Committee on Paving.

CHARLES HARRIS,

*Superintendent of Streets.*

## POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1867.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit an estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures of my department for the year ending April 30, 1868.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ, *Chief.*

## EXPENDITURES.

8 Captains of Police, \$4.00 per day each	.	.	.	\$11,680 00
16 Lieutenants, 3.50 " . . .	.	.	.	20,440 00
18 Sergeants, 3.25 " . . .	.	.	.	21,352 50
10 Detectives, 3.50 " . . .	.	.	.	12,775 00
3 Superintendents, 3.50 " . . .	.	.	.	3,832 50
2 Supts. City Prison, 3.50 " . . .	.	.	.	2,555 00
330 Patrolmen, 3.00 " . . .	.	.	.	361,350 00
1 Chief of Police, salary . . . .	.	.	.	2,500 00
1 Deputy Chief, " . . . .	.	.	.	1,800 00
Extra police service at places of amusement, etc., a part of which is paid back to the Treasury . . . . .	.	.	.	3,000 00
Pay to Internal Health Department for carting prisoners from station houses to the city prison.	.	.	.	2,000 00
Fuel and gas for station houses . . . .	.	.	.	6,500 00
Care and cleaning station houses . . . .	.	.	.	4,500 00
Medical attendance upon injured persons . . . .	.	.	.	1,000 00
Furniture, bedding, etc., for station houses . . . .	.	.	.	2,000 00
Horse and carriage hire . . . . .	.	.	.	200 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . . .</i>	.	.	.	<u>\$457,485 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$457,485 00
Feeding prisoners and lodgers at stations . . . . .	1,000 00
Removing obstructions, etc., in streets . . . . .	150 00
Badges, rattles, handcuffs, lanterns, etc. . . . .	500 00
Water and ice for stations and city prison . . . . .	1,800 00
Advertising and removing stolen property . . . . .	500 00
Feeding prisoners at city prison . . . . .	1,200 00
Bedding and washing at city prison . . . . .	300 00
Repairs on police telegraph . . . . .	300 00
Repairs and expenses on Harbor Police boats . . . . .	3,200 00
Stationery, printing, postage and telegraphing . . . . .	5,000 00
Repairs on flags; also on ropes and stakes, used in shutting off streets and restraining crowds on the Common, etc., . . . . .	1,000 00
Small repairs on station houses . . . . .	600 00
Contingencies . . . . .	3,000 00
Horse and chaise keeping . . . . .	500 00
	<u>\$476,535 00</u>

## ESTIMATED INCOME.

Receipts for extra police service at places of amusement and other special service, for which payment will probably be collected by the City . . . . .	\$1,700 00
Licenses for hackney carriages . . . . .	300 00
Licenses for trucks and wagons . . . . .	2,000 00
Other sources of revenue . . . . .	200 00
	<u>\$4,200 00</u>

In Committee on Police, Feb. 14, 1867, the above estimate was approved.

THOMAS GAFFIELD,  
*Chairman.*

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the Auditor's letter, asking an estimate of the amount required by the Library for the next financial year, report that there will be needed for the current expenses of the institution, the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars. A statement of items is hereunto annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. W. GREENOUGH,  
JOHN S. TYLER,  
JOSEPH STORY,

*Committee of Finance.*

Boston, Feb. 12, 1867.

## STATEMENT.

Binding books, pamphlets, and periodicals . . . . .	2,500 00
Purchase of books and periodicals . . . . .	5,000 00
Catalogues of books in upper and lower halls . . . . .	2,500 00
Fuel . . . . .	1,700 00
Furniture and shelving . . . . .	1,000 00
Gas . . . . .	1,500 00
Incidentals, water, ice, cleaning, etc., . . . . .	1,500 00
Printing . . . . .	900 00
Stationery . . . . .	900 00
Salaries, including all extra services . . . . .	20,000 00
Transportation . . . . .	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$38,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Estimated amount of receipts from fines and sales of catalogues . . . . .	\$300 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor* :

DEAR SIR, — In compliance with the direction of the Trustees of the Public Library, I send to you herewith a report presented at a meeting of the Board yesterday by the Committee on Finance, and adopted by the Trustees, in reply to your letter of the 1st inst., asking for estimates for the financial year commencing the 1st of May next.

I remain, yours faithfully,

C. C. JEWETT, *Secretary*.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor, etc.*

DEAR SIR, — The Committee on the Public Library respectfully suggest the sum of *Thirty-eight Thousand* (38,000) *Dollars*, as the amount of the appropriation required by this institution for the ensuing year, the Committee having approved the estimate to that amount, made by the Trustees of the Library.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman Com. Lib.*

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### PUBLIC BATHING.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor, etc.* :

DEAR SIR, — The Committee on Bathing, at a meeting held this day, requested the Chairman to ask for an appropriation of *Twenty Thousand* (20,000) *Dollars*, for the purposes of the Committee the ensuing financial year.



The erection of several additional bathing-houses, and the maintenance of those now in existence, it is deemed, will require this amount.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts :*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit the estimate adopted by the Committee on PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the amounts which will be required for the actual wants of this Department for the financial year 1867-8, amounting to the sum of \$58,000, viz :

Fuel . . . . .	\$8,000 00
Salaries of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Faneuil Hall; janitor and engineer of City Hall . . . . .	8,000 00
Incidental repairs and supplies of Public Buildings	8,000 00
Gas light . . . . .	5,000 00
New furniture and repairs of old , . . . .	5,000 00
Repairs and improvements on police stations . . . . .	7,000 00
Faneuil Hall and Market . . . . .	4,000 00
Rents . . . . .	2,000 00
Engine houses . . . . .	6,000 00
Care and cleaning . . . . .	2,000 00
Repairs and improvements on Public Library . . . . .	2,000 00
Water rates . . . . .	1,000 00
	<u>\$58,000 00</u>

This department will be able to contribute to the ways and means, by payments to the City Treasurer as follows, viz :

Rent of Old State House . . . . .	\$21,000 00
Eastern R. R. Wharf . . . . .	2,000 00
Dockage of steamer "Henry Morrison" . . . . .	1,200 00
Bridge estate . . . . .	1,100 00
Jail wharf, Charles Street . . . . .	1,000 00
Estate on Hawkins Street, contiguous to the May- hew School-house . . . . .	250 00
Stable corner D and Fifth Streets . . . . .	60 00
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	\$26,610 00
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The amount required for PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSES will be seventy thousand dollars, as follows, viz :

Fuel . . . . .	26,000 00
Ordinary repairs, supplies and water . . . . .	26,000 00
Care and cleaning . . . . .	12,000 00
Rent of hired rooms . . . . .	6,000 00
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	\$70,000 00
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The amount required for GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSES will be as follows, viz :

Fuel . . . . .	\$36,000 00
Ordinary repairs, supplies, water and gas . . . . .	23,000 00
Care and cleaning . . . . .	14,000 00
New furniture, and repairs of old . . . . .	6,000 00
Rent of hired rooms . . . . .	5,000 00
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	\$84,000 00
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The Grammar Department will contribute towards the ways and means as follows, viz :

Rent of stable on Allston Street School-house lot	\$250 00
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The Committee also report that an appropriation of \$45,000 will be required to carry out the wishes of the Trustees of the Public Library, for lighting, ventilating and heating the LIBRARY BUILDING, as per the Committee's Report to the City Council dated Feb. 7, 1867.

They would further report, that an appropriation of \$12,000 will be required for excavating, grading, fencing, paving, and building out-buildings on the lot of land recently purchased for the extension of the ADAMS SCHOOL-HOUSE yard.

Respectfully submitted,

By order of the Committee on Public Buildings.

JAMES C. TUCKER, *Superintendent.*

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## PUBLIC LANDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS,  
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1867.

TO ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts:*

DEAR SIR, — The Committee on Public Lands, at a meeting this day, estimated the expenses of this department, for the next financial year, at Twelve Thousand Dollars.

The proceeds of all sales of the public lands are paid over to the Treasurer, and placed, according to law, to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. HALL, *Superintendent.*

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,  
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts* :

DEAR SIR,—I transmit herewith an estimate, adopted by the Board of Directors, of the amount necessary for the support of the Public Institutions, the expense of the steamer "Henry Morrison," and for payment on account of pauper and office expenses for the ensuing financial year, and for New Lunatic Hospital.

Respectfully, etc.,

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence . . . . .	\$23,000 00
Clothing and bedding . . . . .	7,000 00
Fuel and lights . . . . .	12,000 00
Salaries . . . . .	13,000 00
Furniture and utensils . . . . .	1,500 00
Medical department . . . . .	500 00
Printing, books and stationery . . . . .	250 00
Agricultural department . . . . .	1,250 00
Repairs and alterations . . . . .	9,000 00
Sewing machines and trimmings . . . . .	7,000 00
Water rates . . . . .	500 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,000 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$78,000 00</u>
Estimated income . . . . .	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence . . . . .	\$40,000 00
Clothing and bedding . . . . .	15,000 00
Fuel and lights . . . . .	14,000 00
Salaries . . . . .	15,000 00
Furniture and utensils . . . . .	3,000 00
Medical department . . . . .	1,000 00
Printing, books and stationery . . . . .	1,000 00
Agricultural department . . . . .	8,000 00
Ordinary repairs and alterations . . . . .	8,000 00
Extraordinary repairs and alterations . . . . .	8,000 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,000 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$115,000 00</b>
Estimated income . . . . .	\$5,000 00

## LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence . . . . .	\$24,000 00
Clothing and bedding . . . . .	3,500 00
Fuel and lights . . . . .	6,000 00
Salaries . . . . .	10,000 00
Furniture and utensils . . . . .	3,000 00
Medical department . . . . .	1,500 00
Printing, books and stationery . . . . .	300 00
Agricultural department . . . . .	2,500 00
Repairs and alterations . . . . .	2,000 00
Water rates . . . . .	1,200 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,000 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$55,000 00</b>
Estimated income . . . . .	\$10,000 00

## NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

To commence building . . . . .	\$100,000 00
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## STEAMER "HENRY MORRISON."

Manning . . . . .	\$4,500 00
Fuel . . . . .	4,000 00
Repairs . . . . .	2,500 00
Rent of dock, and custom-house inspection and license . . . . .	1,300 00
Water rates . . . . .	200 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	500 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$13,000 00</b>

## OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries . . . . .	4,200 00
Printing, books and stationery . . . . .	500 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,300 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$6,000 00</b>

## PAUPER EXPENSES.

For support of persons committed to the State Reform School at Westboro', and the nautical branch of the same; and to the State Indus- trial School for girls, at Lancaster; and to other institutions for whose support the city is liable . . . . .	\$8,500 00
Transportation of State and Town paupers and insane and small-pox patients, and discharged prisoners . . . . .	2,000 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,500 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$12,000 00</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

	Expenditures.	Income.
House of Correction . . .	\$78,000 00	\$10,000 00
House of Industry . . .	115,000 00	5,000 00
Lunatic Hospital . . .	55,000 00	10,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital. . .	100,000 00	
Steamer "Henry Morrison" . .	13,000 00	
Office expenses . . .	6,000 00	
Pauper expenses . . .	12,000 00	
Total . . .	<u>\$379,000 00</u>	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Boston, Feb. 19, 1867.

At a meeting of the Committee on Public Institutions held this day it was —

*Voted*, To approve of the foregoing estimates of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, with this *proviso*: that no part of the amount (\$100,000) asked for the commencement of the erection of a new Lunatic Hospital, at Winthrop, shall be expended, until the plans and estimates for said buildings shall have been approved by the City Council.

For the Committee.

G. W. MESSINGER,

*Chairman.*

### PRINTING, ETC.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor, etc* :

DEAR SIR, — The Committee on Printing have directed me to ask an appropriation the ensuing year amounting to *Thirty*

*Thousand (30,000) Dollars*, five thousand dollars of which are needed for the purchase of stationery for city offices.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman*.

### SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CITY HALL, BOSTON,

SEALER'S OFFICE, *Feb. 7, 1867.*

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor* :

DEAR SIR,— In accordance with request received from your Department and the Committee on Weights and Measures, I herewith transmit an estimate of the amount required to carry on this department for the financial year of 1867-68.

Salary of Sealer of Weights and Measures . . . . .	1,500 00
“ “ Assistant . . . . .	600 00
One horse . . . . .	300 00
Board of horse . . . . .	365 00
Shoeing of horse . . . . .	40 00
Blank books, stationery and printing . . . . .	80 00
Repairing of standards, tools, etc. . . . .	60 00
Repairing of wagon . . . . .	100 00
One pung sleigh . . . . .	100 00
Harness and repairs . . . . .	100 00
Relief horse and board . . . . .	150 00
Extra labor . . . . .	200 00
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	<u>\$3,595 00</u>



## INCOME.

The estimated income from this department will be about sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600.00).

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. CADOGAN,

*Sealer Weights and Measures, Southern District.*

SEALER'S OFFICE,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1867.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

GENTLEMEN,— In compliance with a communication addressed to me by Alfred T. Turner, Esq., City Auditor, dated on the first instant, I herewith transmit my estimate of the amount which will be required for this department to meet the expenditures for the financial year commencing on the first day of May, 1867, and ending April 30, 1868.

For salary of Sealer . . . . .	\$1,500 00
“ “ Assistant Sealer . . . . .	600 00
“ one horse . . . . .	300 00
“ extra labor and services of man on hay scales, etc. . . . .	200 00
“ boarding horse . . . . .	365 00
“ shoeing “ . . . . .	40 00
“ stationery, books, newspaper, printing, etc. . . . .	80 00
“ repairing standards, shot, lead, tools, etc. . . . .	50 00
“ “ wagon, new tires, etc. . . . .	80 00
“ writing press and gas furnace for soldering . . . . .	20 00
“ harness and repairing same . . . . .	100 00
“ relief horse and board . . . . .	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,485 00
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## ESTIMATED INCOME.

The receipts for transportation, adjusting and sealing scales, weights and measures, will probably amount to \$1,650.

In re-organizing this department under the new ordinance, additional expenditures are necessarily incurred in the purchase of horse, etc.

In making these estimates, care has been taken to make provision for any contingencies that may arise; but, of course, the expenditures for another year would be much less.

Respectfully submitted.

C. J. B. MOULTON,

*Sealer of Weights and Measures.*

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1867.

TO ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts.*

SIR,— At a meeting of the Committee on Sealers of Weights and Measures held this day, the foregoing estimates were approved.

ALBERT S. PRATT,

*Chairman.*

## SCHOOLS.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor:*

DEAR SIR,— The Committee on Accounts of the School Committee respectfully submit the following estimates of Appropriations which will be required for the current expenses of the Public Schools of the City for the next financial year, exclusive of the expenses of this department which are under the immediate control of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council.

## HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

For <i>Salaries of Instructors</i> in the Latin, English High, Normal and Grammar Schools, including teachers of Music, French, German, Vocal Gymnastics, Military Drill, etc. . . .	\$375,700 00
For <i>Salaries of Officers</i> of the School Committee, Truant Officers, and Messenger . . .	12,500 00
For <i>Incidentals</i> , including printing, stationery, books for indigent children, text books, other books, apparatus, school supplies, expense of annual festival, etc. . . . .	43,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$432,100 00

## PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

For <i>Salaries of Instructors</i> . . . . .	\$174,750 00
For <i>Incidentals</i> , including printing, text books for indigent children, slates, tablets, pianos, etc. . . . .	11,000 00
	<hr/>
	185,750 00
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$617,850 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully yours,

ALVAN SIMONDS, *Chairman.*

IN COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Feb. 14, 1867.

The above estimates were approved; the increase over those of the preceding year being occasioned chiefly by the increase in the salaries of the teachers voted by the School Committee in December, 1866, and by the greater call for the purchase of books for indigent children.

THOMAS GAFFIELD, *Chairman.*

## SEWERS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS,  
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

SIR,— At a meeting of the Committee on Sewers, held on the 9th inst., the expenses of this Department for the next financial year were estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The income is estimated at Ten Thousand Dollars.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BRADLEY, *Superintendent.*

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor.*

## WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,  
BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts :*

SIR,— The estimate of this Board for the expenditures and receipts in this department, for the ensuing financial year, are as follows :

## EXPENDITURES.

Eastern Division, as per statement annexed	\$145,500 00
Western Division	15,500 00
Office at City Hall— Salaries of the Water Registrar, Clerks, Inspectors, printing and stationery	18,000 00
	\$179,000 00
	\$179,000 00

## INCOME.

Water rates	\$500,000 00
Repairs, off and on water, fines and rent	7,850 00
	\$507,850 00
	\$507,850 00

## STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

## Expenditures in Eastern Division.

Proving yard, blacksmith's shop and machine shop	\$2,500 00
Main and service pipe . . . . .	40,000 00
Stopcocks, hydrants and boxes . . . . .	8,500 00
Repair of streets, reservoirs and fountains . . . . .	3,000 00
Meter repairs, tools and tolls . . . . .	5,000 00
Salary of Superintendent and pay-rolls . . . . .	36,000 00
Stable, maintaining of . . . . .	1,100 00
Raising main pipes on Tremont Street . . . . .	18,000 00
Relaying wall, and grading Marginal St., Chelsea	500 00
Repairing East Boston reservoir . . . . .	20,000 00
New meters, . . . . .	5,000 00
Repairing bridges . . . . .	2,500 00
New house for employecs in South pipe-yard . . . . .	3,400 00
	<u>\$145,500 00</u>

## Expenditures in Western Division.

Repairs and improvements at Lake Cochituate . . . . .	\$4000 00
Repairing conduit and structures, . . . . .	2000 00
"    Brookline reservoir . . . . .	2,000 00
Purchase of land to increase water area, . . . . .	3,500 00
Salaries and other expenditures . . . . .	2,000 00
Filtering dam at Pegan Brook, and culvert at Coarse Brook . . . . .	2,000 00
	<u>\$15,500 00</u>

## Expenditures in Office at City Hall.

Salaries of Water Registrar, Clerks, Inspectors . . . . .	\$16,000 00
Printing and stationery . . . . .	2,000 00
	<u>\$18,000 00</u>

## INCOME.

Water rates . . . . .	\$500,000 00
Off and on, for non-payment of water rates . . . . .	1,500 00
Off and on, for repairs . . . . .	1,700 00
Pipe laying and repairing . . . . .	3,000 00
Rent and sundries . . . . .	150 00
Fines for waste . . . . .	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$507,850 00
	<hr/>

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. THORNDIKE, *President.*

Feb. 20, 1867.

Approved by order of the Water Committee.

JONAS FITCH, *Chairman.*

## WIDENING STREETS.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts :*

DEAR SIR, — It is estimated by the Committee on Streets, that there will be required for laying out and widening streets, for the financial year ending April 30, 1868, \$200,000; \$60,000 of which will be required for the settlement of unliquidated claims.

There will be an income to be derived from assessments under the "Betterment Law;" but, as this is the first year that the law has been carried into effect, the amount cannot be properly estimated at the present time.

By order of the City Council, Hamilton Street is to be widened and graded. The cost of this improvement has not been estimated sufficiently to form a correct idea of the cost. The Com-

mittee would recommend, that a special loan be raised for this purpose, when required.

For the Committee.

W. CUMSTON, *Chairman.*





REPORT  
OF THE  
JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL,  
ON THE  
AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS' ESTIMATES  
FOR  
1867-68.



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Thursday, March 14, 1867.*

The Joint Special Committee of the City Council, to whom was referred the Auditor of Accounts' estimates for the financial year 1867-68, commencing May 1, 1867, and terminating April 30, 1868, having duly investigated and considered the same, would most respectfully recommend the adoption of the estimates as reported by the Auditor, with the following alterations, viz:

Reduce the amount for External Health from \$12,500 to \$7,500; reduce the amount for the Internal Health Department from \$239,400 to \$232,400, by deducting from the item for new horses and exchange of old ones \$3,000, and from that for Sanitary purposes \$4,000; reduce the amount for Public Library Building from \$45,000 to \$10,000, and that to be expended only for new heating apparatus and ventilating in said building; reduce the amount for Sealers of Weights and Measures from \$7,100 to \$6,800, by striking out from each Sealer's requisition the items for relief horses, amounting to \$300. Total amount of reductions \$47,300.

The amount of \$8,950 asked for in the appropriation for the Common and Public Squares, for grading, etc., around the new bridge in the Public Garden, to be placed as a separate appropriation.

Total appropriations as per Auditor's Estimates .	\$7,955,385 00
Less reductions made by this Committee . . .	47,300 00
	<u>\$7,908,085 00</u>
Less the Income . . . . .	1,279,900 00
	<u>\$6,628,185 00</u>
Add 3 per cent for non-payment of taxes within the financial year . . . . .	198,846 00
	<u>198,846 00</u>
We have the amount required to be raised by taxation . . . . .	\$6,827,031 00
	<u><u>\$6,827,031 00</u></u>

The Committee would therefore recommend to the City Council the passage of the two orders annexed, one making the appropriations, and one laying a tax to meet the same.

For the Committee.

OTIS NORCROSS, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Thursday, March 14, 1867.*

### AN ORDER

*Relating to the Specific Appropriations for the financial year 1867-68.*

*It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1867, and end with the last day of April, 1868, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor of Accounts' estimates, and in the applications of the various Committees and Boards contained and printed in this document.*

*And it is further ordered, That no money shall be expended, and no debts be incurred for any object or purpose, for which a specific appropriation is herein made, beyond the amount which is so specifically appropriated; provided, however, that any sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed by individuals to promote the objects of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the city, shall be strictly applied, according to the intention of the contributors, and shall be credited to such appropriations accordingly; that is to say: For*

ADAMS SCHOOL—HOUSE — Twelve thousand dollars,	12,000 00
ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS — Four thousand dollars,	4,000 00
ANNUITIES — One thousand two hundred dollars,	1,200 00
ALBANY STREET BRIDGE — Seventy-two thousand dollars,	72,000 00
ARMORIES — Sixteen thousand dollars,	16,000 00
BELLS AND CLOCKS — Two thousand dollars,	2,000 00
BOSTON HARBOR — Nine thousand three hundred dollars,	9,300 00
BRIDGES — Fourteen thousand dollars,	14,000 00
CEMETERIES—Seven thousand seven hundred dollars,	7,700 00
CITY DEBT — Four hundred thousand dollars,	400,000 00
CITY HOSPITAL — Ninety-one thousand dollars,	91 000 00
COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES — Forty-one thousand and fifty dollars,	41,050 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars,	225,000 00
ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT — Twenty thousand dollars,	20,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT — Seven thousand five hundred dollars,	7,500 00
FERDINAND STREET BRIDGE — Fifteen thousand dollars,	15,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward . . . .</i>	<u>\$937,750 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . . .	\$937,750 00
FIRE ALARMS—Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars,	19,500 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT—One hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars,	159,500 00
HARBOR DREDGING—Sixteen thousand three hundred dollars,	16,300 00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Two hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars,	232,400 00
INTEREST AND PREMIUM—Nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars,	930,000 00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Seventy-five thousand dollars,	75,000 00
LAMPS—Two hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars,	275,500 00
MARKETS—Eight thousand two hundred dollars,	8,200 00
MILITIA BOUNTY—Thirty thousand dollars,	30,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY—Twelve thousand dollars,	12,000 00
NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL—One hundred thousand dollars ( <i>No part thereof to be expended until the City Council have approved of the plans and estimates for said hospital</i> ).	100,000 00
OLD CLAIMS—One thousand five hundred dollars,	1,500 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—Fifty thousand three hundred dollars,	50,300 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i> . . . .	<u>\$2,847,950 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$2,847,950 00
PAVING, etc. — Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars,		250,000 00
POLICE — Four hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars,		476,535 00
PUBLIC BATHING — Twenty thousand dollars,		20,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS — Fifty-eight thousand dollars,		58,000 00
PUBLIC GARDEN BRIDGE — Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars,		8,950 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, viz.:		
House of Industry,	115,000 00	
House of Correction,	78,000 00	
Lunatic Hospital,	55,000 00	
Steamboat "Henry Morrison,"	13,000 00	
Pauper expenses,	12,000 00	
Office expenses,	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	279,000 00
PUBLIC LANDS — Twelve thousand dollars,		12,000 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY — Thirty-eight thousand dollars,		38,000 00
PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING — Ten thousand dollars,		10,000 00
PRINTING AND STATIONERY — Thirty thousand dollars,		30,000 00
RESERVED FUND — Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars,		250,000 00
SALARIES — One hundred thousand dollars,		100,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		<hr/> \$4,380,435 00



*Amount brought forward* . . . \$4,380,435 00

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES — Seven hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, viz.:

High and Grammar School Instructors,	\$375,700 00	
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	84,000 00	
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	43,900 00	
Salaries officers, School Committee,	12,500 00	
Primary School Instructors,	174,750 00	
Primary Schools, Public Buildings	70,000 00	
“ “ School Committee	11,000 00	
	<hr/>	771,850 00

SEALERS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES —

Six thousand eight hundred dollars, 6,800 00

SEWERS AND DRAINS — Fifty thousand dollars, 50,000 00

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,  
BOSTON COMMON — Sixty thousand dollars, 60,000 00

STATE TAX — One million seven hundred thousand dollars, 1,700,000 00

WAR EXPENSES — Ten thousand dollars, 10,000 00

WATER WORKS — One hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, 179,000 00

WATER WORKS — INTEREST AND PRE-

*Amount carried forward* . . . \$7,158,085 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$7,158,085 00
MIUM—Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars,	550,000 00
WIDENING STREETS—Two hundred thousand dollars,	200,000 00
	<u>\$7,908,085 00</u>

*Say, Seven Millions Nine Hundred Eight Thousand and Eighty-five Dollars.*

STATEMENT BY THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

From the amount appropriated by the preceding order, viz :	\$7,908,085 00
<i>Deduct</i> amount of estimated income, as stated on page 24,	<u>1,279,900 00</u>
We have the amount to be raised by taxation, viz :	<u>\$6,628,185 00</u>
To raise this amount of \$6,628,185 will, in the opinion of the Auditor, require a gross tax of	6,827,031 00
From which, deducting the amounts which will not be paid into the treasury within the financial year, say,	<u>198,846 00</u>
We have the balance required, as above stated,	<u>\$6,628,185 00</u>

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, Thursday, March 14, 1867.*

AN ORDER

*Laying a Specific Tax to Defray the Expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year 1867-68.*

ORDERED: That the sum of Six Million Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand and Thirty-one Dollars (\$6,827,031) be raised on the polls and estates taxable in this city, according to law, to pay the current expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1867, and end with the last day of April, 1868.



*City Document.* — No. 30.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

C E M E T E R I E S.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen,*  
Monday, March 11, 1867.

The Committee on Cemeteries, for the reasons set forth in the communication of the City Registrar, herewith annexed, would respectfully report, that an additional appropriation of \$900 will be necessary for Cemeteries, for the balance of this financial year.

For the Committee,  
EDWD. A. WHITE, *Chairman.*

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CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,  
Boston, March 4, 1867.

*To the Committee on Cemeteries.*

The undersigned would respectfully ask for an additional appropriation of Nine Hundred Dollars.

The deficiency in the appropriation for his department was caused by the payment therefrom for the removal of the remains from St. Matthew's Cemetery, and the increase of the salaries of the Registrar and his clerk. The sum paid for the first-named object (\$600) was in pursuance of an order of the City Council in 1864, and charged to the appropriation for "contingent expenses and miscellaneous claims." It was deemed advisable, however, by the Auditor, that the amount should come from the appropriation for Cemeteries, and it was accordingly so disposed of.

Respectfully,

N. A. APOLLONIO,  
*City Registrar.*





*City Document.*— No. 31.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR THE

CITY HOSPITAL.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*City Hospital*, March 6, 1867.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

By an Order approved October 19, 1866, the City Council instructed the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital to provide for Cholera patients by the erection of a new building, the expense not to exceed thirty-five hundred dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for City Hospital.

The work has been completed, and, as no such expenditure was contemplated when the annual estimate for the Hospital was made, the Trustees request an additional appropriation of said sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, to enable them to meet the current expenses of the Institution for the balance of the financial year.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN T. BRADLEE, *President*.



*City Document.*—No. 32.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT  
OF  
CITY PHYSICIAN.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, March 11, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and eight hundred copies ordered to be printed.

S. F. McCLEARY,

*City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON :

At the close of another year, and in accordance with usual custom, I have the honor respectfully to present the following as my Annual Report for the twelvemonth ending December 31, 1866 :

Six hundred and forty visits have been made to persons confined in the jail. There has been no prevalent sickness the past year, and, with exception of two cases in one of which the disease was contracted before admission, there has been no small-pox. In the cases referred to, immediate removal, thorough vaccination of the other inmates, and such other precautionary measures as were deemed necessary, prevented any further spread of the infection. I am happy in being able to add, that, since my last Annual Report, the evil therein alluded to, relating to the need of better accommodation for the sick, and more ample bathing facilities, has been remedied. The changes made under the direction of the Committee on the Jail leave nothing to desire in these respects.

All necessary attendance has been rendered to those who, during temporary confinement in the City Prison, better known as the Tombs, have needed the services of a physician.

The Temporary Home in Charles Street has been visited, whenever medical aid has been required. Four (4) deaths have occurred here during the year, — these being foundlings, who died in a few hours after being received.

By request of the Chief of the Police, thirty-five (35) appointed men have been examined, and certificates given them of their physical ability to serve on the force.

Frequent examinations of localities, reported as being in a state of nuisance, have been made during the year, and their condition reported to the Committee on Internal Health.

By request of the City Registrar, three (3) persons, dying with no physician in attendance, have been examined, and the proper certificates returned to the office of the Registrar.

Six hundred and thirty-six (636) soldiers have been examined, and certificates of disability given them, under the direction of the Relief Committee.

During the past year, the city has been remarkably free from small-pox. By the records in the office of the City Registrar, forty-nine (49) deaths have taken place from this disease, against one hundred and fourteen (114) in 1865, and one hundred and thirteen (113) in 1864.

This number is comparatively small, but it is a matter for grave consideration whether the advantages, in a humanitarian point of view, which were set forth in a memorial presented to the Legislature of this State by the late "Dr. John C. Warren and thirteen other physicians of Boston," praying for the repeal of the provisions of the statutes then in existence relating to removal of persons sick with small-pox, and which resulted in their repeal, have not been largely outnumbered by the great increase of deaths from this cause since that time, — an increase which is altogether disproportioned to the increase in our population. By reference to City Document, No. 30 (April), 1856, which is a "Memorial in relation to Small-pox presented to the City Government of that year, by the late Lemuel Shattuck, it appears that in the twenty-six (26) years previous to the repeal of the statutes alluded to, from 1811 to 1836 inclusive, there were thirty-eight (38) deaths from small-pox in a total of thirty thousand three hundred and thirteen (30,313) deaths from



all causes, — a percentage so small as to be practically not worth considering. In the thirty (30) succeeding years, from 1837 to 1866 inclusive, out of a total number of deaths of ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ten (99,910), the number of persons who died of this disease was one thousand eight hundred and thirteen (1,813), a ratio nearly equal to two per cent, and almost twenty times as large as the ratio of the first twenty-six (26) years. Put into a tabular form, the yearly mortality appears as follows :

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1811	2	1830	1	1849	21
1812	0	1831	4	1850	192
1813	0	1832	2	1851	63
1814	0	1833	0	1852	12
1815	5	1834	4	1853	6
1816	0	1835	7	1854	118
1817	0	1836	6	1855	186
1818	0	1837	13	1856	78
1819	0	1838	3	1857	2
1820	0	1839	60	1858	2
1821	0	1840	115	1859	156
1822	0	1841	57	1860	161
1823	0	1842	42	1861	7
1824	1	1843	55	1862	13
1825	1	1844	0	1863	8
1826	0	1845	31	1864	113
1827	3	1846	92	1865	114
1828	2	1847	23	1866	49
1829	0	1848	21		

From the above table, it also appears, that while, previous to the repeal of the statutes relating to the suppression of this disease, there were many years in succession in which no fatal case occurred, *since that time* there has been but one year without a death; while the number of fatal cases each year, with

the exception of nine (9) years — 1837, 1838, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1853, — is larger than *the whole number for the whole of the first period already alluded to.*

From whatever stand-point it may be viewed, — whether the subject be considered with reference simply to mitigating the suffering consequent upon the presence of this most loathsome of all diseases, or as a matter of pecuniary cost in diminishing the income from labor, — it assumes an importance which compels attention, and makes it worthy the most serious consideration of the Board of Health, as a measure of political economy.

The City Government, to be sure, has provided a way in which all this *can* be remedied, by affording, to all who will avail themselves of it, gratuitous vaccination. But the number — about three thousand (3,000), year by year — of unvaccinated persons who are always to be found in the city shows that there is the greatest indifference on the part of the community to avail themselves of this boon. No one doubts, that, if a complete and thorough vaccination of the inhabitants of Boston could be enforced, small-pox would be suppressed, and our citizens be spared such visitations as, within the past five years, have twice overrun the whole city, leaving not a street, and hardly a house, without its foul presence. I respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the subject of compulsory vaccination and removal of those persons who fall sick with small-pox, with a view of obtaining such changes in the existing laws as will more effectually protect the community.

Since my last Annual Report, Asiatic cholera has once more effected a landing on our shores, and made its appearance amongst us. Although its victims have not been many, comparatively speaking, it has taken from this community those who could ill be spared, and whose loss is a public misfortune. In the latter part of the year 1865, as will be remembered, reliable information from abroad notified us of the approach of cholera, by its usual route from the East. Forewarned by this, a plan

for a thorough sanitary survey of the city was adopted by the Board of Health, and in the early part of the season was put into operation. The city was divided into sanitary districts, in each of which a sufficient number of inspectors were appointed, who, under the direction of the health wardens of that district, made a thorough and careful house-to-house visitation, and reported the results to the central office. By this course, a double object was achieved. Not only were the localities ascertained where the especial attention of the health department were needed, but the community were awakened to a sense of their own responsibility in the matter, and thus most efficiently aided the city authorities in their work.

By the returns made to the Registrar, there were eleven (11) deaths by Asiatic cholera, and forty-six (46) by cholera morbus. By the answers to a circular letter, addressed to the physicians of Boston and vicinity, by a committee of the Suffolk District Medical Society, of which the undersigned was a member, this relative number is considerably changed. This discrepancy is only another proof of the great difficulty, in a season when both are prevailing, side by side, of absolutely separating the two diseases, and discriminating between them. Of a few, reported to the Registrar, no details could be obtained, and the following reports must be taken as the best history of the disease, as it appeared here the past season, that could be compiled.

#### No. 1. JULY 18.

Calvin L. Farnham. Is a soldier, and has been stationed at Harts Island, in New York Harbor. Had a painless diarrhœa for some days previous to his leaving for home on a furlough. Was taken with vomiting, and increased purging on board the boat, which he attributed to sea-sickness. On his arrival in this city in the morning, was so ill as to be unable to go any farther; cold, severe cramps; skin blue,—in short, he had all the symptoms of collapse. He was taken to the house of a comrade, where he received such treatment as brought on very considerable reaction.

In the course of the day, he was removed to the Soldiers' Rest, in Summer Street, then under the care of the late Dr. William E. Townsend, who spared no efforts to relieve him, but without avail. The reaction subsided, collapse came on, and he died in the afternoon. He reported that, at the barracks where he had been stationed, many soldiers had died daily of a disease similar to what was affecting him, and that it was there called Asiatic cholera.

No. 2. JULY 21.

H. C., Age, about fifty, harness-maker, works in Boston, and resides at No. 7 Cottage Street, East Boston, locality on a side hill, well drained, ventilated; was seized on the night of the 21st of July, with severe vomiting, purging and cramps, was alone and could not make himself heard so as to obtain assistance till near morning. He had previous diarrhoea. I found him with severe cramps in arms, hands, legs and feet; vomiting still continued, and also the discharges from the bowels which looked like rice-water, and showed no trace of bile; bile was also absent from the evacuations of the stomach. Pulse quite feeble, but easily felt; voice feeble, urine entirely suppressed, and continued so two days; no corrugations or blueness of surface.

Treatment consisted in giving one grain solid opium every hour, till vomiting, purging and cramps ceased; and whiskey, which he preferred to brandy, *ad libitum*. Recovered. He had not been exposed, so far as I can ascertain, to any of the conditions mentioned in your circular. No other case occurred in the house or vicinity.

Reported by DR. P. M. CRANE.

No. 3. JULY 23.

Mrs. A. F., No. 96 Meridian Street. House situated on marsh land, but well drained and ventilated. Mrs. F. is about fifty years old, is subject to bilious derangements, was seized with purging and vomiting two days before I saw her, which was on the 23d of July. I found her with severe cramps, vomiting and purging; pulse very feeble; hands and feet cold; slight approximation to blueness of surface; voice feeble; discharges from bowels, without

bile and resembling rice-water; skin on the hands very much corrugated, like the hands of a washer-woman; urine suppressed.

Treatment consisted in giving one grain solid opium every hour, brandy freely, mustard to feet, legs and epigastrium. Recovered. Had not been exposed to any of the conditions mentioned in your circular, so far as I am able to ascertain.

No other similar case occurred in the vicinity.

Reported by DR. P. M. CRANE.

#### NO. 4. JULY 23.

The undersigned reports ONE CASE OF CHOLERA, at No. 16 Bridge Street. July 23, 7, P. M., Mrs. W., thirty years old, Irish, mother of three children. Reported to have been sick for twenty-four hours, the last twelve, having had frequent watery discharges, and vomiting; the last four hours, cramps in the calves of the legs; no urine since last night.

Now vomiting and purging, cramps, loss of voice, pulse small (130), skin dry, but cool, pinched and bluish, eyes sunken and bloodshot.

24th, at 8, A. M., vomiting and cramps; ceased after midnight; has had two or three rice-water discharges; one urine; skin and pulse the same.

7, P. M., no dejections or vomiting;  $\frac{3}{4}$  v. or vj. of urine passed. Has slept half an hour at several intervals, and expresses herself as better.

24th, 8, A. M., more color, better pulse (100), and has slept several hours; more urine.

25th, 9, A. M., one small dejection, with some odor and color; convalescing; with appetite, but feels very weak.

TREATMENT. — Hot rice-water, well peppered, and strong coffee, —  $\frac{3}{4}$  j. of each, alternating at intervals of two hours; sulphuric acid, gtt. v. in  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. of water every hour, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss. of beef tea. No other food or drinks permitted. Dry warmth to abdomen and legs.

LOCALITY, ETC. — Tide-water sometimes in cellar; chickens in the yard, which was small and dirty, — a drain from a sink, used by families up stairs, discharging into it; house ill ventilated and over-crowded.

Reported by DR. H. G. CLARK.

## No. 5. AUG. 16.

Perhaps an hour or two before day, I was called to see Mrs. R. Age, about fifty-five years. She had not been feeling as well as usual for several days previous, but still did not call herself sick. She had retired early, on account of an uncomfortable state of the bowels, attended by slight nausea and diarrhœa. About 11 o'clock, was seized with vomiting and purging, the uncomfortable feeling changing into actual pain. I found my patient with a cold clammy surface; lips, face and hands, livid; small and feeble, but slightly accelerated pulse; severe pains in abdomen and cramps of lower extremities; finger-nails blue; hands and feet of an icy coldness, — in a word, she was in the first stage of collapse. The vomiting and alvine discharges had been frequent and distressing since the attack, and she was again calling for the chamber. I stepped into an adjoining apartment, but could hear, as distinctly as if it had been forced from a pump, the sound of the fluid as it was discharged into the vessel. On examination I found the evacuation large and presenting all the characteristics of cholera. There was no time to be lost. Every effort was at once made to check the discharges, alleviate the pain, arouse the capillary circulation, and restore warmth to the surface and extremities. I at once administered a full dose of morphine from my pocket-case, to save time; ordered the patient well wrapped up in flannel blankets; artificial heat by means of bottles of hot water, etc.; diligent and persevering frictions to extremities; sinapisms to feet, epigastrium and abdomen. Fortunately, the morphine was retained, and I sent for the following mixture:

R. Tinct. Opii, ℥ ii.      Syr. Zingiber ℥ i.

Tr. Camph. Tr. Capsic. āā ℥ i.

M.

S. One teaspoonful every hour.

At my second visit, an hour or two later, there had been but one small dejection from bowels, but of the same peculiar rice-water appearance; no vomiting; pulse slightly improved; surface warmer; continue the remedies; small bits of ice and toast-water, to quench thirst, — which is less urgent than usually observed where

the loss of fluids has been so enormous. Saw her again about noon. Everything looks promising. Pulse better; surface warm and assuming its natural color; stomach and bowels quiet; pains gone; cramps, none; the opiate mixture to be administered *pro re nata* in slightly diminished doses; has voided no urine, but bladder not distended; add Mucil. Gm. Acac. and Spts. Nit. Dulc. to treatment.

EVENING. — Find my patient comfortable every way, but has passed no urine; continue treatment with addition of beef tea in small quantities.

FRIDAY MORNING, 17TH. — Mrs. R. has had a quiet night; no alvine discharges, but the kidneys had resumed their functions, and a small quantity of urine had been discharged; pulse still improving; action of heart and lungs normal; continue mucilages and diuretics, with occasionally, as may be required, half a teaspoonful of the opiate stimulant; broths and jellies.

EVENING, 17TH. — Continues to improve; pulse fuller and stronger; kidneys more active; no nausea, bowels quiet; anodyne at bed-time; no medicine in night unless a change of symptoms should occur.

SATURDAY, 18TH. — Has had a good night; countenance natural; pulse as last eve; convalescence fairly established; no discharge from bowels for two days, and so direct the following:

R. Syr. Rhei. Arom. § i.

Extr. Sennæ Fl. § ss.

M.

S. § ss. of the mixture every four hours, until the bowels are moved, when an opiate is to be administered. From this time there was an uninterrupted convalescence, and the patient left her chamber in about one week from the attack. I have, in other years, seen and treated a great many cases of this disease, but have seldom met with one so perfectly under the control of remedies, where the symptoms were so threatening at my first visit. But this is the first and only clearly marked case of cholera that I have seen during the present season. There was the most unrestricted intercourse between my patient and her family and friends. No precautions whatever were taken to prevent the spreading of

contagion, if any there was; and no evil consequences followed this course of proceeding, not even so much as a mild case of diarrhoea among the family and attendants. Mrs. R. herself had been in no way exposed to cholera, nor had she been guilty of any indiscretions in diet or otherwise, and the location in which she resides is now perfectly healthy.

But it might be mentioned, as a remarkable coincidence, rather than in light of cause and effect, that in the epidemic of 1849, there were seven deaths from cholera in two adjoining houses on Border Street, one of which is the present residence of my patient. In 1849, however, the street had no drainage, and the cellars of these two houses had two feet of standing water in them, as offensive as any bilge-water confined in the hold of the most filthy old ship. But, the year following, a common sewer was constructed in this street, the houses thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and have ever since been in an unexceptionable sanitary condition.

Reported by DR. DANIEL V. FOLTS.

No. 6. AUG. 19.

John Butler, 61 years, laborer, No. 14 Plympton Place. Was called in haste on Sunday morning, Aug. 19, at 1.15 o'clock. On my way to the house, I learned from his son, that his father had been the day previous working with his hand-cart on Central Wharf, that he had eaten a dinner of corned beef and cabbage and drank lager beer, that he had drawn his cart from the wharf to the house, a distance of over two miles (the day being excessively warm), and had arrived at home much fatigued. While on the wharf, he had a slight involuntary discharge in clothes. He retired, feeling well. About midnight, the family were aroused, and found him suffering from violent cramps in legs and arms, and that he had been vomiting and purging. On my arrival, gave  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain Sulp. Morphia on tongue, which was immediately rejected by stomach, together with a pint of fluid containing about a tablespoonful of coffee-colored particles. I then gave Tinct. Opii and Brandy, equal parts, every fifteen minutes. Applied hot water in bottles to legs and feet, and sinapisms,—taking them off when pains ceased, and re-applying. He had at one time slight cramps in



stomach, which were relieved by the same measures. Under this treatment, his pulse returned, feet and hands grew warm, discharges less frequent. Pulse, 112. I left with orders to give a teaspoonful of brandy every half-hour. In three hours, saw him again; learned that he had had only two discharges, amounting to about a pint of fluid, of the same character as before, and no return of cramps. Gave *gtt. xxx. Tr. Opii*. Ordered a tablespoonful of iiced milk every hour. At the suggestion of Dr. Sheldon, who saw him at that time, I gave one of the following powders:

℞ Hyd.-Chlor. Mit. grs. v.  
Sulph. Morph. gr. i.  
Saech. Alb. gr. xx.  
℥ Fiat Chart. No. iij.,

in afternoon and evening. They produced the first bile colored stools I had seen since attack. He continued in a febrile state for nearly two weeks, not leaving the house for some time after recovery. There had been no cases of choleraic disease in the locality where he lived. The house he lives in is dry,— drainage good. I could not learn that he had been exposed, either upon the wharf or elsewhere. Disinfectants were freely used, and no other cases occurred in the family.

Reported by W. M. OGDEN, M. D.

No. 7. AUG. 31.

Have seen and treated one case, M. K. Age, about twenty-eight, machinist, lived at 86 Warren Street. There was no preliminary diarrhœa; he had cramps, and suppression of urine. Rice-water discharges were reported, but not seen; there was also vomiting; he showed no decided blueness, but had a sunken appearance; perhaps skin somewhat shrivelled; pulse very feeble. The treatment consisted of equal parts of *Tinet. Cinnam.*, *Tinet. Opii.* and *Tinct. Catechu*, which were prescribed before patient was seen by me; and rubbing with dry mustard. He recovered. There was no known exposure, but he had worked unusually hard. I have heard of no case following exposure to this patient.

Reported by C. ELLIS, M. D.

## No. 8. SEPT. 2.

Mrs. P. W. East Canton St. Age, forty-three years, and mother of eleven children. Was attacked with diarrhœa; some pain in the bowels, and severe nausea at about noon of September 2, 1866. At about nine o'clock, P.M., she considered herself better of the diarrhœa, and did not call for professional aid until five A.M. September 3, I saw her a little before six o'clock, and remained with her about an hour.

Rice-water discharges had been frequent and profuse; a large amount of epithelium was seen floating in the vessel that was last used; did not examine it with the microscope. Cramps very severe in left side, also in legs, but not so severe as they had been during the night previous. Discharges at this time involuntary. Surface very cold and dark and much shrivelled. The patient's mind being very clear, I asked her if she had passed any urine, and she answered No; but the attendants gave a different report, which was that she had been passing water all of the time, and had passed nothing but water. I believe both parties were right; but that the "water" was from the bowels, not from the bladder. Pulse at wrist not perceptible at six, A.M.; at ten, thought I could detect a slight pulsation. The treatment consisted of external heat, frictions and stimulants, beef tea and subcutaneous injections. Opiates had been given during the night before I saw her, but were immediately rejected by the stomach. The first injection was made upon the left side, near the region of the heart, where the cramps were at that time most complained of. The cramps subsided in about ten minutes after the injection of one-fourth of a grain of Sulphate of Morphia. She continued very restless and thirsty until 10 o'clock. The cold, blue, shrivelled and cadaverous appearance continued also. She died at eleven, A.M. I could not produce any effect whatever by treatment, except that the cramp ceased a little earlier on account of the injection. The patient was plethoric, and had, in the absence of a servant, been at work over a hot range in the kitchen for two or three days prior to her attack. She had not been exposed to any other cases of cholera or diarrhœa, nor had she lived in any infected place. She had been an unusually healthy woman,

and a person of active habits. I have known her about eight years, and have delivered her of three strong children during this period. She has never had any sickness during my professional acquaintance with her, except a mammary abscess. I advised disinfecting some of the bedding and burning the rest, which was done. The room was aired and cleansed, and was immediately occupied. No other cases occurred in the house, although the family was large, and had all been in the room during the latter part of her sickness. No case followed exposure to the dead body.

Reported by DR. L. R. SHELDON.

No. 9. SEPT. 3.

On my return from case No. 8, Canton Street, a messenger was waiting for me to go as soon as possible to see Mrs. C. S., age forty four, on Washington Street. I saw her at once, and was quite shocked to find just such a case as I had left on Canton Street. Before I could carefully examine her, she was assisted to get out of bed and into a night chair. She passed at this time at least three quarts of rice-water, liquid, with epithelium floating upon the surface. She was lifted to her bed, and seemed entirely prostrated; vomiting and cramps had nearly ceased. One quarter of a grain of morphine was given in brandy and water immediately. The patient had been attacked (September 3rd), at 4 o'clock, A.M. She told her husband that she felt very sick, and she must go to the water closet. She had four discharges in two hours, previous to this last discharge above mentioned.

There had been no preliminary symptoms whatever, and she lived in a nice modern-built house, the drainage of which was perfect. She had at command all of the usual comforts of life, and was a devoted wife and mother. She had an attack of diarrhoea about six weeks previous, which was quite severe; but yielded readily to treatment. She considered her health better after the attack. Her temperament was nervous-sanguine; weight, 115 lbs. She had not suffered from over-fatigue or excitement. Cramps came on soon after the commencement of the attack.

**Blueness and shrivelled skin were very marked, the fingers being**

nearer square than round; the dark color extended up the arms, and in fact over the whole surface, which was also cold and clammy. Urine entirely suppressed; pulse at wrist not perceptible. Mind clear to the last. Lost her speech two hours before death, which took place at 3 o'clock, P.M. Treatment: external heat; stimulants; opiates; water acidulated with sulphuric acid and beef tea injections. She had not been exposed to other cases, nor had she visited infected places.

No special precaution was taken in this case after the patients' death, except ordinary washings and cleansings, — the room being continued as a nursery as usual. The under bedding was continued in use, and the body was kept two days or more; the corpse was kissed repeatedly by all of the family and friends. No other case occurred from said exposure.

The sanitary condition of the district adjoining the residence of this patient, of which Fellow's Court forms a part, is, beyond question, extremely bad. Reported by DR. L. R. SHELDON.

No. 10. SEPT. 5.

Miss P., aged twenty-eight years. Residence in a very healthy part of Brookline. She came to visit her brother, in Boston, who resides in Chester Park, and was taken with vomiting of a colorless fluid, on the 5th day of September, the second day after her arrival in the city. I saw her on the morning of the 6th, and found her quite comfortable, with the exception of weakness and the occasional vomiting. Her general appearance was such as to create some apprehension; but she told me that she was subject to turns of vomiting and headache. There had been no preliminary diarrhœa. There *was* vomiting of rice-water material. On the 7th of September, cramps in legs came on, but were not severe. Blueness and shrivelled appearance of the skin were scarcely to be observed at 8, A.M., on the 7th. The urine was suppressed; the surface slightly cool. Pulse feeble; no apparent occasion for alarm at 9 o'clock, A.M. I saw her in the condition described at 9, A.M. She was at this hour in a jocose state, and talked quite freely in that vein. At 11, A.M., I was sent for in haste, and,

going immediately to her bedside, found her dead! The treatment at first was heat to the extremities, sinapisms to the stomach, and the following powder :

R. Hydrarg. submur. gr. iv.  
Morph. sulph. gr. i.  
Ft. cht. No. iv.

one to be given with dry sugar, and repeated, if the first was rejected by the stomach. She retained the first about two hours, when it was rejected, and another given. This course was followed during the night of the 6th, each powder being retained longer than the preceding one; yet no color made its appearance in the matter vomited. A remark that she thought she should feel better, if she should have a movement of the bowels, led me to examine the condition of the abdomen, where I found no distension and no tenderness. There was no desire to go to stool. I did not give a cathartic, as she desired, but advised stimulants freely. This was at 9. A.M.; she died at 11, A.M. As soon as she was dead, a very large quantity of the rice-water discharge passed from the bowels, enough to completely saturate her bed. A large amount of epithelium was found in it, as was shown by examination by the microscope. I could not learn that Miss P. had been exposed to any other cases of cholera, or to cases of diarrhoea, or had been guilty of any personal indiscretions. She had not lived in or visited places known to be infected. Every precaution was taken to destroy and to disinfect clothing, bedding, and to purify the room. No other sickness of a severe form followed in this house.

At the same time that case No. 5 was attacked, a Mr. A., aged nineteen, was taken, on the opposite side of the street, with vomiting and purging of rice-water; cramps and blueness of skin, which was also shrivelled; urine suppressed; pulse scarcely perceptible. This patient recovered, after a protracted illness.

Reported by DR. L. R. SHELDON.

## No. 11. SEPT. 5.

Mr. C. W. C., age seventy-six years. On Sept. 5th, came directly from State Street, and arrived at his house, near Chester Park, at 2 o'clock, P. M., feeling, as he says, perfectly well for some ten minutes after he reached the house. He then had a sudden call to the water closet, where he had a profuse discharge from the bowels, which caused him to feel very weak; but he got to his bed, which was on the same floor. He very soon vomited a large amount of colorless material, which was followed by extreme prostration. I was at this time called up to see him. I gave him at once two ounces of old French Brandy, with two teaspoonfuls of the Tincture of Ginger.

Being obliged to leave him for half an hour, when I returned I found that he had vomited again, and had had severe cramps in the extremities. The surface was cold, shrivelled, and very livid; discharges involuntary and colorless, but had a slight fecal odor. Another large portion of brandy and ginger was given immediately, and was retained by the stomach. External heat and frictions were used thoroughly. Reaction took place in about one hour.

Reported by DR. L. R. SHELDON.

## No. 13. SEPT. 7.

M. F. German, laborer, aged forty, of good constitution and health; resides No. 3 Rockingham Court, a locality on marsh land, but well drained, and in a very exposed situation. Was taken with great looseness of the bowels, without pain, on the 7th of September. Says the discharges came away from him like water out of a barrel; discharges continued in the evening, when I saw him, attended with severe cramps and vomiting. Rice-water appearance, no bile, no suppression of urine. Pulse not much reduced, great mental depression, thinks he shall die; no blueness of surface, or corrugation of skin. Treatment: one grain solid Opium every hour, Whiskey freely, Mustard of surface. Recovered. No known exposure to the conditions mentioned in your circular. No other similar case occurred in this vicinity.

Reported by DR. P. M. CRANE.

## No. 14. SEPT. 7.

At eight o'clock, on the evening of Sept. 7th, 1866, I was called to attend James W. Goutier, aged 23 years, a sailor, who had returned a week previously from Philadelphia.

On my arrival at his residence, No. 122 Bremen Street, I found him suffering from severe cramps in the stomach and bowels, extending to both upper and lower extremities, the pain and cramps being so severe that it required two or three persons to hold him in bed during the paroxysms. He had severe vomiting and purging, the evacuations from the bowels being of the peculiar character known as rice-water discharges, containing not the slightest trace of bile. The pulse was almost imperceptible; the skin cold and moist, of a peculiar bluish cast, and shrivelled, as if par-boiled; eyes sunken; features contracted; tongue cold; and complete suppression of urine.

During the interval between the paroxysms, he remained in a semi-conscious condition, from which he was aroused with difficulty, appearing to be wholly indifferent with regard to his condition or what was transpiring around him. In the course of five or six hours after I first saw him, the vomiting and purging ceased, when he fell into a state of perfect unconsciousness, which continued until his death, which occurred at two o'clock, P.M., on the following day.

On inquiry, I learned that, about two days after his arrival from Philadelphia, he was attacked with diarrhœa of a very mild character, for which he received no treatment, refusing to consult a physician when requested to by his friends, stating that it was unnecessary, on account of the mild nature of the disease. He continued in this condition until the morning of Sept. 7th, when he complained of cramps in the toes, which gradually extended to the legs, bowels and upper extremities, accompanied with severe vomiting and purging. The disease continued to increase in intensity until evening, when, as already stated, I was summoned to see him.

With regard to the treatment, I may briefly state, that I prescribed such articles as Chloroform, Opium, Capsicum, Camphor,

beef tea and Brandy, as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand, with powerful rubefacients and friction externally, and all without apparent effect.

I am unable to give any information with regard to the cause of the disease in this case, as it is impossible to ascertain anything definite concerning the influences to which he may have been subjected while in Philadelphia; but the fact that the cholera was prevailing pretty extensively there at the time is somewhat significant. Although several persons were exposed to the disease during his sickness, there were no cases following the exposure.

Reported by DR. B. F. CAMPBELL, *East Boston.*

No. 15. SEPT. 11.

M. G. L., a girl aged two years, resided in 38 Carroll Place. This child had a slight diarrhoea in the morning, early, and appeared a little depressed; slept an hour. At 11 o'clock, vomiting, purging and cramps commenced. The discharges were clearly rice-water in character, and continued, with the vomiting and cramps, until 1 o'clock, when I saw her for the first time. She was then pulseless, extremities cold, surface blue, lips livid, half unconscious, eyes sunken. In fact, she was in the stage of collapse, and died in fifteen minutes afterwards, or two and one-fourth hours from the time the vomiting and active symptoms commenced. The mother thinks she passed no urine during the morning hours.

A boy, four years old, living in the house adjoining, died four days before with the same train of symptoms. He was sick three or four days. The mother of the girl was with him every day during his sickness; and, the last day, her daughter was present, and about his bed most of the time. The houses where these children died are at the lower end of the Place, or Court. I did not see the boy during his sickness. His death was returned as cholera morbus.

Reported by DR. A. B. HALL.

No. 16. SEPT. 14.

Dr. A. A. Gould had been as well as usual and attending to his business, when about noon of Friday, September the 14th, he had



two watery discharges from the bowels. During the afternoon he had three or four more copious discharges of the same character. Between six and seven o'clock, vomiting began, and shortly before eight o'clock very severe cramps occurred in the feet and calves of the legs. About quarter past eight he had a very copious discharge, more than half filling the vessel, presenting the rice-water appearance, *but having some fecal odor*, and containing some small particles of fecal matter stained with bile. In the course of an hour these symptoms were gone, and the patient seemed quite comfortable and had a good pulse. He had no more diarrhœa, or cramps, or vomiting, except that he vomited a dose of Aqua Ammoniæ. There remained an unpleasant coldness of the hands, and from that time the patient steadily failed. At two, A.M., he was in collapse; the face and hands shrunken and livid, the skin cold and clammy, the radial pulse absent, the voice almost inaudible. He was restless and uneasy, took ether occasionally, apparently to relieve the uneasy and distressed feeling which accompanies collapse; and, notwithstanding the coldness of the skin, could not bear the encumbrance of the bed-clothes, even the lightest.

All efforts at restoration by the stimulants administered, both by the mouth and per anum, were without effect. He continued steadily to fail, and died at five o'clock, A.M., Sept. 15.

Reported by Dr. S. CABOT, JR.

No. 17. SEPT. 20.

About 9, A.M., on the 20th day of September, I was called to No. 17 Napier Street, to G. S., a teamster, thirty-seven years of age, and, by report, a man of intemperate habits. I found him in a small, dark, badly ventilated room on the lower floor. On examination, I could detect no pulsation in the radial artery, and the skin had a peculiar shrivelled appearance, and a leaden hue. I spoke to the man, and he answered me in husky tones, but seemed perfectly conscious and free from pain. I learned from his wife that he had had a slight diarrhœa for two or three days, to which he had paid little or no attention; and that very soon after returning from his work, on the evening previous to my visit, he became suddenly worse, and, to use nearly her language, "a large quantity

of whitish water passed through him, and very soon violent cramp and vomiting came on." My diagnosis was Asiatic cholera; and, never having had a case before, I called upon my friend Dr. James F. Harlow, who kindly consented to see the case with me. He coincided with me in my diagnosis, and we did what we could for the man, but he died before the next morning. I reported this as a case of cholera, appending to my report a note stating that the locality required the attention of the Board of Health. I considered that the tenements in that vicinity were over-crowded, and that some of the vaults and cellars needed attention.

I could not learn that the patient had been previously exposed to any case of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea.

Reported by DR. A. J. FENN.

No. 18. SECT. 25.

Having suffered from a disagreeable, though nearly painless, diarrhoea (which I tried unsuccessfully to check by such moderate doses of Tr. Opii as would not interfere with my avocations), accompanied by lassitude and great nervous depression for ten or twelve days previous, I was taken suddenly worse on the evening of the 25th September. At first, sharp purging of fecal and watery matter; then sudden and violent vomiting, first, of unaltered *ingestæ* (a light supper of tea and dry toast), then of the characteristic rice-water fluid, which was expelled with much force, but without the slightest feeling of nausea, and without premonition. The first *characteristic* alvine discharge was very copious; afterwards (I think from the effect of the remedies used), though frequent (ten or twelve during the night), they were quite scanty. The cramps were not a prominent symptom, affecting principally the muscles of the calf, and slightly those of the abdominal walls. They were severe only at one time, and then for about three or four minutes. I suffered more from a sensation of burning heat, and from extreme oppression at the *præcordia*, than from any other symptoms. Pulse at one time forty-four, thready. No secretion of urine until the afternoon of the following day. When attacked, I was in my office and was unable to get home; and when I became aware of the danger of my condition, as no one sleeps in or remains in

the building after six o'clock, I tried to call a policeman to get me a coach, but was unable to, from complete aphonia; although I retained sufficient strength to reach the water closet, in the same room.

As to the treatment: When I became thoroughly alarmed, knowing that I was alone in this large building (Commercial Block), and remote from assistance, being convinced of the futility of trusting to small doses, I took at once Tr. Opii, ʒ ij., Ætheris, ʒ j., Tr. Capsici, gtt. l., Spt. Vini Gallici, ʒ iij., Aquæ, ʒ iss., M. This was retained for about twenty minutes, and I think had a most salutary effect. I had to repeat half the above dose four times, at varying intervals, and about three o'clock the cramps had entirely left me; the discharges ceased, and I slept until nine o'clock, from which time I began to recover, but for at least four weeks I was quite feeble.

With regard to exposure to any exciting cause, I would say that my office is in Commercial Block, a large granite building, very favorably located for sanitary influences (with two exceptions, stated below), fronting on the water, opposite the Eastern Packet Pier; office, up stairs, one story, and no dwelling houses in the vicinity. The light is as good as the ventilation, — the sun shining in the greater part of the day.

The two exceptions above mentioned are: first, in hot weather, for about two hours at low water, the mud of the dock basin opposite being exposed, and one (and I am not certain but two) of the common sewers discharging therein, when the wind is from the east and light, the smell is peculiarly oppressive and sickening. The other exception is the fact that the water closet, which is in the large apartment with which the office communicates, is used by the people on the lower floor, ship chandlers, and they often send their customers and other strangers, chiefly seafaring men, up to use it; and it is consequently, at times, somewhat of an annoyance, and *might*, haply, become a focus of infection, if used by any one suffering from cholera.

Reported by DR. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

## NO. 19. SEPT. 25.

Was called to Nathaniel Gardner, aged twenty-six years, a seaman, residing at his mother's boarding house, No. 368 Hanover Street. He had delirium tremens, but was about the house; had taken little or no food for several days. The delirium was not wild, and the patient manageable. A diarrhoea was upon him, attended by vomiting. Pulse irregular; skin warm; no cramps noticed or mentioned. Mixt. Caleis C. was ordered; opiate at night, and Valerian; a little brandy occasionally; coffee, toast and soup for nourishment.

SEPT. 27, EVENING. Was called again to G., fifty-six hours after first visit. I was told that the diarrhoea had increased after my visit, and the vomiting; that violent cramps supervened, and great prostration, with loss of voice. A physician in the neighborhood had been called in my absence, and passed the catheter, but obtained no urine, — and prescribed also.

The following appearances were present at this visit: General blueness of the entire body, with shrivelled and sodden skin, and cold; pulse hardly perceptible, and irregular; voice hoarse, and unable to speak above a whisper; no pain, and no dejection for several hours. The discharges, I was told, had been thin, free of odor and like rice-water, for the twenty-four hours preceding their cessation. No urine had passed for the day. The patient was thoroughly collapsed, yet perfectly conscious of his danger. Ammonia in Camphor water, and hot brandy and water were, prescribed. He died early the following morning, Sept. 28, about sixty-two hours after my first visit.

The patient had followed the sea from boyhood, and always been intemperate, and frequently had delirium when on shore. At such times, he was in the habit of almost totally abstaining from food. There had been no exposure, in his case, to cholera, that I could learn.

## NO. 20. SEPT. 30.

Visited Samuel G., brother of preceding, at his mother's, No. 368 Hanover Street, at 7 o'clock, P.M. Age twenty-eight years, a

teamster ; intemperate in his habits, till within two months previous, when he took the pledge. The patient was lying on a mattress on the floor, skin cold and clammy, eyes sunken, hoarse, with frequent vomiting, and urgent diarrhœa, mind clear, complaining of severe cramps in body and lower extremities, thirst considerable, pulse rapid and weak, with cold tongue.

Patient stated that, on the morning of the visit, he had a slight diarrhœa, and ate cold veal for breakfast, which increased the trouble ; and at dinner took ox-tail soup. The discharge of urine was slight during the day, and the stools thin and watery.

Nov. 1. — *Morning visit.* Patient passed a restless night ; cramps very severe, but alleviated by inhalation of ether ; discharges diminished, — examined, and found to be free from odor and like rice-water ; no urine since last visit, and the bladder placid ; complains of stricture about the heart.

*Evening visit.* Stools reported as diminishing, but a few in the afternoon, — watery, brown and offensive ; no urine ; catheter passed, but only a few drops obtained ; cramps subsided, and slight warmth noticed about the abdomen and calves of the legs ; pulse slight. The collapsed stage was well marked. Hoarseness and oppression of chest excessive ; the entire body blue ; feet and extremities cold and sodden. He continued to sink, and died early the following morning, forty-six hours after the commencement of diarrhœa, and thirty-four hours after my first visit.

The remedies employed were artificial heat, frictions with flannel and dry mustard, tincture of Opium, by the mouth and enema, Alkaline mixtures, Brandy, and inhalation of ether ; and for nourishment, beef tea, gruel, coffee, etc.

His wife, with a nursing child, was in attendance throughout his illness. Immediately after his death, I was informed, she was seized with a violent nervous excitement ; diarrhœa supervened, and she died in twenty-four hours after her husband's death. I did not visit her ; but the case was recently reported as cholera, by Dr. Ryan, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

The stools were promptly removed to the cesspool, and the room kept as clean as possible, and well ventilated.

The patient lived in the lower part of North Street, in a filthy

locality; but was sick at his mother's, in Hanover Street, a very decent boarding-house for seamen and others.

This case I consider a thorough one of cholera, manifesting all the prominent symptoms of the disease as I have witnessed it before. I have been thus particular, that no important fact might be omitted.

Reported by DR. JAMES AYER.

No. 21. AUG. 30.

Was called, in the absence of their own family physician, to see Mrs. B. W., age forty-seven years, on Washington Street, near Roxbury line, at 10.30 P.M. I found her in a state commonly known as "collapse." Diarrhœa, rice-water discharges and vomiting, cramps, blue and shrivelled skin, suppression of urine, pulse difficult to detect.

This lady had not been exposed to any other cases of diarrhœa, or cholera, or cholera morbus. I think this patient was guilty of indiscretions, one of which was going to Jamaica Plains and back, after the looseness and pain in the bowels had commenced. She walked to and from Washington and Tremont Streets, to meet the horse cars, which fatigued her very much, and she rapidly grew worse on her return home.

Residence, highest part of Washington Street; drainage, good, but the walls of her apartments were wet from a leakage in the pipes above. She recovered, but her convalescence was slow.

Reported by DR. L. R. SHELDON.

No. 22. NOV. 3.

Nov. 3, 1866. Antoine DeLibucs, Portuguese, aged thirty-three, seaman, at No. 10 Cooper Street. The patient was a stout, robust, muscular man; having been in Boston only eight or ten days. He came from the coast of Africa, where there was much sickness when he left. He was married and the father of two children. At one time he had chronic diarrhœa, for ten months; was subject to relapses from time to time.

Nov. 3. A diarrhœa with copious discharges commenced; after standing a few moments in the vessel, the discharges became frothy. On Sunday the 4th, he had rice-water dejections, vomiting and violent cramps. The vomiting and discharges were quite frequent, and the muscular contractions of the lower limbs very painful.

When I saw him, he was in a collapsed stage; pulse absent, extremities cold, skin bluish, great thirst, bladder empty, intellect clear.

Morphia in small doses, and bismuth, checked the vomiting, but not the discharges. Stimulants failed to restore the pulse.

Nov. 5. Condition of patient the same, except the vomiting. The temperature of the room was elevated to ninety-six and one hundred degrees. With this increased heat of the atmosphere in the room, and stimulants of hot brandy and water, with external use of mustard baths, the warmth of body gradually returned, and the patient ultimately recovered. During three days he did not pass any urine.

This man was sick about ten days. He was pulseless most of the time for the three days during the time when there was no secretion of urine. At no time was there aphonia or delirium. The heated atmosphere of the room did much to restore warmth and equalize the circulation. This man had indulged in some irregularity in eating, the night previous to his attack. He resided only a few rods from where the children died in Carroll Place.

Reported by DR. A. B. HALL.

No. 24. Nov. 14.

Victor Augur, age twenty-five. [Case to which Dr. Townsend was exposed.] Birthplace, Taunton, Mass., of French parentage. Occupation, carriage-maker. Residence at time of death, 20 Salem Street. Date of death, Nov. 15, 1866.

The patient lived in a four and a half story modern brick dwelling. Location and surroundings good; no stagnant water or noxious vapors. Rooms light and airy. Condition of dwelling very clean, and the room in which he was confined, twelve feet long by eight feet wide, high studded, with one window, and perfectly clean.

Habits of deceased, sober and industrious; for a few weeks previous to his death he had worked from 6, A. M., to 11, P. M., at Whittier's carriage manufactory on Haymarket Square.

The deceased was in the habit of visiting the privy connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad depot, where hundreds visit daily, and which is furnished with Cochituate water, and drained by a sewer; but which, notwithstanding all precautionary means are used to keep it clean, is in a very unclean and unhealthy condition, owing to the habits of those who visit it. I was called to visit the patient between 12 M., and 1, P. M., Nov. 14, 1866. Found the patient in great distress; pulse one hundred and thirty, very weak, and easily compressible; breathing, very quick; face, with a very anxious expression; eyes sunken, lips purple, extremities cold and clammy. He was in great agony from severe cramps and pains in the extremities, but did not complain of any pain in the chest or abdomen. Slight nausea, but no vomiting as yet. Was having characteristic rice-water discharges every few minutes. The patient did not pass any urine during the time I was in attendance. On inquiry, found he had been complaining for several days previous to my being called, but had continued his labor up to the forenoon of the 14th, when, by the exhaustion of the excessive rice-water discharges, he swooned at his place of labor, and was carried to his boarding-house.

Finding the patient so far advanced in the third stage of cholera, I gave the following stimulant, being the first at hand, viz, Brandy and Capsicum in liberal doses, and then ordered an ounce of the following mixture, ℞ Gum Opii. ʒ ii. Aq. Puræ, Sp. Camph., āā ʒ vijii. Ol. Menth. Pip. ʒiv., Liq. Potass., ʒ ii. M. Dose, half a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, continuing the Brandy and Capsicum in small alternate doses; brisk friction was applied to the whole surface of the body, particularly to the extremities.

In the course of forty minutes, I succeeded in producing considerable reaction. The spasms had ceased, and the patient was comparatively comfortable.

In the mean time Dr. McDonald, who had been previously sent for, arrived, and he suggested Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth and Sulphate of Morphine, with fractional doses of Calomel every hour,



which advice was followed; he also suggested Gum Arabic water, with Sp. Camphor, to be given in teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes, in order to quench the thirst, which was considerable.

The patient remained in a very comfortable condition (the discharges having ceased and reaction having fully taken place) up to 6, P. M. At that time Dr. Townsend was called to take charge of the patient, and I have no personal knowledge of the symptoms of the patient after I left him. He died, as I subsequently learned, at five o'clock, A. M., Nov. 15.

I understand that the vomiting and purging returned in the evening; his attendants noticed him to turn over at one o'clock, A. M., as they supposed, to go to sleep; no one disturbed him until five o'clock, A. M., when he was discovered to be dead.

Reported by ELI THAYER, JR., M. D.

No. 25. Nov. 16.

The case of Dr. William E. Townsend, which possesses also a painful interest, was reported at the meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society, held Nov. 29, by Dr. C. E. Ware, as follows:

Dr. Townsend had, during the past summer, been less well than formerly. He had not taken his usual vacation, and had had a good deal of night work. Friday, the 16th of November, he attended a funeral. Two days previously he had made a visit to a fatal case of "cholera." Dr. Ware was called to see him on Friday, at 5.30, P. M. He had eaten his dinner as usual. He had had no diarrhœa previous to his attack, but had felt somewhat feeble. The attack began with vomiting and diarrhœa. When seen, he had had several dejections and vomiting, which did not yield to simple treatment. The discharges were watery, with marked fecal odor and color. He vomited immediately after a dose of opium, and then got, over the abdomen, a subcutaneous injection of Morphine, which gave no relief. The skin was warm and natural; the pulse accelerated, — half an hour afterwards almost imperceptible. An injection of meat tea, laudanum and brandy was administered, which was retained. Half an hour afterwards he vomited for the last time. Coldness began half an hour before the cessation of the diarrhœa, and gradually increased, and lividity came on. Pulse almost gone. Great faintness.

At 7.30, P. M. the pulse was entirely gone, and for an hour or two did not return. The patient took food and drinks—dilute Sulphuric Acid—and coffee, which he relished much. He was in this condition till—

9.30 o'clock, when there was a slight return of warmth, but no pulse. The lividity and faintness continued, though the latter was less marked. Then the pulse began to return. Mind, perfectly clear. Continued in this way through the night. Had two dejections, watery, with rice-water appearance, but having slight odor. No sleep. Pulse off and on.

In the morning at 8.30 o'clock, the pulse was constant, though very slight. No dejection after 3 or 4 o'clock, A. M. No nausea. Occasional cramps, not severe. Continued in this way during the forenoon. Urine not passed after 3, P. M., of the day before.

He was last seen at 11.30 A. M. Complained of asthma (to which he had been subject for many years), and was using a cigarette. His condition looked then as favorable for rallying as at any time; three-quarters of an hour afterwards he was dead.

On the twenty-ninth of January last (City Doc. No. 21, 1866), I had the honor to present to the Board of Health a communication upon the contagious nature of Asiatic cholera. The history of the disease, as it prevailed in the United States, subsequent to that time, and the almost universal concurrence of professional opinion in all parts of the world, has strengthened and confirmed me in the position I then assumed.

Professor Stille, of Philadelphia, writes :

“If there is any fact in the history of cholera diffusion established above all others, it is that no case of the disease can arise independent of preceding cases, and the whole weight of evidence goes to prove, that the disease is propagated by the excretions of the sick, and mainly by their infecting water which is used for drinking.”

Dr. Anstie, of London, a gentleman well known to the profession as a sound writer and careful observer, remarks in his little volume on epidemics :

“On the whole, the practical conclusion which seems most consonant with all the facts as to the propagation of cholera is, that in the great majority of instances, the communication of the disease takes place by human means.”

Dr. Jenner, President of the Epidemiological Society of England, at the opening of the session of 1866-67, in an address full of suggestions, worthy the consideration of every Board of Health, holds the following language with reference to zymotic diseases, so called :

“1. While we know nothing of the nature of the contagious or zymotic substance of any one of them, we do know that it is present in a special state of activity in different excreta in different diseases, — thus in the gastro-intestinal secretions in typhoid fever, cholera and cattle plague ; in the skin and throat secretions in scarlet fever ; in the throat secretion in diphtheria ; in the pustular matter secreted by the skin in small-pox ; in the discharge from wounds in pyæmia.

“2. We know that the special conditions of their surroundings have a great effect in favoring the spread of certain zymotic diseases, — thus a temperature of 32° destroys the poison of yellow fever ; free dilution with fresh air renders the contagious matter of typhus innocuous.

“3. *Vehicle.* It is now placed beyond question by the labors of Dr. Snow, confirmed as they have been by experience, that water is one of the great agents in diffusing cholera ; and, if possible, it has been more unequivocally proved, that typhoid fever is carried from individual to individual in the same way. Pyæmia, ichoræmia and septicæmia spread in wards by the morbid secretions of one patient being applied directly to some raw surface on another. The cattle plague contagious matter, being especially contained in the intestinal excreta, was conveyed by any substance to which that could adhere.

“4. *Individuals.* Whatever lowers the tone of the nervous system, renders men peculiarly susceptible to the action of the contagious substance of typhus, — e. g., famine, anxiety, fear. Per-

sons suffering from scarlet fever, and from Bright's disease, are in a state favorable to the occurrence of pyæmia. Those who have recently lived in a cold climate suffer more, certainly, than do those coming from hot climates, when exposed to the zymotic principle of yellow fever. Dr. Beale states that he has recently observed in fatal cases of cholera certain changes of structure in the intestine, which must have occurred before the attack itself.

“As to the surroundings, it has been clearly shown that many conditions, unequivocally removable, favor the spread of contagious diseases. Society has its part to perform in providing proper dwellings for the poor; i. e., dwellings proper in regard of air, light, drainage and water supply. Law can do much to improve surroundings by enforcing general drainage, and constant and sufficient supply of pure water. Great influence can be exerted in checking the spread of the zymotic diseases, by subjecting to strict supervision the special vehicles by which each is known to be conveyed from individual to individual. It is beyond dispute, that water has been in many cases the great agent in the rapid propagation of cholera and typhoid fever over a district. It becomes more probable with every searching investigation into local outbreaks of cholera and typhoid fever, that these outbreaks, so terribly destructive to life, are the result of the admixture of the zymotic element of the one or the other with the drinking water, or of collections of fetid gas, or of the close packing of the inmates of the house; and such close packing of the inmates of the house, and such close relations of the inhabitants to each other, that the excreta of the first person affected is taken into the stomach of the others.”

“The great objects, then, in the prevention of the present mortality from zymotic diseases, are —

“To exclude or destroy the zymotic element.

“To improve the surroundings, so that the conditions may be less favorable for its development, and that fewer individuals who suffer, may die.

“To watch carefully the vehicles by which experience has shown the zymotic element may be conveyed to others.

“To render individuals less susceptible to the influence of the zymotic element.

“Numerous points in relation to the zymotic diseases have to be cleared up before we can reach that position in regard of their prevention which we may hope one day to attain.

“It is only by slow degrees that the profession has succeeded in separating some of these diseases from each other, — small-pox and measles, measles and scarlet fever, rubeola notha and rubeola; and now, for the prevention of the zymotic diseases, one of the most important problems in practical medicine has to be solved, namely, the identity or non-identity of several of these specific diseases with others which resemble them in some of their most prominent symptoms.

“Cholera is contagious: on this point there is no longer question. But what is the specific-cause relation between cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, and between severe summer diarrhœa and choleraic diarrhœa? [and, it may be added to Dr. Jenner’s text, between cholera and cholera-morbus or English cholera?] Is cholera, in the form of choleraic diarrhœa, always amongst us? Again, the Cholera Conference considers it proved, that the evacuations of cases of cholera, so mild as to merit the name of choleraic diarrhœa only, can communicate cholera; as modified small-pox may be the most virulent form of that disease.” — *Lon. Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1866, p. 599.

Other strong evidence bearing on the question of its propagation, and which tends to sustain the general assertion, that water is the great vehicle of cholera transmission, is to be found in the comparative immunity, during the past cholera season, which those cities of the United States have enjoyed, which are supplied with water, by a system which practically insures freedom from admixture with sewage.

I desire to call attention to that part of the quotation just made, in which Dr. Jenner remarks, that, “for the prevention of the zymotic diseases, one of the most important problems in practical medicine has to be solved, namely, the identity or non-identity of several of these specific diseases with others which resemble them in some of their most prominent symptoms.”

It is well known that a disease, so very similar to Asiatic cholera as in extreme and fatal cases to be almost indistinguishable from it, has prevailed in this city as far back as the records in the City Registrar's office give the opportunity for investigation. Beginning with the year 1811, which was the first year in which a classified account was kept of the different diseases terminating fatally, we find:

Year.	Total Deaths.	Cholera Morbus.	Asiatic Cholera.
1811.....	892	6	0
1812.....	632	2	0
1813.....	750	3	0
1814.....	695	2	0
1815.....	830	1	0
1816.....	873	5	0
1817.....	875	6	0
1818.....	925	3	0
1819.....	995	11	0
1820.....	1014	6	0
1821.....	1304	9	0
1822.....	1188	5	0
1823.....	1040	2	0
1824.....	1208	7	0
1825.....	1362	11	0
1826.....	1167	6	0
1827.....	939	5	0
1828.....	1159	7	0
1829.....	1126	1	0
1830.....	1025	8	0
1831.....	1353	14	0
1832.....	1675	8	78
1833.....	1374	5	0
1834.....	1440	9	0
1835.....	1819	9	0
1836.....	1648	7	0
1837.....	1743	10	0
1838.....	1799	9	0

1839.....	1722	6	0
1840.....	1841	8	0
1841.....	1783	5	0
1842.....	2260	9	0
1843.....	2008	2	0
1844.....	2054	6	0
1845.....	2340	11	0
1846.....	3086	24	0
1847.....	3853	2	0
1848.....	3664	7	0
1849.....	5079	47	611
1850.....	3667	7	1
1851.....	3855	15	5
1852.....	3736	11	0
1853.....	4284	33	0
1854.....	4441	23	261
1855.....	4080	9	0
1856.....	4253	0	0
1857.....	3958	2	0
1858.....	3840	9	1
1859.....	3738	6	0
1860.....	4390	0	0
1861.....	3965	0	0
1862.....	4120	22	2
1863.....	4699	27	1
1864.....	5111	15	0
1865.....	4541	21	4
1866.....		46	11

Up to the year 1832, Asiatic cholera was unknown to the majority of the profession even by name. No doubt existed, then, and probably none exists at the present time, that the disease set down in the bills of mortality as cholera morbus, was a disease, or rather, in the language of another, a disorder, consequent upon the season, brought on by changes in temperature, errors in diet, or the result of some endemic cause. In this year a new

experience was opened to the profession. They were called to meet a disease, which, without any preliminary warning, killed as by a blow; defying treatment; and, marching with unseen tread, forbidding all trace of its footsteps. At its first visitation it numbered seventy-eight (78) victims. No more cases are reported, although the deaths by cholera morbus average about the same, until 1849, when, having entered the country the previous year, in its accustomed manner, it appeared in this city, and slew six hundred and eleven (611). In the same year, the deaths of cholera increased to forty-seven (47). In 1850, one (1) death is reported from cholera, and seven (7) from cholera morbus. In 1851, five (5) from cholera, and fifteen (15) from cholera morbus. In 1854, two hundred and sixty-one (261) from cholera, and twenty-three (23) from cholera morbus. In 1858, one (1) from cholera, and nine (9) from cholera morbus. In 1862, two (2) from cholera, and twenty-two (22) from cholera morbus. In 1863, one (1) from cholera, and twenty-seven (27) from cholera morbus. In 1865, four (4) from cholera, and twenty-one (21) from cholera morbus. In 1866, eleven (11) from cholera, and forty-six (46) from cholera morbus.

The accuracy of the reports previous to 1866 I have no means of determining, but with regard to those of the year just past this can be done. By the replies to the circular already alluded to, it was found, that, while only eleven (11) cases of Asiatic cholera were reported to the Registrar, and forty-six (46) cases of cholera morbus, many of the latter were characterized by symptoms which, in so far as the decision must be governed by a consideration of them alone, proved them to be Asiatic cholera rather than cholera morbus. And although there may be great doubt whether some of what, under the circumstances, and with our present ability of determining exactly between the two, it was thought most proper to call Asiatic cholera were not in reality cholera morbus of an extraordinarily severe type, there can be no doubt as to the fact that mortuary returns



given in this loose way are without the slightest value as a basis of vital statistics, except as showing how many have died in a given time. And this will appear in a still stronger light, when the fact is appreciated, that, although by a statute law a return must be made of every death by the physician in attendance, under a heavy penalty for refusing, no restriction is put upon the class of persons who may sign such return as the physician attending. It is not necessary that the party signing should be an expert at all. Any one can sign, and the Registrar has no authority to go behind the certificate. The returns, therefore, so far as they relate to the disease of which the party died, are uncertain and valueless.

In the last issue, for the year 1866, of the *Journal d'Anatomie et de la Physiologie*, some very interesting experiments are detailed, which go to show, that, under certain circumstances, not only can Asiatic cholera be communicated to animals by injecting the serum, the blood and the evacuations of cholera patients, but that a disease characterized by symptoms of cholera, as marked as when occasioned by the injections of the serum of cholera patients, can be produced by injecting *diastase*, — a substance produced during the germination of seeds.

“MM. Ch. Legros and E. Goujon, under the direction of Robin, at the Histological Laboratory of the School of Medicine, at Paris, with the serum, the blood and the dejections of cholera patients, succeeded in producing cholera in dogs and other animals. By injections into the veins, the trachea, and, in a few cases, by injections of considerable quantities of the liquid into the cellular tissue, all the symptoms of cholera were exhibited. The scene opened with vomiting, twenty minutes after the injection; then followed diarrhœa, and the expulsion of epithelial debris, cold extremities, labored and anxious respiration, suspension of urinary secretion, and other symptoms. A phenomenon which they have never known to fail, and which did not depend on the quantity of liquid injected, was a series of efforts at deglutition at the moment the liquid mixed with the blood. If the dog was vigorous and the

quantity of liquid injected diminished, he resisted the disease, warmed up, reactive fever set in, and there was a return to health.

“At the commencement, the urine was nearly always albuminous. If the dejections used were recent, clear and without color; or if the serum used were from blood drawn during the algic period, the results were very marked. When the liquid was old and colored, symptoms of putrid infection were joined to those of cholera, or replaced them. The blood of cholera patients, at the commencement of the disease, also produced marked symptoms when injected.

“An apparatus containing ice and salt, for condensing the vapor of the air in the cholera wards in some of the Parisian hospitals, enabled the experimenters to procure a liquid which, when injected into the trachea of dogs, determined similar symptoms to those of cholera.

“Injections of putrid substances failed to occasion such symptoms, though frequently causing diarrhoea and vomiting; but metastatic abscesses were found on post-mortem examination, which never occurred when the cholera liquids were used.

“Injections of Diastase, either pure or mixed with other substances, such as is obtained from crushed malt to which has been added its weight of warm water, produced symptoms of cholera as marked as when occasioned by the injections of the serum of cholera patients.

“MM. Legros and Goujon conclude: That cholera is a disease caused by a peculiar diastasic principle acting on the blood; and due to the presence in the air of substances containing this principle, which is absorbed by the lungs. That the presence of the diastase in the blood is a cause of the cholera symptoms. That injections into the veins or the trachea of animals of a liquid obtained by condensation in the air of a cholera ward will cause symptoms of cholera. That inoculation of the serum or dejections of cholera patients does not produce characteristic symptoms of cholera. That injections of certain quantities of the dejections or serum of cholera patients into the veins or trachea of dogs will cause cholera symptoms, and that large quantities of these substances introduced into the stomach of dogs will produce the same symptoms.

“That, when the dejections are old or putrid, they do not occasion cholera, but a putrid infection of the blood; that putrid substances injected into the blood tend to be eliminated by the intestine, producing diarrhœa, but not the symptoms peculiar to cholera.

“That the injection of diastase will produce the same symptoms as the injection of cholera liquids.

“That sporadic cholera is caused by the introduction with the food and drinks into the stomach of a certain quantity of diastase (a warning to drinkers of lager and other malt liquors).

“That to cure cholera, try to eliminate the diastase.”

If, then, in the light of this uncertainty as to the identity of cholera and cholera morbus, as shown by the conflicting evidence thus presented, we have two diseases which resemble each other in very many points, but which are entirely different in character, one, the result of an imported contagion, and dangerous on account of its liability to be communicated from one to another; the other, sporadic, dependent on causes which, to a greater or less extent, are always in operation, and incapable of being communicated from one person to another, — it becomes a matter of the first importance to distinguish them from each other.

The assiduity of investigators, and the unusual interest shown both by professional and non-professional persons in collecting facts bearing on the ætiology of Asiatic cholera, has accumulated a mass of testimony greater probably than has before been brought to bear on a single disease. Indeed, the necessity of arriving at the truth in this respect has assumed such importance, that the European governments, early last year, united in sending delegates, diplomatic and medical, to a conference to be held at Constantinople, for the purpose of investigating the subject from every point of view, and in the most thorough and exhaustive manner.

The result of the deliberations of that eminent body may be summed up in the following extracts, taken from Professor Good-eve's lecture on the International Sanitary Conference, to which

he was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of England, and the annexed portion of the Official Report of the British Cholera Commissioners.

“The Conference has concluded, that epidemic cholera originates entirely in India, and never in Europe; that it is a transmissible disease, following in the wake of man, and not carried by the atmosphere to long distances; that it is spread chiefly by the evacuations of cholera patients, and that it rages most in localities which are in bad sanitary conditions. It believes that the cholera poison may adhere to the surface of clothes, walls of houses, insides of ships, etc., and that these may be the means of communicating the disease to persons coming within their reach. Starting from these principles, it has based its measures of preservation, and asserts that *Asiatic cholera is to be met by measures of restriction of intercourse, when practicable; by measures of purification and disinfection; and by measures of hygiene.*” — *London Lancet*, Dec. 15, 1866, p. 659.

“Examples taken from the history of the present epidemic most strongly support the opinion of the great advantage of such measures. We may mention, that Sicily and Greece completely escaped the disease which was raging around them, in 1865. Sicily entirely cut herself off from all communication with diseased places. Greece caused all arrivals from infected localities to perform severe quarantine at four islands, — Delos, Pondiconyssi (Salamis), Skiatos and Vido, and held no intercourse with infected places.

“The good results of isolation in the cases of Sicily and Greece are hardly negatived by the examples of what occurred in other places said to be invaded in spite of restrictive measures. The quarantines enforced at Marseilles and some other ports of the Mediterranean were ineffective, either from their incompleteness, — or from their having been established too late, that is, after direct communication with infected ports had taken place.

“It seems to us that, in the case of ships or passengers arriving from infected neighboring ports, the following measures might advantageously be adopted:

"1. No persons should be allowed to land previous to efficient inspection by medical men appointed for the duty.

"2. The healthy passengers should be removed from the ship, and isolated for a period which need not exceed five days, at the end of which time they should be again inspected, and, if found without choleraic symptoms, should receive pratique.

"3. All persons with cholera or diarrhœa at the time of arrival, or at any period of the detention, should be isolated from the rest, and removed to a separate place. Cases of diarrhœa should be retained under observation until the diarrhœa is cured, or until the medical officer in charge is satisfied, from the features of the disease, that it is not of choleraic nature.

"We think that the time of observation in such cases of diarrhœa should not be less than eight days from the commencement of seclusion.

"Persons having a medical certificate of being sufferers from chronic or symptomatic diarrhœa should follow the rule of the healthy, — subject, however, to the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

"As the time occupied in the voyage between England and the neighboring ports is short, we have not included it in the period of observation.

"We further think that the complete disinfection of the effects of persons coming from contaminated places should be insisted on, and that the period of isolation of the persons should be from the time that they are separated from their suspected property.

"All persons (including medical officers) employed in the Quarantine Department who in any way come in contact with the ships, passengers, crews or effects that have arrived from contaminated places should follow the same rules as the arrivals themselves.

"With respect to persons detained in the sick departments of the quarantine stations, the destruction or disinfection of all articles used by them should be imperative.

"The application of chemical disinfectants to the discharges, the disposal of these below the surface of the soil, if on shore, and beyond the possibility of contaminating water used for drinking purposes, are indispensable.

“The above measures would require the following conditions at each quarantine station :

“1. An establishment for the reception of the healthy, capable of completely isolating successive parties of arrivals in distinct classes, well separated from each other.

“2. An establishment for the reception of the sick, with an isolated convalescent establishment.

“Each of the above should be provided with latrines, having movable receptacles, which should be daily emptied and purified.

“3. An establishment for the purification of effects.

“The establishments required would certainly be large, but a small number of them placed on a few points of the coast would suffice, if all ships carrying passengers from infected ports were made to pass through them before receiving free pratique.

“We consider that islands lying at some distance from the coast would be the most desirable spots for the institution of quarantine stations. On these, wooden — or, still better, iron—constructions might be rapidly raised. In summer weather isolated, camps with tents, might be formed.

“In the event of islands not being available, it would be well to select some place on shore capable of complete isolation, and at a considerable distance from any inhabited quarter; or hulks moored at some distance from the land, but never within rivers. It will be obvious, that several ships at each station would be necessary for the efficient working of the plans proposed.

“The principal of isolation, adapted to special circumstances, should, we think, be carried out within the country, when the disease has found a footing on shore.

“We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of excluding from workhouses and general hospitals any forms of choleraic disease.

“The sick poor should be cared for in special and isolated institutions.”

*(Official Report of the British Cholera Commission.)*

In the Sanitary Branch of the British Army Medical Report for the year 1864 (*Army Medical Department. Statistical, Sanitary and Medical Reports, Vol. 6, for the year 1864—Special Con-*

*tributions* — *Report of the Cholera Epidemic of 1865 in the Maltese Islands, by Surgeon Adams and Assistant-Surgeon Welch*), as the result of a careful survey of all the facts, it is reported “that the cause of this severe disease is an organic poison absorbed through the medium of one or more of the mucous surfaces brought into contact with external agencies, and reproducing itself in the human body, there can be little doubt. From all the well-authenticated cases we have been able to collect, the average interval between the exposure to the poison, and the onset of the symptoms was 3.4 days, and ranging from twenty-four hours to six days. A previous attack does not guarantee against its recurrence in the future.

“Looking more minutely into the facts furnished by this epidemic we are warranted in asserting that cholera may be communicated in the following modes :

“1st. By the atmosphere loaded with the virus emanating from the bodies of those affected by cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, through the medium of the ejections, dejections, respiration and perspiration. Among the military no less than thirteen were attacked by cholera while in hospital with other complaints, and no less than fifteen who officiated as nurses, and in whom the disease followed so quickly as to lead undoubtedly to the inference of infection from the sick one. We have several well-attested records of persons becoming affected with diarrhœa and vomiting on visiting infected places and persons. As an illustration we quote the following: Mr. Comyn, R. A., mentions a family living in great destitution in a wretched and exceedingly bad ventilated apartment, in which some of the members had died of cholera. The stench was unbearable; and, although the clergyman and himself were only a short time subjected to the atmosphere, both were seized immediately afterwards by nausea, vomiting and purging.

“2d. It is not requisite that a person should be laboring under symptoms of a choleraic character in order to convey the disease. There were many pointed facts to show, that, like scarlatina and other allied diseases, cholera may be introduced and communicated to susceptible persons by healthy individuals from infected districts.

“3d. By means of clothing saturated by the dejections, either in a dry or wet state.

“Among the military medical offices, there were few, prior to the epidemic, who had the least belief in the communicability of cholera, yet the evidence in favor of such a conclusion, under certain circumstances, soon became so strong and overwhelming as not to be withstood.

“Until late years the almost universal opinion with reference to cholera, was all one way. The disease was considered essentially mysterious in its mode of successive production, but in no wise communicable from person to person in any of the above methods. Accordingly some inexplicable and pestilential state of the atmosphere was supposed to be the only mode by which the disease could originate and spread, hence the utter uselessness of quarantine, or any measures for the separation of the healthy and the affected. As a matter of course, public fears and panics could derive no encouragement under such a belief, and, moreover, it agreed with the views of those who look on all like devastations as “visitations of God’s wrath,” and “His invincible decrees.” However much good such doctrines may have done in quieting the public mind, and preventing a recurrence of the frightful scenes that characterized the earlier cholera epidemics, they were far from the truth, and have indubitably been the means of shutting men’s eyes to a rational and scientific consideration of a disease, which, if not actually produced by man himself, has at least been fostered and kept in an active state by his culpable neglect of the study of the laws of health, and the conditions under which a beneficent Providence has placed him to live.”

The report of that section of the Conference, to which the especial subject of “the Origin, Endemic Prevalence, Transmissibility and Propagation of Cholera” was referred, will be found in full in the Appendix to this Report. Its importance, in a sanitary view, has induced me to introduce it in this connection, and I have availed myself of the kindness of Dr. S. L. Abbott of this city, who has carefully and with great labor translated it, and placed it at my disposal.



From whatever point these facts on record are considered, the conclusion is irresistible, that to man and human agency alone is the progress of cholera, from one place to another, due; and that, just in proportion to the deficiency or completeness of the restraint which can be exercised over such agencies will be the spread or limitation of the disease. This, then, is the problem we have to solve: What kind of restraint will be most effectual in accomplishing this end? While it is indeed true, that, owing to certain geographical conditions, but little is to be hoped from sanitary cordons or police regulations in the Eastern Hemisphere, in our own country, it is not only possible, but, with united efforts on the seaboard, capable of practical effectuation. The length of the shortest transit, across the ocean which interposes between us and the Old World, is more than sufficient, according to all experience as to the time of its incubation, to develop Asiatic cholera on shipboard, and thus sound the warning note of precaution. The evidence on record shows, beyond a doubt or cavil, that cholera never attacks broadside, but always makes its entrance at isolated points on the seacoast. And not only this, but it has been repeatedly checked *in limine*, and extinguished at certain localities, as at Halifax, during the last season, and the Quarantine Station for the port of New York, under the stringent measures of the officers in charge. Indeed, so logical is the conclusion to be drawn from the results of exclusive measures, as witnessed in many parts of this country, both in the last and former visitations of Asiatic cholera, and as recorded abroad, that the assertion of Dr. Marsden, of Quebec, may be accepted as within the truth:

*“If our knowledge and experience be carried into practical operation, Asiatic cholera will become an unknown disease to future generations on this continent.”*

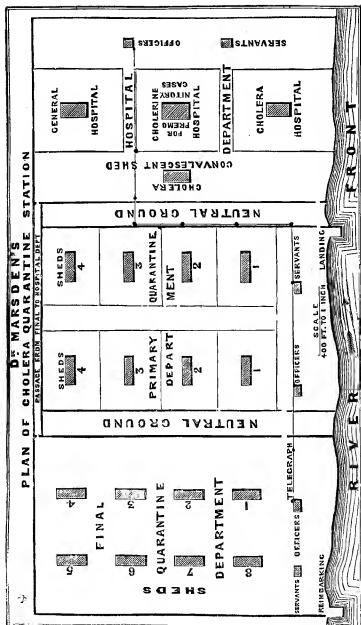
The prime essentials of every plan of restrictive intercourse are that it shall be complete, and capable of general application.

That which comes nearest, indeed, which seems to combine all the requisites for successfully accomplishing this object, is the one which has so often been brought before the community by Dr. Marsden, alluded to. It provides as well for the comfort of those who are subjected to its restraint, as for the safety of the community; and commends itself particularly to us, who, by the fortunate position of the islands of the harbor over which the city has control, are offered the best conditions for a successful quarantine. Dr. Marsden has kindly loaned me the materials for affording the City Government an illustration of his plan, which follows; and which is most respectfully submitted as a guide in whatever arrangements at any time it may become necessary to make with reference to Asiatic cholera.

The business of the office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, is as follows:

Persons vaccinated,	1606
Children examined, and certificates given for admission to public schools,	252
Physicians supplied with vaccinating material,	182
Number of visits made persons at the jail,	640
“    “    “    “    “    “    “    “ Tombs,	8
“    “    “    “    “    “    “    “ Temporary Home,	23
Soldiers examined, and certificates of disability given, under the direction of the Relief Committee,	636
Examination of persons appointed to the police,	35
Dead bodies examined by request of the Registrar, and certificates given,	3
Number of deaths from small-pox during the year,	49
“    “ cases of small-pox examined,	3
“    “ persons re-vaccinated at the jail,	230





## DR. MARSDEN'S PLAN FOR A CHOLERA QUARANTINE STATION.

1. The Cholera Quarantine Station shall be divided into three separate and distinct sections or departments.
2. Each of these three sections or departments shall be isolated and separated from one another, by a cordón or portion of neutral ground, of not less than one hundred feet wide.\*
  - a. One of these sections or departments shall be appropriated to the use of the sick, and shall be the Hospital Department.
  - b. The next or central section or department shall be devoted to the use of passengers not having had cholera, but from infected vessels.
  - c. And the third, or healthy section or department, shall be appropriated to the use of the healthy, who have been removed from the central department, after having performed quarantine there.
    - A. In the first section or department there shall be three separate and distinct hospitals, besides a convalescent shed or hospital.
    - a. The one for confirmed cases of cholera, to be called the CHOLERA HOSPITAL.
    - b. Another, for cases of choleraic diarrhoea, or other premonitory symptoms of cholera, to be called the HOSPITAL FOR CHOLERINE.
    - c. The third, for all other diseases, not cholera, or choleraic, but coming from on board infected vessels, or vessels having had cases of cholera on board, to be called the GENERAL HOSPITAL.
  - B. The next, or central section or department, shall be the Primary Quarantine Department, and shall be appropriated to all persons who are not sick, but come from vessels having had cholera on board, and wherein every case on landing shall undergo inspection, washing, cleansing and purifying, both of persons and personal effects. There a quarantine of four days shall be performed, at the end of which period of time all such persons as continue in sound health shall be removed to the Final Quarantine Department, and any that may fall sick, or be threatened with sickness, during the four days of probation, shall, as soon as detected, be removed to the proper hospital, in the Hospital Department. There, also, the healthy inmates shall be removed daily to a new locality, thus occupying four different habitations during their sojourn.
  - C. The third, or healthy department, shall be the Final Department, and shall be for all cases coming from the Primary Quarantine Department, after having been cleansed, washed and disinfected, and after having undergone the four days quarantine; and have a further quarantine of six days shall be performed (excepting cases coming from the convalescent hospital or shed, hereinafter provided for), making in all ten days of quarantine, when all persons continuing healthy shall be discharged from quarantine, and be removed, from the station. If any premonitory symptoms or other cases of sickness occur in this department, during the six days of quarantine, they shall, as soon as discovered, be removed to the proper hospital, in the Hospital Department.

No communication shall take place with the Hospital Department, except through the central or Primary Quarantine Department, for which purpose a passage, unfrequented by the persons undergoing quarantine, shall be set apart and reserved.

The three sections or departments above described shall be designated and known as —

1. THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE PRIMARY QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT.
3. THE FINAL QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT.



# INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

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## REPORT

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, ON THE QUESTIONS  
OF THE PROGRAMME RELATIVE TO THE ORIGIN, ENDEMICITY,  
TRANSMISSIBILITY, AND PROPAGATION  
OF CHOLERA.

BY A COMMISSION COMPOSED OF MM. LE COMTE DE LALLEMAND, LE  
COMTE DE NOIDANS ET SÉGOVIA, DIPLOMATES, AND DOCTORS BARTO-  
LETTI, BYKOW, BOSI, DICKSON, FAUVEL, GOODEVE, GOMEZ, BARON  
HÜBSCH, LENZ, MACCAS, MILLINGEN, MONLAU, MÜHLIG, PÉLIKAN,  
POLAK, SALEM, SALVATORI, SAWAS, SOTTO, I. SPADARO AND VAN-  
GEUNS.

DR. A. FAUVEL, *Secretary-General.*

[*Translated by S. L. ABBOT, M. D.*]

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GENTLEMEN, — Before laying before you the results of its labors, the Commission thinks it advisable to inform you of its mode of procedure, in order that you may appreciate the care which it has taken to elucidate the numerous questions submitted to its examination. The Commission was organized by the election of Dr. Bartoletti as President, and M. the Count de Noidans and M. the Baron Dr. Hübsch, as Secretaries. In order to facilitate its labors, the whole Commission was then divided into six sub-committees, or sections, each having a distinct duty.

The first section, composed of five members — MM. Segovia (*President*), Goodeve, Polak, Van-Geuns, and Pélikan (*Secretary*) — was charged with answering the questions, comprised in the first group of the programme, on the origin and genesis of cholera; that

is to say, it had to elucidate the important and arduous questions of the endemicity and epidemicity of that disease in India.

The second section, consisting of MM. De Lallemand (*President*), Hübsch, Pélikan, and Mühlig (*Secretary*), had to investigate the facts relative to the importation and transmissibility of the disease. Its field of study comprehended the first three paragraphs of the second group of questions.

The third section — MM. Sotto (*President*), Monlau, De Noidans, Sawas, and Maceas (*Secretary*) — was to study more particularly the circumstances of transmission: how, by what means, the cholera can be transmitted; what are, in a word, the agents of its transmission.

In addition, this section had to investigate the question of immunity, considered in relation to certain countries, to certain localities, to certain individuals residing in the midst of a cholera district.

The fourth section — MM. Gomez (*President*), Fauvel, Salem, Lenz (*Secretary*) — had assigned to it the duty of showing the influence of large collections of men, both on the violence of cholera epidemics and the propagation of the disease; to consider this influence on shipboard, in lazarettos, in armies, at fairs, in pilgrimages, — in fine, in all gatherings of human beings. On the other hand, its business was to determine the influence of dissemination from every point of view.

It was also its duty to consider hygienic conditions in connection with the causes of cholera epidemics.

The fifth section — MM. Millingen (*President*), Dickson, and Bosi (*Secretary*) — was to sum up all the facts obtained, and to deduce from them, so far as possible, a theory of the properties of the generative principle of cholera, with special reference to Prophylaxia.

Finally, the sixth section — MM. Goodeve (*President*), Bykow, Salvatori, and Bartoletti (*Secretary*) — was to give a general view of the course and propagation of cholera in 1865.

This simple enumeration, which gives an idea of the importance of the numerous questions to be solved by the Commission, sufficiently explains why nearly two months have passed from the first



meeting to the complete accomplishment of their task. During this interval, the Commission has devoted no less than nineteen full meetings to the discussion of the partial reports elaborated by the sections. All the questions proposed were there debated with the greatest care, without prejudice, or any other determination than to arrive at the truth by a rigorous deduction from the facts. The Commission has never lost sight of the practical object of its studies; it has also excluded from its debates all mere theoretic speculation; it has not forgotten that its labors were to serve as a basis for Prophylaxia; and, as it is convinced that the greater part of the conclusions which it has arrived at may lead in practice to the application of measures of great importance, it regrets neither the time nor the labor which it has devoted to establish them on a firm foundation.

The Commission was not contented with the first elaboration, necessarily somewhat incoherent, which resulted from the partial reports; it wished that all these scattered elements might be united, co-ordinated and condensed into a general report, which should be the expression of its judgment, and to which the partial reports, with their appendages, might serve as confirmation.

It is this joint work, adopted by the Commission, that it has the honor to submit to the Conference, — a work which, as it is now presented, is the result of three successive discussions.

The Commission therefore does not fear the reproach of having given its opinion lightly and without sufficient examination; it is conscious of having proceeded with all proper deliberation; and, if it has not been able to solve all the problems submitted to its consideration, it is because the actual state of our knowledge does not permit it.

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#### FIRST GROUP OF QUESTIONS.

##### THE ORIGIN AND GENESIS OF CHOLERA; THE ENDEMICITY AND EPIDEMICITY OF THIS DISEASE IN INDIA.

If the Commission had been able to solve all the problems of this first group, it would certainly have accomplished the principal object of the Conference, which is to search for the origin and the primordial causes of cholera, in order to arrive at practical means

of circumscribing it, and strangling it at its point of departure. Unfortunately, such is not the fact. The Commission has been able, undoubtedly, to answer categorically many of the questions proposed, but those which it was most important to solve are still undecided, for the want of sufficient documents. Nevertheless, while still in doubt on obscure points, the Commission has endeavored to present, in a more precise form than has been heretofore done, the terms of a problem, the solution of which interests the whole world; and, in so doing, it believes that it has done a work of great utility.

At this time, the Commission would give notice, that it has not confined itself either to the order or to the letter of the questions inscribed in the programme, discussion having shown the necessity of introducing certain modifications, for the purpose of giving more clearness to its statements.

#### I.

*Where did the cholera, known as Asiatic, originate? And in what countries does it exist in our day, in an endemic form?*

In order to answer the first of these two questions, the Commission has not thought it necessary to undertake new investigations, to determine whether the cholera which we see in our day, is a recent or ancient disease; all that we shall ever be permitted to know on this point has probably been said.

It is beyond a doubt, that, long before 1817, and even at an epoch so far back as the first establishment of Europeans in India, there has been observed in that country, and in some of the neighboring countries, a disease bearing the greatest resemblance to the cholera of our epoch, and raging at times under the form of violent epidemics. Thus, in the sixteenth century, a well-known Portuguese physician, Garcia da Horta, pointed out the existence, in India, of a disease called *Mordechim*, or *Mordexim*, which, according to his description, was no other than the cholera (*communicated by Dr. Gomez*). But, not to go back beyond the period of which we have very exact knowledge, it is sufficient to call to mind, that, during the last part of the eighteenth century (1781, 1783 and 1791), many very deadly epidemics of cholera occurred in different parts

of India, and that in provinces, sometimes, very remote from each other. Such was the epidemic observed in 1783 at Hurdwar, in the north of Hindostan, and that which occurred at about the same time, at Travancore, in the southern part of the peninsula.

But what is equally certain and important to be noticed is, that, from the end of the last century, (whether it was that the disease was entirely extinct, or, rather, because it had escaped the attention of physicians on account of its trifling importance,) there was no question of epidemic cholera in India, nor elsewhere, until 1817. It is also certain, that the English physicians (Dr. Titler and others) who first found themselves in the presence of the epidemic of Jessore did not recognize it at first as the cholera which they had ordinarily met with in a sporadic form, and believed that they had to deal with a new disease, — a circumstance which tends to give the impression that in reality the new cholera differed in some respects from the old.

However this may be, whether the disease of 1817 was identical or not with that of preceding epidemics, it is certain that from that time dates a new phase in the history of cholera. Instead of remaining, as formerly, circumscribed in the provinces where it had appeared from time to time, under the form of epidemics, which died out at the place of their origin, cholera took on, all of a sudden, an invading character.

It extended gradually in all directions, and in a short time became general in the greater part of India, presenting, in its extensive march, transient remissions. Soon it passed the limits of this region, not merely in a single direction, but by all the outlets which gave passage to human currents.

For many years this outflow of cholera from India was repeated. The greater number of these currents, flowing in all directions, died out on the way; but at last, by the northwest, the disease found a passage, and made its appearance for the first time in Europe, in 1830.\* This epidemic, after many years of ravage throughout the world, was extinguished wherever it had penetrated, with the excep-

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\* In 1823, the cholera appeared for a short time in Astrachan.

tion of India, and perhaps also some of the adjacent countries ; but in India itself, from the date of 1817, cholera remained permanently. From that time, careful observations and authentic documents show its constant presence as either an endemic, in certain localities, or in the form of epidemics more or less general, sometimes in one province, sometimes in another, — epidemics recurring often after very short intervals. It was no longer, as before, a disease comparable, in ordinary times, with the *cholera nostras* of our countries, and taking on at long intervals the form of limited epidemics ; it was an affection, in certain respects new, with foci of emission always active, — permanent foci, from which the disease radiates and propagates itself at a distance, under the form of invading epidemics. It is especially important to bear this in mind ; for it is this which gives to the cholera of 1817 a very particular interest for us.

What is the practical result from this new state of things in India? It is, that, owing to this fact of a permanent focus and emanations from it, the neighboring countries, on account of their proximity to India, have been the theatre of repeated epidemics of cholera ; and that twice also, in our time, the disease has laid out for itself a route as far as Europe ; not, as has been claimed, by following a fatal direction, but by following those paths which presented themselves as most favorable for its passage. It was in this way that in 1847 it penetrated into Europe, at the same time, by the Caspian and Black Seas, while at the south its course was stayed in Mesopotamia and the Hedjaz. It was the same in 1865, and this time owing to the means of rapid transportation. It arrived in a very short time, by the shortest route, at the basin of the Mediterranean.

From this simple history, based upon an attentive study of the facts, flow two things, which, moreover, are not contested : that the cholera, from which Europe has suffered on three different occasions, has had its point of original departure in India, properly so-called ; and that, since 1817, that country has been the constant focus from which the disease has radiated in all directions. Therefore the whole Commission is able to answer, without hesitation,

that the *Asiatic cholera*, which has at different times run over the whole world, has its origin in India, where it had its birth, and where it exists permanently as an endemic.

Adopted unanimously.

## II.

*Out of India, does the Asiatic cholera exist in our day, in any part of the world, in an endemic form?*

Although no fact has been brought forward, up to the present time, to show that Asiatic cholera has ever taken its departure from any other point than India, and although it is probable that in no other country does it exist as a permanent endemic, capable of giving rise to invading epidemics, the Commission yet believes that it can show a difference between the countries bordering on, or in the neighborhood of India, (although with regard to these there do not exist sufficient data to pronounce positively,) and those countries where it is incontestible, that cholera has always come from without.

In the first category are found, Indo-China, China, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and, nearer to us, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and the eastern and southern side of the Arabian Peninsula. In fact, for fifty years, these countries have been the theatre of very frequent cholera epidemics, which, without doubt, are very easily explained by repeated importation from India, — and the Commission admits, that very probably this has been the cause; but, since it is asserted that endemic cholera has shown itself recently in certain regions of India, for example at Cawnpore and Allahabad, where it has not existed heretofore, and as the same thing may occur elsewhere, the Commission, in the absence of sufficient data with regard to these countries, thinks proper to remain in doubt.

It is not so with regard to Europe, the Caucasian Provinces, Turkey in Asia, the whole of the north of Africa, and the two Americas; in all these countries, the Commission does not hesitate to declare, that Asiatic cholera, *invading cholera*, has never had its birth. It is impossible to cite a single epidemic of this kind which has had its origin at any point of these countries. On the other

hand, all the epidemics of cholera which have been observed in these countries could always be traced, so to speak, from station to station, and, by tracing them to their source, followed back to their Indian origin.

Undoubtedly, it has not always been possible to follow without interruption the chain of facts, and there are cases which prove, that, when once the cholera is planted in a European locality, at St. Petersburg for example, it can maintain its hold for many years; but, as it is not our purpose here to discuss the mode of propagation, nor the causes which favor the continuance of the disease, we confine ourselves at the present time to the two foregoing considerations.

It is hardly necessary to say, that this question has nothing to do with the disease commonly designated under the name of *cholera nostras*; which, although ordinarily sporadic in our countries, may also, occasionally, and in the warm seasons, take on an epidemic form. It is sufficient, to fix the distinction, to remark, that this disease, under whatever form it shows itself, neither generally occurs of the same severity, nor with the same set of symptoms as the Indian cholera; and, further, — a distinctive, fundamental character, — never has an epidemic of this kind become a *propagating focus* of the disease.

*Therefore the Commission considers as demonstrated, that the Asiatic — the invading cholera, wherever it appears, is never spontaneously developed, and has never been observed as an endemic (care must be taken to distinguish secondary foci, more or less tenacious in their character) in any of the countries which have been enumerated (Europe, etc.), and that it has always come from abroad. As for the countries in the neighborhood of India, while admitting it as probable that the cholera does not exist there as an endemic, the Commission does not feel itself authorized to come to any formal conclusion on the subject.*

Adopted by all the members of the Commission, except MM. Polak, Sawas and Van-Geuns.

## III.

*Is there not reason to fear that the cholera may acclimate itself in our countries?*

The answer to this question must be doubtful. Indeed, if we consider that the epidemic which came into Europe in 1847, remained a much longer period than the preceding one, and gave rise, in some localities, as at St. Petersburg for example, to secondary foci of considerable duration, it would seem that repeated invasions may be capable of acclimating the principle of the disease to some extent; but, as we know not yet what opinion to hold on this point with regard to the countries bordering on India, with so much the more reason we are not authorized to admit, that it will be necessarily so in our countries. For this reason, the Commission, without rejecting the possibility of the fact, regards it as problematic.

Adopted unanimously.

## IV.

*Is there in the Hedjaz an original focus of cholera, permanent or periodic?*

The Conference having decided, that, in view of the particular importance attached to it, the question of cholera in the Hedjaz should be the subject of special investigation, it has been proved, in the first place, that celebrated travellers (particularly Niebuhr and Burekhardt), who visited this country before the invasion of 1831, make no mention of epidemic cholera, although they speak explicitly of the diseases which prevail there. Farther, it appears certain, that before that invasion there did not exist in the Hedjaz even a name applicable to epidemic cholera.

On the other hand, it is proved by numerous documents, published or unpublished, that, since 1831, epidemic cholera has made its appearance frequently in the Hedjaz: as (to cite only those epidemics about which there is the most authentic information) in 1835, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1859 and the following years, until the great epidemic of 1865; \* with this peculiarity, however, that, during the

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\* It is proper to observe, that the presence of the cholera at Djeddah every year, at

six consecutive years, from 1859 to 1864, the disease did not prevail extensively. To these facts, if we add, that the appearance of cholera in the Hedjaz has always coincided with the time of the pilgrimage; that it is the general opinion of the country that it is always imported by pilgrims coming from India; and, finally, that, on many occasions, and most notably in 1865, it is positively asserted, that arrivals from India reached the Hedjaz affected with cholera before the disease had manifested itself there, we arrive at this conclusion, which is that of the Commission: *that Asiatic cholera does not appear to have in the Hedjaz an original focus, but that it appears, up to the present time, to have been always imported from without.*

Adopted unanimously, except by Mr. Goodeve.

#### V.

*Are there in India certain localities which have the exclusive privilege of generating cholera, or which are particularly favorable to its development? In other words, is cholera endemic in all parts of India, or only in certain regions which it is possible to circumscribe?*

It is well known, that, in India, cholera does not manifest itself everywhere with the same frequency or in the same manner. Observations made upon this point have established the following distinctions:

Cholera reigns by preference as an *endemic* disease, with a tendency to assume at certain periods an epidemic character, in Bengal in general, but above all in the city of Calcutta; and, with less intensity, at the stations of Cawnpore and Allahabad and their environs; and, in other parts of India, at Arcot near Madras, and Bombay.

It appears as an *epidemic* disease *every year, or almost every year*, with more or less violence, in the towns of Madras, Conjeveram, Pooree (Juggernath), Tripetty, Mahadco, Trivellore, and other places where there are gatherings of Hindoo pilgrims.

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the time of the return of the pilgrims, from 1859 to 1864, is attested by a report by Mr. Stanley, the English Consul at Djeddah for six years, and is described also, so far as regards 1864, by M. de Ste. Marie, Consular Agent of France in the same town.



It appears also as an *epidemic*, but at uncertain periods, the intervals between which do not exceed, for the most part, four or five years, in the provinces of the Northwest of Hindostan, — in 1845, 1852, 1856 and 1864, — as well as in all parts of the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and in Pegu.

It results, then, from these facts, that cholera is not endemic, except in a very limited portion of India, — above all in the valley of the Ganges, properly so-called; and that all the other parts of that vast country are, in regard to cholera, under the same conditions as extra-Indian countries, — that is, the disease appears only accidentally, and as an epidemic, under the influence of causes more or less appreciable.

But, in order that these facts should have all their importance, and lead to a practical result, it is necessary that they should be established with precision. Now this is not the case. To say that the cholera is endemic in the valley of the Ganges and in the delta formed by that river and the Brahmapootra, without designating more precisely than has yet been done the points of this vast territory which have the privilege of endemicity, is to leave the question in a state of vagueness from which nothing positive can be concluded. The Commission hoped to receive official documents which might clear up this capital question in the etiology of cholera; but it has not received them, — without doubt, for want of time to prepare them and send them from India. It can only therefore indicate this important hiatus.

It would not be enough even to know with precision the localities where cholera reigns to-day permanently: it is necessary also to know if there are places where the disease has never failed to exist since it has been studied; if there are those where the endemic has disappeared, to reappear afterwards; and, finally, what are exactly the localities where the endemic is a fact relatively new as well as that it really exists. Further, is it entirely certain that cholera is not endemic except in circumscribed localities which have been pointed out; and is there not reason to suspect that it may exist also in certain of those places of pilgrimage where each year cholera takes on an epidemic development?

From the reply, more or less categorical, to these questions

might result the indications by which to arrive at the conditions of the genesis of the disease, and the prophylactic means by which to oppose it.

Nevertheless, an exact knowledge of the endemic foci would be still insufficient; it is important to have also that of the principal epidemics which have reigned in India since 1817, with a determination as exact as possible of their point of departure, in order to see if these epidemics have had, or not, their origin in an endemic focus, or by the arrival of parties from that focus. It is probable that on this point the Indian archives could give decisive information. Finally, it would be interesting to know if, in India, there are regions or localities which have, up to the present time, shown themselves refractory to the propagation of cholera.

By the aid of all these facts, we should, perhaps, be permitted to establish what we already may suppose to be the case, namely, that in India there exists but a small number of endemic foci of cholera, from which have gone forth the epidemics which have ravaged that country first, and afterwards the whole world. For the moment the Commission can only answer, *that there are in India certain localities, comprised principally in the valley of the Ganges, where cholera is endemic, without its being possible to indicate them all, or to affirm that they have the exclusive privilege of giving birth to the disease.*

Adopted unanimously.

## VI.

*Do we know the causes by the concurrence of which cholera originates spontaneously in India, as well as the circumstances which make it take on an epidemic character?*

If it is incontestible that cholera does not exist in India in an endemic form, except in certain circumscribed localities more or less well determined, it is there, and not elsewhere, that we must seek for the circumstances which can give birth to the disease, or, if the expression is more satisfactory, produce its endemicity. Now, whether it is because no thorough research has ever been made on this subject, owing to the difficulty of the problem, or some other motive, it is certain that these circumstances have not,

up to the present time, been stated in a precise and satisfactory manner.

Hypotheses, nevertheless, have not been wanting. The principal one consists in attributing the endemicity of cholera in Bengal to the alluvium of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, — an alluvium rendered more particularly deleterious, under a scorching climate, by the fermentation of animal and vegetable detritus, with which the soil is impregnated. Under this supposition, cholera would be the consequence of certain emanations from this marshy soil. It is added, that the custom of the Hindoos of abandoning to the current of the sacred river their half-burnt corpses may explain the privilege of endemicity which the delta of the Ganges possesses. Finally some persons, and, among others, Dr. Bonnafont (*Le Cholera et le Congrès Sanitaire, Paris, 1866*), believe that they can account for the permanence of cholera in India, and the greater frequency of epidemics, since the close of the last century, and especially since 1817, by the ruin of the great hydraulic works constructed by the ancient rulers of the country, for the distribution and easy flow of water for purposes of irrigation; a ruin, which, according to certain extracts from a work published more than twenty years ago, by the Count de Warren and others, from an English journal of the same epoch (*India News, 1844*), was due to the neglect of the East India Company, and has for its consequence the insalubrity of regions, up to that time, comparatively healthy.

All these assertions, which tend to nothing less than the determination, in a precise manner, of the cause of cholera in India, and which appear to enjoy a certain credit in Europe, have been the subject of an attentive examination on the part of the Commission.

To the hypothesis which attributes the genesis of cholera to the alluvium of the Ganges, the Honorable Mr. Goodeve, to whose word a long residence in India gives much authority, — Mr. Goodeve replies, that, in India, other rivers besides the Ganges present similar alluviums, without the prevalence of the cholera on that account on the soil which they water; that such is particularly, in a neighboring country, the Irrawaddy, — an immense river, of which the delta, nevertheless, has not the same privilege as that of the Ganges, and where cholera does not appear, except from time

to time, as an epidemic; that, without doubt, the alluvium of the Ganges is to Bengal, as is the case everywhere else, a great cause of insalubrity, which may, up to a certain point, favor the manifestation of cholera, but does not explain its origin. As for the influence of dead bodies, abandoned to the current of the river, Mr. Goodeve, in agreement on this point with M. de Valbesen, the late Consul-general of France at Calcutta, sees in them a morbid influence, the importance of which has been greatly exaggerated. And, moreover, it must not be forgotten, that this custom has existed from time immemorial, while the permanent existence of cholera on the banks of the Ganges is a new fact.

Finally, with regard to the explanation based upon the assertions of M. de Warren, Mr. Goodeve declares that it is entirely contradicted by facts. In the first place, the canals of which he speaks had been destroyed, or had ceased to be used, long before the British rule in India; next, they exist principally in the Carnatic, in the southern part of the peninsula, and not in the delta of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, where the cholera of 1817 took its birth. This delta has never had these hydraulic works, and its streams have flowed through it for ages under the same conditions. Those who believe it possible to render this region healthy by works of this kind would do well to study the question on the spot. They would see, at the time of the great rise, in September, with what power the large and deep rivers, fed by a multitude of affluents, flow towards the sea by a great number of mouths, over an extent of more than a hundred miles of surface. They would see everywhere the slight elevation of the country, and the immensity of the territory to be drained; and then they would comprehend, perhaps, the difficulties of such a work, to obtain, besides, a result very problematic, — to wit, the extinction of cholera, which would more probably be obtained by hygienic measures applicable to the manner of living of the native population. It is in this direction, adds Mr. Goodeve, that the three permanent Sanitary Commissions in India are already working.

With regard to the destruction of the canals and the embankments, Mr. Goodeve demonstrates, in an article in the *Edinburgh Review* of January 1864, (an article based upon official documents),

that, in the Carnatic and the north of Hindostan, the destruction spoken of dates back, in the first place, to the decadence of the great Mussulman Empire; and, next, to the wars of the Mahrattas against that empire, — and consequently, long before the British rule, which merely took possession of the ruins already existing. As for the canals of the north of India, and those of Delhi in particular, they have not been employed for any useful purpose since the middle of the last century; and far from having been ruined by the neglect of the English, those of Delhi have been restored and extended under their administration by the works commenced in 1808, and finished in 1822. In every province the English have commenced anew the construction of canals, and all that they can be reproached with is, that, absorbed with war and politics, they have proceeded with an imprudent tardiness in such a series of productive and beneficent improvements. Among the great canals constructed by the British government may be mentioned those spoken of above, the Eastern Jumna Canal, having a length of one hundred and fifty miles in its principal course, and five hundred miles of branches, watering 58,287 hectares, and the Western Jumna Canal, which has a principal course of four hundred forty-five miles, without counting the branches, and which has given fertility and life to the whole of a vast country, until then sterile and depopulated. But above all should mention be made of the Canal of the Ganges, a gigantic enterprise, exclusively British, of a principal length of 1,437 kilometres, and to which, in the month of May 1862, were added 2,963 kilometres of trenches, without counting the secondary conduits. Mention should also be made of the great works by which the principal rivers of the south of the Presidency of Madras have been improved in their course, and turned aside for purposes of irrigation, by works commenced in 1836, — consequently before the time when M. De Warren published his book.

By this simple history, which might have been extended still farther, Mr. Goodeve believes that he has demonstrated — and the Commission concurs with him in opinion — the injustice of the opinion which charges the East India Company with having allowed to fall into ruin the ancient hydraulic works, and with having done

nothing of this kind for the improved health and fertilization of the country. The truth is that many years before the publication of M. De Warren's book, hundreds of miles of canals had been undertaken and restored in the Presidency of Madras and in the north. Finally, Mr. Goodeve thinks that he has proved, — and the Commission agrees with him — that the development of epidemic cholera in India should not be attributed to new conditions of insalubrity, due to neglect on the part of the English government.

The Commission has not thought it its duty to dwell upon other hypotheses, which would explain the origin or the endemicity of cholera by hygienic conditions which exist in the same degree as well in those parts of India where endemicity exists as in those where it does not exist. The moment that it is declared that the endemic existence of the disease is peculiar to certain parts of India, although all these places have not yet been precisely determined, and that it can be proved, besides, that this circumstance is a fact in some respects new, — *it follows, from the necessity of the case, that this cholera, permanently established but recently, should be referred to some new and special circumstance in these localities.* Now, as has been said above, no new or special circumstance has yet been discovered in the delta of the Ganges since the cholera has reigned there in an endemic form. And yet this is the whole question. *The permanence of the disease in certain localities should not be explained by successive transmissions, but only by something inherent in the places themselves.*

As for alluvial formations, climate, hygienic habits, misery, etc., it is evident that all these morbid causes should not be invoked in this place, except as favoring conditions.

The problem of the genesis of cholera cannot then be solved except by an attentive and patient inquiry at the places where it exists as an endemic. Certainly it is impossible to predict what will be the result of this inquiry, nor whether it will ever succeed in solving the problem; but it may be affirmed, that from it will always result something useful with regard to prophylaxis against cholera.

In the mean time, the Commission must limit itself to answering, *that we know not the special conditions under the influence of which*

*cholera originates in India and prevails in certain localities as an endemic.*

Adopted unanimously.

## VII.

*What are the circumstances which concur in the development and the propagation of epidemics of cholera in India?*

As for the second part of the question, to wit, What are the circumstances which, in India, concur in the production of epidemics of cholera? we are in a more advanced position. Undoubtedly all the problems relating to its epidemicity in India are not yet solved, but the knowledge which has been obtained permits us to indicate a certain number of circumstances of which the action is incontestible. It is at the sources or in the immediate neighborhood of endemic foci, that we ought, it would seem, to study the causes which appear to favor its epidemicity; for it is there that documents show us principally the epidemic tendency: not that it follows that epidemics at these points are more cruel than elsewhere, — the contrary is rather the rule, without doubt, on account of a certain acquired immunity, — but because it seems that there the causes of epidemicity should be most evident. It is not so, however; and this for the reason, that in Lower Bengal, for example, for the want of sufficiently precise knowledge as to the places which have the exclusive privilege of endemicity, the endemic and epidemic prevalence of the disease are so confounded with each other, that it is impossible to separate the conditions which favor the one or the other.

Further, the special part which one might attempt to assign to causes of insalubrity, — such as those which result from the alluvium of the Ganges in Bengal, — upon the epidemic prevalence of the disease, would be contradicted by the fact that this development occurs as well under conditions of soil and climate entirely opposite.

All that can be affirmed on this subject is, that, in Bengal, cholera takes on an epidemic form, particularly during the hot season, from April to August, while it is otherwise in the provinces of the north-west; where the greatest epidemics (notably that of 1861) have

raged especially during the months of July and August, and terminated at the beginning of winter. At Bombay, the case is nearly the same as at Calcutta; that is, the epidemics of cholera rage there principally from April to September.

In the Presidency of Madras, where the seasons are less strongly characterized, it is also at the time of the greatest heat that cholera shows itself epidemically with the greatest intensity.

Finally, the great manifestation of cholera in 1817, — which, we would say in passing, did not have its point of departure from Jessore, but had only its principal focus there, as appears from official documents of the time, which show, that many weeks before it broke out at Jessore, the disease was already committing its ravages at two points very distant from that city, the one Chittigond, on the gulf, fifty leagues to the east, and the other, Patna, on the Ganges, a hundred leagues to the northwest of Jessore, — that great outbreak, we say, of which the cholera of our days is the uninterrupted succession, commenced also with the hot season. So that it is impossible not to perceive, that in Bengal, as in India in general, and everywhere else for that matter, the hot season exercises an influence favorable to the epidemic development of cholera. But it is only an auxiliary circumstance, subject to numerous exceptions; we do not see it, even in India, a *sine qua non* of the development of an epidemic; with much greater reason, this circumstance, considered by itself, should not be regarded as the actual cause of epidemicity.

The Commission does not think it necessary to discuss the agency of a host of conditions more or less favorable to the epidemic development of cholera in India; nothing would result from it not equally applicable to many other diseases; and it would be a matter of secondary interest. The Commission hastens to consider the circumstances of which the special action is far more evident; we mean the great *agglomerations and migrations* of men, and particularly the *pilgrimages* which are made at special seasons in many parts of India.

We have seen above that cholera rages with more or less intensity under the epidemic form, almost every year, in those places where the Hindoo pilgrims assemble. Of those places, of which



some are at the same time places of worship and traffic, among the most sacred are Hurdwar, Ramdeo, Multra, Ajudhia, Allahabad, Mirsapore and Gya in the northern parts of India; Balassore, Mahadeo and Juggernath, near to Poorie, more in the centre; Trivellore, Tripetty, Conjeveram, Seringham and Ramiscram in the Presidency of Madras; Dakoor, Kodunpore, Sholapore, Sun-gum, in the Presidency of Bombay.

It will suffice, to give an idea of these agglomerations, to say something of Hurdwar, Juggernath and Conjeveram, which are the most important among these places of pilgrimage, of which the number is very considerable.

Hurdwar is in the northern part of Hindostan, on the Ganges, at the place where this river quits the mountains to begin its course through the plains. A fair is held there every year at the full moon of April, and every twelfth year the pilgrimage to this spot is considered more efficacious than usual; so that at this time the assemblage at this place is enormous. It is said, that in 1783 there were gathered here more than a million of persons, when the cholera broke out and destroyed twenty thousand people in eight days. It is added, that, when the fair was ended, and this crowd dispersed, the epidemic died out without spreading farther, — without even touching the village of Jumalpore, distant only a few leagues. It is not usually so in our day. At present, cholera shows itself at Hurdwar almost every year, at the time of the fair.

Juggernath, on the coast of Orissa, to the northwest of the Gulf of Bengal, is one of the most sacred places. The ceremonies take place there during the months of June and July. The town of Poorie, which is close by, and which at ordinary times counts thirty-five thousand souls, has, during the festival, its population increased to from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand persons, and even more, according to some authors.

Cholera breaks out here every year, two or three days after the assembling of the crowd, and does not disappear until after its dispersal at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Conjeveram is forty-five miles to the south of Madras, and receives every year, during the month of May, at least two hundred thousand pilgrims. The ceremonies last ten days. Dr.

Montgomery, in his interesting narrative (*Medical Times and Gazette*, January, 1866), says that at ordinary times the conditions for health in the town of Conjeveram are not bad, but that this is not the case at the time of the pilgrimage, and that then the cholera breaks out every year. He adds that, in 1864, the government having commenced to adopt hygienic measures (the removal of filth, the establishment of latrines, the separation of domestic animals, abundance of drinking water, etc.), the pilgrimage passed off without cholera. It is true, he remarks, that this year the cholera prevailed very slightly in the middle of the Presidency; but, he adds, in 1865, after the same precautions, Conjeveram remains also free from cholera, although the season has been very unhealthy.

That which occurs in all the places above cited, happens in almost all the holy places. The pilgrims arrive from all parts; and, often after a journey of many hundreds of leagues, made almost always on foot, during the hot season, they arrive exhausted by fatigue and misery. Once in the holy cities, their condition is aggravated still more by the horrible agglomeration, by all the causes of infection resulting from it, — bad nourishment, bad water, debauchery; in a word, by a host of circumstances favorable to the development of cholera among them. Then, finally, when the multitudes disperse, they go scattering cholera everywhere on their journey, and become thus the agents more or less active of the propagation of the epidemic.

In these descriptions, which are the result of observations made especially in these latter years, do we not find, *on a larger scale*, the exact representation of what occurs at Mecca? Here, as at Mecca, cholera does not break out with violence until some days after the gathering of the pilgrims, and it is dispersed and propagated with them in all directions. The pilgrimages of India, then, as at Mecca, must be at the same time the foci of reinforcement and the disseminating foci of the disease. Nevertheless, there is wanting to the complete resemblance an important feature, or rather the existence of this feature which seems to be wanting has not yet been demonstrated in an incontestable manner. At Mecca, it appears to be established, that cholera is always imported.

Is it the same with the agglomerations of India? Or does the disease develop itself spontaneously without previous importation?

It is to be remarked, that the localities in question are not considered as foci of endemic cholera; that cholera dies out after the departure of the pilgrims; and that it does not reappear, more or less periodically, except during a pilgrimage. It is then very important to ascertain conclusively, by carefully conducted inquiries, whether or not cholera is always imported into the places of pilgrimage by individuals coming from endemic or epidemic foci. In the mean time, if we may judge from analogy, *the probability is, that in India, as everywhere else outside of the endemic foci, the importation of cholera is a necessary condition of its epidemic development.*

However this may be, from what goes before it is impossible not to recognize, that, in India, pilgrimages have a capital influence on the development and the propagation of cholera epidemics. They follow, but in a much less degree, the movements of troops, as has been observed principally in the Presidency of Madras.

Finally, if to these causes is added the constantly increasing facility of rapid communications, either by railroad or steamboats, is there not reason to fear an increasing frequency, and a more and more rapid extension, of the epidemics of cholera in India, and, in consequence, an equally increasing danger of importation into Europe?

The Commission, therefore, believes itself authorized to answer, that *pilgrimages are, in India, the most powerful of all the causes which concur in the development and the propagation of epidemics of cholera.*

Adopted unanimously.

## SECOND GROUP OF QUESTIONS.

### TRANSMISSIBILITY AND PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA.

In this group, as in the preceding, the Commission has not thought itself obliged to confine itself rigorously either to the order or the letter of the questions in the programme. It is bent upon presenting the facts, as well as the deductions flowing from them, in their natural order.

## VIII.

*Is the transmissibility of cholera proved to-day by facts which do not admit of any other interpretation?*

The transmissibility of cholera is to-day a fact so established in science that it has seemed, to some persons, almost superfluous to demonstrate it; but an immense majority of the Commission have thought that this demonstration would not be useless, either for the purpose of convincing some incredulous persons who have yet need of light, or at least to show that the Commission has not pronounced upon the question hastily.

The transmissibility of cholera is proved, first, by the course of epidemics generally considered; second, by well-established facts of propagation, after importation of the disease; third, by the evolution of epidemics in infected localities; fourth, finally, by the efficacy of certain preventive measures.

1. Proofs drawn from the course of epidemics considered in general.

Since the first epidemic of cholera which appeared in Europe, it has always been remarked, that the disease followed by preference the great routes of communication, navigable rivers, frequented routes, and masses of men in movement. The latter epidemics have only confirmed this observation. It has been possible to follow them all, like the first, in some way, step by step, from their point of origin in India up to their arrival at a given point; and, whether, as in the first two invasions of Europe, the disease has followed the land route, or, as in 1865, it has more particularly followed the track of navigation, the law of its propagation remains the same, — that is to say, the extension of the disease has always taken place in the direction of the human currents departing from the spot where it reigned.

Cholera has never shown a preference in its course, as some have believed, for a fatal direction from east to west, but, on the contrary, it has radiated and radiates from India in all directions, to the south as well as to the north, to the east as well as to the west, spreading everywhere, by reason of the facility and multiplicity of communications. Those who have believed the contrary have not

studied the facts, and they have reasoned like the Chinese, who pretend that cholera always moves from the west to the east.

Never has this law of propagation by purely human currents been better illustrated than by the epidemic of 1865.

Imported by pilgrims returning from India, it broke out at Mecca during the feast of Courban-Bairam, in May; it followed the pilgrims in their return by way of Egypt, and appeared at Alexandria in the first days of June, after the arrival of the hadjis, by the railroad of Suez. Now, from Alexandria, rapidly converted into a vast focus of emission, does the cholera take a single direction? No. It radiates in all the directions followed by steam navigation. Soon it appears, almost simultaneously, at Beyrout, at Smyrna, at Constantinople, at Malta, at Ancona, at Marseilles, — that is, in those places to which the principal currents from Alexandria have led; while, up to this moment, it has not shown itself at any other points of the coast. These ports, once invaded, became, in their turn, new foci of emission, from which the disease extended in different directions, but always along the line of the great routes of travel; and it was then that railroads became, as we shall see hereafter, a means of rapid importation to great distances.

This is not all. While the epidemic radiated thus on the side of Europe, on the other side it returned, so to speak, upon its steps, with the Javanese and Persian pilgrims returning from Mecca. The return of the Persians was marked by an explosion of the disease at Bassora, at the bottom of the Persian Gulf; and there are reasons for believing, from information communicated by our honorable colleague Dr. Van-Geuns, that it was re-imported into Samarang, Java, by the Javanese pilgrims.

This course of the epidemic in 1865 is so striking, that it has dissipated many doubts; but, since analogous facts were not wanting in previous epidemics, and to complete the demonstration that the direction of cholera epidemics is subordinate to that of human currents, let us recall the memorable fact of the importation, in 1854, of the cholera into the East and into the French army by ships from Marseilles loaded with troops from localities in the immediate neighborhood of which the disease prevailed.

In support of this same law may be cited the constant fact, that every time that the cholera has shown itself on an island, or has been introduced into America, it has always been at some maritime town, ordinarily a principal seaport, and not in the interior of the country, that it has first broken out; as in 1832 at Quebec, and in 1848 at New York and at New Orleans. It is then a feature common to all the epidemics of cholera, observed down to our time, to have constantly followed man in his migrations from an infected to an uninfected place.

This common feature, which shows us the source of cholera attached, so to speak, always to man and never moving without him, is still farther corroborated by this circumstance, very worthy of attention, that the rapidity of cholera epidemics in coming from India to us has been increasing with the increase of intercourse, and, above all, with the greater celerity of the means of transport. It will be sufficient, to prove this, to compare the progress of the first two epidemics which came to us by land, moving with unequal speed, and often delayed by the difficulties of the route, with the prodigious rapidity — *nevertheless not exceeding that of the means of transport employed* — of the course of the epidemic of 1865, which, starting from India at the end of winter, or, if you prefer, leaving Mecca at the end of the Month of May, was able to reach America during the month of October, after having traversed France, and without taking into the account places that it had touched in different directions, in England, in the heart of Germany and in Russia, — thus passing over, in its longest track from India to America, half of the circumference of the earth, in the space of nine months, and arriving from the holy places of Islamism, at Paris, in three months and a half.

*Do not all these facts demonstrate to the last point of evidence, that cholera is propagated by man, and with a rapidity so much the greater as his own migrations are active and become more rapid? The Commission does not hesitate to answer in the affirmative.*

Adopted unanimously.

Second. Proofs, drawn from facts, showing the propagation of cholera by importation.

If from this first order of proofs, very convincing to any mind

not preoccupied, we pass to the investigation of facts which establish, in an incontestable manner, the transmission of the disease by the arrivals from an infected locality at a place previously healthy, we are only embarrassed by the multitude of facts. We have to deal, indeed, with facts which cannot bear any other reasonable interpretation. The Commission will content itself with a few examples of this kind; for the question for the moment is only to prove that cholera may be transmitted by importation.

These incontestable facts should not be sought for in the great populous centres of the European continent, where the relations between individuals and the movements to and fro are so multiplied and intricate that it is almost impossible to seize upon the rigorous train of circumstances: the conclusive facts are specially furnished by small localities and by seaports where arrivals are easily controlled. In this regard, the actual epidemic is fertile in proofs.

But, before coming to recent facts, the Commission calls to mind, that already Dr. Jukes, in a report to the government of Bombay, has said, with regard to the epidemic of 1817, in India: "It is impossible not to see that the disease has followed the great routes from the Deccan to Panwell; and I do not know a single village in the Concan which has been affected with the disease, without having been visited by people coming from one of the infected places." *Report of the Medical Board of Bombay, 1819.*

The Commission thinks it its duty also to recall the case, so well-known and so characteristic, of the English frigate "Topaz," which, in 1819, coming from Calcutta, imported the cholera into the island of Mauritius. It will limit itself to mentioning in addition, the importation, in 1832, of cholera from England into Holland at Schevening, a small village half a league from La Haye, by a boatman (*Kiehl, 1865*); that at Quebec, during the same year by emigrants from England; the importation, in 1832, at Oporto, by a ship loaded with troops, coming from Ostend, which had touched at England (*Gomez*); fourteen very conclusive cases communicated by Dr. Pélikan, connected with the epidemic of 1847 in Russia; another case of manifest importation at Sebastopol, in 1848, by a ship from Nicolaiew (*Pélikan*); in the same year, importations into

New York and New Orleans by ships loaded with emigrants from Havre; the importation, so clearly established, in 1849, into Nogent-le-Rotrou by nurses and their nurslings from Paris (*Brochart, Memoire presented to the Academy of Medicine, April 13, 1850*), and, in 1853, into the *arrondissement* of Montargis, under similar circumstances, by Dr. Huette (*Archives Générales de Médecine*); in 1854, the importation, already mentioned above, of cholera into the East, by ships from Marseilles, loaded with troops; in 1853, the importation into Vigo, by a ship coming from Havana: and, in 1865, that into the island of Fogo, in the archipelago of Cape de Verde, by a Sardinian vessel from Savone, loaded with emigrants for Montevideo; the following year, that at Madeira, by a ship loaded with troops from Lisbon (*Gomez*).

Without dwelling upon these facts already published, or many others of the same kind, and equally belonging to science, the Commission prefers to dwell upon facts less known, or unpublished, relating to the last epidemic. It will begin with the fact of the importation into Constantinople.

#### IMPORTATION INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The state of the public health in this city presented nothing which could lead one to anticipate the appearance of an epidemic of cholera, when, on the 28th of June, 1865, there arrived from Alexandria, where the cholera was raging, the frigate "Moukbiri-Sourour." This ship, having been more than five days on the passage, was, on the declaration of the physician that there was no case of suspected disease on board, permitted at once to come to anchor, in accordance with the rules of the port. This statement was false. The evening of the same day, there disembarked from the same ship twelve sick, of whom one was affected with confirmed cholera, and died in the night; and eleven, who only had symptoms of cholera. On the next day it became known, that, since leaving Alexandria, cases of diarrhœa had been observed on board, and that, in the passage from the Dardanelles to Constantinople, the bodies of two men, who had died of cholera, had been thrown into the sea. The 30th of June, nine other cases, of which two were cases of well-marked cholera, were disembarked from the same ves-



sel, which, after she had replenished her crew, was sent to quarantine near the mouth of the Black Sea.

The sick were taken to the Marine Hospital, near the Arsenal; but, as the way from the landing to the hospital was obstructed with building materials, it was necessary to pass through a barrack occupied by the military workmen of the arsenal. This circumstance should be noted; for the first indigenous cases of cholera occurred among these workmen, and on board a corvette moored close by the barrack.

The 3d of July, one of these military workmen was received into the hospital with a choleric diarrhœa, and on the 5th he presented all the symptoms of cholera. The same day, a new case occurred among the workmen, and on board the corvette mentioned above. The barrack was then evacuated, and the workmen were placed in tents on the heights of Ok-Meidan. Nevertheless, the cholera continued to rage among them, and on board the ships moored near the arsenal; in addition, it affected, on one side, the guard of the interior of this establishment, and, on the other, the masons who were working on the building of the Minister of Marine, situated very near the barrack of the military workmen. The 8th of July, two cases, followed by death, occurred outside of the arsenal, — a boatman and a fisherman. On the 10th of July, the epidemic began to invade the quarter of Cassim-Pacha, near the arsenal, and occupied by the workmen engaged in the building above mentioned. From there it extended, as will be seen hereafter, to the rest of the city.

This narrative, of which the principal details have been collected and reported by Dr. Mühlig (*Gazette Medicale d'Orient*, August, 1865) — a narrative the exactness of which, in every point, is incontestable — offers an indubitable example of the transmission of cholera by importation, which, although well restricted, was followed by an epidemic of great severity. It does not seem possible to admit a doubt here of the relation of cause to effect between the imported disease and that developed consecutively in the very place where the importation occurred.

The following is a case of importation by land to a considerable distance from the infected place, and without the intermediate

localities having been contaminated, — an importation giving rise to a very deadly epidemic :

#### THE IMPORTATION INTO BORCHI.

On the 7th of August, 1865, a number of German families, coming from Prussia, arrived at the village of Borchì, in the district of Balta, in Russia, to be employed on the railroad. On their way, they had stopped a day (the 4th) at Galatz, where the cholera was raging; and had passed through Odessa on the 5th. All these Germans appeared, on their arrival at Borchì, to be in good health; a single child only, belonging to a family of the name of Jans, affected with diarrhœa, died on the 10th of August. From that day, cholera began to show itself, and to rage violently among the inhabitants of the village, and among the newly-arrived Germans. The mother of the infant Jans fell sick on the 18th of August, and died on the 20th. Soon after, two other children of this woman died. Of eight of the Germans attacked, only one recovered. From Borchì, the disease was propagated to the village of Gavinossa, and to a great distance. — *Extract from an official document. Journal de St. Petersburg, No. 283, 1865.*

The Commission thinks it unnecessary to dwell upon the inevitable deduction from this case, of which the authenticity is beyond dispute.

It passes to another example still more interesting, inasmuch as it proves that a single case of cholera, imported from a very great distance by railroad, may give rise to an epidemic.

#### IMPORTATION INTO ALTENBURG.

At the end of August, 1865, cholera broke out suddenly at Altenburg, in Saxony, in the centre of Germany. The first case occurred in the person of Mrs. E., who had left Odessa on the 16th of August, and had arrived at Altenburg on the 24th, without having stopped on the way. This lady had with her her child, aged twenty-one months, suffering from diarrhœa. She stopped with her brother, Kunstgasse, No. 678. On the 27th of August, Dr. Geinitz was called to the child, whose diarrhœa had become very severe. The

mother, who was perfectly well, stated that, at the time of her departure from Odessa, there was no epidemic disease in that city (we know that six cases of cholera, imported from Constantinople, were already in the lazaretto, and that on the day following her departure the disease appeared in the city), and that, on embarking to ascend the Danube, everybody seemed well on board, although the steamer passed several localities where the cholera was raging (it is not stated in this narrative whether, during the passage, there was any communication with these localities). However this may be, three days after her arrival at Altenburg, on the 27th of August, the same day on which Dr. Geinitz had visited her infant, Mrs. E. fell sick, and on the next day Dr. Geinitz recognized all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. She died on the 29th. The same day, in the same house, the sister-in-law of Mrs. E. was attacked, and died on the 30th. The child died on the 31st from exhaustion, the report says. From this house the cholera spread throughout the town and its environs. The family of a workman who died on the 13th of September, at Altenburg, carried the disease to Werdan. The house occupied by this family was the point of departure of an epidemic which destroyed two per cent of the inhabitants of the town.—*Pettenkofer*.

Here is a case, which, if it had not been the subject of attentive inquiry by distinguished physicians, could not fail to have been quoted as an example of the spontaneous development of cholera in the middle of Germany; but the great authority of *Pettenkofer*, who has made a special study of this epidemic, leaves no room for doubt. Whatever may have been the spot where Mrs. E. and her child contracted cholera, it is still true that they had passed localities where the disease existed, and that, having arrived at Altenburg, they became the starting point for an epidemic. Certainly cases of this kind are not rare, and, with the increasing rapidity of communications, it is probable that they will become more and more frequent: but what is really rare is, first, that they present themselves with such perfect distinctness; and next that pains have been taken, where it has been possible, to determine by inquiry,—in cases apparently of an opposite character,—whether the importation has in reality occurred or not.

In the case in question, was it the child affected with choleraic diarrhœa which communicated the disease to its mother, as one is tempted to admit, on account of the perfect state of health of Mrs. E. on her arrival at Altenberg? Or did she take the germ of the disease under the same circumstances as her child? We cannot say. At the same time, it cannot escape the observation of any one that, under the first supposition, it would be proved that a single case of cholera imported into a locality may there be the point of departure of an epidemic of cholera. But the Commission does not find this fact sufficiently proved to draw from it this conclusion.

The Commission will finish these citations on the subject of cholera transmitted by importations, with a case quite as characteristic as the preceding, although more limited in its consequences.

#### IMPORTATION INTO THOYDON-BOIS, IN ENGLAND.

In 1865, cholera made its appearance in England, but once and to a very limited extent; but not without carrying with it the proof of its transmissibility. In September, it appeared at Southampton.

At that time, Mr. and Mrs. Groombridge, of the village of Thoydon-Bois, two miles from Epping, county of Essex, were staying at Weymouth, for the benefit of the health of Mr. Groombridge, who was suffering from an intestinal affection. On the 25th of September, they returned to Thoydon, after passing by Southampton, where the cholera existed. Already, on the journey home, Madam Groombridge was feeling indisposed. On the 26th of September, the Drs. McNab were called to her, and, except for a slight diarrhœa, they found nothing alarming in her condition. On the 28th, the symptoms of Asiatic cholera appeared, in consequence of which she died on the 9th of October. On the 30th of September, her daughter Emily, aged seven, was taken sick and died in the course of nine hours; the same day a domestic of the family was taken, but recovered.

The Drs. McNab, during all this time, had been very assiduous in their attentions to the sick. On the 2d of October, Dr. McNab, the elder, was taken with cholera, and died on the 3d.

Two other attacks occurred on the 2d, in the house of Mr. Groombridge; their daughter Kate, and a female servant, were attacked and recovered. On the 6th of October, Mr. Groombridge himself, one of his laborers named Riley, the mother of Madam Groombridge, and Mr. Charles Groombridge, were taken, and all died, with one exception.

The man Riley, whom they had conveyed to his own house, died there on the 7th; a woman, named Saville, who had taken care of him and had laid out the body, was taken on the 7th and died the next day. The disease extended no farther. Nevertheless, two other cases, connected with the preceding, took place afterwards at Coppice Row, situated half a league from the Groombridge house, in the family of a laborer named Haggar. One of these cases, that of Henry Haggar, terminated in death on the 2d of November, in the space of twenty-two hours. The wife of Haggar was the daughter of the woman Saville, mentioned above, whom she had nursed during her sickness. She had changed her clothes before returning home, but she had washed them afterwards in her own house. — *Medical Times and Gazette*, 1865.

It would be difficult to find a more conclusive case of cholera contracted in an infected locality (Southampton), and imported into a healthy place (the Groombridge house at Thoydon), where the disease was communicated exclusively to persons who had had relations more or less direct with the sick. We cannot invoke here an epidemic influence resting upon the locality; for the circumscribed epidemic, so to speak, in a single house, manifested itself nowhere else in the vicinity. The reason why the disease did not extend, we know not, as in many other cases; but what this fact establishes, without any other reasonable interpretation, is the transmission of the disease by communication with the sick.

Opposed to facts of this kind are the cases where, after communication with an infected place, the first attacks of cholera are not manifested in the persons coming from that place, but among the inhabitants of a locality up to that time exempt, and even where it is impossible to trace any connection between the two sets of cases. But those who make this objection go upon a principle contradicted by observation, as will be demonstrated hereafter, — a

dangerous principle, which consists in not admitting the possibility of the importation and propagation of cholera, except by individuals themselves affected with the confirmed disease.

The Commission contents itself, for the moment, with this simple remark, not wishing to anticipate that which will be the object of an ulterior examination.

Third. Proofs drawn from the progress of epidemics of cholera in infected localities.

A third order of proofs of the transmissibility of cholera is furnished by the mode of progression of epidemics, whether in different localities of a country, or in a single locality, from one quarter to another.

This order of proofs in reality does not differ from the preceding ; it is the verification of transmissibility by the way in which the disease, once declared, diffuses itself.

It is established by facts demonstrated by observation, that the more dense the population of a place where cholera appears, the more intimate their relations, the more rapid the means of intercommunication, the more rapid also are the diffusion and the extension of the disease ; although we do not mean to say that it is necessarily the more violent. It is the confirmation of the law of the movement of epidemics of cholera in general. It is clear, that, in order to trace the connection of facts in the point of view which we are now considering, it is not to populous localities, where the relations are inextricable, that we must go to study them ; but only among sparse populations, forming small communities, having, with each other, means of communication which can be easily traced. Nevertheless, Constantinople, which may be considered in its *ensemble* as a vast assemblage of distinct localities, separated by natural obstacles, is an exception in this respect ; so that the extension of the last epidemic could be there followed with strict exactness up to the moment of its general diffusion.

It may be laid down also as a rule, resulting from observation, that an epidemic of cholera in its commencement does not appear simultaneously in many localities in the same district, but begins with one of these localities. It is the same generally in large cities, where the epidemic does not manifest itself all at once in

many points at a time, but breaks out ordinarily by a series of cases in a single quarter, sometimes in a single house, before showing itself in other parts of the city. Nevertheless this rule is not without exception, for the reason that, in a great city, where the influx is considerable, importation may take place simultaneously at many points.

#### PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

At Constantinople, as we have already seen, cholera broke out all at once in the arsenal, where it had been brought in by the sick disembarked from the "Moukbiri-Sourour" on the 28th of June; from the arsenal it spread to the adjoining quarter, Cassim-Pacha; then a few cases appeared in different parts of the city, and, for the most part, among persons who had fled from the quarter first attacked.

Up to the 16th of July, the number of deaths by cholera in the whole city (except those in the Marine Hospital) was one hundred and thirty, when suddenly it was announced that the disease had broken out with violence at Ieni-Keui, a village situated on the Bosphorus, twelve or fifteen kilometres from the quarter where the epidemic was raging. Was this one of its caprices, one of those inexplicable leaps which have formerly been attributed to a cholera epidemic, and which have been made use of as an argument to prove the epidemicity, pure and simple, of the disease? By no means. It is proved that the first case of cholera at Ieni-Keui occurred on the 11th of July, in a Turkish café, in the person of a workman coming from Cassim-Pacha; that on the next day many individuals who frequented this café fell sick, and that two of them died; that on the following days the disease increased in this quarter up to the 16th, when, in consequence of many deaths occurring in families of importance, a great panic seized the whole population of the village, which almost to a man took flight in different directions. Mussulmans, Greeks, Armenians and Jews fled for refuge to other villages and to quarters of the town as yet unaffected, where they carried the disease. The Jews, especially, who had been the most tried, and who, in their haste, carried with them

their soiled effects and their dead, became the principal propagating agents of the disease. At Kouskoundjouk, at Has Keul, and at Balata, the epidemic broke out immediately after the arrival of these fugitives; the statements of the sanitary administration and those of the special Commission leave no doubt on this point. From this moment dates the general spread of the epidemic; after which, except in certain villages, it becomes more difficult to trace its course. These facts are given with much detail in many articles in the *Gazette Médicale d'Orient* (1865-1866), and in a recent work by Dr. Mongéri. (*Etude Sur l'Epidémie de Choléra à Constantinople en 1865.*)

If the Commission did not deem it superfluous to insist on this order of proofs, and were not fearful of prolonging unnecessarily this report, it would cite a multitude of authentic narratives in proof of the successive development of cholera epidemics by successive communications between points where the disease prevailed and others afterwards affected, wherever this inquiry has been conducted with rigor. It might cite, among others, the development of the last epidemic at Odessa, in the month of August last, having for its point of departure people employed in the neighbourhood of the lazaretto, where there were six cholera patients, who had come from Constantinople, these people propagating the disease in their quarter, and from there to the rest of the city.

It might also relate the story of the course of the epidemic in Podolia, the origin of which was its importation into Borchy by the German families, of which we have already given an account; but the Commission, after all which has been said, believes it useless to pursue the subject farther.

Fourth. Proofs drawn from the efficacy of certain preventive measures.

A last order of facts which militate in an indirect manner in favor of transmissibility relates to the efficacy of certain preventive measures. The Commission refers to sequestration, rigorous sequestration, and, above all, to the interruption of maritime communications with infected places.

In 1831, the Imperial Court of Russia, in all ten thousand per-



sons, was isolated at Peterhoff and Tsarskoje-Sélo, and no attack of cholera was observed.—*Report of Drs. Barry and Russell, 1831.*

During the epidemic of 1865, at Constantinople, the pupils of the Military School, to the number of five hundred, were kept by themselves in their establishment, and cholera did not penetrate there, although it raged in the neighborhood. It would be easy to cite many analogous facts in all epidemics.

Greece had escaped the preceding epidemics of cholera, while a rigorous quarantine had been applied to all arrivals from infected places. In 1854, cholera was imported into the Piræus without any obstacle, and a cruel epidemic broke out. In 1865, Greece maintained a rigorous system of isolation, and was preserved, although the disease raged in its neighborhood.

Sicily, which, in 1854, had, like Greece, and for the same reason, been rudely tried, has done more than that country during the last epidemic: it broke off all communication with infected localities, and in spite of the continual passage at a short distance, through the Strait of Messina, of ships coming from countries where cholera was raging, Messina and all Sicily have been entirely free from it.

To these facts it is objected, that many other places visited without restriction by people coming from cholera-infected places have been in the same way spared, while others have not been secured, either by cordons nor very severe quarantines; so that coincidence between the employment of preventive measures and preservation is far from being a constant fact.

To these objections, the Commission answers at once, that it does not pretend, and no one claims, that cholera imported is always transmitted. Transmission necessitates accessory circumstances, which happily are by no means always met with. Were it not for this, the ravages of cholera would soon bring about the extinction of the human race.

And as for the frequent inefficacy of measures of quarantine, the Commission thinks, that before coming to such a conclusion, it would be well to examine whether the measures spoken of have been well calculated, either by their nature or in their application, to accomplish the end proposed; and whether the measures often adopted for precautionary purposes are not the very means calcu-

lated for the propagation of the disease, — sanitary cordons, for example. In such a case, it is important not to be satisfied with words, — measures are measures. It is necessary to examine, before pronouncing in a general way, whether such or such a method, which might be supposed efficacious, and which has been shown to be powerless, was in reality well calculated to prevent the evil against which it was employed.

The Commission considers therefore as of little weight the arguments mentioned above. At all events, it is clear, that, from the inefficacy of quarantines, nothing should be concluded against the transmissibility of cholera.

The Commission, with unanimity, concludes, that *the transmissibility of Asiatic cholera is an incontestable truth, proved by facts which do not admit of any other interpretation.*

Adopted unanimously.

#### IX.

*Are there conclusive facts which force us to admit that cholera can propagate itself to a distance by certain states of the atmosphere, by winds, or by any other similar change or modification of the surrounding medium?*

From the moment that it is demonstrated, that, outside of India, or, at least, in the countries previously enumerated, epidemic cholera is never developed spontaneously, and that it has always come by invading epidemics, there is no need of examining, whether, in our countries, certain states of the atmosphere or the soil, certain hygienic conditions, can give rise to epidemic cholera; we need only ask, if, independently of importation by man, cholera can be transported to a great distance by an atmosphere contaminated or modified, — in other words, whether the atmosphere can serve as a vehicle for the principle of the disease, and propagate it at a great distance.

The question thus presented is of great importance, since, if it were answered in the affirmative, it would follow that quarantine restrictions would have but a very questionable efficacy. The Commission has therefore studied it with great care.

To prove that cholera may be propagated by the atmosphere

beyond a certain distance, we need, at least, one conclusive fact; that is to say, one which establishes *the passage of the disease from an infected place to a healthy one without any possible previous communication*. Now this fact does not exist in science; and the Commission has been able to satisfy itself of the frivolousness of all the assertions which have been made of this kind. When people have spoken of deserts crossed, of seas traversed, of powerless *cordons sanitaires*, they have not taken the pains to ascertain whether these assertions were justified by facts; they have ignored the fact that observation has demonstrated, that deserts have always been the most effectual barriers against the propagation of cholera, for the very simple reason that the means of communication across them are more difficult than anywhere else; they have lost sight of the circumstance that, if the sea is an obstacle, it permits, on the other hand, communications, both easy and dangerous; and they have not even asked whether *cordons sanitaires*, such as have been organized in populous places, have not been precisely the most effectual means of propagation.

Undoubtedly, it has not always been possible to demonstrate the previous communication between an infected place and one subsequently infected, and this for the reasons already given; but wherever the inquiry has been made with care, and where the conditions of the locality admitted of a verification, this previous communication has been established.

No conclusive fact then shows, that cholera has been transported to a distance, from one place to another, by the simple intervention of the atmosphere. And at the same time it is incontestable, as will be stated hereafter, that the surrounding air is the principal, if not the only vehicle, of the cholera principle; a circumstance to be noted, but which, no more for cholera than typhus, implies the possibility of transportation to a great distance.

In the absence of any conclusive fact to prove it, we might still believe in transportation by the atmosphere alone, if it could be established that the passage of cholera from one point to another has been, in a single instance, more rapid than the means of communication employed by man. Now, *it is a law, up to the*

*present time without exception, that cholera has never advanced more rapidly than man in his migrations.*

If we carefully consider the last epidemic, and seek throughout the whole basin of the Mediterranean for a single point where cholera has broken out before communication with a cholera focus, it will not be found. Has cholera progressed gradually in the direction of certain atmospheric currents? No: *it has radiated, and has appeared only where there have been arrivals from infected places, and nowhere else.* Would it have been the same, if cholera travelled in the atmosphere? No: we should have seen it manifesting itself at points where there had been no communication with infected places.

The Commission answers, then, that *no fact has yet proved that cholera can propagate itself to a distance, by the atmosphere alone, whatever may be its condition; and that, besides, it is a law without exception, that never has an epidemic of cholera extended from one point to another in a shorter time than was necessary for man to carry it.*

Adopted unanimously.

## X.

*How is the Importation of Cholera Effected, and what are the Agents of its Transmission.*

According to all facts as yet known, in order that cholera may break out and be propagated in any locality, two conditions are necessary; an arrival from an infected district, and circumstances favoring its transmission. We will confine ourselves for the moment to the first of these conditions. An arrival of cholera is a complex affair. It comprehends man and all that belongs directly to him; next his baggage, his effects, his merchandise, his animals, the ship which brings him—in fact everything which may accompany him. Cholera is undoubtedly transmissible by such means; but is every such arrival liable to transmit the disease? Is every arrival of this kind equally effective in spreading it?

It has been believed for a long time, so far as maritime communications are concerned, that the intervention of a few days between

the time of departure and arrival without any appearance of cholera, was a sufficient guaranty against the importation of the disease. Now experience has shown that it is not so at all; and certain well-established facts tend to prove, that even a long voyage without any appreciable symptoms is no security against danger. On the other hand, it is certain that regular packets, which have run in the India service for a great number of years, have never introduced the cholera into Suez; so that we may say, without farther specification for the moment, that if every arrival from a country infected with cholera is not liable to propagate the disease, it is none the less prudent, in the present state of things, to consider every such arrival as suspected. A more detailed examination will show this.

Adopted unanimously.

## XI.

### *Under what conditions does man import cholera?*

Man infected with cholera is the principal importing agent of the disease: this is undoubted. There are abundant facts to demonstrate it. In a very great number of epidemics, where their origin has been made out, at the point of departure there have been found one or more cholera patients who have come from without. It would be tedious to add other facts to those which we have already cited. What is equally proved by observation is, that the arrival of a great number of cholera patients in a healthy locality is not necessary to develop there a great epidemic. Most frequently it is a few cases, as at the Piræus, at Varna in 1864, at Constantinople during the last year, as at many other places too numerous to mention; sometimes it is a single case, which — as at Altenburg — has been the point of departure of an epidemic. In this respect, the study of facts demonstrates that there is no proportion between the mass of cholera imported and the intensity of the epidemic which follows; this intensity is in relation with the conditions, more or less favorable, of the community where the disease has penetrated; just as a conflagration is in no proportion to the spark which originates it, but to the combustibility and abundance of inflammable material which it meets with.

Thus, man affected with cholera is himself the principal agent in propagating this disease, and a single cholera patient may cause the development of an epidemic.

Adopted unanimously.

## XII.

We may go farther. Authors of high authority (Pettenkofer, Hirsch, Griesinger) affirm, and offer facts which tend to prove, that an individual coming from a cholera district, and only affected with a diarrhœa, may import into a healthy locality, and there propagate, cholera. A member of the Commission (Dr. Millingen) has brought forward many analogous facts, taken from a work on cholera published at Copenhagen in 1855, by Dr. Brika. Most of these facts are very interesting, and make the point very probable; but they have not all the clearness necessary for a rigorous demonstration.

A very conclusive case, on account of the details by which it is accompanied, is that reported in the *Gazette Médicale de Paris* (April 28, 1849), by Dr. Alexander, of which the following is a summary. At Hamel, a village twenty-five kilometres from Amiens, there was no sign of cholera, when, on the 4th of April, there arrived at the village, direct from Paris, where the cholera was raging, a soldier named Guilbert, affected with diarrhœa. He was received at the paternal mansion where he remained, confined to his bed, for three days; on the fourth he entered the Hotel Dieu of Amiens. On the same day André Guilbert, brother of the soldier, was attacked with the most violent form of cholera and died in twelve hours. This man did not live in his father's house, but he had gone there very often daily, since the arrival of his brother. The wife of André Guilbert was taken, three days after the death of her husband, with cholera, soon followed by cholera, and died on the 16th of April. The father, Guilbert, who, during the stay of his son, the soldier, at his house, had experienced symptoms of cholera, was taken with cholera on the 11th, and died on the 15th. Another son aged seventeen years, and a child of four years, the son of André, were affected with cholera and recovered. The father of André's wife, who had nursed his son-

in-law and his daughter, was taken with genuine cholera and recovered. A child of eleven years, who frequented Guilbert's house, and whose parents had taken care of André and his wife, was attacked with cholera on the 14th and died the next day. As for the soldier who had been the means of introducing the disease into the village, he left the hospital at the end of a few days perfectly cured, and without the appearance there of any disease similar to his own. Dr. Alexander adds, with much reason, that this fact proves, that cholérine is nothing else than cholera, of a less degree of gravity.

This case is, unquestionably, very conclusive; and, added to the cases, more or less analogous, published, it gives great probability to the opinions of authors who admit that the premonitory diarrhœa, or cholérine, may transmit cholera.

In the case of maritime arrivals from infected places, we do not possess an example equally characteristic.

There has already been mentioned, before the whole Commission, the fact of the importation of cholera into the Piræus in 1854, following the disembarkation of four patients affected only with cholérine and who recovered; but there had been already on board the ship two cases of cholera, followed by death, and the crew had communicated with the shore; so that it is impossible to conclude with certainty, that it was these patients who transmitted the disease.

By these considerations, the Commission has been led to conclude, that *certain facts tend to prove that a single individual (with much greater reason many) coming from a contaminated place, and suffering from diarrhœa, may be sufficient to give origin to a cholera epidemic; or, in other words, that the diarrhœa called premonitory is able to transmit cholera.*

As to the question whether individuals coming from a cholera district, and enjoying, on their arrival at an uninfected place, apparently perfect health, are able by their own persons to introduce the disease, the Commission answers that *nothing proves it.*

There are, it is true, examples which show that cholera has broken out in a locality after the arrival of individuals in this condition,—but has it been possible to prove that these individuals were

really in a state of perfect health, — that they had no diarrhœa? No : such a verification, except under particular conditions, is and will always be, in the great number of cases, impossible. And besides, supposing the absence of all premonitory symptoms well established, if cholera breaks out, as we have seen, after such an arrival, should we have the right then to conclude that it is these healthy people who have personally introduced the disease? May they not have brought with them contaminated articles?

Finally, when we enter into the details of the question, we see how difficult it is to determine, in a rigorous manner, the part played in the importation by such or such an element connected with arrivals from an infected locality.

Adopted unanimously.

### XIII.

*What is the length of the period of incubation?*

The question of the importation of cholera by man leads us quite naturally to examine what is the *maximum* duration of the period of incubation of cholera, and up to what point we may take it into account, in a prophylactic point of view.

The length of the period of incubation of cholera — that is to say, the interval of time between the supposed instant when the morbid agent penetrates the organism and the moment when the first symptoms of the disease manifest themselves — this period is generally very short. Observation shows, in fact, that, in an immense majority of instances, a few days are sufficient for the incubation, and that sometimes this period does not exceed a few hours. This general rule is proved beyond a doubt by the first cases which follow the importation of the disease into a healthy locality. We see then, when the disease is transmitted, that a few days (a week at most) hardly elapse between the imported cases and those traceable to them. Later, when the epidemic is fully established, the relation between the cases becoming very difficult to prove, nothing farther can be concluded with certainty with regard to the period of incubation.

Still, the general rule is established beyond a doubt by what ordinarily happens on board ships departing from a cholera focus.



If the disease breaks out, it is, in most cases, during the first days of the voyage; and it is upon this fact, generally admitted, that five days of observation have been fixed upon as quarantine for arrivals from such places. Such, then, is the general rule. But there are exceptional cases, which would lead to the belief that the period of incubation may be prolonged more than twenty days.

These facts, to have a positive value, can only be gathered on shipboard. Now, under these circumstances, it is not very rare to see genuine cholera break out on board as late as six or seven days after departure from the contaminated place. The last epidemic furnishes examples of this.

We have cited the case which occurred in 1848, of that vessel, loaded with emigrants, which sailed from Havre to New York on the 9th of November, and on board which cholera did not appear until the sixteenth day of the voyage. When these emigrants, to the number of three hundred and forty-six — Germans, for the most part — embarked, cholera did not yet exist at Havre; but many of these people came from Germany, where the disease existed. There were among them nineteen cases and seven deaths. It is to be noted, that they communicated the disease to thirteen people on Staten Island, where the quarantine was situated.

At the same time (Nov. 3, 1848), on board another vessel, the "Swanton," which had also sailed from Havre, bound for New Orleans, with two hundred and eighty emigrants, cholera did not break out until the 25th of November, — that is to say, on the twenty-third day of the voyage, and caused thirteen deaths. A certain number of these emigrants came, like those of the other ship, from points in Germany where the cholera was raging. (*Baly. Report on Cholera, etc.*, 1854.)

Here is another fact relating to the last epidemic at Gibraltar. On the 21st of August, 1865, when cholera was raging in the town, a part of the first Battalion of the Ninth Regiment, which, up to that time had remained in good health, received orders to sail for the Cape, and was embarked on board the "Renown," a large new vessel, well ventilated. The following day, the 22d of August, a case of cholera, rapidly fatal, occurred on board. The ship was hauled off into the channel, and as no other case had occurred on

board, she went to sea at the end of thirty hours. All went well until the 5th of September; but on that day, when thirteen days out, cholera broke out on board, and, in the space of fourteen days, carried off nine men, one woman, many children, as well as the surgeon of the ship. (*Extract from an official communication by Mr. Goodeve.*)

These facts, although rare, constitute exceptions that it is important not to neglect. We would remark in the first place, that in all these instances it is a question whether the case is one of confirmed cholera. Now as it is well demonstrated to-day that the premonitory diarrhœa is an effect of the cholera poison, a light degree of the disease itself, and in all probability capable of transmitting cholera, it follows that in a practical point of view this diarrhœa ought to be assimilated to an attack of cholera itself, and should not be reckoned in the period of incubation. In other words, according to the Commission, the appearance of cholera on board ship, as everywhere else, does not begin only with the first unmistakable attack, but with the premonitory diarrhœa, which so often precedes the cholera properly so called, and does not end in it in the great majority of cases.

Who then can say, that in these exceptional cases there had not been, before the outbreak of cholera, these cases of diarrhœa, marking the commencement of the disease?

On the other hand, — admitting that there were not, — from the moment that it is proved (as we shall show hereafter), that effects, baggage coming from a focus of cholera, may be the receptacle of the morbid principle and communicate the disease, is there not reason for asking whether in these exceptional cases the disease has not been contracted on board during the voyage?

These exceptions prove then nothing against the rule which shows that the length of the period of incubation of cholera does not extend beyond a few days; but they prove that the length of a voyage, however great, without the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera, is not a certain guaranty against the importation of the disease.

The *maximum* of the duration of the period of incubation cannot be fixed with certainty, except by cases collected outside of

all possible contamination, that is to say, of individuals who have come from an infected place, and entirely removed from all new exposure; such would be a single traveller in whom cholera did not show itself until a certain time after he had left the infected place, provided he did not carry with him any article capable of serving as a receptacle for the morbid principle; such would be the Altenburg lady, if she had not carried with her her sick child and her clothing; but such above all would be the cases of individuals submitted to strict isolation after having been separated from everything capable of transmitting the disease. In these cases, the longest time intervening between the isolation and the manifestation of cholera symptoms would give, supposing the observation extended to a large number of cases, the *maximum* of the period of incubation.

But the Commission is compelled to acknowledge, that facts collected under such conditions do not exist; for the very simple reason, that up to the present time, — cholera not having been supposed transmissible, except by a patient actually affected with the disease at its height of intensity, without any account having been taken of its transmissibility by contaminated objects, — measures have not generally been instituted of a character to establish these points.

For this reason the Commission, governing itself by a general rule, has adopted the following conclusion: *In almost all cases, the period of incubation, that is to say, the time intervening between the moment when an individual may have contracted the cholera poison and the commencement of the premonitory diarrhœa, or of confirmed cholera, does not exceed a few days; all the facts cited of a longer incubation belong to the class of cases where contamination may possibly have taken place after departure from the infected place.*

Adopted unanimously.

#### XIV.

*Can cholera be imported and transmitted by living animals?*

This question must be considered under two different points of view: we may ask whether certain animals may not contract chol-

era, and, consequently, transmit it under the same conditions as man; or whether living animals, not sick, may not, like any contaminated article, serve as a receptacle for the principle of the disease, and so import it?

Some very reliable authors, and especially Griesinger, do not admit a doubt that certain animals may be affected with a morbid condition, having the closest analogy with cholera. They appeal to the epizootiæ, which, during cholera epidemics, have frequently raged among birds, the bovine species, horses, etc.; and, from this coincidence, together with a certain analogy in the symptoms, they infer the identity of their nature. Further, from some experiments made by Meyer, Thiersch, etc., they have concluded that the dejections of cholera patients may transmit the disease to some animals. But all these facts, we would say at once, are far from being conclusive; and even when we admit the analogy of certain epizootiæ with cholera, and that the white mice poisoned by Thiersch presented all the symptoms of this disease, we should be far from feeling authorized to admit the identity of these affections, and still less the transmissibility of the disease to man. In reality, no case has occurred up to the present time, which gives any value to this opinion.

It remains to be ascertained whether a living animal, by means of its coat, may serve as a receptacle for the principle of the disease. We can understand how this might be. This is all the Commission can say; and in this respect living animals belong to the category of objects capable of importing cholera. In consequence, and without insisting farther on this point, which will be considered in discussing the measures of prophylaxia, the Commission limits itself to answering in the following manner: *There is no fact known which proves that cholera has been imported by living animals; but it is reasonable, nevertheless, to consider them, in certain cases, as belonging to the class of objects called susceptible.*

Adopted unanimously, except by M. M. Bykow and Lenz.

## XV.

*Can cholera be imported and transmitted by linen, clothing, and in general by articles in common use ?*

The Commission is unanimous in admitting that the effects in use by cholera patients, or which have been soiled by their dejections, may transmit cholera; and yet, to furnish a rigorous demonstration by examples of which no other interpretation is possible, they have been able to collect but a very small number. It is not that cases which go to support this opinion are rare; they are, on the contrary, very numerous; but, as almost always happens in such cases, they present themselves surrounded by circumstances which admit of different interpretations. Such are the cases collected in any focus of cholera. Thus the remark generally made, that washerwomen are particularly smitten during epidemics, goes unquestionably to support its transmissibility by soiled linen; but as the disease may possibly have been contracted otherwise, it would be necessary, in order that its probability should be well established, that it should be the result of the comparative study of a great number of cases.

Conclusive cases, then, can only be collected outside of cholera foci. Now, under this condition we find recorded in science cases of transmission by linen coming from an infected place. It was thus that in 1853, at Cessantes, near Vigo, cholera was communicated to two washerwomen who washed the linen from a lazaretto where the disease existed, while yet their village, the town and all the province, were free from the disease. (*Monlau.*)

The first case of cholera observed in the village of Moor-Monkton, six miles from the city of York, occurred on the 28th of December, 1832. At that moment the disease did not exist in the neighborhood, nor at any place nearer than thirty miles. A laborer by the name of John Barnes, aged thirty-nine years, had been suffering for two days with diarrhœa and cramps, when, on the 28th of December, he was taken with all the symptoms of cholera with collapse, and died the next day. The patient had been visited by two respectable physicians, the brothers Hopps; of

whom one, a very experienced practitioner of the city of York, immediately instituted an inquiry to ascertain the probable source of the disease. His first investigations were vain. In the mean time, the wife of John Barnes and two other persons, Metcalfe and Muscroft, who had visited the patient the day before, were taken themselves with cholera; they recovered. In addition, John Foster, Ann Dunn and the widow Breyke, who had all been in communication with the aforesaid patients, were all affected with a severe premonitory indisposition, which was however arrested. While the physicians were seeking in vain to discover the origin of the disease, the mystery was revealed in an unexpected manner by the arrival of a son of the defunct. The young man had been apprenticed as a shoemaker with his uncle, at the town of Leeds. He informed the physicians that his aunt (the sister of his father) had died of cholera fifteen days before, and that, as she had no children, her effects had been sent to John Barnes by the regular conveyance, and without having been washed. John Barnes had opened the trunk in the evening, and the next morning he was taken sick. *J. Simpson, Observations on Asiatic Cholera. London, 1849.*

Dr. Simpson relates in the same work a very curious fact, which tends to prove that a contaminated object, if shut up, has, ten months after, communicated cholera. The case was observed in York, in 1833, by Dr. Brown. A woman, aged sixty-seven years, died of cholera in the month of August, 1832. Ten months afterwards, at the festival of Whitsunday, two nieces of this woman having come to visit their uncle, he opened, for the first time, a drawer which contained, besides some little trinkets, that he offered to his nieces, the cap which his wife had worn at the time of her death. This man was taken with cholera the same evening, and died the next day. Dr. Simpson, not doubting the veracity of Dr. Brown, gives to this fact a special value.

Dr. Simpson adds: "The cases cited above are of incontestable authenticity. They show, evidently, that the disease may be carried from place to place by means of clothing."

There is another remarkable case, taken from the work of Pettenkofer, — *Untersuchungen und Beobachtungen über die Verbreitungsart der Cholera. München, 1865.*

At Lurtheim, a commune of Schleisheim, near Munich, the first cases of cholera occurred in a family of laborers, composed of father, mother, daughter and a kinswoman. Another daughter was at service in Munich. This last sent to her parents food and the old clothes of a family of which some members had died of cholera. The food, already a little changed, was eaten; the clothing was put on. The third day, the 21st of September, 1854, the father and mother were taken with cholera and died. On the 22d their daughter was attacked. On the 25th, the son, who was at service elsewhere, came to the house to attend the funerals. He fell sick in the afternoon, and died in five hours. The daughter, who was at service in Munich, and who had sent the above-mentioned articles, having come home on the 22d to take care of her sister, fell sick the same day, and died also. On the 26th, the kinswoman, who lived with this family, was taken in her turn, and died also. The only survivor of this family was the daughter, attacked on the 22d.

We find also, in the work of Pettenkofer, the very interesting case of the prisoner, who, transferred from the hall of the police at Munich, where many attacks of cholera had taken place, to the prison of Ebrach, as yet free from the disease, introduced the disease there, although he had on his arrival only the diarrhœa. Having entered on the 20th of August, 1854, he was taken with the characteristic symptoms on the 26th, and recovered; but his keeper, who was taken on the next day, died in a few hours. An epidemic followed. The disease broke out on the 28th in that part of the prison reserved for females, and which is completely separated from that assigned to the men. Pettenkofer ascertained, on inquiry, that the first female attacked had been employed on the 25th in washing the soiled linen left off on the 20th by the prisoner above mentioned.

Lebert (*Choléra en Suisse. Frankfort, 1856*) reports the very interesting case of a man who was taken with the cholera at Lugano after the complete cessation of the disease in that town, and after wearing the clothes of a man who had died with cholera, two months, in the same house. Dr. Pappenheim has related, in Casper's Journal (vol. V. 1854), facts which show that people have

contracted cholera, when the disease had entirely ceased, after sleeping in beds which had been used by cholera patients during an epidemic, and which had been set aside and shut up from that time.

If all these facts, which we might multiply, do not give us absolute certainty, they establish at least such a probability, that we cannot refuse them a very great value.

In the case cited above, of the vessel which left Havre, in 1848, loaded with emigrants for America, and on board which the cholera did not break out until the sixteenth day of the voyage, the outbreak of the disease was attributed to the fact, that the emigrants opened their trunks containing contaminated clothing. This is doubtless only a supposition, but one which becomes very probable, when we consider, on the one hand, the interval of time between their departure from Havre, where the cholera was not yet raging (many of these emigrants came from a point in Germany where the disease existed), and the moment of the first attack; and, on the other hand, all the facts which militate in favor of transmission by articles which have been in relation with cholera patients. In interpreting this fact, there are in reality but four suppositions possible: either the spontaneous development of cholera on board the ship, which would be unexampled; or an incubation of at least sixteen days, which would constitute an exception infinitely rare; or a concealment of the first signs of the cholera poisoning, subsequently recovered from; or, finally, a contamination contracted on board, which is most in harmony with what we know of the modes of transmission.

Side by side with the facts which prove that cholera may be transmitted by articles which have been used by cholera patients, there are others which show that the camping-place where an epidemic has existed in India, the ward of a hospital, the chamber, the ship which has had cholera patients on board, may sometimes preserve, for a certain time and under certain conditions, the power of transmitting the disease. It would be tedious to enumerate the facts already well-known which confirm this assertion beyond a doubt.

But, with regard to the well-demonstrated possibility of the trans-



mission of cholera by effects coming from a focus of cholera, and, above all, by those which have been in relation with the sick, it is proper to remark, that, in the generality of cases, such effects, brought from a place where cholera reigns, do not import the disease. If it were otherwise, in the different epidemics which have occurred, and notably in the last one, the spread of the disease in every direction would have been much greater. In fact, when we consider the immense number of travellers who started in 1865 from a cholera focus, and who were scattered, accompanied by their baggage, through all the countries of Europe, and, consequently, the number of places exposed to contamination by the importation of articles in common use, from an infected place, we are forced to acknowledge, that, if transmission by this cause has been effected in certain localities, it does not occur in the immense majority of cases.

There are, then, certain conditions necessary, and happily rare, to enable articles in common use to import and transmit cholera.

These conditions are indicated to us by the very examples where this transmission has occurred; — that is, for its transportation to a short distance, it is necessary that the effects in question have been recently in direct or indirect relation with cholera patients, and above all, have been soiled by their dejections. This is the circumstance that causes washerwomen, and, in general, persons who have had anything to do with the effects of cholera patients, to be the special victims of the disease. Now it is clear, that this occurrence is likely to be rarely met with from the effects of a traveller. Nevertheless, it is not impossible that linen soiled by an individual having only a simple cholera diarrhoea may be shut up in a trunk. What do the facts show, where the transmission has taken place long after the cessation of the epidemic, or at a place far from the point of departure? They show that the contaminated effects have always been shut up, confined, and more or less kept from contact with fresh air. There is not an instance of articles exposed in the open air, beyond a very brief period (which we cannot give with absolute precision for want of exact data), which have transmitted cholera; while there are cases which go to prove, that transmission has taken place by means of effects kept shut up for many months.

It follows from all this, that articles of common use owe their property of transmitting cholera to the fact that they may be impregnated with matters from cholera patients, and, above all, with their alvine dejections, which, we would say in passing, appear to contain most especially the principle of the disease. It follows also that effects thus contaminated lose very rapidly in the open air the property of transmission, but that this is not the case if these things are kept closely shut up.

The open air is then for such contaminated articles a purifying agent; and far from being able to transport intact to great distances, as has been believed, the generating principle of cholera, it destroys it rapidly, as will be demonstrated hereafter.

Having said this, the Commission answers, that *cholera may be transmitted by articles in common use coming from an infected place, and especially by those which have been used by cholera patients; and that it also follows from certain facts, that the disease may be transported to a distance by these same articles when closely excluded from contact with the outer air.*

Adopted unanimously.

## XVI.

*Can cholera be imported and transmitted by merchandise ?*

We are unable to cite a single instance proving the transmission of cholera by merchandise imported from a place where this disease prevailed.

Never, for instance, has merchandise, imported from India, by way of Suez or directly into Europe, transmitted cholera. At the same time, this does not prove that the thing is impossible and has not taken place somewhere else, where it was not noticed; especially if we consider, that under the name of merchandise are included many articles eminently liable to be impregnated with the morbid principle, such as rags, hides, etc.

*Therefore the Commission, while acknowledging with unanimity the absence of proof of the transmission of cholera by merchandise, admits, by a majority of sixteen votes to six, the possibility of the fact under certain conditions.*

The negative votes were MM. Bykow, Goodeve, Lenz, Pélikan, Polak and Van-Geuns.

If now we call to mind all that has been said concerning the agents by which it is admitted, with more or less reason, that cholera may be imported and transmitted, we see, as we stated in the commencement, how difficult it is, in the actual state of our knowledge on the subject, to prove the exact part which belongs to such or such an element in an arrival from an infected place,—to man, to his effects, to his merchandise, to the vessel. All these elements are certainly not equally dangerous, but all may be so independently of each other, for the single reason that they all come from a place infected with cholera.

*In consequence, until more fully informed, the Commission believes that it will be wise to consider as suspected, at least under particular and determined conditions, every arrival from a cholera focus.*

Adopted unanimously, except by MM. Goodeve, Pélikan and Polak, who abstained from voting.

## XVII.

*Can the dead bodies of cholera patients import and transmit cholera?*

In Europe there is no reason to fear that the dead bodies of cholera patients may transport the disease from one place to another, for the reason that when they are conveyed to a distance, it is with such precautions as to avert all danger; but it is not the same in Asia, where, in obedience to certain religious customs, it is usual in many countries to convey dead bodies to great distances. In this respect, the question is specially interesting with regard to Turkey.

We know, in fact, that every year, at a fixed time, the Persians come in pilgrimage to certain consecrated places in the environs of Bagdad, and that they have the custom of bringing with them a great number of dead bodies in all degrees of decomposition, from bones enclosed in sacks or boxes, to the dead of the day before placed in badly joined coffins. These human remains, which exhale an infectious odor, are brought to receive sepulture near the venerated tombs of the great saints of Islamism. Often enough, too,

these pilgrims bring with them the cholera, which spreads more or less in Bagdad and throughout the province.

The influence of the dead bodies in this case is not doubtful; they create conditions of putridity which contribute to augment the ravages of the disease: this follows from all the information received on the subject. But has their introduction ever given rise to the cholera? Our answer to this question is, that always when cholera has been brought to Bagdad by Persian pilgrims, they had it with them before arriving; so that it is difficult to discriminate the influence of the dead from that of the living. On the other hand, when the pilgrims have arrived free from cholera this disease has never broken out, either among them or in their neighborhood, at the time of the ceremonies of burial of the bodies, however great the infection from the putrid exhalations. All, then, that we can conclude is, that the Persian corpses, considered as putrid remains, do not give rise to cholera; but we are not prepared to say that it is the same with the dead bodies of cholera patients.

The opinion adopted by many physicians who have studied the question of late is, that these corpses of cholera patients are very active agents of transmission. It seems, in fact, very natural—transmissibility being admitted—that it should be so, the body being supposed to contain all the elements capable of reproducing the disease. Nevertheless, it is a matter of observation that physicians who are the most occupied with the pathological anatomy of cholera, who have made hundred of autopsies, have not been more affected with the disease than others. This fact has been observed as well in India as in Europe. May it be for the reason that, in general, autopsies in cholera cases are made on bodies just dead, at the moment when a certain degree of fermentation, which may be necessary for the morbid principle, has not yet taken place? It is possible. But, on the other hand, when we seek for conclusive cases to prove the transmission by dead bodies, we do not find them; or, rather, we find complex cases which do not allow us to affirm that it is the dead body rather than the dejections anterior to death, or other circumstances, which have transmitted the disease.

In truth, there is no rigorous demonstration of the fact; and because a cholera patient or his discharges may transmit cholera, it does not necessarily follow that the dead body of a cholera patient, with all that it contains, retains the same property.

In this doubt, the Commission answers, *although it is not proved by conclusive facts that the dead bodies of cholera patients can transmit cholera, it is prudent to consider them as dangerous.*

Adopted unanimously, except by M. Sawas, who abstained from voting.

#### ON THE INFLUENCE OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

After having studied and determined, as far as possible, the part of the principal agents, to which we may attribute the importation of cholera, it is proper to examine now the part which belongs to means of communication in the propagation of epidemics.

#### XVIII.

*What influence do the different modes of communication, by land or sea, have upon the propagation of cholera?*

The progress of epidemics has shown us that the propagation of cholera is always effected in the direction of human currents, that the more active the communications, the more multiplied in any country, or from one country to another, the greater is the tendency to the spread of the disease; the more rapid the means of transport, the more rapid also may be its extension. We have already cited facts in evidence of these propositions, and we need not here revert to them.

Of all the modes of transportation, the most dangerous, the most fitted to convey the disease, although not the most rapid, is transportation by sea; for the reason, that a ship may contain within her all that constitutes a focus of cholera. She may transport, not only a whole epidemic, but she carries it under conditions of confinement and infection the most favorable for the transmission of the disease. A vessel infected with cholera may, then, be considered, we say, as the most certain means of propagating it, and so much the more to be feared the shorter the voyage she has had.

Communications by railroad, although capable of carrying the disease more rapidly from one point to another, as the last epidemic has shown, are not nearly so certain to propagate an epidemic. Experience has shown it, and reason comprehends it. It is very rare that railroads convey cholera patients, and the population which emigrates by this mode of conveyance from an infected place does not, in general, belong to that class which is particularly liable to be attacked by cholera. These circumstances, in addition to free ventilation and all the other causes of extinction of the cholera principle in such a journey, more than compensate for the danger resulting from the number of travellers. Let us hasten, however, to add that, next to maritime transportation, railroads are, incontestably, the most active agents for the rapid extension of epidemics; and we must admit that, under certain conditions (that, for example, of the conveyance of troops), they may be the cause of a sure propagation. The development of cholera at Alexandria, after the arrival of pilgrims by the railroad of Suez, furnishes proof of this.

*Consequently, the Commission answers, that maritime communications are, by their nature, the most dangerous; that is, it is they which the most surely propagate cholera to a distance; and that next come those by railroads, which in a very short time may carry the disease to a great distance.*

Adopted unanimously.

## XIX.

*What is the influence of deserts upon the propagation of cholera?*

Among all the means of communication from one country with another, there is one which specially deserves to fix our attention, because, far from favoring the propagation of cholera, it has never served as a guide to its march: we refer to the communication across great deserts by caravans. An experience which goes back to the first appearance of cholera outside of India has taught, in fact, that a great desert is the best of all obstacles to the propagation of cholera. It has demonstrated that not only has such a space never been crossed at a bound by the disease, but even that a numerous caravan, leaving a point where cholera is raging, gradually gets

rid of it on its march across the desert, and arrives entirely purged of it, provided the journey lasts more than twenty days. The Ottoman Sanitary Administration is in possession of very valuable information on this question. Never has a caravan of pilgrims which left Mecca a prey to cholera (and this circumstance has repeatedly occurred), imported the disease into Damas. Documentary evidence proves that when this caravan has left Mecca with the cholera in the midst of it, the disease has always disappeared after a week or two of travel. The same may be said of the caravan which returns from Mecca to Egypt by way of Suez: it has never imported cholera into Egypt; and it has been proved that if in 1831 this disease was introduced there by pilgrims returning from Mecca, it was introduced by those which came back by sea, and not by the caravan, which did not arrive until later.

The same remark is true of the journey across the deserts which separate Bagdad from Damas and Mecca; and when, in 1823, and later, in 1847, the cholera coming from Persia advanced as far as the north of Syria, it was by ascending the Tigris and the Euphrates, by Diarbekir, Orfa, Biredjik, that it penetrated, and not across the desert. A statement contained in the work, otherwise very valuable, of Verollot, on the course of the cholera, in 1845-6-7, tends to prove an exception to this rule. Verollot supposes that cholera was imported into Mecca, in November 1846, the time of the pilgrimage, by Persians from Kerbela, and this only because in the month of August of that year the cholera was raging in Kerbela; but he forgets, that, from the month of May, the disease existed at Djeddah, and that it is much more rational to admit that from this town it spread to Mecca, where it had attained its full development at the time of the pilgrimage. The supposition of Verollot, then, is not of a nature to weaken a rule established by long experience. We will add, that this same rule has been verified for the deserts of Northern Africa, by our colleague Dr. Dickson, during the epidemics of 1850 and 1855, where the cholera never extended beyond three stations in the desert, and that it has been equally sustained by observations made in the United States of America, by Dr. Byrne.—*Essay on Cholera*, 1855.

It is, then, we may say, a well-demonstrated truth, that a great

space, a desert, where the population is scattered, and has with each other but the most limited relations, is the best of all barriers against the importation of cholera; and that, when the disease penetrates it, it evaporates in some way and rapidly becomes extinct. Thus this free air, this atmosphere across which it has been supposed that the principle of cholera could transport itself to great distances, is, on the contrary, the purifier and destroyer of the principle.

*The Commission, keeping to facts established by experience, concludes that great deserts are a very efficacious barrier against the propagation of cholera; and it believes that it is without example, that this disease has been imported into Egypt or Syria across the desert by caravans from Mecca.*

Adopted by all the members of the Commission, except MM. Monlau, Pélikan, Polak and Van-Geuns, who refrained from voting.

#### ON THE INFLUENCE OF CROWDING.

#### XX.

*What is the influence of the crowding together of human beings on the intensity of cholera epidemics, as well as upon the propagation of the disease? And under what conditions does it exercise its influence?*

To solve these questions, it is important to study successively this influence as it presents itself on board ship, in lazarettos, in armies, in fairs, in pilgrimages, and especially that of Mecca. *Per contra*, it is necessary to show the influence of scattering, whether as a means of diminishing the intensity of cholera epidemics, or as a means of propagating them.

But, before passing to the detailed study of these different points, the Commission believes itself authorized to answer, for the present, in a general manner, to the questions proposed, that *every collection of human beings, in the midst of which cholera has been introduced, presents a favorable condition for the rapid extension of the disease, and, if this collection exists under bad hygienic conditions, for the violence of the epidemic among them.*



*That, in such a case, the rapidity of extension of the disease is proportionate to the concentration of the agglomerated mass, while the violence of the epidemic is, other things being equal, so much the more decided as the individuals composing the crowd have been little exposed to the choleraic influence, or not at all; that is to say, in other words, that individuals who have already been exposed to the influence of a focus of cholera enjoy a sort of relative and temporary immunity, which counterbalances the bad effects of crowding.*

*That, finally, in a dense crowd, the more rapid the extension, the more prompt, also, is the cessation of the epidemic; at least, if new arrivals of unaffected persons do not furnish new aliment for the disease, and keep it alive.*

Adopted unanimously.

The importance of many of these propositions will escape no one. They affirm this very remarkable fact, that the more concentrated the crowd, the more quickly does cholera propagate itself and there expend its action, without perpetuating itself, whatever may be the unfavorable conditions of the place. Experience shows that, under these conditions, cholera, after having made a more or less considerable number of victims, which never goes beyond a certain proportion, is promptly extinguished in consequence of the immunity which the survivors enjoy. The practical consequence of this fact is, that, when cholera has declared itself in such a community, there is no reason to fear that it will last beyond a certain time, nor that it will make an unlimited number of victims. It remains for us to demonstrate now, that these conclusions, applicable in general to all these agglomerations, are justified by the study of facts, considered under each kind of agglomeration in particular.

## XXI.

*What is the intensity, and what the tenacity of epidemics of cholera on shipboard?*

The conditions of crowding on board ship are, without contradiction, the most favorable for the rapid development and the violence of a cholera epidemic. A confined space, badly ventilated, the impossibility of isolating the sick sufficiently, the infection which results therefrom, make a ship crowded with human beings

the most favorable locality for the development of an epidemic, and apparently of continuing it. It cannot be denied that the greater the crowding, the worse the sanitary conditions on board, the more also the probability of a violent epidemic is to be feared. Experience on this point agrees with reasoning.

Nevertheless, it is far from being the case that all ships, with an equal degree of crowding, run the same risk in case of an outbreak of cholera. In this respect it is necessary to make a distinction between ships coming from a focus of cholera, that is to say, which have taken on board individuals who have resided a longer or shorter period in a locality where cholera prevails, and ships having on board a crew and passengers exempt from all cholera influence, and who are brought into relation with a locality or with individuals affected with cholera.

Among the first (those embarking at an infected port), in spite of the most unfavorable crowding, if cholera breaks out on board it ordinarily makes but a small number of victims, and this during the first days of the voyage, and, if this is prolonged, it dies out, not to appear again. Most frequently indeed, the cholera, properly so called, does not show itself.

The demonstration of this has been given in the most convincing manner by the last epidemic.

Among thirty-three steamers and one hundred and twelve sailing vessels arriving under suspicion of cholera during the last year at the Dardanelles, in the space of a month and a half, and coming for the most part from Alexandria, there were on board during the voyage but five cases of death, and about sixteen men affected with cholera, who were transported to the lazaretto. These ships carried together 3,058 men as crew, and more passengers, of whom 2,268 entered the lazaretto. The number of those who passed their quarantine on board is not given. This makes in all a total of more than 5,326 men, without counting the passengers who remained on board, who furnished five deaths and sixteen cases in addition, coming for the most part from steamers.\* We shall see hereafter what happened at the lazaretto.

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\* The ships named as having had the cholera on board were the "Archiduc Maximilian," arrived on the 30th of June, two cases, of which one died; the "Mirra," 2d of July,

What we have said of the arrivals at the Dardanelles has been observed, in almost the same proportions, in all the ports of the Ottoman Empire. The report of Dr. Bartoletti on the course of the cholera in 1865 leaves no doubt on this point. We will add that the same has been the case wherever there were arrivals from Alexandria. It was especially so at Marseilles, where hardly any cases of cholera were reported on board the ships that brought, in a very short space of time, so great a number of fugitives into the city.

The same thing was observed at the beginning of the Crimean war. The ships which brought from Marseilles the first infected troops which distributed the cholera counted but a very small number of cases during the voyage, notwithstanding the enormous over-crowding.

In 1832, at the moment when cholera was raging in England, among the numerous vessels which transported thirty-three thousand passengers to Quebec, there were but two, "The Garrick" and "The Royalist," which had cases of cholera on board during the passage.

It is then a general fact that ships coming from an infected locality, and having on board persons who have sojourned in that locality, are not often the scene of any manifestation of cholera, and that if the disease breaks out in them, it ordinarily does not extend far, even where there is overcrowding. It is, on the other hand, an established fact that it is the ships which sail during the rise of an epidemic which show the largest number of sick.

There was during the last year an exception to this rule, if credit is to be given to the accounts from Egypt. The captains of the vessels which conveyed the pilgrims from Djeddah to Suez declared, on arriving, that they had had no cholera on board during the passage. Now, this statement has been acknowledged to be false. But they go farther, and declare that one of these vessels, the "Sidney," which carried 2,000 pilgrims, had lost more than 100 of them dur-

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one death; "Charkié," 7th of July, one case; "Minia," 8th of July, two deaths; "Djaférléh," five cases disembarked on the 14th and 15th; the "Tamise," 22d of July, two cases; the "Eiling," a sailing vessel, 22d of July, one death. The other vessels, making up the sixteen sick disembarked, are not mentioned.

ing the voyage.\* This is simply a false statement, which has not been verified. May we not believe that there has been dissimulation on the one part, and exaggeration on the other? However this may be, this would be but a very remarkable exception; and the Commission does not pretend that there have not been exceptions to the rule laid down above. We might cite a certain number of them, susceptible of different interpretations, but which do not weaken in any respect the general rule. †

With regard to ships crowded with people entirely free from all previous cholera influence, if the disease manifests itself on board, it is the rule, that it takes on a rapid development; that the disease assumes a more fatal character than in the preceding instances, and runs through all its phases in a short time, and, up to a certain point, in proportion to the amount of crowding.

The history of the epidemic of cholera which raged on board the French fleet in the Black Sea, in 1851, offers a remarkable example in support of this proposition. This epidemic, for an excellent history of which we are indebted to Dr. Marroin, Surgeon-in-chief of the fleet (Paris, 1861), shows us the cholera making its entry into the Black Sea, on the 13th and 14th of July, with the "Primauguet" and the "Magellan," which had sailed from Gallipoli. The importation took place first at Varna, from whence the disease extended to the army on land. Up to the 22d of July, with the exception of the two ships in question, the fleet, principally at anchor at Baltechick, remained free from contamination; but, from that date, choleric and occasional cases of cholera began to show

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\* The captain of the "Sidney," when interrogated recently at Djeddah, declared that last year he had thrown into the sea only eight bodies of cholera patients during his passage to Suez — *Official document.*

† The most remarkable, perhaps, of these exceptions is that of two sailing vessels, the "North Wind" and "Persia," which, leaving Singapore in December, 1864, for Djeddah, lost by cholera, during the voyage, the one fifty men, out of six hundred and thirty-two, and the other ninety-three, out of five hundred and twenty persons on board. But the question in dispute is, to know precisely whether the cholera broke out on board these ships during the passage from Singapore to Mokalla, — in which case they imported the cholera into this last locality; or whether, on the contrary, they did not contract this disease during their stay at Mokalla. Under this last supposition, these ships would come into the category of those which have not yet been exposed to the choleric influence, and would present nothing remarkable.

themselves on board many vessels. It continued so up to the 7th of August, the day when the division *Bosquet*, affected with cholera, went into camp at *Baltchick*. Frequent and necessary communications took place between it and the squadron. Two days after, the cholera broke out with extreme violence on board the fleet. It must be added (for, in such a case, we should tell everything, at the risk of furnishing weapons for an opinion which we do not admit), that two vessels, the "*Friedland*" and the "*Jean-Bart*," returning from a cruise on the coast of the *Crimea*, had had each a case of cholera on board, before holding any communication with the shore or with the squadron. This fact may be interpreted as you please: let us return to the vessels moored at *Baltchick*.

On the 9th of August, the epidemic assumed great proportions; in three days it had attained its greatest intensity, and at the end of ten days it ended. In that space of time, the five vessels the most severely affected had lost in all four hundred and fifty-six men by cholera; and, in eight days, the entire fleet, in an effective force of thirteen thousand marines, counted eight hundred deaths. From this moment up to the end of the war, there were on board the French fleet only isolated cases of cholera, and small, transient outbreaks, observed principally on board ships which transported troops not yet acclimated.

Any one who will take the trouble to consult all the known facts will see that all, or almost all, the very destructive epidemics of cholera on board ships have occurred in those which were carrying a great number of men, who had not, before embarkation, been exposed to the influence of a cholera atmosphere.

But, from the distinction which we seek to establish on experience, it must not be concluded, that those ships which have sailed from an infected place, and which have finished their voyage without cases, or with a few cases only, more or less characterized, — that those ships which thus present themselves with an apparent exemption, are really free from the danger of importation. No: this would be a dangerous error. One might have believed, heretofore, with an appearance of reason, that this was the case; but the facts observed during the past year do not admit of it.

The great majority of the ships departing from Alexandria did not have the cholera on board during the voyage. Did they any the less propagate the disease, even in the absence of all cholera cases on board? How, under these circumstances, did they propagate it? We shall not undertake to speak with precision, but it is certain that they did propagate it; for the *decisive* reason, that cholera *only* showed itself at the places where they arrived.

Here the question presents itself which has been raised by the development of the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged during the last year at Guadaloupe. One of two things happened: either the cholera was spontaneously developed in that island (and this would be a fact up to this time without example, outside of India), or the cholera was imported. But how? Was it by the winds across the Atlantic, when we know that cholera does not cross even a desert much less extensive? Was it not rather by means of a vessel? What vessel was it, then? Was it, as has been claimed from the first, the "Virginie," which sailed from Marseilles on the 3d of September (that is to say, during the epidemic), and arrived at Point à Pitre on the 9th of October, after thirty-six days passage, without having presented, we are assured, any trace of cholera on board? Let us remark that cholera did not break out in Guadaloupe until the 22d or 25th of October, at the time when they were discharging this ship. Or was it rather, as has been affirmed since, by the ship "Sainté-Marie" that the importation took place? This last had left Bordeaux on the 15th of September, with a clean bill of health, and at that time there was no cholera in that city. But the version which attributes to her the importation admits, that some sailors who had come from Marseilles had embarked on board this ship, and that two men had died of cholera on board during the voyage from Bordeaux to Point à Pitre, where she arrived on the 20th of October, and that the disease was communicated first to two washerwomen who had washed the soiled clothes of the crew of the said vessel. Now official information tells us, that the two sailors in question did not come from Marseilles, and that there had been no cholera on board this ship. This version then loses all its value.

There remains the first supposition, that the disease was im-

ported, after a long voyage, by a ship coming from an infected place, without having had a case of cholera on board. Whatever may be the accuracy of this version, of the value of which the Commission is not in a position to pronounce, it none the less follows, — *and this is the capital fact*, — that cholera did not break out at Gaudaloupe until after an arrival from a place infected with cholera. The circumstance, that similar arrivals elsewhere have not been followed by the same result, proves nothing against importation in this case; it proves only, either that the analogy was not complete, or that conditions favorable for transmission did not present themselves.

To sum up, *the Commission answers, that the intensity of epidemics of cholera on board ships crowded with men is, in general, proportionate to the crowding; and is so much the more violent, all other things being equal, if the men have not started from a focus of cholera, where they had been residing; that, on board crowded vessels, the course of epidemics of cholera is ordinarily rapid; finally, the Commission adds, that the danger of importation by vessels, and of giving rise to a grave epidemic, are not entirely subordinate to the intensity, nor even to the existence, of cholera symptoms on board during the voyage.*

Adopted unanimously, except by M. Monlau, who refrained from voting.

## XXII.

*What influence does the accumulation, in lazarettos, of individuals coming from a focus of cholera, have upon the development of cholera among the people detained at quarantine and in the neighborhood?*

The question of the influence, upon persons at quarantine who have come from a place infected with cholera, of accumulation in a lazaretto, is one of the most interesting to be studied: it meets a fear, often expressed, of the danger of seeing cholera make great ravages among people thus detained. We are able to answer at once, that this fear is not at all justified by facts. It happens in lazarettos exactly as it does on board ship, — that is to say, when individuals, who find themselves thrown together, have previously

undergone the cholera influence, they possess a sort of immunity, over which the bad effects of crowding do not, in the immense majority of cases, exert any influence. The following facts prove this; they are from the work of Dr. Bartoletti on the course of the cholera in 1865 :

At the time of the last cholera epidemic, the greater part of the Turkish lazarettos were crowded to excess with the mass of fugitives who resorted to them from places infected with the disease. We have only been able to obtain exact accounts from eleven of these lazarettos, but they are the most important ones; and the results which they give are so much the more important as all these lazarettos contained cases of cholera among the people detained at quarantine. In many, the crowding was carried to very great excess, principally at Salonica, at the Dardanelles, at Beyrout and at Trebizond. These eleven lazarettos received together 25,819 people held in quarantine, among whom there were four hundred cases of cholera, of whom two hundred and thirty-eight died. This would give, taking count only of the deaths, a proportion less than one in a hundred. It must be added, that many of these cases did not occur in the lazarettos, but that some individuals affected were sick when they disembarked. Thus, in nine lazarettos where the fact was noted, we find that, out of one hundred and eighty-five sick, of whom one hundred and one died, sixty-seven were affected with cholera when they disembarked, — which reduces very decidedly the number of cases which one might be inclined to attribute to the crowding in the lazarettos.

The following table, drawn up from the facts collected by Dr. Bartoletti, supports our position :



TABLE.

*Indicating the number of quarantined persons admitted into the principal Ottoman lazarettos during the epidemic of 1865, with the number of cases of cholera and the number of deaths.*

Lazarettos.	Number of people at quarantine.	Cases developed before entering the lazaretto.	Cases developed in the lazaretto.	Whole number of cases.	Number of deaths in the lazaretto.
Dardanelles . . . . .	2,268	16	6	22	15
Smyrna . . . . .	1,701	0	14	14	9
Salonica . . . . .	4,257	?	?	265	122
Volo . . . . .	2,265	5	57	62	23
Beyrout . . . . .	3,200	?	?	30	15
Cyprus . . . . .	1,199	19	3	22	7
Crete . . . . .	778	3	11	14	10
Benghazi . . . . .	812	0	1	1	1
Trebizond . . . . .	5,073	1	20	21	19
Samsoun . . . . .	3,170	18	6	24	12
Bourgas . . . . .	1,096	5	0	5	5
Totals . . . . .	25,819	67	118	480	238

It will be noticed in this table, which should not be regarded as giving a rigorously exact report, but only as a simple sketch, that the number of cases developed in the lazarettos, and the number of deaths, is not always in proportion to the number of quarantined people; that, at Benghazi, for example, there was but one case among eight hundred and twelve quarantined people, while at Volo there were fifty-seven among 2,265, — so that it is impossible to conclude anything with regard to the influence of crowding upon the number of cases. It would be necessary to have, to settle this point, details, — which are unfortunately wanting, — concerning the condition of the quarantined people in each lazaretto. These

details have not been given for the most part, in spite of an express circular on this subject from the Ottoman government.

The office of the Dardanelles only has furnished upon this point almost all the information desired. We see that there nearly nine hundred persons, held in quarantine, were shut up at the same time in the lazaretto, causing a considerable crowding in proportion to the capacity of the establishment. In this state of things, which did not admit of conveniently separating from each other the different classes of suspected persons, there were nevertheless, among 2,268 quarantined people, from the 29th of June to the first days of August, but six cases of cholera developed within the lazaretto. Nevertheless, as will be shown hereafter, the disease extended from this establishment to the town, and made cruel ravages.

It would have been very interesting to know how the case was at Salonica, where, in a very short space of time, from the middle of July to the middle of August, there arrived a crowd of fugitives from Constantinople. The lazaretto, near to the town, was so crowded that the alarmed population required the removal of many persons who arrived,—who went, some of them, to Volo,—and obliged also the local authorities to establish a new lazaretto at a great distance from the town. But how many cholera patients disembarked at the first lazaretto,—for it was there that almost all the cases occurred? How many cases originated in the establishment? This is what the documents do not tell. We know only that among the dead were nine persons attached to the service of the lazaretto,—an enormous number when considered in relation to the number of persons in quarantine.

However the case may be, it none the less results from the preceding table; and this is all that we pretend to draw from it, that cholera has had but a very feeble development among people at quarantine, in the Ottoman lazarettos, although in most of them the accumulation of such people has been considerable.

It remains to be seen now what happens in localities more or less near these lazarettos.

In the Dardanelles, at Smyrna, Cyprus, Beyrout, Trebizond, Kustendje, Sulina, the cholera spread from the lazaretto to the

neighboring town, or at least it was developed consecutively to the admission of cholera patients into the quarantine establishment. It would be a matter of the greatest interest to be able here to say precisely in what manner things have happened at each of the above localities; but the want of precise information does not permit this. It is easy to understand, also, how many interests are opposed, in most of these cases, to the exact truth being known. Still, at Smyrna, at Larnica (Cyprus), and, above all, at the Dardanelles, it was possible to follow the chain of facts, and to demonstrate how the disease passed from the lazaretto into the town.

See how things happened at the Dardanelles. From the beginning of July, many cases of cholera had been admitted to or developed in the lazaretto, when, on the 12th, a soldier of the guard, at the gate of the establishment, was attacked by the disease. He was transported to the neighboring hospital, where he rapidly sank. On the next day, eight cases of cholera occurred; namely, two among the soldiers of the guard at the gate of the lazaretto, three in the garrison of the fort adjoining the establishment, one in the town, distant an hour's walk by land, but much nearer by sea, in the person of a *garde de santé*, who had left the lazaretto two days before, one in another quarter of the town in an individual who went every day to the lazaretto to sell eakes, and finally one in the person of a boatman of the Health Office. This was the point of departure of the epidemic which developed itself in the town, and did much mischief there, as may be seen by the following figures. In a population of eight thousand souls, reduced rapidly to six thousand by emigration, there were from the 12th of July to the 2d of September, three hundred and forty-four deaths from cholera, not including twenty-five deaths among the garrison of the forts, or nearly six per cent of the population.

In this case, therefore, the mode of propagation is not doubtful; and it is to be remarked, that while the 2,268 persons at quarantine counted but six cases developed in the lazaretto, the town was, on the contrary, cruelly tried. Must we not see the proof that the people at quarantine enjoyed relatively a sort of acquired immunity?

At Smyrna, the propagation from the lazaretto to the town is less evident. The 23d of June dates the arrival of the first vessel from Alexandria without a clean bill of health, and having disembarked a case of cholera at the lazaretto. But it must be said that before this arrival there had been other arrivals from Alexandria since the appearance of cholera in that city, which had been admitted at once to free *pratique*, conformably to the regulation, having had nothing suspected on board, and having been five days on the passage. Although this was the case, the first case of cholera observed in the city of Smyrna occurred on the 24th of June, in the person of an Armenian woman; other cases followed, few at first, until the 11th of July, but sufficiently numerous afterward to produce, at the height of the epidemic, from the 30th of July to the 7th of August, a mortality of eighty persons per day.

We cannot then affirm, that at Smyrna the cholera was propagated from the lazaretto to the town, although this establishment was contiguous; but it is none the less remarkable, that the people at quarantine suffered much less from cholera in proportion than the inhabitants. Thus it is estimated that the mortality in the city was about 2,500 in a population reduced to 100,000, or one in forty; while among the 1701 at quarantine it was but nine, or one in one hundred and eighty-nine.

All that we know of Larnica is, that the lazaretto there is very near the town, and that, from June 24 to July 18, 1,199 quarantined people were admitted there, among whom, nineteen before and three after their admission were affected with cholera. On the 7th of July, the first case occurred in the town, that of a coffee-house keeper who had lodged many persons on their discharge from quarantine. From that spot the disease spread to the whole town and subsequently throughout the whole island.

At Beyrout, the information which we have received shows, that from June 17 to July 25, 3,200 persons coming from Alexandria were subjected to a quarantine of five to ten days, either in the lazaretto, — a well-ventilated establishment, but too small for so many people, — or in isolated houses on the shore, on the other side of the town. The crowding was nevertheless considerable, and the time came when the people in quarantine could not be

restrained, and openly passed beyond the limits. But cholera existed already in the town. The first case had occurred on the 1st of July, in a man named Farrah, who had had no apparent communication with the lazaretto where the cholera cases were. The second case in the town occurred on the 3d of July, in the person of the Abbé Viale, the secretary of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, on the very day of his exit from the lazaretto where he had been passing ten days of quarantine. He died in a few hours. Notwithstanding this fact, it is not possible to establish with certainty any connection between the lazaretto and the first attacks in the town. The epidemic which followed was not very severe at Beyrout, as in the space of three months, in a population reduced to 50,000 souls by emigration, it caused but five hundred and ninety-three deaths, or one to eighty-eight of the inhabitants; but still here also the proportion is much greater than among the people at quarantine.

With regard to Trebizond, the documents do not permit us to come to any precise conclusion; although cholera had but a very feeble development in this town, which, the year before, had suffered so much from typhus.

At Salina, the cholera was very destructive, and there had been two cases among the people at quarantine confined in the lazaretto, when the disease broke out in the town. This is all we can learn from the information supplied us.

To sum up, at the Dardanelles the spread of the cholera from the lazaretto to the town is incontestable; it is very probable that the same happened at Larnica, and it is doubtful with regard to the other places mentioned above.

Of the other localities comprised in this table, six were spared by the cholera, and two of them, Salonica and Volo, deserve a special mention.

At Salonica, whither, as we have seen, the fugitives had flocked, circumstances were very favorable for the propagation of the disease, — namely, a considerable crowding (as many as 1,300 people at a time at quarantine) in the lazaretto, situated near the town, and a great number of cholera patients (two hundred and sixty-five) in the establishment. It is true, that we are told the cholera patients were carefully isolated from the other inmates of quarantine

(one can easily imagine what such an isolation must have been), and that, later, the lazaretto was transferred to a great distance from the town; but it is none the less certain that all the cases of cholera occurred in the first lazaretto, and that, in spite of the separation, the cases of cholera were more numerous at Salonica than anywhere else. There is also something more to be said. An individual who had passed out of quarantine, after having been detained there fourteen days, was, according to an account worthy of credit, taken four days later with cholera in the town. This attack, which was fatal, was followed by two other cases, of which one was mortal, in the same house, which was immediately placed in quarantine. Although this happened, Salonica was spared. Whatever explanation may be given, the fact is worthy of record. In the mean time, many villages in the neighborhood of Salonica, whither people had gone after leaving the lazaretto, had not the good fortune of that town; the cholera appeared among them with considerable intensity.

Volo received, to some extent, the overflow of quarantined persons destined for Salonica: 1,649 of the 2,265 passengers on ship-board were there disembarked on a desert island, and placed under tents. Sixty-two cases, of which twenty-three were fatal, occurred among them from July 26 to August 10. The town was spared, although the Clerk of the Health Office was attacked and died outside of the lazaretto, and the physician of that establishment, attacked himself, took refuge in the town; but the disease appeared in many villages distant from five to ten miles from Volo, where, forty-two days after the last case observed in the lazaretto, an attack occurred in an individual coming from one of these villages. Thus, in spite of certain contraventions, the epidemic spared the town of Volo.

We will finish this history with some details concerning Rhodes and Crete.

Rhodes received no less than 2,618 quarantined persons in the space of two months, beginning with June 19. On account of the limited capacity of the lazaretto, they were installed, for the most part, in good condition, in tents. On the 20th of June, an inmate of quarantine, having landed in the evening from an Egyptian

barque from Alexandria, which had no cholera on board, fell sick of cholera, and died the same day. The other passengers, to the number of eighty-six, were transferred elsewhere and placed under tents, and passed ten days of quarantine without any case. This was the only case observed at Rhodes among the people at quarantine. The island was entirely spared.

The island of Crete, in the space of about two months, received nine hundred and seventy-two suspected persons (without counting the crews), among whom one hundred and eighty-four remained on board and seven hundred and eighty-eight passed their quarantine on three islands of the Gulf of Suda, where tents and barracks had been put up. The surveillance was very severe; all communication between one island and another was interdicted. The quarantine was for ten days, and, in case of cholera, it was prolonged for ten days after the case occurred. Two vessels arriving from Alexandria brought in them some cholera patients. One, arriving on the 28th of June, had had two fatal cases in port. The passengers having landed, to the number of two hundred and fifty, had among them during their quarantine, eight cases and four deaths, to which must be added that of one of the Health Guard. The other vessel, a Turkish brig, arrived on the 27th of July with fifty-eight passengers, mostly workmen from Suez. There had been five cases during the voyage. One only of these was disembarked at the lazaretto. Among this group, from the 7th of August to the 3d of September, there were five deaths from cholera. What was most remarkable to note was, that not only the cholera did not penetrate into the island of Crete, but there was no case among the people at quarantine, except those of the two groups of which we have been speaking, and which, it is true, had been set apart on two different islets.

We shall carry these citations no farther. It is proper only to add, that the length of quarantine in the Turkish lazarettos was not always the same; that, at first, it was from five to ten days, conformably to the regulations, according as the vessel had or had not had cases of cholera during the voyage; and that soon it was extended to ten full days in all cases, and even longer in certain

localities. This is not the time to dwell upon the value to be attached to this duration.

From all which precedes, the Commission concludes *that the crowding together of people coming from a place where cholera reigns, in a lazaretto, has not the effect of producing among the inmates of quarantine a great extension of the disease; but that such a crowding is none the less very dangerous for the neighborhood, as it is calculated to favor the propagation of cholera.*

Adopted unanimously except by M. Monlau.

### XXIII.

*What influence do great collections of men in armies, fairs, pilgrimages, exercise upon the development and propagation of epidemics of cholera?*

The remark made with regard to vessels is applicable to all great collections of men, with some variations arising from the different conditions under which they are placed.

When cholera penetrates a body of troops, in a compact army, up to that time free from all cholera influence, it develops rapidly and produces ravages according to the hygienic and moral conditions of that army; and the epidemic runs through, although less rapidly than on board ship, all its phases in quite a short time. It also dies out promptly unless new arrivals, troops as yet unaffected, come to join them, and to keep up the disease by producing fresh outbreaks. In this case the former suffer much less in proportion than the new comers, in consequence of a relative, acquired immunity. Numerous examples might be produced in support of these propositions. We shall content ourselves with citing that which was observed in the French army during the Crimean War.

The first invasion of this army by cholera, at Gallipoli and Varna, was terrible; but it was in some sense a hurricane, which, after a month, left only traces here and there. The disease, however, did not entirely disappear until towards the end of the war, and it showed from time to time fresh outbreaks, which corresponded always with the arrival of fresh troops. These always paid a tribute more or less large; a small number of the older



troops, among the *malingersers*, were attacked, and the disease slumbered.

One very remarkable example will show how fresh troops may reanimate an epidemic which one might have believed extinct. At the beginning of April, 1855, there arrived from France at Constantinople from fifteen to twenty thousand men, belonging in part to the Imperial Guard. These troops had not had a single case of cholera among them during the voyage. They were encamped on the heights of Maslak, a place perfectly well chosen in a hygienic point of view. At this time there were in the city of Constantinople but very few cases of cholera. The reports of the French military hospitals give but fifty-three cases of cholera for the month of March. The report of the 10th of April did not give a single one. In the Crimea the cases were equally rare at this time. The troops in question were hardly installed at Maslak, when, on the night of the 14th and 15th of April, cholera broke out among them. It should be said that, for some days past, cases of diarrhoea had become numerous in the camp. A severe epidemic followed, which declined rapidly, but which accompanied these troops into the Crimea, where they arrived in the beginning of June, and where their arrival was marked by a serious outbreak of cholera. It must be added also, that from the camp of Maslak the disease extended to Pera and to those villages on the Bosphorus the nearest to the cholera focus. (*Extract from official documents.*)

As for the propagation of cholera by armies or by bodies of troops in movement, it is a fact too well known to require much argument here. It is sufficient to recall the war in Poland in 1831, which was the great cause of the rapid propagation of cholera in Europe; the circumstances of the civil war in Portugal in 1833 (*Gomez*), when cholera was transmitted to the province of Algarva, and to the towns of Torres-Vedras, Caldas, Leiria, and Coimbra, by the movements of troops. According to information communicated by Dr. Lenz, during the epidemic of 1847 and 1848 in Russia, cholera was imported many times into places previously intact, by bodies of troops coming from a contaminated locality. Thus, in 1847, the disease was transmitted to Kisliar by a troop of soldiers coming from Temir-khan-Choury; in 1848, in

the district of Smolensk, by two regiments of hussars coming from Moscow, and communicating the cholera, not only to the villages where they had left their sick, but even to villages where they had made but a single halt for the night. The same thing has been observed in the movement of troops in India. In the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, of Kostroma, of Jaroslaw, and of Vladimir, all the local authorities attributed the rapid propagation of cholera in the spring of 1848, at the time of the opening of navigation on the Volga, to the masses of men employed in towing the boats, and who, when the first were attacked, fled in all directions.

With regard to fairs, they have, like all large gatherings, the effect, when cholera appears, of creating great foci of infection, with this aggravation, — when compared with armies, which, at least, always remain more or less compact, — that when this crowd tainted with cholera disperses in all directions, it tends to propagate the disease everywhere. We may cite, as having produced this result, the fair at Tuy, which, in 1854, propagated the cholera in the province of Minho in Portugal (*Gomez*); that of Samara, from which the cholera was propagated in the government of Orenbourg (*Lenz*); the great fairs of India; and, notably, that of Hurdwar, which has been considered in connection with pilgrimages; finally, that of Tantah, in Egypt, which, in 1848, contributed much to the spread of cholera. Nevertheless, with regard to this fair of Tantah, we ought to say that this year, having taken place a short time after the epidemic of cholera, it has had no unfavorable effect upon the public health, thus confirming what we have advanced above concerning the relative immunity which a crowd may enjoy which has just come from undergoing the trial of a cholera epidemic. (*Communication of Dr. Salem Bey.*)

Finally, with regard to pilgrimages, we have spoken of them sufficiently in detail, in connection with the cholera in India, to show the important part which this kind of gatherings plays in epidemics of this nature. We propose also to return to the subject, a little farther on, in connection with that of Mecca.

Great gatherings of men, therefore, contribute much to the rapid development of epidemics of cholera; they constitute foci of reinforcement, and, by their dissemination, their migration into locali-

ties hitherto healthy, they favor the propagation of the disease; for if a single case of cholera imported into a healthy locality is sufficient to develop an epidemic there, as was proved in the case of Altenburg, so much the more probable will such a development be from the arrival of hundreds of contaminated people.

*The commission concludes then that great gatherings of men (armies, fairs, pilgrimages), are one of the most certain means of the propagation of cholera; that they constitute great epidemic foci, which, whether they march after the manner of an army, or whether they are scattered, as in the case of fairs and pilgrimages, import the disease into the countries which they traverse; that these gatherings, after having been subjected ordinarily in a rapid manner, to the influence of cholera, become much less susceptible to its power, and that it disappears very speedily, unless new arrivals come to keep up the disease.*

Adopted unanimously.

#### XXIV.

*What is the influence of dissemination on the intensity and development of epidemics of cholera?*

What has been said heretofore shows, that the dissemination of cholera foci in healthy localities is an almost certain means of propagating the disease, and we need not, therefore, return to the subject; but, on the other hand, experience shows that dissemination, applied to an assemblage which cholera has penetrated, is calculated to diminish the violence of the epidemic, to diminish the number of cases in this mass, provided that the dissemination is not too slow, and that it takes place as soon as the disease appears. Dissemination, in this case, diminishes the chances of propagation in the whole mass attacked; but it should be understood, that most frequently, in consequence of the conditions under which it takes place, it only retards the course of the epidemic; so that when we come to compare results, we find that in this disseminated mass, in which individuals are more or less separated one from the other, but always in communication, the mortality is almost the same as in a compact mass; only it requires a longer period of time. It is evident that in many cases the rapid extinction of an epidemic

which has committed great ravages in a crowded mass, has been wrongly attributed to the effect of the dissemination of this mass ; whereas it was but the consequence of the natural evolution of cholera epidemics in such cases.

Still, dissemination, made at the right time, has given favorable results which cannot be denied, and had it no other effect than to ameliorate the hygienic conditions of individuals, cannot be too highly recommended.

But it should be well understood that this dissemination ought not to take place into healthy localities, where it would cause the introduction of the disease, at the same time that it would be no advantage to the contaminated individuals ; it ought, on the contrary, to take place within the limits of the locality where the infection is manifested.

*Consequently the Commission concludes, that the dissemination of a compact crowd, at an opportune time, may render less violent an epidemic of cholera which has appeared in the midst of it, and even arrest its extension ; but that this dissemination, on the other hand, gives rise to great danger of propagating it, if it take place in a region as yet unaffected.*

Adopted unanimously.

## XXV.

*What is the part which belongs to the pilgrimage to Mecca, in the cholera epidemics of our day?*

The influence of the pilgrimage to Mecca, so far as the crowding is concerned, is already sufficiently indicated. Like all other pilgrimages, this one consists of an assemblage of individuals from very diverse countries, and consequently, for the most part, of people free from all cholera influence until the moment of their arrival at the Hedjaz. This last circumstance is the reason why, if cholera manifests itself in this mass, ordinarily a violent epidemic rapidly follows,\* and so much the more destructive as this agglomeration of

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\* This proposition would seem to be contradicted by the report of the English Consul at Djeddah, who, during the six years of his stay in that town, has always seen cases of cholera there at the moment of the return of the pilgrims ; but were these cases of true Asiatic cholera, or sporadic cases, such as are ordinarily observed in these countries during the warm season ?

men finds itself in the midst of hygienic and climatic conditions of the most unfavorable character. The renewal each year of individuals collected at Mecca, on the one part, and on the other the habitual arrival of pilgrims coming from contaminated places, accounts for the frequency of epidemics since 1831. The dispersion of the pilgrims, when once the epidemic is developed, constitutes a danger of propagation, so much the greater as it takes place rapidly and in the warm season. It was thus that during the last year, as we have seen, the rapid dispersion of the pilgrims transported by steamboats, led to the rapid propagation of cholera in Egypt at first, and afterwards its distribution in the basin of the Mediterranean. But, on the other hand, as has been said above, the dissemination of the pilgrims, and their journey by caravan across the desert, through countries almost uninhabited, far from favoring the propagation of the disease, is, on the contrary, one of the best means of extinguishing it.

Now, with regard to the influence of the pilgrimage to Mecca on the epidemics of cholera, which have followed, particularly in Egypt, it is to be remarked that, of five epidemics which have desolated this country since 1831, two only have coincided with the return of the pilgrims, and then, when this return coincided with the warm season: in 1831, in July, and in 1865, in June. Of these two epidemics, the first, which commenced with their return by sea, was probably imported by them, although the fact has not been clearly demonstrated; but the second very certainly was.

Thus, then, twice only, with an interval of thirty-four years, cholera has been imported into Egypt by pilgrims returning from Mecca by sea; although, during this period, the disease has raged many times at Mecca, at the time of the pilgrimage; but, in this connection, it should be remarked that the transportation of pilgrims from Djeddah to Suez by steamboats did not take place until 1858. This infrequency, then, is no guaranty for the future.

In conclusion, *the part of the pilgrimage to Mecca, as a propagating agent of cholera, with reference to countries bordering on Europe, (the only ones with regard to which we have positive information) has been the importation of this disease into Egypt twice, with an interval of thirty-four years, during the warm season.*

Adopted unanimously, except by M. Polak, who refrained from voting.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

XXVI.

*What is the influence upon the violence of cholera epidemics of hygienic and other conditions of locality; in other words, what are the assisting causes of cholera?*

We do not think it necessary to the object of our labors to dwell at length, here, upon all the conditions which favor most epidemic diseases; we shall only insist upon those which appear to have a particular influence upon the development of cholera.

*Misery*, with all its debilitating consequences, in respect of food, lodging, filthiness, crowding, etc., makes most individuals more susceptible to the influence of the greater number of epidemic diseases, but of none more than cholera. The predilection with which this disease falls upon communities, or that part of communities where misery reigns, is a fact too well known to need argument here. Next to misery come fatigue, excesses, which act in the same way, by weakening the organization, and all morbid conditions which diminish vital resistance, particularly those which act upon the digestive organs.

It remains to be said, in conclusion, that cholera attacks, by preference, individuals debilitated by any cause whatever.

The Commission has not thought it necessary to dwell upon the influence of alimentary regimen which, in time of cholera, acts in two ways; either, through insufficient nourishment, by debilitating the organism and rendering it more apt to contract the disease, or by the injurious action upon the digestive canals of substances recognized as indigestible, and especially green fruits, etc., producing troubles which favor the explosion of cholera.

We need not repeat what we have already said upon the influence of crowding; we will only add, that over-crowding, combined with misery and all which follows in its train, constitutes a condition the most calculated to augment the violence of a cholera epidemic.

We pass to influences of a different kind.

*Temperature and climate.* Although cholera has not been excluded by any climate nor by any temperature, it is nevertheless established by observation that in general the more or less rapid evolution of a cholera epidemic and the extent of its course, are in relation with the elevation of the temperature; that thus the warm season accelerates at the same time the evolution and the march of the epidemic, while winter retards them, and sometimes arrests them. This is a general rule, noticed in all countries, which the researches of Hirsch have confirmed. Yet we have seen, as an exception, a rigorous winter fail to arrest the ravages of a cholera epidemic, at Moscow and Orenburg, for example; but should we not attribute these exceptions, in cold climates, to the manner of living during winter, to the mode of heating, to the want of ventilation in the dwelling-houses? The only example showing that a very rigorous winter does not always oppose an obstacle to the invading march of an epidemic of cholera, was observed in Russia in 1830-31, during the troubles in Poland, and would seem to be due to the movements of great masses of troops towards the theatre of war (*Lenz*.)

*Air.* No one doubts that confined air in general, or air vitiated by exhalations from animal or vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction, predisposes the organism to contract cholera, and also helps to make the disease more destructive; but in the case of an epidemic, confined air acts also and especially, as will be shown hereafter, as a vehicle of the cholera principle.

*Water* appears, according to observations made principally in England by Dr. Snow, and in Germany, by Dr. Pettenkofer, to contribute under certain circumstances, to the development of cholera in some localities. This occurs when water is charged with organic detritus, like that of rivers which traverse great cities, or that of wells which receive the infiltrations of a porous soil impregnated with matters in a state of decomposition, or which communicate with drains or privies. In the time of a cholera epidemic, these waters, according to Snow, are charged also with the morbid principle, and, used for domestic purposes, they may

propagate the disease. This opinion is based upon an observation made in London, where, in 1848-49, the mortality was 12.5 to 1000 of the inhabitants, who made use of water, from the Thames, taken by the Lambeth Company in the interior of the city, and where, in 1854, there were but 3.7 deaths to the thousand persons using the water taken, by the same company, above the city; while the quarters which continued to use water taken *intra muros* had thirteen deaths to the thousand inhabitants (*Simon*). Dr. Snow has cited also, as a characteristic fact, the great mortality from cholera which affected exclusively, in Broad Street, those persons who used the water from a certain well which received the infiltrations from a sewer. This water, transported to a distance, we are assured, communicated cholera to a person who drank it. Similar facts have been noted elsewhere.

Water in this case, as air in the preceding, must have served as the vehicle for the introduction of the morbid principle into the system.

But it is elsewhere, according to most German authors, and especially according to Dr. Pettenkofer, who has made this question the subject of the most interesting researches, — it is in the privies, the sewers, in the soil itself that we should see the principal receptacles of the cholera principle. Although the conference has not given itself up to theories, the doctrine of Pettenkofer is so well accredited, it is related to facts so important for prophylaxia, that we are not permitted to pass it by. It rests upon this proposition, generally admitted, that the alvine dejections of cholera patients contain, in some form or other, the propagating principle of the disease. This proposition, already formulated in 1849 by Dr. Pellarin (*Gazette Médicale de Paris*), who insisted even then upon the necessity of disinfecting the dejections of cholera patients by sulphate of iron, was corroborated by the observations of Budd, published in 1854, and by those of Snow; and next, we may say, was settled beyond a doubt, by the researches of Dr. Pettenkofer. It is but the legitimate deduction from numerous facts which have established that latrines, privies, sewers, filth, are the principal receptacles from which the cholera principle is exhaled. The facts



are too well known to need enumeration here. These cloacæ, in relation to the whole population, play precisely the same part that we have been led to attribute to the linen and soiled articles among cholera patients; that is, being the natural receptacles in a certain sense of the alvine dejections of these patients, they become the propagating agents of the disease.

Dr. Pettenkofer goes much farther. He considers as demonstrated by his observations, that during an epidemic of cholera the soil itself of a locality where the disease prevails has a great deal to do with its development by the emanations which escape from it. He claims as proved that a porous soil, easily permeable to water and air, and charged with excrementitious matters (by consequence especially an alluvial or a marshy soil), when impregnated with cholera dejections, becomes first a receptacle, then, according to circumstances, a focus, more or less active, from which the principle of the disease is disengaged. The activity of this disengagement will depend upon the level of the subterranean waters, and, consequently, will be in relation with certain alternations of the degree of humidity of the superficial layer of soil. This receptivity of the soil for the principle of cholera explains very well the tenacity of the disease in certain localities, and even its re-appearance, apparently spontaneous, after a more or less complete disappearance. It is in India, and particularly in the regions where cholera is endemic, that it would be most convenient to verify the exactness of the doctrine in question. Perhaps in this would be found the explanation of endemicity. It is also a fact well known in India, and of which we find examples in authors, that the soil on which a troop of men (soldiers, or others), affected with cholera, encamps, is capable of transmitting the disease.—*Bengal Reports by Jameson, 1819. S. Rogers, Report on Asiatic Cholera, p. 18, London, 1848. Scott, Report on Cholera in Madras, p. 112, London, 1849.*

However it may be, whether this doctrine finds or not its complete justification in all cases, it appears well established that a porous soil charged with detritus, such as Dr. Pettenkofer describes, an alluvial soil, in one word, favors the development of cholera epidemics; and if all epidemics are not explicable by this

circumstance,\* this does not weaken the rule, but only proves that other conditions are equally favorable for the development of cholera.

If all the hygienic conditions which have been detailed above may be considered, in general, as favoring cholera epidemics, there are nevertheless certain facts which show that conditions quite as unfavorable in appearance have not had a similar result. Many cases are cited where, in a city, certain infected quarters, which it would seem ought to be a prey to the epidemic, have been particularly spared. We will relate one instance of this kind which occurred the last year in Constantinople. At the time when cholera was raging at the arsenal, there were in a prison, situated within the limits of this establishment, seven hundred galley slaves, of whom five hundred went out every day to work. Now, the prison is a true cloaca, where are accumulated hygienic conditions of the worst kind. During the height of the epidemic, all the galley slaves were spared; and it was only at the time when it was declining at the arsenal, that one of the keepers of the prison was attacked. Soon after, fifteen cases occurred among the seven hundred galley slaves, and seven only were fatal. On the other hand, the soldiers and the marines of the arsenal lost one man in nine from cholera. Is it not very remarkable that when these last, placed in hygienic conditions relatively good, gave a mortality of eleven per cent of their whole number, the galley slaves gave but one per cent?

The Commission limits itself to mentioning these facts, which show that all has not been said with regard to the auxiliary causes of cholera.

In conclusion, *the Commission recognizes that the hygienic and other conditions which in general predispose a population to contract cholera, and, consequently, favor the intensity of epidemics, are: misery, with all its consequences, the accumulation of individuals,*

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\* Dr. Pettenkofer explains in a very ingenious way how entirely different conditions of soil may aid in forming partial depots of similar detritus. He explains also, by a very subtle theory in which we do not propose to follow him, how penetration into the soil in question of cholera matters, is not indispensable in order that exhalations from this soil may give origin to combinations which favor the development of cholera.

*impaired health, the warm season, want of ventilation, and exhalations from a porous soil impregnated with organic matters, particularly if these matters come from cholera dejections.*

*In addition, the Commission is of opinion, that, as it appears demonstrated by experience that the discharges of cholera patients contain the generating principle of cholera, it should be admitted that sewers, privies and the contaminated water of a city may become the agents for the propagation of the disease.*

*The Commission adds, that it seems to result from certain facts that the soil of a locality, once impregnated with cholera detritus, is able to retain for a considerable length of time the property of disengaging the principle of the disease and of thus keeping up an epidemic, or even of regenerating it after it has become extinct.*

Adopted unanimously, except by M. Pélikan.

#### IMMUNITY WITH REGARD TO CHOLERA.

##### XXVII.

*How is immunity from cholera to be interpreted ?*

The Commission would not consider that it had faithfully performed its task, if, after having proved the transmissibility of cholera, and indicated, as far as possible, the conditions which favor its propagation, it took no notice of the resistance which certain countries, certain localities, and the majority of people oppose to its development. It is to this resistance, which is also very variable, that we give the name of immunity. It supposes that the locality which enjoys it, has resisted the importation of cholera, and that the individual who remains unattacked, has been exposed to the disease, as a physician is, for example, in the midst of an epidemic focus.

It is so much the more important to notice this immunity, since it has been invoked, although wrongly, against the transmissibility of cholera, and because, on the other hand, it leads to important considerations of prophylaxia.

Physicians who have believed that they here saw the proof that cholera is not transmissible, have forgotten that the same immunity, the same resistance is met with, more or less, in the case of all

diseases reported the most transmissible, or contagious, without exception. It is so with the plague, with yellow fever, small pox, scarlatina, etc. If it were otherwise, if all these diseases were transmitted by the simple fact that they are transmissible, and that there has been exposure to contagion, the human race would have long since disappeared from the surface of the globe. Happily, it is not so, and a well-balanced organism, opposes to all these diseases, an efficacious resistance in the great majority of cases. The principle of every transmissible disease, is not regenerated, except under certain conditions, without which it is sterile; just as it is not sufficient to cast a seed at random upon the ground, to reproduce the plant from which it came; it must meet there with all the conditions favorable for its germination. Undoubtedly, all morbid principles have not the same degree of virulence, but the necessity of an organism favorable to the regenerating evolution of a morbid principle, is none the less a fundamental point of the doctrine of the transmission of diseases.

Let us proceed to facts relating to cholera.

It is a matter of observation, that certain countries, certain localities have resisted completely or partially the importation of cholera, that this disease has become extinct there without propagating itself further. Among the countries, which, in Europe, have enjoyed this immunity, we may cite Alpine Switzerland, properly so called (except a certain number of cases in Argovia, Thurgovia, and Tessin in 1855,) which besieged to some extent by the disease, has resisted its invasion. (*Marc d'Espine, Archives Générales de Médecine, 1857.*) The same has been the case with a certain number of mountain masses. We know the interesting researches of M. Fourcault in 1849, those of Messrs. Boubée and Vial in 1853, on the influence of certain geologic conditions upon cholera, and especially upon the repulsive influence of a granitic soil; from which the conclusion has been drawn, that a granite soil is an obstacle to the development of cholera. This conclusion expresses a fact generally true, but which is far from being without exceptions. We may say the same of altitudes: cholera has been observed at a considerable height, while it is a fact that in a given country high regions are more spared than low plains. Dr. Polak

has communicated to the commission the interesting fact, that when the cholera was raging at Teheran (3300 English feet above the level of the sea) the disease was propagated to villages situated not far from there, on the slopes of Elbourz, at the height of 6000 feet, where it only occurred in isolated cases; but it went no higher. During three epidemics in which these villages were attacked, the King of Persia having transported his camp, composed of more than ten thousand persons, to the valley of Laar at the height of 7500 feet, to the base of the volcanic peak of Demawend, the camp was entirely spared, notwithstanding constant communication was held with the infected localities.

But let us come to the more important facts of towns, which up to the present time have resisted more or less the cholera influence.

These towns are numerous in Europe; But the one which in this respect deserves to be mentioned, above all, is the city of Lyons. This city of four hundred thousand souls, seems at first sight to combine all the conditions favorable for an epidemic of cholera. Situated at the confluence of two rivers, if, on the one side it is based upon an alpine soil, on the other it rests upon alluvium; it contains a large collection of workmen; the causes of insalubrity and misery are not wanting, furthermore it is on the grand line of communication which traverses France from south to north, and it has served as a place of refuge for large numbers of fugitives coming from places where cholera was raging. In spite of all this, Lyons has, so to speak, resisted until now the cholera influence. It entirely escaped the first epidemic, which, in 1832, ravaged the North of France, then that which ascended the Rhone in 1835. Later, during the epidemic of 1849, a barraek was invaded and some cases of cholera showed themselves in the neighboring quarters; but after three weeks it all disappeared. In the autumn of 1853, when cholera raged in the department of the Drôme, the disease appeared at Lyons, and reached the number of four hundred cases and one hundred and ninety-six deaths, after which it died out. Finally, in the year 1865, cholera has not been signaled, so far as we know, except perhaps by isolated cases, which have come from without. It cannot be said that Lyons has escaped because there have been no arrivals from cholera districts; far from

this, such arrivals have been very numerous; the disease has been imported there and has sometimes developed itself, just enough to show the power of resistance of the native population, or, if you please, the locality, to its propagation.

Does this fact, and many other analogous ones, prove that cholera is not transmissible? Not the least in the world; they prove only that there are localities, as well as individuals, which enjoy a certain immunity against its transmission; an immunity, which for these localities, may be complete, or partial, permanent, or temporary. We say temporary, for there are cases which show that a locality which has resisted at one time, has been invaded at another, and *vice versa*. These local immunities also, are not peculiar with regard to cholera; they exist equally for the plague and yellow fever.

As for the cause of complete, or nearly complete immunity, when, as at Lyons, this immunity appears under conditions which would be believed favorable for cholera, it escapes us.

It is only a fact, important to be established, and very worthy of serious study.

It is not the same with relative immunity more or less pronounced, which certain countries have always enjoyed, or only recently; this immunity, the general rule, when we look at it closely, may be explained by good hygienic conditions existing in these localities, or by notable improvements recently introduced. This relative immunity is a reply to those who are too much inclined to attribute the safety of populations against cholera exclusively to measures of quarantine; it proves, not that these are useless, — far from that, but that hygienic measures are the necessary complement of them.

With regard to the fact of the immunity of individuals plunged in the midst of a cholera focus, it is not less worthy of attention than that of localities.

We have seen from all which precedes, that, when cholera breaks out in a concentrated mass of human beings, it takes but a limited number of victims, variable according to the circumstances which we have enumerated; but which, under the most unfavorable conditions, has never gone beyond twenty per cent of the whole. We

may say that an epidemic of cholera in which the number of genuine cases amounts to five per cent of the population is a very grave one. This proportion was not reached even during the last year at Constantinople.

The resistance which the human organization opposes to the cholera poison, in the midst of a focus of infection, is, for some persons, complete, — that is to say, the organism in their case does not experience any appreciable trouble. In the greater number, the poison shows itself in a derangement of the health, which varies from a simple epigastric malaise, with borborygmi and tormina, to cholera; but, in the immense majority of these cases, the organism resists, and an attack of cholera, properly so called, does not take place. Finally, in a number relatively limited, but very variable, the organism succumbs and cholera is declared. It is these last cases which furnish the measure of the gravity of an epidemic. This is what observation shows.

Complete immunity, then, with regard to the influence of cholera, is not the rule. Further, be it complete or incomplete, it may be only temporary; that is, an individual who is entirely refractory throughout the course of one epidemic may succumb to the next, and also an individual who has resisted during a certain period of an epidemic may become affected at last. It is this which is often enough observed among physicians, who, stimulated by the sentiment of duty, resist at the height of the epidemic, but succumb sometimes at its decline, when weakened by fatigue.

Immunity from cholera, then, is in definite proportion to the vital resistance of individuals, and is variable as that is. This is the reason why, with regard to immunity, the past is no guaranty for the future.

To this result of observation it has been objected, that, during epidemics of cholera, it is not unusual to see very vigorous individuals struck down by the side of persons in appearance very feeble, who have been spared; but physicians well know that vital resistance is by no means proportionate to muscular energy, and that such a nervous individual, of puny appearance, resists much better morbid influences than those colossi who are in reality but badly balanced phenomena.

Besides the immunity, more or less complete, proper to each individual, there is also a temporary immunity which exposure to a recent epidemic leaves behind. It is by this sort of acquired immunity only that we can explain — as we have seen above — the rapid extinction of cholera in the midst of crowded masses of men; and this is the reason why, at least for a certain interval of time of which it is not possible yet to fix the duration, a grave epidemic of cholera cannot be revived, in spite of new importations, in a locality which has just been tried by this malady. This, to be sure, is not applicable to places of pilgrimage, where masses of men, *constantly renewed*, periodically come together.

If, as we have seen, immunity from cholera is proportionate to the vital resistance, and if we refer in this connection to the auxiliary causes of the disease, we find that these causes are precisely of the nature of those which diminish the vitality of individuals, or of an entire population; and we arrive at this conclusion, that immunity from cholera results from all conditions opposed to these auxiliary causes, that is to say, good hygienic conditions; that the influence of these is such, that, if it were possible to make these conditions general, and in this way to reduce cholera to the proportions which it attains among classes and even whole populations in easy circumstances, it would be a disease of but trifling importance in its effects.

The Commission affirms then, that, in opposition to the transmissibility of cholera, there exists in a healthy man a resistance capable of neutralizing the toxic agent; and that this resistance, weakened among miserable populations and in individuals debilitated by any cause, may, by the increase of easy circumstances and by good hygienic measures, be generalized to the point of rendering cholera a disease but little to be feared. But, unfortunately, we are far from this, and it is for this reason that measures of isolation are, and will yet be for a long time, necessary.

It must be very well known that cholera, although transmissible, does not attack fatally all the individuals exposed to its influence; that a well-regulated life, good hygienic conditions, are almost certain guaranties against its action; that it rages by preference in unhealthy localities, among populations weakened by



misery and among individuals undermined by disease or excess.

The Commission, therefore, while proclaiming as an incontestable fact the transmissibility of cholera, believes that it is necessary to add the corrective which sets limits to its transmission.

It is more dangerous, in their opinion, to conceal a part of the truth on this point than to tell the whole of it.

In conclusion, *the immunity which certain localities enjoy, that is to say, the resistance, permanent or temporary, general or partial, opposed by these localities to the development of cholera within their limits, is a fact which does not exclude transmissibility, but which indicates that certain local conditions, not yet entirely determined, are an obstacle to the development of the disease.*

*In the same way the immunity, more or less complete, and more or less durable, which the majority of persons in the midst of a focus of cholera enjoy, an immunity which attests the individual resistance to the toxic principle, is a circumstance to which we should attach the highest importance.*

*In the point of view of epidemic development, it is the corrective of transmissibility; and viewed with regard to prophylaxia, it sets in operation proper means to arrest the ravages of the disease.*

Adopted unanimously, except by MM. Monlau and Pélikan, who refrained from voting.

#### DEDUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROPERTIES OF THE GENERATIVE PRINCIPLE OF CHOLERA.

The Commission does not intend to occupy itself with the numerous hypotheses which have been put forth with regard to the nature of the cause which produces cholera; it only wishes to disengage, as corollaries from the facts which have been set forth in this work, certain attributes of the generative principle of the disease, the knowledge of which may lead to precautionary measures.

#### XXVIII.

*From the facts which we have proved, and which relate to the genesis, the propagation and the transmission of cholera, can we draw*

*any precise conclusion with regard to the generative principle of the disease, or at least the media which serve as its vehicles or receptacles, the conditions of its penetration into the organism, the ways by which it passes out, the duration of its morbid activity, in a word, all its attributes, a knowledge of which is important in order to guard against it ?*

Whether the principle of cholera be called contagion, a germ, miasm, whether we suppose it formed of an organic substance or not, it has always escaped all investigations, which have never been able to isolate it, and it is known to us only by its effects. In this respect, it does not differ from other morbid principles.

What we do know is, that it is reproduced in man by the fact of the morbid evolution to which it gives rise.

In our countries, we have never seen it originate in any other way : it is by successive regenerations in man that it is multiplied and propagated ; never has the character of the soil, nor the worst hygienic conditions given rise to it. But at its place of origin, in India, where cholera is endemic, is the same true ? Is the morbid principle there produced spontaneously outside of man, by means of conditions yet unknown, which exist nowhere else ? Or, to apply the doctrine of Pettenkofer, is the soil of the places where it reigns as an endemic only the receptacle of the germ, and has it the property of retaining it long enough to permit that an incessant disengagement, more or less active, does not exhaust it before it is renewed ? What we have said concerning the tenacity of cholera in certain localities of Europe gives some credit to this hypothesis. The Commission would merely indicate these important problems, which it has not the means of solving.

However it may be, the principle of cholera, of that which has invaded the whole world, seems native in the valley of the Ganges ; and it is principally there, that, on an alluvial soil, low and humid, it maintains itself in our time in an endemic condition. From this fact, and a certain analogy in the symptoms, are we authorized to conclude that cholera has a miasmatic origin, and is but a form of marsh disease, produced by the swamps of the Ganges ? The Commission does not think so. It is in fact the result of observation, that there is no proportion, on the banks of the Ganges, be-

tween the intensity of endemic miasmatic disorders and that of endemic cholera; that each has its own peculiar physiognomy, and presents its highest intensity at different times in the year. There is besides a fundamental character which separates cholera from marsh diseases, — that these last prevail at their place of origin, and that the principle which produces them is not reproduced in man, and consequently is not capable of transmission.

To sum up, *in the actual state of science, we can only frame hypotheses as to the nature of the generative principle of cholera. We know only that it is a native of certain countries of India, and that it dwells there permanently; that this principle is reproduced in man, and accompanies him in his peregrinations; that it may also be propagated to a distance, from country to country, by successive regenerations, without ever being reproduced spontaneously outside of man.*

Adopted unanimously, except by Dr. Goodeve, who refrained from voting.

## XXIX.

*What are the vehicles of the generative principle of cholera?*

Under the name of vehicles, the Commission means only to speak of the agents by the intervention of which the morbid principle enters the organism. To this question facts answer, that the air is the principal vehicle of the cholera principle. The rapid spread of the disease in an infected locality; the simultaneousness of a great number of cases in a given assemblage of people, where mediate or immediate contact with those first taken sick was not possible; the general influence which in the time of an epidemic weighs more or less upon individuals placed within the limits of the infected district, — these circumstances, in addition to facts which show that some persons have been attacked with cholera at a short distance from the cholera focus, with which they have had no communication, — all these circumstances prove, that, in fact, the surrounding air is the principal vehicle of cholera. The principle of cholera then is volatile, and acts in this respect after the manner of miasma; that is to say, by infecting the atmosphere.

But because the air is the vehicle of the cholera principle, does

it follow that this principle can be transported to a distance by the atmosphere? On this point, facts answer in the negative. They show that the action of the cholera miasm is so much the more sure as it takes place in confined air and in close proximity to the focus of emission, whether this focus be a patient, or his dejections, or an object contaminated by them. An author of high authority (Griesinger) supposes that the probability of the action of the cholera germ, spread through the atmosphere, diminishes in the direct ratio of the square of the distance from the point of emission; that is to say, that its action will be ten thousand times more sure at the distance of a foot than at the distance of one hundred feet. It seems then that it is the same with the cholera miasm as with the miasm of typhus, that it rapidly loses its power in the open air at a short distance from its origin.

## XXX.

*To what distance from a focus of emission can the principle of cholera be transported by the atmosphere?*

Here a question presents itself, of the highest importance in practice; to what distance from a focus of emission can the principle of cholera be transported by the atmosphere? The general rule, founded upon observation, shows that the transmission of cholera, through the medium of the open air, rarely operates beyond a very short distance (let us say a hundred metres approximatively, in order the better to express our thought); that also in an immense majority of instances, transmission has only taken place at a much shorter distance. But are there facts which would compel us to admit that it may occur much farther from the focus of emission?

The cases where cholera has been transmitted from a lazaretto to a neighboring locality would be of great weight in settling this question, if all these cases did not admit of a much more probable interpretation than that of transportation by the atmosphere. We have seen, in what we have related of the Ottoman lazarettos, that it is not the atmosphere which should be accused of transporting the disease when the town in the neighborhood of one of them is affected: it is due to passing beyond the limits, or the insufficiency of preventive measures.

The last year, at Malta, the first case of cholera occurred in the town at a distance of six hundred and sixty-two feet from the lazaretto, without its being certain that there had been any communication; but it must be added, that before this time numerous arrivals from Alexandria had been admitted to Malta without interruption. At Ancona the cholera appeared in the town after the arrival of a vessel from Alexandria which had landed a cholera patient at the lazaretto; but there are sufficient reasons for believing that it was not the wind passing over the lazaretto which conveyed the contamination to the town. It is the same with regard to Spain; the propagation of cholera in 1865 was not the result of transportation by means of the air of the disease within the lazaretto. (*For all these facts see the historic sketch.*)

The lazarettos have not furnished us any authentic case of the transportation to a certain distance of the cholera principle. It is none the less true, nevertheless, that proximity to a lazaretto is dangerous to a healthy locality.

A case of transmission to the distance of a mile was observed in Sunderland in 1848; and another in Ireland, where it seems to have taken place in the direction of a violent wind.

But the most characteristic facts are those of vessels coming from healthy countries and affected with cholera at sea, at a certain distance from an infected place, before having any communication with it. Two facts of this kind have been laid before the Commission; one is that of two vessels of the French squadron of the Black Sea, which, in sight of land and before arriving at Baltchick, had each a case of cholera on board. This fact has been already stated. It must be admitted that too many important details are wanting for this to have much value. The other is even less circumstantial; it is that of an English squadron, which, in sight of Malta, where the cholera was raging, had some cases on board. But from what place did this squadron come? and had there been an epidemic on board at that place? We are unable to say. All these cases, then, leave many doubts.

Taking into consideration all the known facts, the Commission has come to the following conclusion: *The surrounding atmosphere is the principal vehicle of the generative agent of cholera; but the*

*transmission of the disease by the atmosphere, in the immense majority of cases, is limited to a very short distance from the focus of emission. As for the cases cited of transportation by the atmosphere to the distance of one or more miles, they are not sufficiently conclusive.*

Adopted unanimously, except by Dr. Goodeve, who refrained from voting.

## XXXI.

*Besides the air, what are the other vehicles of the cholera principle?*

The air is not the only vehicle of the cholera principle. The facts observed in England seem to establish beyond a doubt that water, whether it is rendered impure, as we have said, by matters coming from cholera dejections, or contaminated by the morbid agent diffused through the atmosphere, may be the means of introducing this agent into the organism. We need not recur to the cases which sustain this opinion.

It is also reasonable to admit, although proof in support of the opinion cannot be adduced, that certain alimentary substances may become the vehicles of the same morbid principle.

Therefore, according to the Commission, *water and certain ingesta may also serve as vehicles for the introduction into the organism of the generative principle of cholera.*

This granted, it follows, so to speak, necessarily, that *the passages by which the toxic agent penetrates the economy are principally the respiratory passages, and, very probably, also the alimentary canal. As for penetration through the skin, nothing tends to prove it.*

Adopted unanimously.

## XXXII.

*What are the principal receptacles of the cholera principle?*

The principle of cholera, we have said, is reproduced in man by the morbid evolution to which it gives rise; but in what way does it make its exit, and what are the media, the substances, which serve as receptacles for it? Here facts answer also in a positive manner. It is in the digestive canal that the production of the morbid agent appears to be accomplished. But whether it be so or not, it is certain that the matters from the alimentary canal of

a cholera patient contain it. The observations of which we have spoken, and which prove it, are so numerous and characteristic that we are not permitted to doubt on this point. This being the case, it would appear, from the researches of Pettenkofer and Thiersch, that the morbid principle exists only in a latent condition in the fresh dejections of cholera patients, and that it is necessary for a certain degree of fermentation to take place to develop this principle, and allow it to disengage itself. This is undoubtedly only a theory, but a theory agreeing with facts, and also so fertile in practical deductions that we must give it very great weight.

The generative principle of cholera is then, finally, according to this doctrine, the result of the fermentation of the matters discharged by cholera patients; so that everything which tends to prevent the fermentation of these matters without destroying them tends also to preserve intact the germ of cholera, which may develop itself later, if circumstances favorable to the fermentation present themselves; so that also, the principle of cholera, the volatile product of a fermentation, can only have as such an ephemeral activity; and this is, in fact, what observation shows.

However it may be with regard to this doctrine, it is incontestable that the dejections of cholera patients are the first receptacle of the morbid principle, and that from them, the linen, the effects, in fine everything which may be soiled by these dejections,—and, with so much the more reason, the privies, sewers, water, the porous soil of the place,—may become secondary receptacles from which the morbid principle will disengage itself more or less quickly and more or less energetically, according to circumstances. Hence the necessity of taking into consideration all these elements, in adopting precautionary measures.

But is there not reason for believing, that the principle of cholera escapes from the organism in other ways than by the alimentary canal, by the pulmonary exhalation for example? All which we are permitted to answer to this question is, that the fact has not been demonstrated, and that, besides, the morbid phenomena which characterize cholera make it but slightly probable.

In conclusion, *the matter of cholera dejections being incontestably*

*the principal receptacle of the morbid agent, it follows that everything which is contaminated by these dejections becomes also a receptacle from which the generative principle of cholera may be disengaged, under the influence of favorable conditions; it follows also that the production of the cholera germ takes place very probably in the alimentary canal, to the exclusion, perhaps, of all other parts of the system.*

Adopted unanimously.

### XXXIII.

*What is the duration of the morbid activity of the generative principle of cholera?*

This question must be regarded from two different points of view, each of which is of great practical importance.

First, for how long a time does the morbid agent, when expelled from the system, preserve its activity, or, in other words, the power of transmitting the disease? This important question is, to a very great degree, solved by facts. These show that the cholera principle has generally but an ephemeral activity; that, exposed to the open air, it is rapidly destroyed, so that, if it is not reproduced and kept up by successive regenerations, or if it is not preserved in a latent state by peculiar and very rare conditions, the locality where an epidemic has prevailed soon loses the property of reproducing the disease. This is, in fact, the result of the study of epidemics of cholera, considered under the most circumscribed conditions possible. We have seen that, in a given collection of people, the rapidity of the epidemic development is proportionate to the concentration of the mass, and that soon, if this mass is not renewed, the disease ceases there completely, until there is a new importation. In this case, the cessation of the epidemic cannot be explained, except by the combination of two circumstances: on the one hand, the complete or acquired immunity of the mass of survivors, which prevents the regeneration of the morbid principle; and, on the other, the more or less rapid extinction of this principle itself, unless it is renewed. Now, experience shows, that, as a general rule, under ordinary circumstances, a locality which has been visited by a



cholera epidemic loses the power of transmitting the disease to newly-arrived persons in a very short time after the epidemic is entirely extinct. The epidemic does not disappear because the morbid principle has lost its malignity ; the proof of this is (as we have already shown), that, if in a locality where the disease is on the point of dying out, there are new arrivals of persons as yet uncontaminated by cholera influence, this will act upon them with quite as terrible effect as if the disease were just commencing ; and that, if individuals go from this locality to healthy ones, the disease which they produce there has lost none of its severity. The cessation of an epidemic, then, is not because the existing morbid principle has lost its malignity, but is owing to the immunity acquired by the population where it has been raging, combined with the rapid extinction of the principle itself.

Such is the general rule, we say, but we are compelled to admit that there are important exceptions. Certain facts prove, that, even in our countries, certain localities have been able to preserve the cholera for many years in succession, without this continuance of the disease being entirely explained by the renewal of the population. It seems that here some peculiar conditions, either in the soil, or in the usages of the place, have contributed to prevent the rapid decomposition of the morbid principle ; whence arise the sort of efflorescences which have been observed at certain points in Europe, after great epidemics. It should be remarked here, that the study of the circumstances under which these exceptions are produced may put us in the way of discovering the causes of endemic cholera.

But the exceptional facts which are most interesting from our point of view are those which show that the linen, the effects of a cholera patient, may retain for a long time, when fresh air has been excluded, the property of transmitting cholera. These facts prove, that, under certain conditions of confinement, the cholera principle may retain for many months perhaps, in a latent condition, a sort of vitality which will show itself on contact with the air. But, if the fact is incontestable, examples which prove it are too rare to permit us to draw from them any precise law with regard to the time during which, in a state of confinement, this morbid activity may last.

Therefore, according to the Commission, *it results from the study of facts, that in the open air the generative principle of cholera loses rapidly its morbid activity, and that such is the rule; but that, under certain peculiar conditions of confinement, this activity may be preserved for an undetermined period.*

Adopted unanimously.

There remains yet the question, for how long a time the morbid principle may be reproduced and eliminated by the organism, or, in other words, for how long a time an individual affected with the premonitory diarrhœa or confirmed cholera, can transmit the disease? This question, upon which depends the duration of quarantine, is very difficult to solve, and it has been very much discussed in the Commission. It was particularly with regard to the possible duration of the diarrhœa called premonitory, which, according to experience, has, like confirmed cholera, the property of transmitting the disease, that the discussion was carried on.

The opinion that this infectious diarrhœa may in certain cases be prolonged for many weeks has been sustained with much force, having in its support considerable authority, and especially that of Griesinger. Cases have been cited of individuals, affected with diarrhœa for many weeks, who transmitted cholera, and finished by succumbing themselves to the disease; now, as during an epidemic it is impossible to distinguish, by peculiar characters, cases of this kind from those which cholera has nothing to do with, it follows, we conclude, that all these cases of prolonged diarrhœa should be considered as suspected.

To this it has been replied, that it is matter of observation that the diarrhœa called premonitory generally lasts not more than three days, and that, if it is prolonged beyond that period, it very rarely lasts more than a week; that nothing shows that the cases on which the opinion is founded were not cases of diarrhœa of an entirely different nature from cholera, in the course of which this has come in, as is very common during an epidemic; that it is with the disease as it is with the period of incubation; that the immense majority of cases prove that both are very short in cholera; and that consequently we may in entire security regard as uncontaminated an individual isolated from all cause of infection, in whom the diarrhœa is prolonged more than eight days after his

isolation, without his having presented any characteristic sign of the disease.

Finally the Commission has adopted the following formula:

*Observation shows that the duration of the choleraic diarrhoea, called premonitory,—which must not be confounded with all the diarrhoeas which exist during the time of cholera,—does not extend beyond a few days.*

*The facts cited as exceptional do not prove that the cases of diarrhoea prolonged beyond that period belong to cholera, and are capable of transmitting the disease, when the individual affected has been kept from all cause of contamination.*

Adopted by fourteen votes against four. Messrs. Gomez, Millingen, Mühlig and Salvatori voted in the negative; M. Monlau refrained from voting.

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Here end the labors of the Commission with regard to the origin, the endemicity, the transmissibility and the propagation of cholera, and the historic sketch of the course of the epidemic of 1865, made by a sub-committee, of which Dr. Bartoletti was the Secretary, before being presented separately to the Conference.

In answering, as they have done, the different questions placed upon the programme,—that is to say, by limiting themselves to drawing from facts the consequences which reasonably flow from them,—the Commission thinks it has established sure foundations which will enable the Conference to pronounce understandingly upon the questions relating to prophylaxia.

A. FAUVEL, *General Secretary.*

The present report, having been discussed and adopted, chapter by chapter, was approved as a whole by all the members of the Commission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21, 1866.

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Bartoletti, A. Bykow, F. Bosi, E. D. Dickson, A. Fauvel, E. Goodeve, B. A. Gomèz, Baron de Hübsch, Comte A. de Lallemand, E. Lenz, A. Maccas, J. Millingen, P. F. Monlau, Mühlrig, Comte de Noidans, E. Pélukan, J. E. Polak, Salem Bey, S. Salvatori, Sawas, A. M. Segovia, A. Sotto, I. Spadaro, J. Van-Geuns.

*City Document.* — No. 33.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON SALARIES.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, March 28, 1867.*

The Joint Special Committee on Salaries, to whom were re-committed the Report and Orders in relation to the salaries of city and county officers for the current year, having considered the same, respectfully recommend the passage of the Orders in a new draft.

The changes now proposed in existing salaries, are as follows: The *City Treasurer* an increase of \$250 for himself and \$400 for clerk-hire; the *Auditor of Accounts* an increase of \$500 for himself and \$400 for clerk-hire; the *City Clerk* an increase of \$500 for himself and \$400 for clerk-hire; the *Clerk of the Common Council*, for clerk-hire, an increase of \$200; the *Clerk of Committees* an increase of \$200; the *Superintendent of Common Sewers* an increase of \$300; the *Superintendent of Streets* an increase of \$300; the *Superintendent of Public Buildings* an increase of \$300; the *Superintendent of Lamps* an increase of \$700, and no allowance for an assistant; the *Superintendent of Chelsea Street Bridge* an increase of \$50; the *Superintendent of the Common* an increase of \$200; the *Superintendent of Trucks and Wagons* and the *Superintendent of Pawnbrokers* eleven hundred dollars per annum, instead of \$3.50 per day for every day they are employed; the *Office Assessor* an increase of \$300; the Secretary of the Board of Assessors an increase of \$200.

For the Committee,

WM. CUMSTON, *Chairman.*





## CITY OF BOSTON.

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ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter yearly, unless otherwise directed, subject to deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city.

SECTION 1. The salary of the *Mayor* shall be, as fixed by the Convention of the City Council, on the 21st day of November, 1864: viz, at the rate of *Five Thousand Dollars* per annum, commencing with the first Monday of January.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *Mayor's Clerk* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Three Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *City Treasurer* shall be at the rate of *Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, for performing the duties of City and County Treasurer and Collector; and there shall be allowed him the sum of *Nine Thousand Dollars* per annum, to be paid to his clerks; and he shall account for all fees, moneys and commissions which he shall receive in said capacity.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *Auditor of Accounts* shall be at the rate of *Four Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed for clerk hire the sum of *Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him.

SECT. 5. The salary of the *City Clerk* shall be at the rate of *Four Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the further sum of *Four Thousand Six Hundred Dollars*, to be paid to his assistant clerks (one of whom shall be required to prepare

the annual voting lists); and he shall account for all fees for recording mortgages of personal property, and for all other sums of money received in his official capacity.

SECT. 6. The salary of the *Clerk of the Common Council* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars* per annum. He shall be allowed for clerk hire *Five Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 7. The salary of the *Clerk of the Committees of the City Council* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 8. The salary of the *Messenger of the City Council* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 9. The salary of the *Assistant Messenger* shall be at the rate of *Four Hundred Dollars* per annum, payable monthly.

ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter yearly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city.

SECT. 1. The salary of the *City Engineer* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be in full for all his time and services.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *City Surveyor* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be in full for all his time and services; and he shall act as Secretary of

the Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets, without additional compensation.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *City Solicitor* shall be at the rate of *Five Thousand Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed for the rent and expenses of the office *Six Hundred Dollars* per annum. The salary of the *Assistant Solicitor* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum. The salary of the *Clerk*, appointed for the Solicitor, shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *City Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed *One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid his principal clerk, and he shall account to the city for all fees for entering and publishing intentions of marriage, and for interments of the dead; and for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding *fifteen cents* for information furnished concerning each birth.

SECT. 5. The salary of the *Water Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 6. The salary of the *Harbor Master* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 7. The salary of the *Librarian of the Public Library* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 8. The salary of the *City Physician* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum, which sum shall include compensation for furnishing certificates to disabled soldiers.

SECT. 9. The salary of the *Port Physician* shall be at the rate of *Six Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall pay over to the City Treasurer all fees received by him or his assistant in their official capacity. The salary of the *Assistant Port Physician* (if such officer is needed), shall be *Seventy-five Dollars* per month, and sufficient house-room and board either at Deer or Gallop's Island.

SECT. 10. The salary of each *Sealer of Weights and Measures* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and each Sealer shall be allowed the further sum of *Six Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid monthly, for the services of an assistant; provision for transportation of standards to be made by the Committee on Markets and Weights and Measures.

ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter yearly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city.

SECT. 1. The salary of the *Superintendent of Fire Alarms* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall perform such services as may be required of him by the Committee on Bells and Clocks, without further compensation.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Public Library* shall be at the rate of *Three Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *Superintendent of Common Sewers* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Sewers and Drains; said Committee shall have the power to furnish him with a *horse and vehicle*, at the expense of the city,

for a term not exceeding six months in the year, for which they shall approve the bills.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *Superintendent of Streets* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Paving; and the Committee on Paving shall have the power to furnish him with a *horse and vehicle*, at the expense of the city, for which they shall approve the bills.

SECT. 5. The salary of the *Superintendent of Public Buildings* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Public Buildings; and he shall be allowed, at the expense of the city, a *horse and vehicle*, the bills for which shall be approved by said Committee.

SECT. 6. The salary of the *Superintendent of Public Lands* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Public Lands.

SECT. 7. The salary of the *Superintendent of Health* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum. And the Committee on Internal Health shall have the power to furnish him with a *horse and vehicle*, at the expense of the city, and have the same kept at the city stables.

SECT. 8. The salary of the *Assistant Superintendent of Health* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him as fees, in connection with his office. And he shall also act as Secretary to the Committee on Internal Health.

SECT. 9. The salary of the *Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in his official capacity.

SECT. 10. The salary of the *Deputy Superintendent of Fan-*

*evil Hall Market* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 11. The salary of the *Superintendent of Faneuil Hall* shall be at the rate of *Five Hundred Dollars* per annum. He shall account for and pay over all sums of money received by him for the city in his official capacity.

SECT. 12. The salary of the *Superintendent of Lamps* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum; which sum shall be in full for all his services.

SECT. 13. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Mount Washington Avenue Bridge* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum, which salary shall be in full for his services, and for all and any assistance he may employ.

SECT. 14. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Federal Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the building on said bridge, and a horse at the city's expense, for the purpose of opening and closing the draw, — the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

SECT. 15. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Dover Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, rent free, — the said compensation and privileges to be in full for services of himself and assistants.

SECT. 16. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Meridian Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Seven Hundred Dollars* per annum, the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

SECT. 17. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Chelsea Street Bridge*, shall be at the rate of *Three Hundred Dollars* per annum, the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

SECT. 18. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed sufficient house-room, free of rent, and board for himself and his family in said Hospital, which compensation and privileges shall be in full for his services as Superintendent of said Hospital, and also as Physician to all the Public Institutions at South Boston.

SECT. 19. The Salary of the *Master of the House of Correction* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed sufficient house-room in said building, free of rent, and board for himself and family; but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

SECT. 20. The salary of the *Superintendent of the City Hospital* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum; and the Trustees shall allow him what, in their opinion, shall be sufficient house-room in said building, free of rent, and board for himself and family; but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

SECT. 21. The salary of the *Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum.

ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, subject

to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city; and of all fees received by the officers mentioned in this order, for attendance as witnesses or any other service, except as provided in the Police Ordinance, or in the Police Rules or Regulations.

SECT. 1. The salary of the *Chief of Police* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars*, per annum, payable quarterly; and he shall be allowed the use of a *horse and vehicle* at the city's expense.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *Deputy Chief of Police* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *Clerk of the Police Department* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, payable monthly.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *Captains of Police* shall be at the rate of *Four Dollars* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 5. The salary of *Lieutenants of Police* shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 6. The salary of the *Sergeants of Police* shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars and Twenty-five Cents* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 7. The salary of the *Officers of the Detective Force* shall be *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 8. The salary of the *Officers of the Lock-ups* under the Court House shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 9. The salary of the *Superintendent of Hacks and Carriages* shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 10. The salary of the *Superintendent of Trucks and Wagons* shall be at the rate of *Eleven Hundred Dollars* per annum, payable monthly.



SECT. 11. The salary of the *Superintendent of Pawnbrokers* shall be at the rate of *Eleven Hundred Dollars* per annum, payable monthly.

SECT. 12. The salary of the *Day and Night Officers of the Police Department* shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 13. The salary of each of the *Officers* appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to take charge of *Truant and Vagrant Children*, shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid monthly.

ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from said officers to the city.

SECT. 1. The salary of the *Chief Engineer of the Fire Department* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *Assistant Engineers* shall be at the rate of *Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars* each per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *Secretary of the Board of Engineers* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum,

payable quarterly, which shall be in full payment for all the services which may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Chief Engineer, and the Board of Engineers.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *Foremen of the respective Hook and Ladder Companies, and the Foremen (of the hose) of Engine and Hose Companies*, shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars* per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 5. The salary of the *Assistant Foremen, Clerk, Rake-men and Axemen, Steward of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Hosemen of Engine and Hose Companies*, and members of the *Hook and Ladder Companies* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* each per annum, payable quarterly.

SECT. 6. The salaries of the men employed permanently shall be at the following rates :

*Enginemen, Three Dollars* per day, payable monthly.

*Firemen, Eighty Dollars* per month; and *Drivers of Engines, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies, Seventy-five Dollars* per month, payable monthly.

SECT. 7. The salaries of the *Foreman and Steward of Hand Hose Company No. 10* shall be *Fifty Dollars* each; and of the *Hosemen, Thirty Dollars* each, per annum, payable quarterly.

ORDERED: That the salaries of the following officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as herein mentioned, subject

to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the City; and the number of days' service of the Per Diem and Assistant Assessors shall be certified according to the ordinance; but no pay shall be allowed for revising assessments, except for the time actually therein employed, and the Secretary shall issue no certificate to any Assessor or assistant for such service until such Assessor shall have filed with him a statement of the several revisions for which he claims payment, and the time he has devoted to each case: provided, however, that no payment for revising shall be allowed exceeding ten days' service.

SECT. 1. The salary of each of the *Four Principal Assessors* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum, including the allowance provided for by the General Statutes of the Commonwealth; and the *Secretary* of the Board of Assessors shall receive the farther sum of *Two Hundred Dollars* annually, for such additional services as may be rendered by him, — said Principal Assessors to hold the position of Secretary alternately; and there shall be allowed this department the further sum of *Twelve Thousand Six Hundred Dollars* to be paid for clerk hire, to be disbursed under the direction of the Joint Committee on Assessors' Department.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *Per Diem Assessors* shall be at the rate of *Six Dollars*, and that of the *Assistant Assessors* at the rate of *Five Dollars*, for each and every day's actual service.

ORDERED: That the Auditor and Treasurer be directed to pay to the several officers of Suffolk County the amounts prescribed by law to be paid by the County of Suffolk.

*City Document.*— No. 34.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT

ON THE

APPROPRIATION

FOR

SCHOOL PURPOSES.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, March 28, 1867.*

The Committee on Public Instruction on the part of the Common Council, who were requested to report in detail the items of expense on account of the Appropriation for School Purposes for the next financial year, respectfully submit the following statement:

### HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

#### SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS.

3 Masters (High Schools),	\$4,000	\$12,000
4 Sub-Masters " "	2,800	11,200
10 Ushers " "	2,200	22,000
21 Masters (Grammar Schools),	2,800	58,800
2 " (New) " "	2,800	5,600
14 Sub-Masters " "	2,200	30,800
2 " " (New) " "	2,200	4,400
8 Ushers " "	1,600	12,800
1 Teacher (Robinson),	800	800
7 Additional Sub-Masters,	7,000	7,000

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*Amount carried forward,*      **\$165,400**

		<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$165,400
1	Drawing Teacher (High Schools),	1,800	1,800
3	French " " "	1,700	1,700
1	German " " "	500	500
	Music (Gr. and High Schools),	3,600	3,600
	Vocal Gymnastics and Mil. Drill,	4,000	4,000
2	Head Assists. (Girls H. & Nor. Schl.),	1,000	2,000
12	" " " "	800	9,600
21	" " (Grammar Schools),	800	16,800
42	" " " "	700	29,400
210	" " " "	650	136,500
11	Sewing Teachers,	4,400	4,400
			<hr/>
			\$375,700

## SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Superintendent of Public Schools,	\$4,000	
Secretary of School Committee,	1,500	
Clerk of Committee on Accounts,	1,200	
4 Truant Officers,	4,800	
Messenger, Page and Porter,	1,000	12,500
		<hr/>
Total for Salaries,		\$388,200

## INCIDENTALS.

	Expenditures the present year.	Estimates for next year.
Printing, including annual report . . . . .	\$9,282 50	\$12,000
Stationery and record books . . . . .	1,717 63	1,500
Books for indigent children . . . . .	12,699 87	15,000
Text books and other books and cards . . . . .	439 27	6,000
Apparatus, and repairing of same . . . . .	263 88	1,500
Other supplies, maps, globes, etc. . . . .	3,773 24	2,000
School census . . . . .	585 00	600
Expenses of School Committee . . . . .	158 30	300
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$28,919 69	\$38,900



*Amounts brought forward,* . . . \$28,919 69 \$38,900  
*Annual Festival.*

	1886.	1887.		
Music Hall & organ,	\$1,500	\$1,000		
Stage & decorations,	60	600		
Medals & diplomas,	1,428 16	1,700		
Music . . . . .	488 70	500		
Bouquets . . . . .	156 00	200		
Horse cars & ferries . . . . .	23 67	100		
Sundries . . . . .	20 00	100		
Printing . . . . .	234 25			
Refreshments, committee and pupils . . . . .	776 50	800		
			4,687 28	5,000
Total for incidentals,			<u>\$33,606 97</u>	<u>43,900</u>

### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### SALARIES.

265 Teachers, at \$650 . . . . .	172,250
1 Teacher of music . . . . .	2,500
	<u>\$174,750</u>

#### INCIDENTALS.

	Expenditures the present year.	Estimates for next year.
Books for indigent children . . . . .	\$1,938.12	\$6,000
Printing, Tablets, Slates, &c. . . . .	1,912.82	3,000
* Pianos . . . . .	893.68	2,000
	<u>\$4,744.62</u>	<u>\$11,000</u>

\* A bill for \$7,400 has been left in the Auditor's Office for payment.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

Grammar School Houses . . . .	\$84,000
Primary School Houses . . . .	70,000
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$154,000

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 RECAPITULATION.

## GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Salaries . . . . .	\$388,200
Incidentals . . . . .	43,900
	<hr/>
	\$432,100

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Salaries . . . . .	\$174,750
Incidentals . . . . .	11,000
	<hr/>
	\$185,750
	<hr/>
Total,	\$617,850

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Repairs, &c., Grammar School Houses .	\$84,000
“ “ Primary “ “ .	70,000
	<hr/>
	\$154,000
	<hr/>
	\$771,850

Having carefully considered the various items contained in the foregoing statement, the Committee would respectfully recommend, that the following reductions be made in the estimates for *incidentals* in the Grammar Department, namely: For printing, including annual report, a reduction of \$2,000; for books for indigent children, a reduction of \$2,000; for text-books and other books and cards, a reduction of \$4,000, — making a total reduction of \$8,000 in incidentals for the Grammar Department. In the estimates for *incidentals* for the Primary Department, the following reductions are recommended: For books for indigent children, a reduction of \$4,000; for printing, tablets, etc., \$1,000; for pianos, \$1,000, — making a total reduction of \$6,000 in the incidentals for the Primary Department.

In order to conform to these reductions, the appropriation for schools and school-houses, as stated in the order, should be amended as follows:

Strike out "seven hundred and seventy-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars(\$771,850)," and insert in place thereof "seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$757,850)."

WESTON LEWIS,  
W. A. FIELD,  
CHARLES CAVERLY, JR.,  
ANDREW HALL,  
JOHN F. JARVIS,

*Committee.*



*City Document.* — No. 35.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

IN RELATION TO THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, March 28, 1867.*

The Special Committee of the Common Council, to whom were referred the Auditor's estimates in relation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, having considered the same, beg leave to submit the following

### REPORT.

In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the whole matter, a brief statement of the action heretofore taken is necessary.

On the fifteenth of March, 1866, an Order was approved for the appointment of Joint Committee "to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a monument in some prominent place in this city, commemorative of the fallen heroes who so heroically aided in putting down the Southern Rebellion, and in sustaining the Constitution of our country and the union of the States."

On the sixteenth of April, the Committee submitted a report accompanied by the following Order, which was passed, and approved May 1:

*Ordered:* That a committee consisting of two on the part of the Board of Aldermen, and three on the part of the Common Council, to whom shall be added the President of the Council, be authorized, in consultation with the Mayor, to advertise for plans and estimates for the erection of a monument

in honor of the memory of those citizens of Boston who have fallen in the service of their country during the late Rebellion; said plans and estimates, with a site for the location of the monument, to be reported to the City Council, and the expense attending the same to be charged to the appropriation for war expenses. [City Doc. 52, 1866.]

In accordance with the above Order the Committee, on the fifteenth of November, reported to the City Council, recommending the acceptance of a design submitted by Messrs. Bryant and Billings, and that the monument be erected on Flagstaff Hill. The report was accompanied by the following Order, which was passed unanimously by both branches of the City Council, and approved:

*Ordered:* That the Joint Special Committee, appointed to receive plans and estimates for a monument, be authorized to contract for the erection of a monument in accordance with the plan designed by Hammatt Billings; the amount of said contract or contracts for all the work connected with the erection of said monument not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and to be charged to War Expenses. [City Doc. 103, 1866.]

On the thirteenth of December the Committee reported, that, having received proposals for the work, it appeared that the monument could not be constructed according to the plan adopted, for less than \$160,000; they therefore asked for an additional appropriation of \$60,000 to enable them to proceed. The Board of Aldermen granted the additional amount with but one dissenting vote. While the matter was under consideration in the Common Council, remonstrances were received from Henry B. Rogers and others, and Abbott Lawrence and others, against the erection of a monument upon the plan designed by Mr. Billings. These remonstrances were referred to the Committee with instructions to give the parties a hearing. They re-



ported at some length on the twenty-seventh of December, [City Doc., 123, 1866] and stated, in conclusion, that they unanimously adhered to their former report, and submitted the whole matter to the decision of the City Council. The report was accepted, and the question was then taken on the Order for the additional appropriation of \$60,000. Twenty voted in the affirmative and nineteen in the negative, and the Order was rejected, two-thirds not voting therefor.

On the twenty-ninth of December the Committee submitted an additional report [City Doc. 132, 1866] accompanied by the following Orders :

*Ordered* : That, in addition to the amount for which the Joint Special Committee on a Memorial Monument were authorized to contract in erecting a Monument, they be allowed a farther sum, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars,—the same to be charged to War Expenses.

*Ordered* : That the cost of said Monument, above the unexpended balance of the appropriation for war expenses, be provided for in the tax levy of the succeeding municipal year.

The Orders were rejected, and thereupon an Order was offered to rescind so much of the Order in City Doc. 103, as authorized a Joint Special Committee to contract for the erection of a Monument in accordance with a plan designed by Hammatt Billings, and refer the subject of a Monument to the next City Council. This Order was laid on the table; and no further action was taken by the City Council of 1866.

On the tenth of January, 1867, an order was introduced into the Common Council, to the effect that all the papers relating to the Memorial Monument should be taken from the files of last year, and referred to a Joint Special Committee, consisting of four on the part of the Council, including the President, with such as the Board of Aldermen might join, with instructions to

consider and report upon the expediency of erecting a monument. This Order was laid on the table, until the fourteenth of February, when it was taken up, read a second time, and assigned for the next meeting. On the twenty-first of February the Order, after discussion, was laid on the table, and the following Order was passed by the Common Council:

*Ordered:* That the Order approved November 27, 1866, authorizing a Joint Special Committee of the City Council to contract for the erection of a monument in accordance with the plan designed by Hammatt Billings, at an expense not exceeding \$100,000, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

The order being sent to the Board of Aldermen, for concurrence, was laid on the table.

We have thus stated, as briefly as possible, the somewhat complicated action which has been taken upon this subject. Of the forty thousand dollars appropriated and put in the tax bill last year, about twenty-eight thousand dollars remain in the Treasury, subject to the order of the City Council.

The work has been begun; the foundation for a Monument has been laid; and the Committee, believing that a memorial can be erected within the amount unanimously appropriated by the City Council last year, respectfully recommend that the appropriation of \$60,000 be made.

ALFONSO BOWMAN.  
W. A. FIELD.  
FRANCIS A. OSBORN.  
NATH'L McKAY.

The undersigned, believing that the Common Council, by its action in rescinding the Order of the former Council, have determined not to erect the monument this year, dissents from the foregoing report, and recommends that the appropriation be stricken out.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.



*City Document.* — No. 36.

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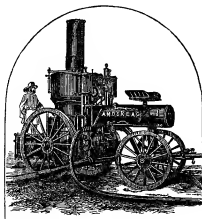
TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1866.



BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1867.



# REPORT.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
BOSTON, *January 1, 1867.*

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL :

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the City Ordinance prescribing the duties of the Chief Engineer, I herewith present the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Fire Department, being the Seventh of the Steam Department, embracing a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures, a list of the fires and alarms with the loss and insurance, so far as could be ascertained, a roll of the members of the Department, their age, residence, and occupation; the location of Reservoirs and the number of hydrants where a supply of water can be obtained, together with a brief statement regarding the Department, and suggestions relative to its wants.

Of all the Departments of the Government this is one of great importance, and in order that it should be effective and efficient, it should be composed of young men of temperate habits, and with a taste and love for its duties, and as none are recommended for appointment except after careful investigation of their habits and character, by the Assistant Engineer, in whose district the company is located, to which the application is made, may be attributed the fact that since the Department has been under my charge no case of drunkenness or insubordination has been brought to the knowledge of the Chief.

I also take pleasure in complimenting the members of the

Department for the prompt manner in which they have obeyed the orders of the Chief and Assistant Engineers when upon duty at fires.

#### THE APPARATUS AS I FOUND IT.

Upon entering upon the duties of Chief Engineer in April last, I found two of the engines undergoing repairs, under the authority of my predecessor, as follows: Engine No 2, at the machine shop of Messrs. Hawes & Hersey, at South Boston; and Engine No. 4, at the manufactory of Messrs. Hunneman & Co., at Roxbury.

I also found Engines Nos. 8 and 9 to be unfit for service, and immediately reported the facts to the Committee, and by them I was authorized to have them repaired, an Order to that effect having passed the Board of Aldermen; the former by Messrs. Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury, and the latter at the works of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, at Manchester, N. H.

I found the Hose belonging to the City in a crippled condition, both as regards the quantity and quality; and, upon representation, an order was passed the Board of Aldermen granting authority to purchase ten thousand feet of new Hose.

The following standard, submitted to the committee, was fixed upon in advertising for proposals, and adhered to in the delivery of the merchandise.

#### STANDARD FOR HOSE.

Pure oak, city tanned, Baltimore or Philadelphia leather, and warranted such, known as "over weight;" the average weight of which is not less than twenty-two pounds to the side, and none to be used which shall weigh less than twenty pounds.

Copper rivets — double riveted, twenty-two rivets to the running foot, of size known as No. 8 wire. Splices to be made with thirteen rivets, of size known as No. 7 wire.

Said Hose, when finished with three loops and rings, to weigh



not less than sixty-four pounds to each fifty feet, exclusive of the couplings, and warranted to stand a pressure of not less than (200) two hundred pounds to the square inch.

Couplings to be of the same thread as now in use by this city; the tail-bands and tail-pieces to be two inches in width and length respectively, and to be secured by three rivets.

#### NEW ENGINES, HOSE AND HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGES.

In view of the large and constantly increasing number of buildings for residence, public purposes, and manufacturing at South Boston and in the southerly portion of the city proper, including the Back Bay territory, it will be desirable to provide those sections with additional facilities for extinguishing fire.

That this end may be accomplished, I respectfully recommend that two new Steam Fire Engines be purchased, of what is known as second class double-acting engines, or perhaps more properly spoken of as second sized engines, to be placed actively in charge of engine companies No. 3 near Dover Street, and No. 4 in Court Street, and that the heavier engines now in their charge be placed one at South Boston, and the other at the south part of the city, where they can be kept in charge of companies now existing, and be used in emergency as a reserve force, in case of large conflagrations.

I recommend this change of the apparatus for two reasons; first, that the companies indicated, are called upon for a large amount of running duty in which rapidity of action is a great end to be attained; and second, that the engines in their charge have been long in service, and are heavy, and with the continued hard use to which they have been subjected, they can last but a limited time longer, and by this change, they may for a long time be very reliably in case of emergency, from the fact that the amount of work will be in a great measure reduced.

I also recommended the purchase of two new Horse Hose Carriages, capable of conveying at least one thousand feet of

two and a half inch hose, and I make this recommendation from the fact that the carriages now in use, are capable of conveying not more than one-half this amount, and from the fact that they have been constructed some years, and are constantly in need of extensive repair.

I further recommend the purchase of a new Hook and Ladder Carriage, equal in all respects to the best now in use in this city, that we may have a spare carriage in case of accident; as matters now stand, we have but three carriages of this kind, and each in active service, and if either of them, by accident, is out of service, double duty is required of the remaining ones. Should the carriage, located at East Boston, become broken, one of those located in the city must take its place, or that section of the city be entirely deprived of this powerful arm of the department; and it is palpable to any observer that the remaining territory of the city would prove a very large field of duty for one Hook and Ladder Company to cover.

There were, under contract, and not delivered when I entered upon the duties of Chief Engineer, two Hose Carriages to be attached to Steam Fire Engines, at a price of \$275 each.

Since that time, they have both been delivered, and the committee have also caused to be constructed, one new Horse Hose Carriage, capable of conveying one thousand feet of hose, — they have also purchased one Hand Hose Carriage, for use at Washington Village.

The Horse Hose Carriage above referred to, has not yet been put into service on account of the want of a suitable house for its storage.

#### HORSES.

Representations were made to me immediately upon entering upon the duties of the office that many of the horses belonging to the department, were in unserviceable condition from lameness and tenderness, and upon inquiry I became satisfied that

it in a great measure arose from the want of a regular system of exercise; the adoption of such a system has established the fact that no mistake was committed, as the horses are now nearly all in excellent condition.

Out of the thirty-four horses belonging to this department, one has died from causes beyond control, two have been sold or exchanged, they having contracted injury or disease thought to be incurable.

#### FLOATING OR DOCK ENGINE.

During the past year the Committee on Police have contracted for the construction of a Steam Police Boat, and upon the recommendation from the Chief of this department it has been arranged that it shall be furnished with two powerful force-pumps, and when completed, and if properly used, she will undoubtedly be a valuable auxiliary to this department in case of fire upon wharf property, on ship board, and among the several public buildings in our harbor, now entirely inaccessible to our department.

#### FIRE ALARMS.

Many complaints have been made during the year of the want of a proper alarm in some sections of the city, and to remedy this, upon the recommendation of the Board of Engineers, a new alarm bell was placed at Washington Village. Two other bells were purchased by the city, with the purpose of placing them, one in the vicinity of Fort Hill, and the other at East Boston; but up to this time, for reasons unknown to me, these last have not been put into service.

#### WATER.

It is a fact which is very apparent to the officers of this department, that, in certain localities, a scarcity, and in other entire destitution, of water which can be made available for fire pur-

poses. And I respectfully call attention to what is known as the Fourth Section of East Boston, the easterly side of Federal Street, and to Lawrence Street, at the south part of the city.

That portion of East Boston named, is entirely destitute of water for fire purposes, and a fire would prove very destructive to wooden houses in that locality.

The wharf property on the easterly side of Federal Street, in many places, is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet from the nearest hydrant; and, in addition to the fact that it requires a large amount of hose to reach the fire, the hydrants are all upon the westerly side of this great thoroughfare; and a complete suspension of travel by horse cars, teams, and carriages causes great inconvenience, which might in part be avoided by placing additional hydrants upon the east side of the street. Lawrence Street, at the South End, with its long block of dwellings, has at present no facility for putting out fire except through long continuous lines of hose.

#### ENGINE HOUSES.

Immediately upon my entering upon the duties of the office, the supervision of the repairs of buildings occupied by this department, which had for many years been under the care of the Chief Engineer and the Committee on Fire Department, was transferred by ordinance to the Committee on Public Buildings and the Superintendent of that department.

The condition of some of these structures demand at my hand a representation to the government at this time.

I would respectfully call attention to Engine House No. 1, on Broadway, South Boston, that being an old wooden structure and fast going to decay. To Engine House No. 4, located in Scollay's Building on Court Street, as being cramped for room, and unhealthy for both men and horses, and so damp and badly ventilated as to seriously interfere with the proper care of the

hose belonging to the city. To hose houses, Nos. 1 and 8, as being inconveniently small and unhealthy.

I would recommend that early steps be taken by the Government to furnish the needed accommodations for these companies and their apparatus; and that in the construction of these buildings due care be exercised, that as nearly as possible the comforts of a home should be furnished to the men who are required to spend both night and day in this arduous service.

#### DANGEROUS BUILDINGS AND STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PROPERTY.

The experience of many years of connection with the Fire Department, makes it apparent that by Statute and Ordinance the government should have greater *control* than at present over the construction and alteration of buildings within the limits of large cities, and that a full and detailed record should also be kept of all places where combustible material is stored to the end that only such quantities shall be kept as shall not endanger life and property in case of fire. That all large cities should have in their employ an officer, immediately connected with the Fire Department, who should be in possession of information relating to all such material, and be cognizant of its location.

#### FIRES, ETC.

There have been, during the past year, a large increase over former years in the number of alarms of fire in this city, and I learn that this has been the case in most large cities throughout the country; but while this has been the fact we have still to congratulate ourselves that no extended conflagrations have occurred, and that the loss in our city has been scarcely above the average of former years.

It was our good fortune to have been in condition several times during the year, to render service to the neighboring cities, and also to the United States Government Arsenal at

Watertown, on occasion of the late explosion of their works, and also to render assistance to our sister city of Portland, on the occasion of the memorable and ever-to-be-regretted conflagration of a large portion of that beautiful city, on the Fourth of July last.

In this connection it is proper to state, that experience has proved, that however well protected a city may be from ordinary fires, yet, that large conflagrations are not impossibilities, and this fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public, viz, — that extreme caution should be exercised at all times to prevent even trivial fires.

That the number of fires may be reduced very materially, at the will of the citizens, has been demonstrated by the fact, that at one time during the late rebellion, the attention of the people was urgently called to this subject, and the results show an almost total suspension of duty on the part of this department.

At that time the following suggestions were printed and generally circulated throughout the city, and I deem them worthy of preservation and attention :

Keep matches in metal boxes, and out of reach of children.

Wax matches are particularly dangerous, and should be kept out of the way of rats and mice.

Fill fluid or camphene lamps only by daylight, and never near a fire or light.

Do not deposit coal or wood ashes in wooden vessels, and be sure burning cinders are extinguished before depositing.

Never place a light or ashes under a staircase.

Never take a light to examine a gas meter or gas pipes inside a building.

Be careful never to place gas or other lights near curtains.

Never take a light into a closet.

Do not read in bed by candle or lamp light.

Place glass shades over gas lights in show windows and do not crowd goods near them.

No smoking should be permitted in warehouses, particularly where goods are packed, or cotton stored.

Where furnaces are used the *principal register* should always be *fastened open*.

Stove pipes should be at least four inches from wood work and guarded by tin.

All hatchways or openings in the floors of stores, factories or warehouses should always be closed at night.

All iron doors between stores should be closed at night or when not in use.

In addition, it is my opinion that, should a rigid investigation be made into the origin of all fires, by some proper officer appointed for this purpose by the government, that, there is no doubt but that many of the fires now attributed to accident, or causes unknown, would be traced to careless or intentional causes; and a knowledge that such investigation would immediately follow every fire, would immediately reduce the number of fires.

#### ACCIDENTS AT FIRES.

It is a matter of congratulation that no loss of life has occurred during the past year, from this cause, among the members of the department while upon duty, and that only three persons have been seriously injured,—as follows:

Levi W. Shaw, of Hook and Ladder No. 3, had a hand badly injured by a blow from an axe at Boston Wharf; Robert M. Young, of Hose Company No. 3, by falling from a ladder on the corner of India and Milk streets, and Mr. Charles E. Munroe, of Engine Co. No. 6, by falling through an open scuttle at a fire on Union Street.

All of these have fully recovered, and I may with propriety compliment Messrs. E. & F. King & Co. for the very liberal donation of *Two Hundred* dollars, for the benefit of the family of Mr. Young, while he was unable to attend to his regular avocation, from the injuries received while on duty at the fire upon the premises of that firm.

In closing this brief statement regarding the department, I cannot close without referring to the fact that several members of the department have been removed from this earth by the hand of death, and in nearly every instance, from causes incident to the duties of a fireman; and I particularly desire to notice the decease of one of the oldest members of the Board of Engineers, Capt. Nathaniel W. Pratt, who, after long and faithful service to the city, suffered a protracted season of sickness from consumption, and finally passed away on the third of July last.

Finally, I desire to express the thanks of the department as well as my own, individually, for the interest taken by the Committee in the affairs of the department, generally, and for their kind co-operation in every plan which has been recommended as for the best interests of the department.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. DAMRELL, *Chief Engineer.*

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COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen, JONAS FITCH,  
THOMAS GAFFIELD,  
SAMUEL D. CRANE.



## ENGINEERS.

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### CHIEF ENGINEER.

JOHN S. DAMRELL, 60 Temple Street.

### ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.\*

JOSEPH DUNBAR	.	.	83 Princeton Street, E. Boston.
DAVID CHAMBERLIN	.	.	7 Tyler Street.
ZENAS E. SMITH	.	.	601 Tremont Street.
WILLIAM A. GREEN	.	.	5 Alden Street.
GEORGE BROWN	.	.	166 Silver, near D Street.
JOHN W. REGAN	.	.	56 South Street.
ELIJAH B. HINE	.	.	30 Grove Street.
JOHN STOVER JACOBS	.	.	5 Snowhill Place.

All of the above offices are filled annually by the City Council, in concurrence, the months of February or March.

### SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

GEORGE H. ALLEN, E, corner Quincy Street, South Boston.

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\* One vacancy exists in the Board of Assistant Engineers, caused by the decease of Nathaniel W. Pratt.

## THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS MEMBERS.

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The Organization of the Department, as will be seen by referring to the Ordinance, is as follows :

Each Engine Company has an engineman, fireman and driver who are permanently employed, and eight hosemen who do duty only at fires ; one of this last number is designated as foreman of the hose.

Each Hose Company has a driver, who is permanently employed, and eight hosemen, who do duty only at fires, and one of this number is designated as foreman of the hose, except Hose Company No. 10, at Washington Village, where no horse is kept.

This Company is composed of eight men namely ; a foreman, steward and six hosemen and their duty is restricted to the village.

The Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 2 and 3 have drivers permanently employed, and the drawing of Hook and Ladder Carriage No. 1, is done by contract.

Hook and Ladder Companies No. 1 and 3 have a foreman, asst. foreman, four axemen, four rakemen and thirteen members, but in the organization of the first-named company two of the thirteen members are designated respectively as clerk and steward.

In Hook and Ladder 2 the organization is the same as No. 3, with the exception that there are only eight members instead of thirteen.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROADWAY, NEAR DORCHESTER STREET, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Ray, John, <i>Engineman</i> ,	31	25 G St.,	Machinist.
2 Porter, Thomas E., <i>Fireman</i>	30	289 Athens St.,	Locksmith.
3 Swiss, Templeman C., <i>Driver</i> ,	27	231 Third St.,	Driver.
4 Wright, Frederick S., <i>Fore- man of Hose</i> ,	35	Fourth, cor. Linden St.,	Hardware Deal.
5 Fowler, Jos. W., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	29	90 D St.,	Wood Planer.
6 Gowen, Samuel S., "	31	Sixth, near F St.,	Porter.
7 Gerrish, George W., "	25	159 Fourth St.,	Expressman.
8 Hallett, Daniel, "	39	Fifth, near C St.,	Carpenter.
9 Holden, Martin F., "	32	214 Broadway,	Expressman.
10 Lathc, Appleton, "	42	Athens, near D St.,	Pattern Maker.
11 Twiss, Rufus F., "	30	231 Third St.,	Painter.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE NO. 2.

HOUSE ON FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND K, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Gilman, David E., <i>Engineman</i>	45	Silver, n. Dorch. St.,	Machinist.
2 Twiss, George O., <i>Fireman</i> ,	35	Third, near E St.,	Machinist.
3 Jones, Moses A., <i>Driver</i> ,	33	Mercer, n. Dorch. St.	Moulder.
4 Brown, John, <i>Foreman Hose</i> ,	39	Sixth, cor. O St.,	Blacksmith.
5 Chambers, James, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	44	K, near Eight St.,	Ship Carpenter.
6 Emerson, Joshua B., "	40	Broadway, n. K St.,	Carpenter.
7 Lamphier, Edward, "	39	Seventh, near K. St.,	Painter.
8 Pratt, Alonzo, "	32	K, near Ninth St.,	Moulder.
9 Rand, William, "	40	Gates, cor. Tel. St.,	Carpenter.
10 Smith, David, "	44	Silver, n. Dorch. St.,	Carpenter.
11 Twiss, Daniel H., "	34	Third, near E St.,	Painter.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 3.

HOUSE ON WASHINGTON, NEAR DOVER STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Hutchings, Theodore, <i>Engineman</i> ,	45	233 Harrison Ave.,	Machinist.
2 Hawkins, Henry M., <i>Fireman</i> ,	26	48 Rutland Sq.,	Machinist.
3 Mayo, Lemuel P., <i>Driver</i> ,	43	5 Mystic St.,	Teamster.
4 Hines, Frederick W., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	40	2 Village St.,	Porter.
5 Abbott, Samuel, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	42	231 Harrison Ave.,	Piano Polisher.
6 Abbott, Samuel, Jr., "	21	231 " "	" "
7 Barnes, Edward L., "	27	49 Piedmont St.,	Mason.
8 Bennett, Wm. H., "	38	1 Hawthorne Pl.,	Porter.
9 Dutton, James F., "	33	3 South Cedar St.,	Carpenter.
10 Harrington, Sam'l D., "	32	138 Harrison Ave.,	Piano Polisher.
11 LeFavor, James H., "	26	9 Dover Pl.,	Teamster.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 4.

HOUSE IN SCOLLY'S BUILDING, COURT STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Briggs, Lewis, <i>Engineman</i> ,	41	5 Livingston St.,	Machinist.
2 Deering, Dexter R., <i>Fireman</i> ,	31	4 Lovett Pl.,	Mason.
3 Cheswell, Wm. T., <i>Driver</i> ,	23	5 Albany St.,	Driver.
4 Tracy, Christopher, <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	29	130 Albany St.,	Flour Inspector.
5 Begley, Thos. P., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	26	Engine House,	Pressman.
6 Bright, Edwin H., "	25	848 Wash'gton St.,	Clerk.
7 Conley, Matthias, "	30	1 Slater Pl.,	Hose Maker.
8 Fynes, John A., "	31	84 Portland St.,	Book Binder.
9 Mahoney, Park A., "	27	1 Quiet Pl.,	Calker.
10 Merritt, Thomas, "	35	1 East Street Pl.,	Janitor.
11 Sullivan, Michael C., "	28	189 Hanover St.,	

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 5.

HOUSE ON MARION STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Battis, Josiah S., <i>Engineman</i> ,	31	2 Marion Street,	
2 Morrison, Geo. H., <i>Fireman</i> ,	23	126 Trenton Street,	
3 Carter, Daniel, <i>Driver</i> ,	33	13 Lexington St.,	
4 Tucker, Geo. A., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	37	Meridian, c. Eutaw,	Ship Carpenter.
5 Blood, Augustus, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	39	73 Trenton Street,	Teamster.
6 Cottle, Chas. P., "	44	5 Princeton Street,	Ship Carpenter.
7 Hall, William, Jr., "	34	12 Monmouth St.,	Carpenter.
8 Sherman, Gershom, "	40	103 London Street,	Calker.
9 Smith, Andrew J., "	38	12 Marion Street,	Ship Carpenter.
10 Tucker, Jona. M., "	48	35 Lexington St.,	" "
11 Witherell, Eben, "	53	47 Princeton St.,	" "

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 6.

HOUSE ON WALL STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Traver, John C., <i>Engineman</i> ,	28	Engine House,	Machinist.
2 Wilson, Calvin C., <i>Fireman</i> ,	38	10 Cotting Street,	Stone Cutter.
4 Scott, George, <i>Driver</i> ,	38	Engine House,	Teamster.
4 Geyer, Chas. C., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	38	Engine House,	Painter.
5 Cross, Amos, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	38	37 Wall Street,	Stone Cutter.
6 Daniels, Henry, "	33	2 Vine Street,	Tanner.
7 Estes, James H., "	33	60 Andover Street,	Carpenter.
8 Harlow, Charles, "	28	2 Minot Street,	Shoemaker.
9 Munroe, Chas. E., "	26	Engine House,	Clerk.
10 Parker, Elisha, Jr., "	33	39 Lowell Street,	Provision Deal'r
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## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 7.

## HOUSE ON PURCHASE STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Riley, Charles, <i>Engineman</i> ,	35	54 Revere Street,	Machinist.
2 Adams, J., Henry, <i>Fireman</i> ,	26	20 South Street,	Machinist.
3 Wilson, Oliver, <i>Driver</i> ,	35	Engine House,	Driver.
4 Marden, Daniel T., <i>Foreman</i> <i>of Hose</i> ,	30	Lawrence Model House,	Porter.
5 Barnes, Henry T., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	22	13 Edgerly Place,	Mason.
6 Flanders, R. Edson, "	23	2 Elmer Place,	Machinist.
7 Holland, John A., "	29	17 Gridley Street,	Porter.
8 Mayer, Phillip J., "	24	19 Kneeland Street,	Confectioner.
9 Marden, George F., "	27	47 South Street,	Machinist.
10 Winniatt, John, "	28	Engine House,	Teamster.
11 Walker, Frank, "	34	1 East Street,	Saw Filcr.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 8.

## HOUSE ON NORTH BENNET STREET.

Member.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Flanders, B. S., <i>Engineman</i> ,	30	2 Elmer Place,	Machinist.
2 Jeffrey, Erastus E., <i>Fireman</i> ,	33	1 North Bennet St.,	Mason.
3 Allen, Hosea, <i>Driver</i> ,	44	11 Unity Street,	Driver.
4 Blake, Charles H., <i>Foreman</i> <i>of Hose</i> ,	40	8 Sheafe Street,	Clerk.
5 Childs, William, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	26	27 No. Bennet St.,	Clerk.
6 Dunton, Charles, "	27	71 So. Margin St.,	Teamster.
7 Fortune, Richard J., "	40	191 North Street,	Cabinet Maker.
8 Hamilton, Geo. F. C., "	43	6 Lothrop Place,	Rigger.
9 Marks, Chas. H., "	32	Engine House,	Clerk.
10 Shapleigh, Eben, "	27	31 No. Bennet St.,	Mason.
11 Vilno, Albert, "	28	9 Bennet Place,	Mason.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 9.

HOUSE ON PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Grace, Joseph, <i>Engineman</i> ,	49	53 Meridian St.,	Machinist.
2 Young, James S., <i>Fireman</i> ,	39	103 Maverick St.,	Blacksmith.
3 Bailey, Albert, <i>Driver</i> ,	44	4 Winthrop St.,	
4 Weston, Simeon, <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	38	6 Bremen St.,	Carpenter.
5 Campbell, John D., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	36	100 Meridian St.,	Painter.
6 Fowle, Samuel L., "	41	126 E. Sumner St.,	Teamster.
7 Hamblin, Eli, "	40	5 Bremen St.,	Painter.
8 Hodges, Charles L., "	29	16 E. Sumner St.,	Teamster.
9 McKown, James, "	36	2 Central Sq.,	Moulder.
10 Nutter, Philander, "	41	61 Maverick St.,	Mason.
11 Pray, William, "	48	7 Princeton St.,	Carpenter.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 10.

HOUSE MT. VERNON, COR. RIVER STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Tyng, Gilman, <i>Engineman</i> ,	29	Lowell St.,	Machinist.
2 Nannery, Thomas, <i>Fireman</i> ,	29	Auburn St.,	"
3 Town, Alex. H., <i>Driver</i> ,	39	14 Lindall Pl.,	Porter.
4 Farrar, Rufus, B., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	37	43 Charles St.,	Mason.
5 Bradford, Wm. H., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	41	r. 76 W. Cedar, St.	"
6 Hawkins, Alex. P., "	36	8 North Grove St.,	Carpenter.
7 Kuhn, Charles H., "	34	15 Garden St.,	Jeweller.
8 Parker, William, "	38	14 Grenville Pl.,	Roofer.
9 Porter, James, "	36	8 Grove St.,	Basket Maker.
10 Shannon James A., "	28	40 Anderson St.,	Janitor.
11 Town, George E., "	41	91 W. Cedar St.,	Book Binder.

## STEAM FIRE ENGINE NO. 11.

HOUSE ON SUMNER STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Sturtevant, Walter H., <i>Engine-man</i> ,	36	9 Princeton St.,	Machinist.
2 Brown, George W., <i>Fireman</i> ,	30	Engine House,	Teamster.
3 Imbert, George L., <i>Driver</i> ,	33	Engine House,	Porter.
4 Lewis, Andrew, <i>For. of Hose</i> ,	36	67 Maverick St.,	Calker.
5 Bates, Joseph W., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	39	82 Maverick St.,	Calker.
6 Baker, William,	30	3 Bremen St.,	Harness Maker.
7 Cowing, Daniel,	37	63 Maverick St.,	Calker.
8 Cooper, Charles C.,	32	1 Maverick St.,	Calker.
9 Keene, Allanson C.,	39	38 Monmouth St.,	Ship Carpenter.
10 Sherman, Joseph,	39	38 Liverpool St.,	Calker.
11 Turner, Charles E.,	41	432 Saratoga St.,	Calker.

## HOOK AND LADDER NO. 1.

HOUSE ON WARREN SQUARE.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Stevens, John S., <i>Foreman</i> ,	47	11 Cotting St.,	Carpenter.
2 Collier, Phineas, <i>Asst. For.</i> ,	41	5 Carroll Place,	Painter.
3 Merritt, Charles H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	48	2 Kennard Avenue,	Carpenter.
4 Brown William H., <i>Steward</i> ,	48	68 Prince St.,	Type Founder.
5 Bickford, Daniel C., <i>Azeman</i> ,	38	5 Prospect St.,	Blacksmith.
6 Freeman, Asa,	37	4 South Russell St.,	Mason.
7 Ware, Isafah H.,	34	13 Cotting St.,	Carpenter.
8 Young, William N.,	34	335 Hanover St.,	Carpenter.
9 Baker, George A., <i>Rakeman</i> ,	26	47 Lowell St.,	Leather Dresser.
10 Edwards, James,	42	77 Prince St.	Engineer.
11 Hodett, Joseph N.,	25	4 Lowell St.,	Marble Worker.
12 Thompson, George,	30	67 So. Margin St.,	Teamster.
13 Chase, John H., <i>Member</i> ,	47	93 Merrimac St.,	Teamster.
14 Clark, James H.,	40	38 Lowell St.,	Carpenter.
15 Garland, Robert,	27	50 So. Margin St.,	Teamster.
16 Kenney, Charles W.,	39	202 Hanover St.,	Mason.
17 Lynam, John,	43	39 Lowell St.,	Carpenter.
18 Ladd, Hastings A.,	42	30 Vine St.,	Gas Fitter.
19 Lewis, William,	26	10 Lowell St.,	Carriage Smith.
20 Morse, Alvah,	48	63 Revere St.,	Carpenter.
21 Place, Moses,	41	5 Cotting St.,	Teamster.
22 Sawyer, Charles,	28	10 Lowell St.,	Carriage Smith.
23 Wilson, David V.,	43	10 Cotting St.,	Carpenter.
24 Warren, Briggs T.,	45	2 Carnes Place,	Mason.



## HOOK AND LADDER No. 2.

HOUSE ON SUMNER, CORNER OF ORLEANS STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Thayer, Joseph E., <i>Driver</i> ,	36	H. & L. House,	Calker.
2 Simmons, Charles, <i>Foreman</i> ,	42	13 Liverpool St.,	Carpenter.
3 Crafts, George W., <i>Assistant Foreman</i> ,	41	8 Brooks Street,	Calker.
4 Arey, Sylvanus R., <i>Axeman</i> ,	30	Maverick, c. Paris,	Carpenter.
5 Chilcott, George, "	37	Brooks, c. Marion.	Carpenter.
6 Elliott, John H., "	30	20 Trenton Street,	Calker.
7 Stinson, Stephen C., "	38	New Street,	Painter.
8 Hayes, William F., <i>Rakeman</i> ,	38	Prescott Street,	Painter.
9 Holmes, Thaddeus, "	43	Princeton Street,	Calker.
10 Lawrence, Leroy P., "	30	7 New Street,	Teamster.
11 Tewksbury John L., "	33	Saratoga Street,	Carpenter.
12 Fenno, John, <i>Member</i> ,	37	2 Princeton Place,	Calker.
13 Fish, Edwin, "	48	Meridian Street,	Joiner.
14 Foster, Warren, "	61	22 Liverpool St.,	Carpenter.
15 Inman, Alfred P., "	36	44 Marion Street,	Collector.
16 Jones, David H., "	39	4 Porter Street,	Calker.
17 Keene, Richard S., "	29	1 Maverick Street,	Calker.
18 Seavey, James W., "	37	Chelsea Street,	Mason.
19 Stinson, Benjamin H., "	35	Meridian Street,	Painter.
20 Turner, Alden, "	36	3 New Street,	Calker.

## HOOK AND LADDER No. 3.

HOUSE HARRISON AVENUE, COR. WARHAM STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Prescott, James B., <i>Driver</i> ,	28	45 Malden St.,	Carpenter.
2 Clifford, Laurin M., <i>Foreman</i> ,	30	43 Malden St.,	
3 Jennings, Isaac K., <i>Assistant</i> <i>Foreman</i> ,	38	3 Gardiner St.,	Carpenter.
4 Libby, Rufus M., <i>Axeman</i> ,	37	2 Hawthorne Pl.,	"
5 Ladd, George O., "	27	39 Malden St.,	"
6 Shaw, Levi W., "	36	37 So. Cedar St.,	"
7 Wright, Benjamin B., "	44	6 Gardiner St.,	Rigger.
8 Downes, Chas. H., <i>Rakeman</i> ,	37	2 Kneeland Pl.,	Gilder.
9 Milliken, George P., "	31	2 Canton Ct.,	Carpenter.
10 Stephens, Green B., "	44	194 Shawmut Ave.,	Mason.
11 Stannard, Richard E., "	30	12 Genesee St.,	Teamster.
12 Burrill, Chris'pher, <i>Members</i> ,	25	15 So. May St.,	"
13 Briggs, Albert H., "	25	60 Pleasant St.,	Carpenter.
14 Durling, Wm. H., "	24	45 Malden St.,	"
15 Downes, Daniel, "	41	9 Fabin St.,	Teamster.
16 Jaquith, Silas, "	41	32 Oneida St.,	Carpenter.
17 Ladd, John A., "	22	43 Malden St.,	"
18 Marston, James F., "	33	34 Shawmut Ave.,	"
19 Mitchell, George, "	49	1 Ohio Pl.,	"
20 Manning, Henry J., "	34	2 Cottage Pl.,	"
21 Morrison, John W., "	30	35 Village St.,	"
22 Randall, J. W., "	38	3 So. Cedar St.,	"
23 Runey, John W., "	38	28 Emerald St.,	Mason.
24 Whitman, Nathan B., "	37	97 Canton St.,	Paver.

## HOSE CARRIAGE NO. 1.

HOUSE ON SALEM STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Pearson, Albert L., <i>Driver</i> ,	38	4 Bartlett Place,	Teamster.
2 Brownell, Benj. C., <i>For. Hose</i> ,	41	2 Thatcher St.,	Cabinet Maker.
3 Felton, Leonard A., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	39	104 Salem St.,	Mason.
4 Harper, William E., "	39	24 Cooper St.,	Shoemaker.
5 Leach, Frank B., "	26	480 Hanover St.,	Junk Dealer.
6 Perkins, Elisha K., "	52	2 Baldwin Place,	Cooper.
7 Putnam, Uzziel, "	31	104 Salem St.,	Fire Al'm Office.
8 Pool, Samuel P., "	32	17 Salutation St.,	Spar Maker.
9 Stoddard, Geo. W., "	35	Fleet, c. Hano'r St.,	Sail Maker.

## HOSE CARRIAGE NO. 2.

HOUSE ON HUDSON, BETWEEN HARVARD AND OAK STREETS.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Smith, Jacob, <i>Driver</i> ,	67	68 Hudson St.,	Teamster.
2 Merritt, Thomas, <i>For. Hoss</i> ,	36	27 Kneeland St.,	Carpenter.
3 Brown, Nathan S., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	26	89 Hudson St.,	Provision Deal.
4 Brown, Frank B., "	23	89 " "	" "
5 Ranking, David A., "	22	56 " "	Printer.
6 Smith, Alfred B., "	25	68 " "	Slater.
7 Stone, Sylvester, "	48	107 Tyler St.,	Teamster.
8 Stowell, Brown P., "	37	B, cor. Athens St.,	Car Builder.
9 Trout, Robert S., "	33	Way St.,	Teamster.

## HOSE CARRIAGE NO. 3.

HOUSE ON FRUIT STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Ely Horatio, <i>Driver</i> ,	50	49 Bridge Street,	Teamster.
2 Clarke, George W., <i>Foreman</i> <i>of Hoss</i> ,	27	140 Court Street,	Photographer,
3 Bolton, Joseph F., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	24	20 Pitts Street,	Paper Hanger.
4 Mills, James, "	32	5 Fruit St. Place,	Barber.
5 Ronimus, John, "	49	41 Anderson St.,	Confectioner.
6 Taylor, Wm. H., "	30	124 Leverett St.,	Teamster.
7 Tracy, Henry A., "	34	62 Revere Street,	Book Binder.
8 Young, Robert M., "	31	111 Brighton St.,	Book Binder.
9 Young, Alfred A., "	27	6 Revere Place,	Reed Maker.

## HOSE CARRIAGE No. 4.

HOUSE ON NORTHAMPTON STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Thayer, Benjamin F., <i>Driver</i> ,	39	4 Lenox Street,	Teamster.
2 Hayward, Hampton V., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	33	231 Harrison Ave.,	Expressman.
3 Barney, Edwin F., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	31	44 Bradford Street,	Carpenter.
4 Bruce, Henry, "	40	1 Canton Court,	Laborer.
5 Karcher, Gottlieb, G., "	29	11 Harrison Ave.,	Brass Finisher.
6 Knight, David S., "	43	r. 105 Pleasant St.,	Carpenter.
7 Lowell, George W., "	33	18 Way Street,	Cabinet Maker.
8 Pike, George L., "	40	104 East Dover St.,	Carpenter.
9 Soll, John, "	37	5 Chester Place,	Carpenter.

## HOSE CARRIAGE No. 5.

HOUSE ON SHAWMUT AVENUE, NEAR CANTON STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Lovell, Silas, <i>Driver</i> ,	40	1 Newland St.,	Box Maker.
2 Lovell, Wm., <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	45	80 W. Dedham St.,	Box Maker.
3 Clark, George F., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	30	49 Fayette St.,	Carpenter.
4 Fernald, George C., "	33	1 Waverly St.,	Painter.
5 Green, Samuel A., "	38	17 Porter St.,	"
6 Gardner, Wm. H., "	33	5 Fabin St.,	Carpenter.
7 Gaylord, Williston A., "	23	7 " "	Expressman.
8 Halstrick, Joseph, Jr., "	25	89 Canton St.,	Silversmith.
9 Manley, Wilford E., "	31	60 Albion St.,	Painter.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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## HOSE CARRIAGE No. 6.

HOUSE 391 CHELSEA STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Sherman, Jacob, <i>Driver</i> ,	41	372 Chelsea St.,	Teamster.
2 Barnes, Joseph, <i>Foreman of Hose</i> ,	51	1 Liverpool St.,	Shipwright.
3 Cowden, Benj. F., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	34	Princeton, cor. Marion St.,	Provision Dealer.
4 Classen, William, "	32	13 Princeton St.,	Spar Maker.
5 Jemison, John L., "	39	Saratoga St.,	Calker.
6 Poole, William H., "	37	3 Liverpool St.,	Spar Maker.
7 Stoddard, Lincoln, "	39	1 Monmouth St.,	Shipwright.
8 Weston, John H., "	34	133 Meridian St.,	Calker.
9			

## HOSE CARRIAGE NO. 8.

HOUSE ON WARREN, NEAR TREMONT STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Blake, William, <i>Driver</i> ,	55	57 Warren St.,	Teamster.
2 Prince, Charles H., <i>For. Hose</i> ,	34	5 Clafin Place,	Teamster.
3 Dix, Milo S., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	33	70 Warren St.,	Mason.
4 Dalrymple, Walter, "	27	3 Jefferson St.,	Silversmith.
5 Getchell, Addison, "	33	26 Marion St.,	Teamster.
6 Harold, Daniel, "	23	18 Porter St.,	Teamster.
7 Munroe, William H., "	27	41 Kirkland St.,	Upholsterer.
8 Richardson, Wm. E., "	32	5 Elliot St.,	Oyster Saloon.
9 Young, Henry F., "	26	Osborn Place,	Silversmith.

## HOSE CARRIAGE No. 9.

HOUSE B STREET, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Gowen, Thomas W., <i>Driver</i> ,	36	121 Fourth Street,	Painter.
2 Byrnes, Thomas C., <i>Foreman</i> <i>of Hose</i> ,	34	39 B Street,	Teamster.
3 Allen, Charles, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	33	87 Fourth Street,	Teamster.
4 Cogley, Nicholas C., "	37	100 Foundry Street,	Blacksmith.
5 Delano, George H., "	42	Third Street,	Carpenter.
6 Godfrey, William H., "	24	Broadway,	Moulder.
7 Lincoln Peter, "	46	4 Broadway,	Shoe Dealer.
8 Libbey, Moses H., "	36	186 Fourth Street,	Upholsterer.
9 Wakefield Frederick, "	33	219 Athens Street,	Carpenter.

## HAND HOSE CARRIAGE No. 10.

HOUSE ON DORCHESTER STREET, WASHINGTON VILLAGE, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
1 Frye Joseph, <i>Foreman</i> ,	47	Dorchester St.,	Carriage Manuf.
2 Gill, Henry, <i>Steward</i> ,	43	Ellery St.,	" Trimmer.
3 Bowers, John L., <i>Hoseman</i> ,	39	Preble St.,	Mason.
4 Bradlee, Henry E., "	45	Dorchester, corner Ward St.,	Boat Builder.
5 Goodale, Markus M., "	22	Dorchester Ave.,	Grocer.
6 Hyde, Joseph, "	56	Leeds St.,	Produce.
7 Phillips, Richard, "	45	Dorchester Ave.,	Slater.
8 Spiller, Charles E., "	27	Dorchester St.,	Steam Fitter.

## FIRE APPARATUS AT STATIONARY POINTS.

## HOSE CARRIAGES AND HOSE.

There is apparatus located at the following points, for the more immediate protection of the neighborhood, and without organized companies :—

One Hose Carriage, with four hundred feet of 2-inch Hose, at the Milldam Village.

One Hose Carriage, with three hundred feet of 2-inch Hose, in charge of the Rolling Mill Company on First Street, South Boston.

Two hundred and fifty feet of 2-inch Greuoble Hose, at the Kerosene Oil Works on Border Street, East Boston.

One Hose Carriage, with two hundred and fifty feet of 2-inch Leather Hose, at the City Hospital, on Harrison Avenue, and under the care of the driver of Hose Company, No. 4.

One Hose Carriage at the Hook and Ladder House on Harrison Avenue, with two hundred feet of Hose.

At each of the above places are the needful wrenches, goose-necks, and pipes to be used with the Hose.

## SPARE APPARATUS.

House of Correction, South Boston. One Hand Engine (No. 12), in complete order, belonging to the Fire Department, and stored here to be used by the convicts within the prison, if required.

Deer Island. One Hand Engine (No. 8), in complete repair, belonging to the Fire Department, and stored here to be used by the inmates of the House of Industry in case of necessity.

Steam Fire Engine formerly known as No. 6, is kept as a spare Engine.

## FIRE LADDERS.

There are Fire Ladders kept at the following locations, to be used only in case of fire in the immediate vicinity, before other apparatus can be brought to bear :

Engine House on Fourth, near K Street,	4 Ladders.
Station House on Broadway, South Boston,	4 “

Engine House on Chelsea Street, East Boston,	4	Ladders.
Engine House on River Street, foot of Mt. Vernon Street,	3	“
Court House, Court Square,	1	“

## FUEL WAGONS.

Two Fuel Wagons are kept at East Boston, one in the house of Engine 5, and the other in the house of Engine 9, with coal to be used in case of large fire on the Island Ward, when more fuel is needed than is carried on the Engines.

Two Fuel Wagons are kept at the House in East Street, capable of conveying about two tons each, to be used for the same purpose as above in the city and South Boston.

## HOSE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

4,650 Feet of 2½-inch, Boyd's Patent,	1,000 feet of which is poor.
2,180 “ 2½ “ Rubber Hose,	500 “ “
19,254 “ 2½ “ Leather Hose,	2,200 “ “
1,800 “ 2 “ Leather, in poor condition.	
250 “ 2 “ Grenoble, worthless.	

28,134 feet.

## FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

## LIST OF THE NUMBERS AND LOCALITIES OF THE BOXES.

- 2 Corner Charter Street and Phipps Place.
- 3 Corner Hull and Snowhill Streets.
- 4 Causeway St. (B. & M. Freight Depot.)
- 5 Corner Causeway and Lowell Streets.
- 6 Corner Leverett and Vernon Streets.
- 7 Corner Poplar and Spring Streets.
- 8 Merrimac House, Merrimac Street.
- 9 Constitution Wharf.
- 12 Corner Cooper and Endicott Street.
- 13 Corner Hanover and Richmond Streets.
- 14 Corner Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue.



- 15 Corner Commercial and Richmond Streets.
- 16 East end of Faneuil Hall.
- 17 Corner Hanover and Marshall Streets.
- 18 Brattle Square, (Church.)
- 21 Corner Sudbury and Hawkins Streets.
- 23 Corner Cambridge and Bowdoin Streets.
- 24 North Russell Street, (Church.)
- 25 Fruit Street, (Hose House No. 3.)
- 26 Corner Cambridge and West Cedar Sts.
- 27 River Street, (Steamer House No. 10.)
- 31 Corner Beacon and Beaver Streets.
- 32 Corner Pinckney and Anderson Streets.
- 34 Corner Hancock and Myrtle Streets.
- 35 Beacon Street, opposite Somerset.
- 36 Court Square, (Police Station No. 2.)
- 37 Corner India Street and Central Wharf.
- 41 Corner Washington and Milk Streets.
- 42 Corner Winter St. and Central Place.
- 43 Corner Washington and Bedford Streets.
- 45 Federal Street, opposite Channing.
- 46 Corner Milk and Oliver Streets.
- 47 Corner Broad Street and Rowe's Wharf.
- 51 Purchase Street, (Steamer House No. 7.)
- 52 Corner Sumner and Lincoln Streets.
- 53 Corner Washington and Boylston Streets.
- 54 Corner Beach and Hudson Streets.
- 56 Corner Kneeland & South Sts., (O. C. Depot.)
- 57 Hudson Street, (Hose House No 2.)
- 61 Warren Street, (Hose House No. 8.)
- 62 Pleasant Street, (Providence Depot.)
- 64 Indiana Place, (Church.)
- 65 Corner Harrison Avenue and Seneca Street.
- 68 Corner Harrison Avenue and Wareham Street.
- 71 Corner Tremont and Berkeley Streets.
- 72 Washington Street, (Steamer House No. 3.)
- 73 Corner Shawmut Avenue and Waltham Street.
- 74 Dedham Street, (Police Station No. 5.)

- 75 Shawmut Avenue, (Hose House No. 5.)
- 76 Corner Tremont and Rutland Streets.
- 82 Corner Washington and Northampton Streets.
- 88 Corner Tremont and Camden Streets.

## SOUTH BOSTON.

- 121 Corner First and A Streets.
- 123 Corner Broadway and Federal Street.
- 124 Broadway, near C Street, (Police Station No. 6.)
- 125 Norway Iron Works, Federal Street.
- 126 Corner Second and E Streets.
- 127. Corner Goddard and E Streets.
- 128 Washington Village, (Hose House No. 10.)
- 129 Corner Sixth and B Streets.
- 131 Corner Eighth and G Streets.
- 132 Broadway, (Steamer House No. 1.)
- 134 Corner Fifth and I Streets.
- 135 Corner Eighth and K Streets.
- 136 Corner First and K Streets.
- 137 Fourth Street, between K and L, (Steamer House No. 2.)
- 138 House of Correction, (Gate.)
- 145 Corner Fourth and P Streets.

## EAST BOSTON.

- 152 Corner Sumner and Lamson Streets.
- 153 Corner Webster and Orleans Streets.
- 154 Corner Maverick and Meridian Streets.
- 156 Corner Sumner and Border Streets.
- 157 Corner Border and Maverick Streets.
- 162 Corner Bennington Street and Central Square.
- 165 Corner Marion and Trenton Streets.
- 174 Corner Brooks and Saratoga Streets.
- 175 Corner Chelsea and Saratoga Streets.

J. B. STEARNS, *Supt.*  
CITY HALL.

## FIRE RESERVOIRS.

*Where Water can be obtained in case of Fire within the City of Boston, January 1, 1867.*

1. Auburn, corner of Livingston Street — iron cover — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water-pipe.
2. Anderson Street, opposite Phillips School-house — cover in street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
3. Blossom, corner of McLean Street — cover in the street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
4. Bowdoin Square — iron cover in the centre — filled by a spring — capacity 300 to 400 hogsheds.
5. Bowdoin Square, opposite Bulfinch Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
6. Brattle Street, corner of Brattle Square — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — iron cover.
7. Broad, near State Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — iron cover.
8. Battery-march, near Broad Street — cover in the street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
9. Beach, corner of Hudson Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
10. Cambridge, corner of Irving Street — cover in Irving Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
11. Cambridge, corner of Hancock Street — cover in Hancock Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
12. Chambers, corner of Poplar Street — iron cover in the square — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
13. Causeway, corner of Merrimac Street — filled by the tide — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
14. Charlestown Street, at the junction of Beverly Street — filled by the tide.

15. Chestnut, corner of Walnut Street — cover in Walnut Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
16. Charlestown, corner of Medford Street — filled by the tide.
17. Chestnut, opposite West Cedar Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
18. Clinton, opposite Fulton Street — cover in the street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity 300 to 400 hogsheds.
19. Congress, near High Street — iron cover — cover on the south side — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
20. Court Square, opposite southeast corner of the Court House — iron cover — filled by a Cochituate water pipe.
21. Chauncy Street, near Unitarian Church — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
22. Church Street, front of Methodist Church — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
23. Church, corner of Fayette Street — cover on northeast side, near sidewalk.
24. Canton Street, opposite No. 73 — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
25. Concord Street, front of Dwight School-house.
26. Dorne, corner of Temple Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
27. Dedham Street, opposite Fitzpatrick's store — iron cover — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
28. East Street, opposite the School-house — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
29. Edinboro', near Essex Street — iron cover — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
30. Essex, near Washington Street — iron cover — cover in the street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
31. Friend, corner of Travers Street — iron cover — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
32. Franklin, corner of Hawley Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
33. Franklin, corner of New Devonshire Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.

34. Federal, corner of Channing Street — iron cover in Channing Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
35. Federal Street, opposite Piper's Wharf — iron cover — cover in the street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
36. Green, opposite Leverett Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
37. Hanover Street, opposite No. 96 — cover in the street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
38. Hanover, at the junction of Salem and Endicott Streets — cover in the street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
39. Hanover Street, front of Station House No. 1 — cover on sidewalk — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
40. Hanover, corner of Clark Street — cover on sidewalk, east side — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
41. Haymarket Square — cover opposite No. 6 — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
42. Hawkins Street, front of Mayhew School-house — filled by 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
43. Hudson, corner of Kneeland Street — iron cover on sidewalk — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
44. Hudson, corner of Curve Street.
45. Harrison Avenue, corner of Kneeland Street — iron cover — cover in the centre — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
46. Harrison Avenue, corner of Bennet Street — iron cover — cover in the centre — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
47. Harrison Avenue, opposite Curve Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — iron cover.
48. Harrison Avenue, corner of Asylum Street — iron cover.
49. Harrison Avenue — iron cover — near Hallet & Davis' Pianoforte Manufactory.
50. Liberty Square, near corner of Kilby Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — iron cover.
51. Leverett, opposite Spring Street — iron cover — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
52. Lancaster, corner of Merrimac Street — iron cover — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
53. Mount Vernon Street, rear of State House — cover in the street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.

54. Mount Vernon Street, near Louisburg Square — cover in the street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
55. Myrtle, corner of Irving Street — cover in Irving Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
56. North Square — cover in centre — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
57. Pearl Street, opposite Sturgis Place — iron cover — cover in middle of street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
58. Pleasant, corner of Carver Street — cover in Carver Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
59. Pleasant, opposite Eliot Street.
60. Porter Street, near Indiana Place — iron cover — cover in vacant space reserved for this purpose.
61. Salem, corner of Cooper Street — iron cover — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
62. Salem Street, front of Christ Church — iron cover — cover on sidewalk — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
63. Shawmut Avenue, corner of Canton Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
64. Shawmut Avenue, near Groton Street.
65. Suffolk, opposite Cherry Street — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
66. Suffolk, near Castle Street.
67. Summer Street, opposite South Church — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
68. State Street, front of Old State House — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — iron cover.
69. State, corner of Kilby Street — iron cover.
70. South Market Street — cover opposite No. 35 — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
71. Sudbury Square — cover in the centre — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.

72. Somerset Street, corner of Pemberton Square — cover in Somerset Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
73. Southac, corner of West Cedar Street — filled by a Cochituate water pipe.
74. Thacher Street — cover in the Square — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
75. Tremont Street — iron cover — cover at entrance to Pemberton Square — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
76. Tremont, corner of School Street — iron cover on sidewalk — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
77. Tremont corner of Park Street — iron cover in centre of street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
78. Tremont, corner of Mason Street — iron cover — cover in Mason Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
79. Tremont, corner of Boylston Street — cover in the centre — filled by a 2-inch Cochituate water pipe.
80. Tremont Street, front of Winthrop School-house — cover on sidewalk.
81. Tremont, corner of Hollis Street — capacity from 60 to 70 hogsheds.
82. Tyler, corner of Oak Street — cover in centre.
83. Union, opposite North Street — iron cover — cover between railroad tracks — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
84. Washington, corner of Milk Street — cover corner of Old South Church, on sidewalk — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
85. Washington, corner of Franklin Street — cover in Franklin Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
86. Washington Street, corner Avon Place — cover in Avon Place — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
87. Washington Street, opposite Boston Theatre — iron cover in street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
88. Washington opposite Common Street — cover on sidewalk — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheds.
89. Washington, opposite Pleasant Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.

90. Washington, corner of Kneeland Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — iron cover.
91. Washington, corner of East Castle Street — cover in East Castle Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
92. Washington, corner of Florence Street.
93. Washington Street, front of Old Franklin School-house — cover on sidewalk — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
94. Washington Street, opposite the Gas House — iron cover — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
95. Washington, opposite Union Park Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads.
96. Washington, corner Brookline Street — iron cover.
97. Washington, corner of Northampton Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
98. Washington, near Arnold Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
99. Warren, corner of Elliot Street — iron cover — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
- SOUTH BOSTON.
100. Broadway, near Dorchester Avenue — filled by 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
101. Broadway, corner of A Street — cover opposite the church — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
102. Broadway, near B Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
103. Broadway, opposite Baptist Church — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
104. Broadway, opposite Hawes School-house — capacity 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
105. Broadway, opposite the Blind Asylum — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
106. B, corner of Fourth Street — capacity from 300 to 400 hogsheads — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
107. C Street, near Broadway — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
108. D Street, near Broadway — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.



109. Dorchester Street, opposite Broadway — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  110. E Street, northeast corner from Lyceum Hall — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  111. E, corner of Eight Street — iron cover — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  112. Fourth Street, opposite Unitarian Church.
  113. Fourth, corner of Dorchester Avenue — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  114. Fourth, corner of E Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  115. Fourth, corner of Dorchester Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  116. Fifth, corner of Dorchester Avenue — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  117. Old Road, on sidewalk on side of church — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  118. Second, corner of Dorchester Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
- EAST BOSTON.
119. Cottage, near Sumner Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  120. Central Square, near corner of Liverpool and Porter Streets — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  121. Chelsea, nearly opposite Decatur Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — iron cover.
  122. Lexington Street, opposite Lexington Place — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  123. Liverpool, corner of Maverick Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  124. Maverick Square, southeast from Sturtevant House — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe — capacity 300 to 400 hogsheds.
  125. Meridian Street, opposite the Lyman School-house — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  126. Meridian, near corner of Princeton Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  127. Mounmouth, near corner of Marion Street — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  128. Saratoga Street — cover 24 feet opposite No.'s 27 and 29 — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.
  129. Sumner Street, opposite School-house — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.

180. Trenton, between Marion and Brooks Streets — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.

181. Webster Street, opposite Lamson's House — iron cover — filled by a 4-inch Cochituate water pipe.

The Reservoir Washington Square has been discontinued by the cutting down of Oliver and Belmont Streets, Fort Hill.

Besides the above there are 1008 Hydrants in the City proper, 382 at South Boston, and 196 at East Boston, making a total of 1,586. The average distance of the Hydrants from each other is about two hundred and fifty feet.

There have been added during the past year 27 Hydrants as follows: in City proper, 19, in South Boston, 3, in East Boston, 5.

## PAY-ROLL OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*As established by City Council, for 1866-67.*

Chief Engineer,	\$2,000 per annum,	\$2,000 00		
Secretary of Board of Engineers,	1,000 " "	1,000 00		
8 Assistant Engineers,	450 " "	3,400 00		
1 " "	250 " "	250 00		
11 Enginemen,	3.00 per day,	12,045 00		
11 Firemen,	80 per month,	10,560 00		
21 Drivers,	75 " "	18,900 00		
22 Foremen of the Hose,	225 per annum,	4,950 00		
3 Assistant Foremen,	}			
1 Clerk,				
1 Steward,				
133 Hosemen,			200 " "	39,800 00
24 Axe and Rakemen,				
37 Members,	}			
1 Foreman of Hose,			50 " "	50 00
1 Steward,			50 " "	50 00
6 Hosemen,			30 " "	180 00
281 Members.	Total Amount,	\$93,185 00		
An increase over the amount established for the previous year of,		11,400 00		

In addition to the above an allowance of Horse and Wagon was made for the Chief Engineer.

## EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1866,  
AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE AUDITOR.

	Feb. 1 to April 30.	April 30 to January 31.	Total.
Pay of Members . . . . .	\$19,589 30	\$69,037 18	\$88,626 48
Hay, Grain, etc. . . . .	1,527 36	4,044 50	5,571 86
Fuel for Houses . . . . .	609 02	1,232 82	1,841 84
“ “ Engines . . . . .	318 00	1,725 07	2,044 07
Furniture and Warming Apparatus . . . . .	1,164 58	1,239 95	2,404 53
New Hose, Hose Caps, Badges, etc. . . . .	1,987 25	23,458 72	25,445 97
Repairing do. . . . .	1,369 34	3,323 60	4,692 94
Repairing Engines, Hose Carriages, etc. . . . .	7,263 26	3,291 17	10,554 43
New Engines, Hose Carriages . . . . .	3,975 00	976 00	4,950 00
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	38 40	195 23	234 63
Horse Hire . . . . .	375 00	1,240 00	1,615 00
Exchange of Horses . . . . .	260 00	1,100 00	1,360 00
Water Rates . . . . .		549 50	549 50
Harness and Repairing . . . . .	901 80	640 25	1,542 05
Horse Shoeing and Medicine . . . . .	479 08	1,079 12	1,558 20
Carting and Teaming . . . . .	269 75	762 00	1,031 75
Gas and Gas Fixtures for Engine House and Stables	523 87	1,165 01	1,688 88
Washing . . . . .	157 07	474 43	631 50
Care of Reservoirs and Covers, etc. . . . .		142 98	142 98
Refreshment, July 4, and at Fires . . . . .	11 25	394 50	395 75
Expenses of Committee, Carriage Hire . . . . .	52 00	190 75	242 75
Rakes, Axes, Ladders, Crotch Poles, etc. . . . .	109 34	720 44	829 78
Oil Cans, Water Pots, Lanterns, Locks, Keys, Ropes, etc. . . . .	106 23		106 23
Packing and Waste . . . . .	195 80	70 65	266 45
Hand Hose, Stable, Furniture, etc. . . . .	149 87	291 03	440 90
Damages to Carriages, etc. . . . .	9 06	219 50	228 56
Neats Oil, Sperm Oil, Flind, Soap, Sponges and . . . .		840 08	1,796 39
Small Supplies . . . . .	535 22	420 09	
Fitting up Store Room under the Reservoir . . . . .		480 00	480 00
Horse Keeping and Vehicle for Chief Engineer. . . . .		844 74	844 74
INCOME.	\$41,965 85	\$120,131 31	\$162,098 16
Sale of Manure, Old Material, etc., and paid to City Treasurer . . . . .	\$71 02	\$613 50	\$784 52

## FIRE STATUTES AND ORDINANCES.

### STATUTES.

1. City council may establish a fire department. May make provisions respecting the same. Appointment of enginemen, &c., to be made by mayor and aldermen.
2. Powers, &c., of city council may be exercised by means of any board, &c.
3. Engineers, &c., to have the powers and duties of firewards. To examine places where shavings, &c., are collected, &c. Ordinances may be made, &c.
4. Exemptions of members of fire department.
5. City council may appropriate money for relief of members injured, &c.
6. Disabled firemen, city of Boston authorized to expend annually \$1,000 for relief of.
7. Engineers shall attend at fires.
8. Engineers, &c., may order buildings to be pulled down, &c.
9. Engineers, &c., may command assistance.
10. Engineers may give orders to enginemen and others, &c. Penalty for not obeying.
11. Owners of buildings, &c., pulled down, to be indemnified, except, &c.
12. Embezzling, &c., of property, at a fire, to be deemed larceny.
13. Injuring fire engines, penalty for.
14. Engineers may require and compel assistance. Penalty for disobeying.
15. Bonfires not to be made. Penalty for making.
16. False alarms of fire, how punished.
17. Cocoa not to be roasted except in licensed buildings. Penalty.
18. Tar kettles and other boilers, how to be constructed. Penalty.
19. Penalty for carrying fire through the streets, &c., smoking pipes, cigars, &c.
20. Penalty for having lighted pipe, cigar, candle, &c., in any ropewalk, barn, &c.
21. Recovery of penalties. Duty of engineers to prosecute.
22. Gun-cotton, and other like substances, power to regulate the keeping of.
23. Camphene, city council, &c., may make rules in relation to storage and sale of.
24. Fireworks not to be kept without license.
25. Penalty.
26. Fire clubs not to be established, unless, &c.
27. Penalty for joining without permission.
28. Provisions of two preceding sections to be in force only where, &c.
29. Cutting, &c., bell rope, engine, &c., preceding a fire, how punished.
30. Cutting, &c., same at a fire, how punished.
31. Stealing property in a building on fire, or removed therefrom, how punished.

### ORDINANCES.

1. Fire department shall consist of enginemen, firemen, hosemen, hook and ladder men, and others.
2. Chief and other engineers to be chosen annually; tenure of office, vacancy, and compensation.
3. Organization of board; rank of engineers; election of secretary; his tenure of office; compensation; to be sworn and give bond.
4. Meetings of the board; may make rules and regulations for the board and for the department; have the care of all fire apparatus; their general powers and duties.
5. Secretary of board shall keep account of appropriations and expenditures, &c.

6. Engineers, powers and duties at fires. Assistant Engineers to report their absence from fires.
7. In case of fires in adjoining towns.
8. Chief engineer to have sole command; his powers and duties.
9. If absent, engineer next in rank shall execute his duties.
10. Engineers shall report to the aldermen names of persons who do not obey orders at fires.
11. Three engineers may order buildings to be demolished.
12. Engineers shall examine places for combustible materials, and cause them to be removed. Penalties for not removing or of obstructing the removal. Engineers shall examine buildings containing steam engines, and buildings being erected or altered. Shall prosecute for all infractions of any laws or ordinance.
13. Gunpowder, all powers relating to the keeping and transportation of shall be exercised by the engineers.
14. Fines and penalties shall be paid into city treasury, except, &c.
15. Members of the fire department shall be twenty-one, citizens and voters.
16. All members shall sign agreement to obey all ordinances and rules and regulations.
17. Engineers to report to mayor names of persons who ought to be removed, and recommend persons to fill vacancies.
18. Members may be removed by the mayor, excepting engineers, superintendent of the fire alarms and his assistants.
19. Names of persons removed and the cause to be entered on records of engineers, and copy sent to board of aldermen.
20. Compensation of members. When absent may procure a substitute.
21. Members shall not assemble in engine houses, except, &c.
22. Members who neglect their duties, or are disorderly, to be dismissed.
23. Members serving seven years, may have a certificate, may wear the badge, and perform duty.
24. Different companies to be formed by the board of aldermen.
25. Members to be paid quarterly, except, &c.
26. Engine companies to have foreman, engineman, fireman, driver, and eight hosemen. Their duties.
27. Hose companies to have foreman, driver, and eight hosemen. Their duties.
28. Hook and ladder companies to have three or more each of axemen and rakers.
29. Engineers to make regulations respecting driver and steward of hook and ladder companies.
30. Engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies each to have foreman and clerk, and last company an assistant foreman. How to be appointed.
31. Engineman, his duties and responsibilities.
32. Foreman of engine, his duties, &c.
33. In absence of foreman of any company, assistant foreman, &c., to perform his duties.
34. Firemen to be under the immediate direction of the engineman.
35. Drivers, their duties.
36. Clerks to keep rolls, records of absences, property in care of company, and make reports.
37. Hosemen, axemen, rakers, their duties.
38. Engineers may permit a member to sleep in hose house, &c.
39. Duties of all members of the fire department in case of fire.
40. When appointed, subject to all duties, rules, and regulations. Vacancies to be filled.
41. All members of the fire department to wear badges.
42. No uniform, except badges and insignia prescribed, to be worn.
43. No company shall appoint or discharge members.
44. No company shall attend fires out of city, unless ordered by engineers. Nor go out of the city for any other purpose.
45. Clubs, &c., prohibited, except, &c.
46. Fines shall not be imposed by companies. Deductions from pay for absence. Absence, &c., cause for discharge.
47. Vacations may be granted. Substitute may be appointed.
48. Police to give alarm, how. Penalty for not doing it.

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| <p>49. Police, selected for the purpose, shall repair to fires. Their duties.</p> <p>50. Fire-alarm telegraph, committee of to be appointed.</p> <p>51. They shall have care of the rooms, apparatus, etc., of fire-alarm telegraph. Their powers and duties.</p> <p>52. Superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph to be elected; tenure of office; compensation.</p> | <p>53. His duties.</p> <p>54. Rules and regulations of fire-alarm telegraph.</p> <p>55. May be altered by committee, etc.</p> <p>56. Signal-boxes not to be opened or injured.</p> <p>57. Penalty for breach of ordinance.</p> <p>58. Present members shall continue in office. Conditions.</p> <p>59. Repeal of previous ordinances.</p> |
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## STATUTES.

1. The city council of the city of Boston may establish a fire department for said city, to consist of so many engineers and other officers, and so many enginemen and other members, as the city council, by ordinance, shall from time to time prescribe; and said city council shall have authority to make such provisions in regard to the time and mode of appointment, and the occasion and mode of removal of either such officers or members, to make such requisitions in respect to their qualifications and period of service, to define their office and duties, to fix and pay such compensation for their services, and in general to make such regulations in regard to their conduct and government, and to the management and conduct of fires, and persons attending at fires, subject to the penalties provided for the breach of the city by-laws, as they shall deem expedient; *provided*, that the appointment of enginemen, hosemen and hook and ladder men shall be made by the mayor and aldermen exclusively.

2. The powers and duties mentioned in the preceding section, or any of them, may be exercised and carried into effect by the said city council, in any manner which they may prescribe, and through the agency of any persons, or any board or boards to whom they may delegate the same.

3. The engineers or other officers of the department, so appointed as aforesaid, shall have the same authority, in regard to the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and the performance of the other offices and duties now incumbent upon firewards, as are now conferred upon firewards by the revised statutes, or the special acts relating to the city of Boston now in force. They shall also have authority, in compliance with any ordinance of said city, to

make an examination of places where shavings and other combustible materials are collected or deposited, and to require the removal of such materials, or the adoption of suitable safeguards against fire. And said city council are hereby authorized to make suitable ordinances upon this latter subject-matter, under the penalties enacted in the city charter.

4. All officers and members of the fire department shall be exempted from military duty, or from serving as jurors, or constables, during the time of their employment in said department.

5. The city council aforesaid are hereby authorized, whenever, and as often as they shall deem it expedient, to appropriate any sum or sums of money, in the way that may be judged by said city council most advisable, for the relief or indemnity of any officer or member of the fire department who may sustain corporal injury, or contract sickness in the discharge of his duty, or consequent thereon.\*

6. By an act passed April 27, 1854, and accepted by the city council February 3, 1855, the city of Boston was thereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars annually, under the direction of the city council, for the relief of such firemen as shall have been disabled in the service of the said city, and for the relief of the families of such firemen as have been killed in the performance of their duties.

7. When a fire breaks out, the engineers shall immediately repair thereto, and shall carry a suitable staff or badge of their office.

8. The engineers, or any three of them present at a place in immediate danger from fire, or in their absence two or more of the civil officers present, or in their absence two or more of the chief military officers of the place present, shall have power to direct the pulling down or demolishing of any such house or building as they shall judge necessary to be pulled down or demolished, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire.

9. Engineers or other officers may, during the continuance of a

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\* The stat. of 1850, c. 262, repealed stat. 1822, c. 52; 1819, c. 104; 1825, c. 52; 1826, c. 97; 1828, c. 123; and 1831, c. 52.



fire, require assistance for extinguishing the same, and removing furniture, goods, or merchandise from a building on fire, or in danger thereof; and may appoint guards to secure the same. They may also require assistance for pulling down or demolishing any house or building when they judge it necessary; and may suppress all tumults and disorders at such fire.

10. They may direct the stations and operations of the engineers with their engines, and of all other persons for the purpose of extinguishing the fire; and whoever refuses or neglects to obey such orders shall forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

11. If such pulling down or demolishing of a house or building is the means of stopping the fire, or if the fire stops before it comes to the same, the owner shall be entitled to recover a reasonable compensation from the city or town; but when such building is that in which the fire first broke out, the owner shall receive no compensation.

12. Whoever purloins, embezzles, conveys away, or conceals, any furniture, goods, or chattels, merchandise or effects of persons whose houses or buildings are on fire or endangered thereby, and does not within two days restore or give notice thereof to the owner, if known, or, if unknown, to one of the firewards, mayor and aldermen, or selectmen of the place, shall be deemed guilty of larceny.

13. Whoever wantonly or maliciously injures a fire engine or the apparatus belonging thereto, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and be further ordered to recognize with sufficient surety or sureties for his good behavior during such term as the court shall order.

14. It shall be lawful for any one or more of the engineers aforesaid to require and compel the assistance of all or any of the inhabitants of the city; and any other persons who shall be present as spectators of any fire; and in any suit or prosecution therefor, it shall be lawful for them to plead the general issue, and give the statute in evidence; and if any persons shall disobey the lawful and reasonable command of any engineer or engineers, to aid

in extinguishing such fire, or in rescuing property from destruction thereby, such person, so offending, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered in the manner provided in the twenty-first section.

15. Whoever is concerned in causing or making a bonfire within ten rods of any house or building, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

16. Whoever, without reasonable cause, by outcry or the ringing of bells, or otherwise, makes or circulates, or causes to be made or circulated any false alarm of fire, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

17. If any person or persons shall, within the city of Boston, roast, or cause to be roasted, any cocoa, for the purpose of manufacturing the same into chocolate, in any building whatever, excepting such as may or shall be licensed for that purpose by the major part of the engineers of the city aforesaid, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars.

18. Every tar kettle which shall be made use of in the city for the purpose of boiling tar for the use of any ropewalk, and every kettle, boiler, or copper for the use of any calker, graver, ship carpenter, tallow chandler, soap boiler, painter, or other like artificer, shall be so fixed as to prevent all communication whatsoever between the contents of such kettle, boiler, or copper, and the fire. And the fireplace under every such tar or other kettle, boiler, or copper shall be constructed with an arch built over the same, and secured by an iron door in such manner as to enclose the fire therein; and every person who shall erect any tar kettle or other kettle, boiler, or copper, or use the same for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, according to the degree and aggravation of the same.

19. Every person who shall carry any fire through the streets, lanes, or on any wharves in the city, except in some covered vessel, or who shall kindle a fire in any of the places aforesaid without

the permission therefor in writing of one or more of the engineers aforesaid, or shall smoke or have in his or her possession any lighted pipe or cigar in any street, lane, or passage-way, or on any wharf in said city, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of two dollars, to be recovered of the person so offending, or of his parent, guardian, master or mistress.

20. If any person shall have in his or her possession in any rope-walk, or in any barn or stable within the city, any fire, lighted pipe, or cigar, lighted candle or lamp, except such candle or lamp is kept in a secure lantern, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars.

21. All and any of the penalties which are given in and by the fourteenth, and the four preceding sections, may be recovered by indictment, information, or complaint in any court proper to try the same; and in such indictment, information, or complaint it shall not be necessary to set forth any more of said sections than so much thereof as relates to and is necessary truly and substantially to describe the offence alleged to have been committed. And it shall be the duty of each and every one of said engineers, and they and each of them are hereby required to inquire after all offences which shall come to their knowledge, and which shall be committed against the true intent and meaning of said sections, and shall cause the same to be duly prosecuted.

22. By an act passed March 6, 1847, and re-enacted in the General Statutes, the inhabitants of any town and the government of any city in this commonwealth may order that no gun-cotton, or other substance prepared like it for explosion, shall be kept within the limits of such town or city, excepting under the regulations and penalties applicable by law to gunpowder; and if it shall be considered necessary for public safety, they may restrict the quantity to be so kept to one-fifth of the weight of gunpowder allowed by law in each case provided for.

23. The inhabitants of any town and the city council of any city in this commonwealth may make and adopt such rules and regulations in relation to the storage and sale, within the limits of such town or city, of camphene, or any similar explosive or inflam-

mable fluid, as they may deem reasonable, and may annex penalties to any breach of such rules and regulations not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence.\*

24. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to keep or sell any fireworks within the city of Boston, in any quantity, without first having obtained from the chief engineer of the fire department of said city, a license therefor, signed by the chief engineer, or by the secretary of the board of engineers, on which shall be written or printed a copy of the rules and regulations † by them established, relative to the keeping, selling, or storage of fireworks within said city: and every such license shall be in force until the first day of May next ensuing the date thereof, unless sooner annulled by the board of engineers, and no longer; but such license may, prior to the expiration of that term, be renewed by the chief engineer or the said secretary, from year to year, by indorsement thereon; *provided, always*, that the board of engineers may rescind any such license, if in their opinion the person or persons have disobeyed the law or infringed on any rules or regulations established by the board of engineers; and every person who receives a license to sell fireworks as aforesaid, shall pay for the same the sum of one dollar, and the same sum for the renewal thereof, and all such licenses shall expire on the first day of May annually, and all moneys received for licenses shall be paid to the board of engineers, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying this act into execution.

25. Any person or persons who have for sale, or keep in possession, any fireworks within the city of Boston, contrary to the rules and regulations established by the board of engineers herein mentioned, or who shall sell any fireworks in said city, without first having obtained from the said chief engineer or his secretary, a license as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

26. No association, ‡ society, or elub, organized as firemen, shall

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\* See *Burning Fluids*, p. 94, *ante* and *Gunpowder*, § 24.

† See *Rules and Regulations* in the *Supplement*.

‡ For the incorporation of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department, and a subsequent act respecting the same, see 1829, c. 44, and 1838, c. 131.

be allowed in any city or town, except by the written permission of the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen.

27. Whoever joins, belongs to, or assembles with such association, society, or club, existing without such permission, shall be punished by fine not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction, for a term not exceeding three months.

28. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall be in force in those cities and towns only which have adopted or may adopt the same.

29. Whoever, within twenty-four hours prior to the burning of a building or other property, wilfully or maliciously cuts or removes any bell-rope in the vicinity of such building or property, or cuts, injures, or destroys any engine, or hose or other apparatus belonging to an engine in said vicinity, shall be deemed guilty of the burning, as accessory before the fact, and be punished accordingly.

30. Whoever, during the burning of a building or other property, wilfully or maliciously cuts or removes any bell-rope in the vicinity of such building or property, or otherwise prevents an alarm being given, or cuts, injures or destroys an engine or hose or other apparatus belonging to any engine in said vicinity, or otherwise wilfully and maliciously prevents or obstructs the extinguishing of any fire, shall be deemed guilty of the burning, as accessory after the fact, and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding seven years, or in the jail not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

31. Whoever steals in a building that is on fire, or steals any property, removed in consequence of an alarm caused by fire, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the jail not exceeding two years.

#### ORDINANCE.\*

SECTION 1. The fire department shall consist of a chief en-

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\* An ordinance in relation to the fire department, passed August 20, 1861, and amended November 26, 1861.

gineer, nine assistant engineers, and of as many foremen, engine-men, hosemen, and hook and ladder men, and other persons, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and the number and quantity of other fire apparatus belonging to the city shall from time to time require.

SECT 2. There shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in February, or within sixty days thereafter, by a concurrent vote of the two branches of the city council, a chief engineer, and nine assistant engineers, one at least from each fire district, who shall hold their office for one year from the first Monday of April in the year in which they shall be elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, unless sooner removed. They shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council, and all vacancies may be filled at any time for the unexpired term. They shall receive such compensation as the city council shall from time to time determine.

SECT 3. On the first Monday of April, annually, said chief and assistant engineers shall meet and organize themselves as a board of engineers. The chief engineer shall preside at said meeting and at all meetings of the board when present, but in his absence the senior assistant engineer in service present, shall preside, and their seniority in rank, and all questions relative thereto, shall be determined by the board of aldermen. The board of engineers may recommend to the city council some person to be elected secretary of said board, and the city council shall, on the first Monday of April, or within thirty days thereafter, by concurrent vote elect a secretary, who shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of May in the year in which he shall be elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, unless sooner removed. He may be removed, and a vacancy may be filled as provided for in the case of the engineers, in the second section of this ordinance. He shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine. He shall be sworn, and give bond with surety for the faithful performance of his duty, in such sum as the board of aldermen shall direct.

SECT. 4. The engineers shall, at such times as they may by their by-laws determine, hold such meetings as may be necessary

for the prompt transaction of all business coming before them, and a majority of the whole board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. They may make such rules and orders for their government as a board of engineers as they may see fit, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen. They shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, and proper conduct of the whole department, both officers and men, and for the care of all houses, engines, hose carriages, hook and ladder carriages, horses, furniture, and apparatus thereto belonging. They shall have the superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the fire department, and of all the horses, furniture, and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the city, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the fire department, and over all persons present at fires; and they may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline and good order of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient; such rules and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, nor to any ordinance of the city, and being subject to the approbation of the board of aldermen, and to alteration or rescission by them at any time.

SECT. 5. The secretary to the board of engineers shall perform the ordinary duty of clerk to the board, and such other duties as the board of aldermen or the chief engineer may from time to time direct; and also such other duties as the board of engineers, by their rules and orders, to be approved by the board of aldermen, may from time to time determine. He shall keep an account of the appropriations made by the city council for the use of the fire department, and of the expenditures on account of the same, and shall compare his account monthly with the auditor's books, and see that the expenditures of the fire department do not at any time exceed the amount of the appropriations at their disposal. He shall also keep a separate account of the expenses of each engine, hose carriage, and hook and ladder carriage, and of the houses, furniture, and apparatus thereto belonging, and all other incidental expenses, and shall present to the city council, in the Annual Report of the chief engineer, full and detailed statements thereof.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of said engineers whenever a fire shall break out, in the city, immediately to repair to the place of such fire, and to carry with them a suitable staff or badge of their office; to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the speedy and effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the fire department as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandise from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same; and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or building if occasion require, and further to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires, and at all other times when companies attached to the department are on duty. The assistant engineers shall report their absences from fires to the chief engineer, with the reasons therefor, who shall keep a record of the same, and once every three months, and oftener, if required, make a report thereof, stating all the facts to the city council. In the absence of the chief engineer the secretary shall make said record and report.

SECT. 7. Whenever any fire occurs in either of the adjoining cities or towns, it shall be the duty of only such and so many of said engineers to repair thither as shall have been previously designated for such purpose by the chief engineer.

SECT. 8. The chief engineer shall have the sole command at fires, over all the other engineers and all officers and members of the fire department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the laws, ordinances, and regulations respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said chief engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and the horses connected therewith, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city, and used for the purposes of the fire department, and of the companies attached to the said department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by



the board of aldermen, or by the committee of the board of aldermen on the fire department. Whenever the engines or other fire apparatus used by the fire department require alterations, additions or repairs, the chief engineer, under the direction of the board of aldermen or of the committee on the fire department, shall cause the same to be made. It shall also be the duty of the chief engineer to receive and transmit to the board of aldermen, all returns of officers, members, and fire apparatus made by the respective companies, as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the fire department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member. He shall also critically examine all the bills and accounts against the fire department, and certify, in writing, to the correctness of each item thereof, before sending them to the auditor's office for payment. He shall annually, in the month of January, and oftener if thereto requested, report to the city council an account, to be prepared by the secretary to the board of engineers as hereinbefore provided, of the condition of the engine houses, engines, fire apparatus, and other property under his charge; of the income and expenditures of the fire department for the whole of the previous year, specifying particularly the expenditure on each engine, hose carriage, and hook and ladder carriage, and of the horses, furniture and apparatus connected therewith, as required in section five of this ordinance, together with the names of the officers and members of the various companies; the number and location of the fire-alarm stations; the number of fires since his last Report, and the causes thereof, and the extent of damage as near as can be ascertained; the general description of the buildings and property destroyed or injured since his last Report, together with the names of the owners or occupants; the amount of insurance, if any; all accidents by fire which may happen within the city, with such other information or suggestions as may in his opinion be of general use; the same to be published as the city council may direct.

SECT. 9. In case of the absence of the chief engineer, the engineer, next in rank who may be present shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

SECT. 10. It shall be the duty of the chief engineer, and of the other engineers, to report to the board of aldermen the name of every person, not a member of either of said companies, who shall, contrary to law, refuse or neglect to obey any orders of any engineer, given at any fire.

SECT. 11. Whenever it shall be adjudged at any fire, by any three or more of the engineers present, of whom the chief engineer, if present, shall be one, to be necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done by their joint order.

SECT. 12. It shall be the duty of the chief and other engineers, to inquire for and examine into all shops and other places where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected or deposited, and at all times to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever, in the opinion of any two of them, the same may endanger the security of the city from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places to remove the same; and, in case of such tenant's or occupant's neglect or refusal so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant, who shall, in addition, be liable to a penalty of not less than two nor more than fifty dollars for such neglect or refusal; and any person who shall obstruct the engineers or any of them in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall also be liable to a penalty of not less than two nor more than fifty dollars. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to take cognizance of all buildings in the city, in which any steam-engine shall be used, and of all buildings in the city in process of crection or alteration, and to make a record of such thereof as in their judgment may, from any cause, be dangerous, and report the same to the board of aldermen forthwith. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to cause prosecutions to be instituted in all cases of infraction of the laws relative to the crection of wooden buildings, or of any other laws or ordinances in relation to the fire department, or for the prevention of fire within the limits of the city.

SECT. 13. The power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of gunpowder within the city of Boston, and of granting licenses for the keeping and

sale thereof in the city, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An act further regulating the storage, safe-keeping, and transportation of gunpowder in the city of Boston,"\* and of any other act or acts on the same subject, shall be exercised and performed by the chief and assistant engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any gunpowder, kept or being within the city or harbor thereof, contrary to the provisions of the said act or acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said engineers or any of them; and in any case of any seizure being made by any engineer other than the chief, he shall forthwith report to the chief engineer, and the chief engineer shall cause all gunpowder which may have been seized as aforesaid, to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said acts; and all the other powers and duties granted and enjoined in and by the said act or acts shall be performed by the said chief or one of the assistant engineers.

SECT. 14. All moneys received for fines, forfeitures, and penalties arising under this ordinance, or the laws of this commonwealth regulating the storage and transportation of gunpowder, or the erection of buildings within the city of Boston, or the prevention and extinguishment of fire, unless by such laws otherwise specially provided, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, to be applied in such way as is provided in the acts of this commonwealth.

GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 15. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be an officer or member of the fire department; nor shall any person be an officer or member who is not a legal voter in the city of Boston.

SECT. 16. Every officer and every member of the fire department shall sign the following agreement, to be deposited with the board of engineers: "I, A B, having been appointed a member of the Boston fire department, hereby signify my agreement to abide

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\* Act of 1813, c. 143; 1833, c. 151; 1837, c. 99; 1841, c. 58; see *Gunpowder*, §§ 4-18, *post*, pp. 231-236.

by all the ordinances of the city council, and the rules and regulations of the board of aldermen and of the board of engineers relating thereto." And any officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same, shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

SECT. 17. It shall be the duty of the board of engineers to report from time to time to the mayor the names of such officers or members of the department, if any, as in their judgment should be removed or discharged with their reasons therefor; and whenever, from any cause, a vacancy shall occur in the department, which is to be filled by the mayor and aldermen, the board of engineers shall recommend to them for their consideration the name of some proper person to fill the same.

SECT. 18. Any officer or member of the fire department, except the chief and assistant engineers, and the superintendent of fire-alarms and his assistants, may at any time by the mayor be removed or dismissed from the department, or deposed from any office that he may hold therein.

SECT. 19. In all cases of removal from the department, the name of the party removed, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the engineers, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the board of aldermen before their next regular meeting.

SECT. 20. There shall be paid to each officer and member of the department such sum as the city council may from time to time determine; and in case of the temporary absence of any member from the city, or inability to perform his duties, in consequence of sickness, he shall provide a substitute, whose name he shall return to the foreman of the company for approval, failing in which he shall be subject to all deductions which may accrue for his absence.

SECT. 21. Neither the members nor the officers of any of the companies shall assemble in any of the engine or other houses belonging to the department, except as *herein prescribed*, and for taking the engine or other apparatus on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house, and taking the necessary care of said apparatus, after its return.

SECT. 22. Any officer or member of the fire department who

shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to his superior in office, shall for such offence, besides being subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, be dismissed from the department.

SECT. 23. Every person who shall have served according to law in the fire department for seven successive years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the mayor of the said city; and all persons who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to wear the badge of the department, and to do duty therein, when desired so to do by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen, under such organization and management as they may determine.

ENGINE, HOSE, AND HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

SECT. 24. As many engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies shall from time to time be formed by the board of aldermen as they shall deem expedient, and each company shall consist of as many officers and members as shall be appointed from time to time by the mayor with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen.

SECT. 25. The officers and members of the fire department shall be paid quarterly, except when otherwise ordered by the city council; and every officer or member thereof who shall not serve the whole of the quarter except in case of sickness, death, or removal from the city, or who shall be removed from the department or deposed from his office for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when such service ceased, or such deposing or removal took place.

SECT. 26. Every engine company shall have an engineman, fireman and driver, who shall be permanently employed, and who shall at all times be in or about the engine house, except when unavoidably absent, and shall also have, until otherwise ordered, eight hosemen, including the foreman.

SECT. 27. Each hose company shall have a driver, who shall at all times, except when unavoidably absent, be in or about the house, and shall also have, until otherwise ordered, eight hosemen including the foreman.

SECT. 28. Each hook and ladder company shall have three or more each of axemen, and rakemen.

SECT. 29. The board of engineers shall make rules and regulations in respect to a driver and steward, either permanent or temporary, of hook and ladder companies, and define their duties; such rules and regulations however being subject to approval, alteration, or rescission, as provided in the fourth section of this ordinance.

SECT. 30. Every engine, hose, and hook and ladder company shall have a foreman and clerk, and every hook and ladder company an assistant foreman in addition: the foreman and assistant foreman to be nominated annually at least, or whenever a vacancy occurs, by the members of the respective companies from among their own number, and a return of the same made to the board of engineers; and in case of rejection by them, the name of the person so rejected shall be returned to the company, who shall select another person for approval; and whenever any person so nominated shall be approved by the board of engineers, his name shall be sent to the board of aldermen for approval or rejection, and in case of rejection another person shall be nominated as aforesaid, before the next regular meeting of the board of aldermen, and the like proceedings had as before; and these officers, when approved, shall receive certificates of appointment, signed by the mayor, and shall hold their places until removed, or others shall be appointed in their stead. If, upon rejection by the board of engineers or board of aldermen of any person nominated and returned as aforesaid, a suitable person is not nominated and returned by the company as aforesaid, within one week from the date of the reception of notice of such rejection, the board of engineers shall themselves send to the board of aldermen, for their approval or rejection, the name of some suitable person for the place, to be selected from the same company. And if any hook and ladder company shall not have a driver, a clerk of such company shall be nominated and selected in the same manner as the foreman.

SECT. 31. The engineman, shall, under the direction of the board of engineers, have the sole care of the engine house intrusted

to him, and of all the property therein belonging to the city. He shall be held personally responsible for the care and good order of the engine, and shall work and manage the same, and see that it is at all times in condition for immediate use. He shall be accountable for the proper performance of all duties required of the fireman and driver, and in case of any neglect or delinquency on their part, shall report the same to the chief engineer.

SECT. 32. The foreman of each engine shall, at fires, direct the placing of the engine at suitable place to obtain a supply of water, and have the charge and direction of the hose and hosemen; and the foreman of each hose company or hook and ladder company shall have charge of the apparatus belonging to his company, and the direction thereof, and of the driver and men belonging to his company. And the foreman of every company shall preserve order and discipline, at all times, among the members of the company under him, and require of them and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances, the rules and regulations of the department, and the orders of the engineers.

SECT. 33. In the absence of the foreman of any company, the assistant foreman, if there shall be one, otherwise the senior hoseman or hook and ladder man in service present, as the case may be, connected with the same company, shall perform the duties of the foreman.

SECT. 34. The fireman shall be under the immediate direction of the engineman, and shall perform all the duties that may be required of him by the engineman, on the engine and in the house, including cleaning the house, the engine, and other apparatus belonging to the company, and the snow and ice from the sidewalk.

SECT. 35. The drivers belonging to the respective companies shall take care of, and properly groom the horses belonging to their respective companies, see that the same are at all times ready for immediate use, convey the apparatus to the place of the fire on an alarm being sounded, and be clerks of their respective companies. And it shall, in addition, be the duty of such of the drivers as shall be connected with hose or hook and ladder companies, to see that the hose and other apparatus is ready at all times for immediate use, and to keep such hose and apparatus, and the house and stable

neat and clean, and clear the snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of the respective houses, and they shall be under the immediate direction of the fireman of their respective companies. The driver of each engine shall be under the immediate direction of the engineman, and shall, besides the duties herein prescribed to be performed by him, assist the fireman in the performance of his duties, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the engineman.

SECT. 36. The clerks of the respective companies shall keep fair and exact rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge, and age of the respective members of their companies, and shall also keep, in books provided by the city for that purpose, correct and faithful accounts of all city property intrusted to or connected with their respective companies, and of all absences and tardiness of the officers or members thereof, which rolls and record books shall always be subject to the order of the board of engineers, or to the board of aldermen. Said clerks shall also make, or cause to be made to the chief engineer, true and accurate returns, whenever called upon so to do, of all the members, with their ages, and of all the apparatus belonging to or connected with their respective companies, and shall also report monthly, at least, to the chief engineer, all absences and tardiness aforesaid.

SECT. 37. The hosemen of each engine company and of each hose company, and the axemen and rakemen and other members of each hook and ladder company shall perform such duties as may be required of them by their respective foremen.

SECT. 38. The board of engineers, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient, may employ or permit to stay or sleep in the house, wherein a hose carriage or hook and ladder carriage is kept, one member from the same company in addition to the driver.

SECT. 39. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to repair to the place of the fire with their respective engines, hose, and hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, in as orderly a manner as may be according to the directions, if any are given, of the board of engineers, and exert themselves in the most orderly and efficient manner possible



in working and managing the said engines, hose, hooks and ladders, and other apparatus, and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do by any engineer; and, upon permission of the chief or other engineer, in an orderly and quiet manner, to return said engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus to their respective places of deposit; *provided*, that in the absence of all the engineers, such direction or permission may be given by the respective foremen.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECT. 40. Whenever any person shall have received his certificate of appointment to any office under this ordinance, he shall thereby be immediately invested with all the authority conferred, and subject to all the duties imposed by the laws, the city ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the fire department; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the department, the same shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be.

SECT. 41. The engineers, officers, and members of the several companies shall, when on duty, wear such badges or insignia as the board of aldermen shall from time to time direct, to be furnished at the expense of the city, and no other person shall be permitted to wear the same, except under such restrictions and regulations as the mayor and board of aldermen may direct.

SECT. 42. No uniform, except such badges and insignia as are prescribed from time to time by the board of aldermen, shall be worn upon any occasion, by either officers or men belonging to the department, to indicate their connection therewith.

SECT. 43. No company shall have the power to appoint or discharge any officer or member.

SECT. 44. No company shall leave the city, in case of fire in the neighboring cities and towns, except by the express order of the chief engineer or one of the assistant engineers; and no company shall leave the city for any other purpose.

SECT. 45. No associations, or organized societies or clubs of firemen, as such, shall be allowed in the department, except by the express permission of the city council.

SECT. 46. No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon its members. For every absence or tardiness there shall be deducted from the pay of the absent or tardy officer or member the sum of twenty-five cents, which amount so deducted, shall be paid over at the end of each quarter to the treasurer of the company to which such officer or member shall belong, to meet the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one-third of the fires, or alarms of fires, occurring during the month, if more than five, except in case of sickness, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the department.

SECT. 47. The board of engineers, notwithstanding the provisions herein contained, may, with the approval of the mayor, grant to any officer or member of the fire department, if they shall think it compatible with the interests of the department, a vacation not exceeding two weeks in any one year, upon such terms as they shall think expedient.

And the mayor with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen, may, if he sees fit, whenever any member or officer of the fire department shall not, by reason of such vacation, or sickness, or otherwise attend to his duties in the department, appoint a substitute to act in his place during his absence.

#### DUTIES OF THE POLICE IN REGARD TO FIRES.

SECT. 48. Immediately upon an alarm or discovery of fire, it shall be the duties of the members of the police department to communicate the fact to the central station by means of the signal-boxes in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations in regard to fire alarms. And it shall be the duty of the policemen in the night time, immediately upon an alarm of fire being given or sounded upon the bells connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, to give further notice thereof within their respective districts by springing their rattles, crying "fire," and and mentioning the district and box of the district in which the fire exists. And if any policeman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars for every offence.

SECT. 49. It shall be the duty of such of the police officers of the city as may be selected for that service, to repair with their staves, or such other badges of office as the board of aldermen shall direct, on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power, under the direction of the engineers, for the preservation of the public peace, and the prevention of theft and destruction of property, and the removal of all suspected persons.

## FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

SECT. 50. In the month of January in each year there shall be appointed a joint committee of the city council, to be called the committee on the fire-alarm telegraph, to consist of two aldermen and three members of the common council.

SECT. 51. The said committee shall have the care and management of the rooms, apparatus, and machinery connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, and shall also have the power to appoint, upon the nomination of the superintendent, suitable persons to assist in the management of said fire-alarm telegraph, and also to discharge them, and to establish their compensation, unless it shall be specially provided for by the city council; and the said committee shall have power to determine the persons to whom shall be intrusted the keys of the signal-boxes connected with the said fire-alarm telegraph, and, generally, shall have charge of the same, and control over the management thereof, subject to any special order of the city council.

SECT. 52. There shall be elected annually on the first Monday in February, or within sixty days thereafter, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the city council, a superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, who shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of April in the year in which he shall be elected, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or he is removed. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council, and all vacancies may be filled at any time for the unexpired term. He shall receive such compensation as the city council shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 53. Said superintendent shall have the charge of the fire-

alarm telegraph, under the direction of the committee on the fire-alarm telegraph, and shall see that the same is kept in good repair, and he shall be held responsible for the same. •

SECT. 54. Alarms of fire shall be given by means of the fire-alarm telegraph in accordance with the rules and directions heretofore established for that purpose by the committee on the fire-alarm telegraph.

SECT. 55. The committee on the fire-alarm telegraph shall have power from time to time to alter or change said rules and directions, and the same shall be binding upon all persons after said rules and directions, as altered, shall be placed on file in the office of the engineers of the fire department, and with the city clerk, and the same shall then be published; but the city council shall at all times have power to alter, amend, or annul the same.

SECT. 56. No person shall open any of the signal-boxes connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, for the purpose of giving a false alarm, or interfere in any way with said boxes, by breaking, cutting, injuring, or defacing the same, or turn the cranks therein, except in case of fire, or tamper or meddle with said boxes or any part thereof.

SECT. 57. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise specially provided in any section thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 58. The present chief engineer and other engineers, and officers and members of the fire department, shall continue in the department, and hold their respective offices therein; subject, however, to the provisions of this ordinance.

#### REPEALING CLAUSE, ETC.

SECT. 59. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance establishing a fire department, and providing for preventing and extinguishing fires," passed on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not revive any ordinance or any part of any ordinance previously repealed.

## FIREARMS, BONFIRES, AND BRICKKILNS.

## ORDINANCE.

1. Firing any gun, &c., within the city, penalty for.

2. Bonfires, &c., penalty for making any.

3. Brickkils, &c., penalty for erecting, making, or firing any.

## ORDINANCE.\*

SECTION 1. No person shall fire or discharge any gun, fowling-piece, or firearms within the limits of the city of Boston, under a penalty for every such offence of not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars; *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to the use of such weapons at any military exercise or review, or in the lawful defence of the person, family, or property of any citizen.

SECT. 2. If any person shall make any bonfire or other fire in any of the streets, squares, commons, lanes, or alleys, or on any wharf within the city, without the license of the board of aldermen, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECT. 3. No person shall erect, make, or fire, or cause to be erected, made, or fired, within any part of the city, any brickkiln or limekiln, without the license of the board of aldermen, under a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than fifty dollars, and a like sum for every week he shall continue such kiln after notice to remove the same.

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\* An ordinance in relation to firearms, bonfires, and brickkilns, passed July 22, 1850.

## GUNPOWDER.

## STATUTES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taking loaded arms into houses prohibited, under penalty of ten pounds.</li> <li>2. Loaded arms in houses may be seized by engineers. To be sold at public auction if adjudged to be forfeited upon their complaint.</li> <li>3. Appeals in such prosecutions.</li> <li>4. Gunpowder, how much may be kept by any United States or State officer, and where.</li> <li>5. Gunpowder kept contrary to the provisions of law, may be seized by engineers and sold.</li> <li>6. Gunpowder exceeding one pound, not to be kept within two hundred yards of any wharf, or on the main land. Forfeiture.</li> <li>7. No gunpowder to be sold within the city without license from engineers. Form of license to contain rules and regulations. Time in which it shall continue in force. Engineers may rescind same. Fees for license.</li> <li>8. Engineers may establish rules and regulations.</li> <li>9. Gunpowder in Boston kept contrary to the provisions of law may be seized and libelled. Service of copy and summons. Costs. Adjudication. Service may be made in any county.</li> <li>10. Penalty for hindering engineers, or attempting to rescue powder. Duty of all citizens to assist the engineers.</li> <li>11. Engineers may enter and examine stores, &amp;c., of those licensed, to ascertain if their rules, &amp;c., are observed.</li> </ol> | <p>Power in case of fire. Search warrant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Persons injured by gunpowder kept contrary to law, may have an action for damages.</li> <li>13. Engineer to publish their rules and regulations in newspapers.</li> <li>14. How fines, &amp;c., may be recovered. Not necessary to set forth more of the act than is necessary to describe the offence.</li> <li>15. Penalty for keeping or selling gunpowder, contrary to law.</li> <li>16. Fines, &amp;c., shall insure to the use of the engineers. Proviso.</li> <li>17. When gunpowder, less than ten quarter-casks, is seized, a libel or complaint may be filed in the police court.</li> <li>18. Fines may be sued for by chief engineer, or by one or more engineers, &amp;c.</li> <li>19. Wilful and malicious explosion of gunpowder forbidden. Penalty.</li> <li>20. Persons forbidden to throw into or against any dwelling-house, &amp;c., gunpowder, or other explosive substance. Penalty.</li> <li>21. Quality and size of casks, &amp;c., for gunpowder.</li> <li>22. Casks to be marked.</li> <li>23. Penalty for falsely marking.</li> <li>24. Cities, &amp;c., may order how gunpowder, &amp;c., shall be kept.</li> <li>25. Justices, &amp;c., may issue warrants for searching places for gunpowder, &amp;c., unlawfully kept.</li> <li>26. Penalty for unlawfully keeping gunpowder, &amp;c.</li> </ol> |
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## STATUTES.

1. If any person shall take into any dwelling-house, stable, barn, outhouse, warehouse, store, shop, or other building within the city of Boston, any cannon, swivel, mortar, howitzer, cohorn, or firearm, loaded with or having gunpowder in the same, or shall receive into any dwelling-house, stable, barn, outhouse, store, warehouse, shop, or other building within said city, any bomb, grenade, or other

iron shell, charged with, or having gunpowder in the same, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, to be recovered at the suit of the engineers in an action of debt before any court proper to try the same; one moiety thereof to the use of said engineers and the other moiety to the support of the poor of the said city.

2. All cannon, swivels, mortars, howitzers, cohorns, firearms, bombs, grenades, and iron shells of any kind that shall be found in any dwelling-house, outhouse, stable, barn, store, warehouse, shop, or other building, charged with or having in them any gunpowder, shall be liable to be seized by either of the engineers of said city; and upon complaint made by the said engineers to the court of common pleas, of such cannon, swivels, mortars or howitzers being so found, the court shall proceed to try the merits of such complaint by a jury; and if the jury shall find such complaint supported, such cannon, swivel, mortar, or howitzer shall be adjudged forfeit, and sold at public auction, and one-half of the proceeds thereof shall be disposed of to the engineers and the other half to the use of the poor of the city of Boston. And when any firearms, or any bomb, grenade, or other shell shall be found in any house, outhouse, barn, stable, store, warehouse, shop, or other building, so charged or having gunpowder in the same, the same shall be liable to be seized in manner aforesaid; and on complaint thereof made and supported before a justice of the peace, shall be sold and disposed of as is above provided for cannon.

3. Appeals were provided for in prosecutions under the two preceding sections, as was usual in other cases.

4. No commissary, or any other officer or officers, or any person or persons in the service of the United States, or acting in the department of commissary or quartermaster-general of this commonwealth, shall be permitted to have, keep, or possess within the city of Boston, a greater quantity of gunpowder than four hundred pounds; and the powder so had and possessed within the said city, shall be kept in a place approved of by the engineers of the said city, either under ground in a vault, or in a stone or brick building secured against explosion by fire.

5. Any gunpowder which shall be found in the possession of, or which may be had or kept within the city of Boston by any officer or officers, or any person or persons whatsoever, acting in behalf or under the authority of the United States, or by any agent or servant of such officers or persons, and all gunpowder possessed, had, or kept by any officer of the commissary or quartermaster-general's departments of the State of Massachusetts, or persons acting under the authority of these departments, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, may be seized by any two or more of the engineers of the city of Boston, and the same may be libelled and condemned and sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed, as is by law provided for the forfeiture of gunpowder in other cases within said city.

6. No person, except on military duty in the public service of the United States, or of this commonwealth, shall keep, have, or possess in any building or in any place, or in any carriage, or on any wharf or on board of any ship or other vessel within two hundred yards of any wharf, or of the main land in the city of Boston, gunpowder, in any quantity exceeding one pound, in any way or manner other than by this and the eight following sections, and by the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned, may be permitted and allowed. And all gunpowder had, kept, or possessed contrary to the provisions of said sections and of such rules and regulations shall be forfeited, and liable to be seized and proceeded against in the manner hereinafter provided.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell any gunpowder, which may at the time be within the city of Boston, in any quantity, without first having obtained from the engineers of said city a license, signed by the chief engineer or by the secretary of the board of engineers, on which shall be written or printed a copy of the rules and regulations by them established, relative to keeping, selling, and transporting gunpowder within said city; and every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, unless annulled by the board of engineers, and no longer; but such license may, prior to the expiration of that term, be renewed by the chief engineer or the said secretary, from year to year, by indorsement thereon; *provided, always, that the board of*



engineers may rescind any such license, if in their opinion the person or persons have disobeyed the law, or infringed any rules and regulations established by said board of engineers. And every person who shall receive a license to sell gunpowder as aforesaid, shall pay for the same the sum of five dollars, and for the renewal thereof the sum of one dollar, which sums shall be paid to the board of engineers, for their use, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying these enactments into execution.

8. The board of engineers of the city of Boston may establish rules and regulations from time to time, relative to the times and places at which gunpowder may be brought to or carried from said city by land or water, the times when, and the manner in which the same may be transported through said city, to direct and regulate the kind of carriages and boats in which the same may be so brought to, and carried from, and through said city, and to direct the manner in which gunpowder may be kept by licensed dealers and other persons, and to direct and require all such precautions as may appear to them needful and salutary to guard against danger in the keeping and transportation of gunpowder.

9. All gunpowder which shall be kept, had, or possessed within the city of Boston, or brought into or transported through the same, contrary to the provisions of said sections and to the rules and regulations made as aforesaid, may be seized and taken into custody by any one or more of the engineers of said city, and the same shall within twenty days next after the seizure thereof be libelled, by filing into the office of the clerk of the superior court for the transaction of criminal business, a libel, stating the time, place, and cause of such seizure, a copy of which libel, or the substance thereof, together with the summons or notice, which such clerk is hereby authorized to issue, shall be served on the person or persons in whose custody or possession such gunpowder shall have been seized, if such person be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, by delivering a copy thereof to such person or persons, or leaving such a copy at his, her, or their usual place of abode fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court at which the same is to be heard, that such person or persons may appear and show cause why the gunpowder so seized and taken should not

be adjudged forfeit. And if the powder so seized shall be adjudged forfeit, the person or persons in whose custody or possession the same was seized, or the occupant or tenant of the place wherein the same was so seized, shall pay all costs of prosecution, and execution shall be issued therefor; *provided*, that it appear to the court that such person or persons had notice of such prosecution by service as aforesaid, and in case the person or persons in whose custody or possession such gunpowder may be seized shall be unknown to the engineer or engineers making such seizure, or in case such gunpowder, at the time of seizure, may not be in the custody or possession of any person, or if it shall appear by the return of the officers that such person cannot be found, or has no place of abode in this commonwealth, then said court shall and may proceed to adjudication thereon. And such libel or summons, and also such writ of execution for costs, shall and may be served and executed in any county in this commonwealth, and by any officer competent to execute civil process in like cases.

10. Any person or persons who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue any gunpowder seized as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, or who shall counsel and advise, or procure the same to be done, or who shall molest, hinder, or obstruct any engineer in such seizure, or in conveying gunpowder so seized to a place of safety, shall forfeit and pay a fine for each offence, of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by action of the case, by any person or persons who shall sue for the same in any court proper to try the same; and it is hereby made the duty of all persons to aid and assist each engineer or engineers in executing the duties hereby required.

11. The said engineers, or any of them, may enter the store or place of any person or persons licensed to sell gunpowder, to examine and ascertain if the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto are strictly observed; and on an alarm of fire may cause the powder there deposited to be removed, or destroyed, as the case may require; and it shall be lawful for any one or more of the engineers of said city to enter any dwelling-house or other place in the city of Boston, to search for gunpowder, first having obtained from a justice of the police court in said city a search warrant

therefor, which warrant the justices of said court are hereby authorized to issue, upon the complaint of such engineer or engineers supported by his or their oath.

12. Any person who shall suffer injury by the explosion of any gunpowder had, kept, or transported within the city of Boston contrary to the provisions of said sections, and of the rules and regulations established as aforesaid, may have an action of the case in any court proper to try the same, against the owner or owners of such gunpowder, or against any other person or persons who may have had the possession or custody of such gunpowder at the time of the explosion thereof, to recover reasonable damages for the injury thus sustained.

13. It shall be the duty of the engineers of the city of Boston to cause all such rules and regulations as they may make and establish, by virtue of the authority given as aforesaid, to be published in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Boston, and to cause such publication to be continued three weeks successively, for the information and government of all persons concerned.

14. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may arise and accrue under the eight preceding sections shall and may be prosecuted for and recovered, either in the manner therein specially provided, or by indictment, complaint, or information in any court proper to try the same. And said act shall be taken and deemed to be a public act, of which all courts, magistrates, and citizens are bound to take notice as such; and in any libel, action, indictment, information, or complaint upon said act, it shall not be necessary to set forth any more of the same than so much thereof as relates to, and may be necessary truly and substantially to describe, the offence alleged to have been committed.\*

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\* The statute of 1833, c. 151, referred to in sect. 14, in the text, contained, in sect. 12, a general repeal of acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, which apparently repeals stat. 1792, c. 7; 1801, c. 20; 1803, c. 120; 1807, c. 137; 1816, c. 26, and 1820, c. 47.

It also provided, that all rules and regulations made and established by the engineers, under and by virtue of the provisions of former acts, should continue to have the same force and effect until altered or annulled by the said engineers, as if this act had not been passed.

15. Any person who shall keep, have, or possess any gunpowder within the city of Boston contrary to the provisions of the nine preceding sections, or to the rules and regulations of the board of engineers therein mentioned, or who shall sell any gunpowder in said city without having a license therefor, or contrary to such license or the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence; and if any gunpowder, kept contrary to the said provisions or to such license or to the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall explode in any building or on board of any ship or other vessel, or in any place in said city, the occupant, tenant, or owner of which has not then a license to keep and sell gunpowder therein, such occupant, tenant, or owner shall forfeit a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offence.

16. The several fines, penalties, and forfeitures, mentioned in the ten preceding sections, shall inure to the sole use of the board of engineers of the fire department of said city of Boston; *provided, however,* that whenever, on the trial of any prosecution under the said sections, any one or more of the said engineers shall be sworn and examined as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, a record thereof shall be made in court, and in such case the fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall inure to the use of the poor of the city of Boston, to be paid over to the overseers of the poor thereof.

17. Whenever any quantity less than ten quarter-casks of gunpowder shall be seized and taken into custody by any one or more of the engineers of the fire department of the city of Boston, a libel or complaint may be filed in the clerk's office of the police court of said city of Boston, and the said police court of said city shall have jurisdiction thereof; and the like proceedings thereon, (excepting a trial by jury,) shall be had in said court as are provided for by the fifth section of the act passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in the like cases of seizures and proceedings before the superior court,—saving always to any party aggrieved by any final judgment of said police court, the right of appeal and trial by jury in said superior court.

18. All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by the twelve preceding sections may be sued for and recovered by the chief engineer, or any one or more of the engineers of the fire department of the said city of Boston, or by any person thereto authorized by a vote of the board of engineers of the said fire department.

19. Whoever wilfully and maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder or any other explosive substance, unlawfully destroys or injures any dwelling-house, office, shop, or other building, or any ship or vessel, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or in the jail not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

20. Whoever wilfully and maliciously throws into, against, or upon, or puts, places, or explodes, or causes to be exploded in, upon, or near any dwelling-house, office, shop, building, or vessel, any gunpowder or other explosive substance, or any bomb-shell, torpedo, or other instrument filled or loaded with any explosive substance, with intent unlawfully to destroy or injure such dwelling-house, office, shop, building, or vessel, or any person or property therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the jail not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

21. Gunpowder manufactured in this State shall be put into strong and tight casks containing twenty-five pounds, fifty pounds, or one hundred pounds each, unless the same is well secured in copper, tin or brass canisters holding not exceeding five pounds each, and closely covered with copper, brass or tin covers.

22. Each cask containing gunpowder manufactured within this State, or brought into the same by land or water and landed, shall be marked on the head with black paint, in legible characters, with the word *gunpowder*, the name of the manufacturer, the weight of the cask, and the year in which the powder was manufactured; and each canister of gunpowder shall be marked with the word *gunpowder*.

23. Whoever knowingly marks a cask of gunpowder with the name of any person other than the manufacturer of the same, or changes gunpowder from a cask marked with the name of one manufacturer into a cask marked with the name of another manufac-

turer, shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

24. The city council of a city and the inhabitants of a town may order that no gunpowder shall be kept in any place within the limits thereof, unless it is well secured in tight casks or canisters; that no gunpowder above the quantity of fifty pounds shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store, or other building, or in a ship or vessel which is within the distance of twenty-five rods from any other building or wharf; that no gunpowder above the quantity of twenty-five pounds shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store, or other building within ten rods of any other building; and that no gunpowder above the quantity of one pound shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store or other building within ten rods of another building, unless it is well secured in copper, tin, or brass canisters, holding not exceeding five pounds each, and closely covered with copper, brass, or tin covers. They may make a like order in regard to gun-cotton, or other substances prepared like it for explosion, and, if considered necessary for public safety, may restrict the quantity to be so kept to one-fifth of the weight of gunpowder allowed by this section.

25. Upon complaint made to a justice of the peace or police court by the mayor or either of the aldermen, selectmen, or firewards of any place, that he has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect that gunpowder, gun-cotton, or other substance prepared like it for explosion, is deposited and kept within the limits thereof contrary to law, such justice or court may issue a warrant directed to either of the constables of such place, ordering him to enter any shop, store, or other building, or vessel specified in the warrant, and there make diligent search for such gunpowder, gun-cotton, or other substance suspected to have been so deposited or kept, and to make return of his doings to said justice or court forthwith.

26. Whoever commits an offence against any order made under section twenty-four, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; but the two preceding sections shall not extend to any manufactory of gunpowder, gun-cotton, or other substances aforesaid, nor in any case prevent the transportation thereof through any city or town, or from one to another part thereof.

## FIRE WORKS.

## STATUTES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to keep or sell any fireworks within the city of Boston, in any quantity, without first having obtained from the chief engineer of the fire department of said city a license therefor, signed by the chief engineer or by the secretary of the board of engineers, on which shall be written or printed a copy of the rules and regulations by them established, relative to the keeping, selling, or storage of fireworks within said city, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of May next ensuing the date thereof, unless sooner annulled by the board of engineers, and no longer; but such license may, prior to the expiration of that term, be renewed by the chief engineer or the said secretary, from year to year, by indorsement thereon; provided, always that the board of engineers may rescind any such license, if in their opinion the person or persons have disobeyed the law, or infringed on any rules or regulations established by the board of engineers; and every person who receives a license to sell fireworks as aforesaid, shall pay for the same the sum of one dollar, and the same sum for the renewal thereof, and all such licenses shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and all moneys received for licenses shall be paid to the board of engineers, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying this act into execution.

SECT. 2. Any person or persons who have for sale or keep in possession any fireworks within the city of Boston, contrary to the rules and regulations established by the board of engineers herein mentioned, or who shall sell any fireworks in said city without having first obtained from the said chief engineer, or his secretary, a license as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Approved by the Governor, April 14, 1853.]

## RULES AND REGULATIONS,

*Made and established by the Board of Engineers of the City of Boston, relative to the sale, storage, and safe-keeping of Fireworks in said City, in conformity with a law of this Commonwealth, made and passed on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1853.*

SECTION 1. Any person or persons licensed to sell fireworks by wholesale or retail shall not be allowed to keep any charged pieces of fireworks exposed in any windows.

SECT. 2. All rockets, bombs, shells, mines, or other explosive pieces, shall be kept in tight-covered cases; said cases shall always be kept closed except when putting in or taking out fireworks, which shall be done as expeditiously as is consistent with proper care.

SECT. 3. The board of engineers shall keep a record of all licenses granted and renewals thereof, and shall designate how, and in what manner fireworks shall be kept, and no alteration shall be made unless by consent of the board. Any change made by removal shall be indorsed on the license, and no license shall be valid for any other place of business, unless so indorsed by the chief engineer or secretary of the board.

SECT. 4. Licenses will be granted on application to the office of the chief engineer of the fire department.

At a meeting of the board of engineers, held on Friday evening, April 29, 1853, the foregoing rules and regulations were unanimously adopted.

HENRY HART, *Secretary.*



# FIRES, ALARMS, ETC.,

FROM JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

77

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866.							
Jan. 1	9.20 P.M.	42	Mrs. G. A. Nourse, Dr. Reynolds' Estate, Dr. H. P. Dillenback,	29½ Winter Street, 3 Bulfinch Street, 44 India Street,	\$450 136 410 8,000	\$450 136 410 7,000	Cause unknown. Defect in flue. This store contained a quantity of fluid, kerosene, naphtha, etc., and burned furiously. Two colored men, Frank Lewis and another, severely burned. Repeating alarm. Some person supposed fire at India Street was on Lombard's Wharf. Slight fire in a clothing store. Slight fire on roof. Slight fire from stove-pipe. Drying plastering. Bursting of a still at Kerosene Oil Works. Bursting of a water-back to range.
4	00.15 P.M.	87		East Boston,			
4	00.25 P.M.	154					
4	5.35 P.M.	41	D. M. Hodgdon & Co.,	48 Milk Street,			
5	0.20 P.M.	7	Littlefield,	33 Spring Street,			
6	0.30 A.M.	52	Bradstreet,	East Street Place,			
7	1.40 P.M.	75	Gilman Tuttle,	34 Concord Square,			
7	9.25 P.M.	175	Phalbrick & Parsons,	Chelsea Street, E. B.,			
8	8.30 A.M.	82	William Bacon, Geo. W. Richardson, Dexter Farwell, Peleg W. Chandler,	157 Northampton Street, 154 Beacon Street, Border Street, E. B., 50½ Portland Street,	150 40	150	
8	10.45 A.M.	31					Furnace.
8	1.54 P.M.	356					
8	11.40 P.M.	8	Wentworth & Co.,				

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Lost.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866.							
Jan. 15	1.00 A.M.	14	Robt. R. Blanchard,	148 Fulton Street,			Straw in empty house.
16	10.33 P.M.	14	R. F. Merchant,	51 Lewis, cor. North St.,	\$300		Stove in fish market.
17	9.07 P.M.	64	J. G. Smith, G. Brewer, Estate,]	698 Washington Street,		\$250	Old building formerly used as match factory.
18	2.45 P.M.	5		Merrimac Street,	300		Sent for assistance.
20	3.23 A.M.	26		Cambridgeport,	350	320	Cigar store.
22	1.05 A.M.	64	F. R. & N. W. Bunker,	Washington Street,	579	579	Stable, cause unknown.
22	2.10 P.M.	6	O. Minoz, A. R. Jenness,	No. Charles Street,	200	200	
22	10.38 P.M.	21	John Alles,	86 Sudbury Street,			Cigar store; kindling left near stove. No damage.
27	11.40 P.M.	75	Mr. Cains,	Pembroke Street,			Drying plastering.
28	2.55 A.M.	132		Broadway, S. Boston,			Drying plastering.
29	6.50 P.M.	175	James S. Stewart,	409 Chelsea Street,	50		Bursting of a still at Kero- sene Oil Works.
					\$10,965	\$9,495	
Whole number of alarms, 25.							
Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 11.							
Loss, \$45,803. Insurance, \$36,206.							
Feb. 1	2.55 P.M.	83	Chickering & Son,	Tremont Street,	\$8,000	\$1,000	Patent Dry-house.
2	8.33 P.M.	65	Mrs. Lawrence,	216 Harrison Avenue,			Kerosene lamp.
3	10.10 A.M.	124	Jonas Fitch, Irish families,	83 A Street,	300	300	Children playing with match- es, setting bed on fire.
3	5.05 P.M.	26	Mason & Hamlin, Joseph Coolidge, Nathan Matthews,	Cambridge Street,	300		Patent Dry-house.
5	6.40 P.M.	6	J. B. Plimpton,	Livingston Street,			Irish families throwing ashes between buildings.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

6	3.53 A.M.	6	O. Stratton, B. F. Bersley, Irish families,	27½ Harvard Street,	177	177	Rekindling of above.
7	6.53 P.M.	57	John E. Cotes, Henry C. Stephens, City of Boston,	Porter St. School-house,	75	76	Reported to have taken from stove. Old rubbish in cellar, no damage.
12	10.10 A.M.	162	Sarah C. Gardner, Edward P. Nightingale, Irish families,	80 Canton Street, First & Second Streets, between H and I Sts.,	5,000		Slight fire. A very cold night; forty-two Irish families turned out of house. Bridget Downes a widow woman, 55 to 60 years of age, perished in the flames, having once escaped and again returned to the building for money left in the room. Repeating alarm.
16	2.45 A.M.	1	Noah Lincoln, R. McGonagle,	389 Commercial Street,	2,000	1,500	Junk store. Incendiary fire, extinguished with small damage.
17	6.53 P.M.	12	Andrew McKeague,	35 Charlestown Street,			
25	7.35 P.M.				\$11,277	\$3,063	
<p>Whole number of alarms, 13. Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 10. Loss, \$8,072. Insurance, \$2,547.</p>							
Mar. 3	8.46 P.M.	51	A. Emerson & Co., L. P. Haskell, W. H. Prentice & Son,	324 Broad Street,	\$4,200	\$3,500	Probably incendiary.

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866. Mar. 7	4.08 P.M.	37	Means, Palmer & Co., Pierce, Dana & Co., W. B. Fosdick,	126 & 128 Milk Street,	\$8,100 200	\$3,100	Frederick Spear, son of Samuel G. Spear, Charlestown, a lad 16 years of age, who had just entered the building, being unable to escape, he was suffocated in the oil store of Messrs. Means, Palmer & Co. Repeating alarm. Trifling fire from a defective flue.
7	4.15 P.M.	37	N. Hayes & Co.,	246 Broadway,			
7	10.57 P.M.	126					
8	6.30 P.M.	17	A. G. Foss, agent, William Lasselle,	73 & 75 Union Street,	1,000	800	Ligortine Oil Co., drawing oil when lamp was burning.
9	9.05 P.M.	4	E. L. Gowan, Gray,	99 & 101 Haverhill Street,	13,500 1,250	4,850 375	From boiler flue in Gowan's marble works.
9	9.17 P.M.	4	M. Gorman,	92 Beverly Street,			Repeating alarm.
10	1.20 P.M.	12	J. L. Hanson, J. L. Bowers, New England Hay Co., Henry Wade, George Barnard, James Hanson, M. Hanson, Estate of E. Smith,	Canal, Market, and Friend Streets,			Originated in premises of the N. E. Hay Co., probably from some person lighting pipe.
10	1.30 P.M.	12					Repeating alarm.
10	1.40 P.M.	12					Repeating alarm.
10	2.00 P.M.	16		Endicott Street,	6,800	6,300	Slight fire on roof of carpenter shop, probably from above fire.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

11	1.20 P.M.	57	Baptist Church,	Harvard Street,	1,500	750	Furnace; damage slight.
12	3.25 A.M.	14	John Gove & Co., Stanley,	166 Commercial Street, 168	1,000	1,000	Oil clothing store.
12	11.27 P.M.	37	H. P. Binney, Folsom & Dearborn,	9 & 10 India Street,	8,000	500	Several barrels of benzine left on sidewalk, set on fire by incendiary.
14	4.30 A.M.	8	Cochran & Pitman, R. A. Richardson,	91 Merrimac Street,	12,675	11,000	Hay fire. Chimney.
15	9.47 P.M.	4	Bailey R. Wardwell,	48 Canal Street, Boylston Square,	130	130	Brass foundry; probably in- cendiary.
17	11.00 P.M.	4	Joseph W. Howard,	B, cor. Seventh Street,	246	300	Hay fire; probably incendi- ary.
18	1.35 A.M.	4	John Bell, Dexter Roby & Co., Asa Wilbor, Agent,	Causeway, near Charles- town Street,			Repeating alarm.
23	6.57 P.M.	4	Hall,	Causeway Street,			Re-kindling of the above fire.
23	7.14 P.M.	4	Thomas Johnson,	Broadway, cor. I Street,			Slight fire in a grocery store.
25	5.03 P.M.	4			\$48,895	\$32,305	
26	10.54 P.M.	136					

Whole number of alarms, 22.

Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 14.

Loss, \$46,000. Insurance, \$39,285.

April 2	2.50 P.M.	132	D. C. Griswold & Co., Nathan Drake, John Curtis,	164 Devonshire Street,	\$18,025	\$17,725	Slight fire on Broadway. Cause unknown.
April 2	5.45 P.M.	52	Mr. Jones,	White Street, E. B., 113 Court Street, Upton Street, Arch Place,			Window curtain. Kerosene lamp. Stable. Trifling cause.
6	6.44 P.M.	165					
9	7.12 P.M.	24					
9	8.15 P.M.	75					
12	7.02 P.M.	13					

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insur- ance.	Remarks.
1866. April 17	1.20 A.M.		Geo. W. Connelly,	50 F. H. Square,			The proprietor was arrested for setting this fire, and was sent by his friends to Insane Hospital.
24 28	9.10 A.M. 5.45 A.M.	14 17	John McCoy, William Murray, Watson Freeman, Otis E. White, Henry Cabot, Paul Curtis & Co.,	336 Commercial Street, 50 & 52 North Street,  Grand Junction Wharf,	\$1,150 25,000 800 75 6,850	\$1,150 18,000  6,850	Cause unknown. Undoubted incendiary, as store was broken into and safe opened. Four hundred dollars taken. A new ship without name; cause unknown. No alarm in city, the telegraph being out of order.
						\$51,400	\$43,725
Whole number of alarms, 14. Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 6. Loss, \$113,700. Insurance, \$63,000.							
May 1	1.15 P.M.	121	Boston Wharf Corp., U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Lewis Beck, Elisha Atkins & Co., Greeley & Walker, Benj. Burgess & Co., Gossier & Co., Nash, Spaulding & Co., D. A. Brayton, Homer & Sprague, Robinson, Nourse & Ray- mond,	Boston Wharf,	\$3,500 40,000 12,000 18,000 6,000 2,500	\$40,000 12,000 6,000	U. S. Bonded Warehouse. Sugar and molasses.
1	1.35 P.M.	121			25,000 5,000		Repeating alarm.
2	11.20 P.M.	175	Dennis O'Brien,	Glendon Street,	150		

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

8	0.54 P.M.	132	Air Engine Co's works, Underwood & Co.,	Broadway, cor. I Street, Battery March Street, 18 East Dedham Street,	25	3,000	Pickle manufactory. Slight fire in paint shop, extinguished before the arrival of the engines.
4	2.37 A.M.	37			3,000		Trifling damage.
4	9.00 P.M.	74					Chimney burning out.
6	9.30 A.M.	56	Irish families,	Utica, bet. Tufts & Beach, Wendell Street, Canal Street,			Bale of hay near the Boston & Me. R.R., damage trifling.
7	9.54 A.M.	128					Slight fire in woodyard.
9	8.23 P.M.	4					
10	9.10 A.M.	65	Boston & Worcester R.R.	Lehigh Street, Snow's Wharf,	25,000	25,000	
11	5.27 A.M.	56	F. Snow & Co., W. H. & S. L. Emery, Tirrell's Wharf, Knowles, Freeman & Co.,		3,000	10,000	Repeating alarm.
11	6.05 A.M.	56			5,500	4,100	Repeating alarm.
11	6.30 A.M.	56					
11	0.37 P.M.	132					
12	10.00 P.M.	65	N. W. Batchelder & Co.,	45 Way Street,			Tobacco factory, damage trifling.
15	12.00 P.M.	42	Miss Pinckney,	46 Winter Street,	1,200		Slight fire.
16	4.20 A.M.	21	Mrs. Huntington, Dr. S. C. Sholes, Messrs. Appleton, Ticknor & Fields, Roland & Reed, Sidney B. Morse,	143 Court Street, 141 Court Street, Malden Street, corner Harrison Avenue,	150	3,000	
18	9.00 P.M.	74			5,000	3,000	Junk store.
18	9.07 P.M.	74					Repeating alarm.
19	11.35 A.M.	74	Henry J. Gardner, A. Sylvester & Co.,	Fulton Street,	1,500	1,500	Rekindling of the above fire.
22	11.15 P.M.	14			10,000	10,000	Cotton Warehouse.
22	11.15 P.M.	14					Repeating alarm.
26	10.10 A.M.	165	Jabez Alexander,	Lexington Street, Causeway cor. Nashua St.,			Sofa burned, loss trifling.
28	1.05 A.M.	5			2,000		Commercial Hotel.

Date.	Hour.	Hour.	Owner of Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866.							
May 28	6.10 A.M.	15					
30	0.25 A.M.	56	Bo. & Worcester Depot,	Lincoln Street,		\$181,525	Unnecessary alarm. Trifling damage.
						\$114,600	
<p>Whole number of alarms, 26.  Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 9.  Loss, \$150. Insurance, \$150.</p>							
June 5	6.08 P.M.	21	Dooley's Hotel,	Portland Street,			Chimney fire.
8	9.25 P.M.	17		Hanover Street,			Clothing store.
10	1.16 A.M.	135	John C. Pease,	Eighth, cor. H. Street,	\$100		
11	5.20 P.M.	131	Chas. F. Coffin,	Old Harbor Street,	1,000		Coal Oil Refinery.
11	11.10 P.M.	94	Daniel Sanielschan,	110 Cambridge Street,			Trifling fire.
11	11.45 P.M.	74	Worcester R. R.,	Wharf,			Slight damage.
13	5.38 A.M.	56		A. cor. Broadway,	20,000	\$20,000	Small grocery store.
13	0.10 P.M.	131	Childs & Jenks,	127 Tremont Street,			
18	10.15 P.M.	42	Lane & Mitchell,				
18	11.25 P.M.	74	Boston Hemp Co.,	Harrison Ave.,	100,000	100,000	Slight fire.
19	2.45 A.M.	53	Haley, Morse & Boyden,	407 Washington Street,	20,000	20,000	
19	2.55 A.M.	53	Bumstead Estate,				Repeating alarm.
19	3.15 A.M.	53					Repeating alarm.
19	10.25 P.M.	53					Rekindling of the above fire.
20	9.25 P.M.	82					Stable; loss trifling.
23	4.20 P.M.	127	Timothy McCarty,	East Chester Park,	1,000	1,000	Slight fire.
25	8.07 A.M.	72	F. F. Logan,	Harrison Ave., cor. Do-	1,500	1,500	Second-hand furniture store.
			E. A. Follis,	ver St.,	1,000	1,000	
			S. A. Way,				
29	6.02 P.M.	45	Clark, Adams & Co.,	166 Congress Street,			Crockery store.



FIRE DEPARTMENT.

30	3.15 A.M.	13	James Marshall, P. Doherty, Whicher & Stratton, Vincent & Hathaway,	121 North Street, Stillman, cor. Charles- town, Camden Street,	2,000	1,000	Extinguished before the ar- rival of the dept. Junk store.  Stable. Small quantity of straw.
30	11.58 A.M.	2					
30	8.40 P.M.	74				\$146,600, \$144,500	
<p>Whole number of alarms this month, 21. Number of alarms corresponding month last year, 13. Loss, \$14,642. Insurance, \$12,642.</p>							
July 1	0.58 A.M.	13	F. Merriam & Co., Whicher & Stratton, J. Marshall,	Charlestown Street,	\$10,000	\$10,000	Repeating alarm. Brass Foundry.
1	1.25 A.M.	12	H. S. Litchfield, Johnson & Parker, Eastern Railroad Co., W. H. Snow,	Lewis Street,	100,000	50,000	Repeating alarm. Repeating alarm. Trifling alarm. Trifling fire, tar barrel. Fire-crackers. Trifling. Trifling cause.
1	3.05 P.M.	154	N. Gibson, B. Misener,		300		Repeating alarm. Repeating alarm. Trifling fire, tar barrel. Fire-crackers. Trifling. Trifling cause.
1	3.17 P.M.	154					Repeating alarm.
1	9.37 P.M.	154					Repeating alarm.
3	10.40 P.M.	5					Repeating alarm.
4	9.30 P.M.	126	Dr. Cross,	Merrimac Street, Broadway, near E St., 364 Federal Street, 40 Cross Street,	50		Repeating alarm. Trifling fire, tar barrel. Fire-crackers. Trifling. Trifling cause.
4	10.00 P.M.	82					Repeating alarm.
4	11.23 P.M.	17					Repeating alarm.
5	0.57 A.M.	56					Repeating alarm.
7	0.07 A.M.	153	D. O'Neal, D. Denney, Moore, C. V. Poore & Co., Page, Fildes & Co., Daniel Denney,	East Boston, 849 Federal Street. 29 India Street, 849 Federal Street,			Rekindling, Litchfield's fire. Trifling loss. Fire in drug store.
10	11.30 P.M.	17					Repeating alarm.
10	4.22 A.M.	37					Repeating alarm.
10	11.50 A.M.	128				250	Small fire in dwelling house.

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	cas.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866.							
July 12	9.50 P.M.	13	L. H. Jones,	14 Richmond Street, A, corner First Street, 471 Tremont,	\$500		Furniture store, mattresses. Slight damage. Boys smoking. Among shavings.
14	12.40 A.M.	121	William Riddle, Kelley & Forbush, J. W. Tobin,				
14	3.54 P.M.	71	Spencley & Springer, A. D. Morse, Wm. Howland,				
16	7.32 P.M.	71	A. S. Bether,	18 Albion Street, 8 Salem Street, Granite, n. First Street, A, corner Broadway, 487 Commercial Street,	8,000	\$8,000	L part of dwelling-house. Pawnbroker shop. Small stable. Small grocery store. Furnace room. Repeating alarm. Slight damage, probably incendiary.
16	11.55 P.M.	17	H. Bowman, Forbush & Kelley,				
17	0.03 A.M.	121	A. McGriley,	224 Commercial Street, 22 Hanover Street,	1,000	6,000	Slight fire in bonnet bleachery. Trifling fire in bedding. Slight fire. Probably incendiary.
17	2.50 A.M.	123	Eagle Sugar Refinery,				
25	11.57 A.M.	2	L. Kenstien,	130 Purchase Street, Boston Wharf, 4 North Street,	500		
25	0.08 P.M.	2	Stokle, James Cutler, Jr., Irist families,				
29	5.33 A.M.	14	Henry Bornstien,			\$128,200	\$74,000
29	11.23 P.M.	6					
30	6.35 P.M.	46					
30	10.17 P.M.	121					
30	10.45 P.M.	16					
Whole number of alarms this month, 28. Department called out 19 times, corresponding month last year. Loss, \$43,945. Insurance, \$33,875.							
Aug. 3	10.15 A.M.	23	Mrs. Woodbury,	41 Green Street, 50 Albany Street, Chelsea Street,	\$200		Small fire. Trifling loss. Machine shop. Kerosene Oil Works. Repeating alarm. Trifling fire.
4	6.05 A.M.	56	Charles Holmes,				
7	8.10 P.M.	175	Philbrick & Parsons,	Lewis Wharf,	20,000		
7	8.35 P.M.	175					
16	7.45 A.M.	14					

17	8.50 P.M.	12	W. H. McGinnis,	Medford Street,			Oil of city lamp-lighter on fire.
18	11.55 P.M.	74	Cook & Jordan,	South Bay Wharf,	\$15,000	\$15,000	Repeating alarm.
19	0.38 A.M.	74		Lombard's Wharf,			Slight fire in soda.
21	2.00 P.M.	154		41 Kirkland Street,			Slight fire in dwelling-house.
22	9.15 A.M.	64	Hiram Emery,	Second Street,	1,300	1,000	Two valuable horses perished in the stable.
23	11.25 P.M.	124		5 Cumston Street,	50		Barrel of charcoal.
24	2.25 A.M.	75	H. N. Holbrook,		\$36,550	\$16,000	

Whole number of alarms this month, 12.  
 Department called out corresponding month last year, 14 times.  
 Loss, \$4,237. Insurance, \$3,062.

Sept. 1	6.11 P.M.	47	E. K. Roberts, Harrington & Upham, United States,	235 Broad Street, Watertown Arsenal,	\$4,000		Junk shop. The department rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire.
2	8.25 A.M.	25					Trifling fire. Children with matches.
4	1.20 P.M.	131		5 Old Harbor Street, Water Street,			Burning of an awning; needless alarm.
6	7.06 P.M.	41	Eastern Express Co.,				Stove melting glue.
7	1.05 P.M.	14	R. S. Cowlin,	342 Commercial Street, Portland Street,	300		Trifling fire.
9	8.23 A.M.	8					Calkers and shipwrights.
13	1.42 P.M.	156	Kelly, Whidden & Co., David Loveland,		3,000	\$8,000	
15	11.15 A.M.	4					
19	4.20 A.M.	13					
22	7.30 P.M.	123	Globe Works, Boston Vinegar Works,	Foundry Street, 375 Broad Street,			Loss trifling. Police officer Buckley hurt by falling ladder.
26	9.19 P.M.	51					

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insur- ance.	Remarks.
1866.							
Sept. 27	10.35 P.M.	128	Thomas Earle,	833 Federal Street, Roxbury,			Soap works. Loss small. Planing mill cor. Eustis & Harrison Ave., and assist- ance rendered.
28	11.55 P.M.	82	Davenport,				
Whole number of alarms this month, 13. Department called out corresponding month last year, 10 times. Loss, \$10,234. Insurance, \$9,100.							
Oct. 3	0.57 P.M.	162	Mary Hadley,	28 Central Square,	\$60		Clothing in closet taking fire from matches.
3	5.48 P.M.	156		36 West Sumner Street,	1,200		Kerosene oil.
4	4.22 P.M.	51		75 Purchase Street,	8,000		Trifling fire.
5	11.35 A.M.	4	Morris Fines, Loyal Lovejoy,	Causeway Street,	3,000		Junk store, spontaneous combustion of saltpetre bags
5	11.20 P.M.	53	Getchell,	9 Newton Place,			Burning of a bed.
5	11.37 P.M.	52		104 Sumner Street,	300	900	Slight fire in the attic story. Carriage manufactory.
6	7.15 P.M.	57	Duclos & Haines,	106 Albany Street,	60,000	60,000	Drug and paint store. Robt. M. Young, a hoseman be- longing to Hose 3, was seriously injured, by fall- ing from a ladder.
7	6.45 A.M.	37	E. & F. King & Co.,	Milk, cor. India Street,			
7	9.12 P.M.	37	C. V. Poore & Co.,	30 India Street,	5,000	5,000	Rekindling of above fire.
7	9.26 P.M.	37					
7	9.45 P.M.	37					
8	8.06 A.M.	37					

8	5.35 P.M.	17	A. G. Foss, W. Lassell, F. G. Williams & Co., F. O. Kitredgc,	75 Union Street, 78 71	3,000 2,500 800 5,000	3,000 1,200 5,000	Charles E. Munroe, a hose- man, of Engine 6, was seriously injured, by fall- ing through an open hoist- way. Second alarm. Third alarm. Rekindling of old fire. Trifling fire from matches in grocery. Box 37, nearest to fire, not working; some delay in alarm. Kerosene oil refinery.
8	5.46 P.M.	17	E. & F. King & Co.,	Milk, cor. India Street, Decham Street, corner Shawmut Avenue, 44 Long Wharf,	}	500	
8	6.08 P.M.	17	Wm. H. Wymar, Thos. Wornwood & Co., Caleb J. Jones, Richardson,	Eagle Street,			
8	11.08 P.M.	37					
10	7.25 P.M.	75					
17	10.25 P.M.	46					
18	5.40 P.M.	175					
23	4.50 P.M.	75					
25	0.12 P.M.	198					
25	1.50 P.M.	14					
30	10.40 P.M.	72		Commercial Wharf,		\$91,360	\$74,500

Whole number of alarms this month, 23.

Whole number, corresponding month, last year, 16.

Loss, \$3,625. Insurance, \$2,400.

Nov. 2	11.23 P.M.	54	Allen, Lane & Co., E. F. Wheelock, Denney, Rice & Co., E. O. Tufts & Co., J. C. Howe & Co., Dodge, Baldwin & Co., Kendall, French & Co., Horswell, Kinsley & French,	41 Franklin Street, 41	7,000 30,000 121,800 40,000 5,000	70,000 30,000 121,800 40,000 5,000	
3	10.30 P.M.	41	Wigglesworth Estate, Harvard College,		5,750	5,750	Repeating alarm. Repeating alarm.

Date.	Hour.	Box.	Owner or Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insurance.	Remarks.
1866.							
Nov. 4	9.10 A.M.	41	L. M. Standish & Co.,		\$18,000	\$16,000	Alarm for ladders for the above fire.
5	9.15 A.M.	5	Consumptives' Home,	Vernon Street,			Slight damage to the build'g.
7	3.00 P.M.	61		Warren Street,			Trifling cause.
10	4.55 P.M.	16	Hadley, Jones & Co.,	5 India Street,	500	\$500	Coals from a stove setting fire to store.
10	10.08 P.M.	13		North Square,			Window curtain.
11	3.40 A.M.	154		Paris Street, E. B.,	500		Unfinished house. Supposed incendiary.
13	1.45 P.M.	46	E. Carleton Bates,	4 Pearl Street,	3,000	3,000	
21	10.48 P.M.	53	Moses Merrifield, H. Bowman,	Washington Street,	5,000	5,000	Chas. E. Carpenter arrested and convicted of setting fire.
21	11.21 P.M.	53					Cause unknown.
24	1.25 P.M.	12					Loss trifling; but fire difficult to get at on account of smoke.
28	2.10 A.M.	5	Denio & Roberts,	Causeway, c. Friend St.,			
28	2.40 A.M.	5					Repeating alarm.
28	8.10 P.M.	52	Andrew Kelly,	245 Federal Street,	800		Furniture shop.
29	5.19 P.M.	31	Boston Drug Mills,	Mill Dam Road,	7,000	7,000	Fire started in large lot of sulphur.
					\$307,350	\$304,050	
<p>Whole number of alarms, 18.  Department called last year in corresponding month, 20 times.  Loss, \$23,543. Insurance, \$15,543.</p>							
Dec. 1	1.25 A.M.	42		Summer Street,			Trifling fire in Mercantile Building, considerable loss by water.
8	4.55 A.M.	154	Allen & Barry,	57 Meridian,	\$150	\$150	Needless alarm.
13	6.15 P.M.	37		18 Hamilton Street,			

15	9.50 P.M.	41	R. L. Gray,	63 Milk Street, *			Slight fire in cellar among old rubbish.
18	5.55 P.M.	74	James Burns,	East Canton Street,	1,500		Trifling cause.
22	1.19 A.M.	124	Mary A. Donovan,	168 Fourth Street,	600	1,000	Defective flue.
23	6.10 A.M.	64	Geo. Frok, Brown,	43 Suffolk Street.	300		
24	8.08 A.M.	16	Banker & Carpenter,	79 Clinton Street,			Caused by defective flue.
27	6.17 A.M.	16		83 Union Street,			Trifling;—incendiary.
28	11.05 P.M.	17			\$2,550	\$1,150	

Whole number of alarms this month, 10.

Department called out, corresponding month last year, 14 times.

Loss, \$28,740. Insurance, \$9,440.

RECAPITULATION OF THE NUMBER OF ALARMS OF FIRE, AND THE  
LOSSES AND INSURANCE ON THE SAME, FROM

	Alarm.	Losses.	Insurance.	Populat'n.
Sept. 1, 1829, to Aug. 31, 1830..	110	\$118,540	\$52,750	61,392
" 1830, " 1831..	62	23,620	4,320	
" 1831, " 1832..	89	68,195	40,975	
" 1832, " 1833..	159	74,613	25,713	
" 1833, " 1834..	130	69,405	37,925	
" 1834, " 1835..	109	107,440	45,970	78,603
" 1835, " 1836..	159	130,295	55,125	
" 1836, " 1837..	105	32,118	20,238	
" 1837, " 1838..	96	140,004	61,191	
" 1838, " 1839..	113	77,973	58,632	85,000
" 1839, " 1840..	140	102,975	36,920	
" 1840, " 1841..	194	102,611	44,533	
" 1841, " 1842..	232	128,666	90,086	
" 1842, " 1843..	267	164,083	95,252	
" 1843, " 1844..	223	234,591	169,440	114,366
" 1844, " 1845..	289	226,338	155,205	
" 1845, " 1846..	270	172,993	87,159	
" 1846, " 1847..	282	222,273	162,085	
" 1847, " 1848..	339	300,525	216,992	
" 1848, " 1849..	240	123,660	76,197	138,788
" 1849, " 1850..	333	386,107	192,937	
" 1850, " 1851..	169	492,849	215,315	
" 1851, " 1852..	205	515,167	295,056	
" 1852, " 1853..	195	150,772	106,880	
" 1853, " 1854..	174	537,604	361,047	160,508
" 1854, " 1855..	167	409,353	287,832	
" 1855, " 1856..	164	258,231	283,787	
" 1856, " 1857..	161	350,657	316,207	
" 1857, " 1858..	166	761,370	646,210	
" 1858, " 1859..	194	521,383	471,853	177,902
" 1859, " 1860..	172	617,213	405,928	
" 1860, " 1861..	172	1,107,569	806,433	
" 1861, " 1862..	141	367,429	120,909	
" 1862, " 1863..	186	858,381	493,369	
" 1863, " 1864..	131	559,749	318,067	
" 1864, " 1865..	221	681,554	474,171	192,324
" 1865, " 1866..	64	408,560	382,700	
" 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867..				



*City Document.—No. 37.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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Request of Committee

FOR

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

APRIL 1, 1867.

The Committee on Bridges, who have in charge the construction of the Meridian Street Bridge, respectfully report, that the amount appropriated therefor will not be sufficient to put the Bridge in complete order for public travel, for the following reasons :

When the appropriation was made it was supposed that no work would be required upon the *draw* and *piers*, which appeared to be in good order, and the appropriation was based on the rebuilding of the *main structure* only ; but upon taking up the bridge it was found that the draw and piers were quite defective in many places and would need repairs.

There will also be required to put the Bridge in complete order for travel, an additional amount for gravel, paving and repairs, which were not included in the estimates for reconstruction, as follows :

The appropriation asked for in 1866 was . . .	\$60,000
There was granted the sum of . . . . .	55,000
The draw and piers will require an out- lay of . . . . .	\$7,000
For gravel, paving, edgestone, and paint- ing . . . . .	14,000
	<hr/>
	\$21,000
Balance of appropriation unexpended, say . . . . .	4,400
	<hr/>
	16,600
Additional amount required, say . . . . .	\$17,000 .

To provide which, the Committee ask the passage of the following order.

*For the Committee,* CHARLES R. McLEAN,  
*Chairman.*

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, the same to be added to the loan heretofore authorized for the reconstruction and repairs of the Meridian Street Bridge.

CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, March 28, 1867.

CHARLES R. MCLEAN, ESQ.,

*Chairman of Committee on Bridges.*

SIR,—I have examined the draw of the Meridian Street Bridge, and find its condition to be very much worse than it appeared a year ago, when examined in connection with the rest of the bridge. It was then thought that very slight repairs would be needed; but, since the removal of the old bridge and a portion of the flooring of the draw itself, the concealed defects have become apparent, and it appears that the bottom chords of the trusses are so badly decayed that new ones will be necessary for the safety of the structure. There will also be required some additional braces in the trusses, some new timbers in the gallows frame, and an additional suspension-rod. There will also have to be new and more substantial fender-guards, to protect the bridge from vessels approaching the draw. The estimated expense of repairing the draw and building the new fender-guards is \$7,000.

Respectfully submitted,

N. HENRY CRAFTS,

*City Engineer.*



*City Document.* — No. 38.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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PETITION

OF

SAMUEL LEEDS AND OTHERS,

FOR THE

EXTENSION OF BROADWAY.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 1, 1867.*

Referred to Committee on Streets, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*





## P E T I T I O N .

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The undersigned, citizens of South Boston, respectfully pray that South Boston may be more effectually annexed to the City proper.

This prayer is not for the removal of legal barriers separating the two districts. The Legislature has removed all legal barriers, by authorizing the extension of Broadway across Fort Point Channel.

It is for the surmounting of a physical barrier, which effectually separates us from the rest of the city, impedes our prosperity and growth, and tends to make, and if not surmounted, will make, a magnificent territory, possessing otherwise unsurpassed attractions for residences, an inconvenient suburb; and to use the language of the Commissioners on the annexation of Roxbury, "like all suburbs, the residences of the poorest of its population in character and intelligence."

They also say "it is obvious that the character and value of the buildings upon this territory, as well as the character of population which settles there, are to be controlled by its own character and convenience."

We have no desire to oppose or obstruct the annexation of any new territory which may be of advantage to the city and vicinity.

Our desire is that our own repeated prayers shall not be longer disregarded.

Our territory is legally a part of the city.

We are now estimated by many of our citizens a population of 35,000 souls.

Our population at the last census exceeded the population of the City of Roxbury, and Roxbury is better annexed to Boston than we are.

This comparison is not made with the intention of expressing a regret that the commissioners are of opinion that a case is made out for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston; on the contrary, we esteem that conclusion an advantage.

If there are reasons sufficient for the annexation of Roxbury, the ten-fold stronger reasons for the annexation of South Boston must certainly be conclusive.

We simply pray you to be just first, and generous afterwards.

The population of Roxbury in 1865, was	.	.	28,426
“ “ “ South Boston in 1865, was	.		29,363

The increase in Roxbury, in ten years was	.	53 91-100 per ct.
“ “ “ South Boston, in ten years was		78 80-100 “

The Commissioners say, “In South Boston, the census of 1865 shows an increase in ten years equal to 78 8-10 per cent, and the valuation of its vacant land by the assessors, 13 8-10 cents per foot. There can be no doubt that the population of this district will largely increase; but South Boston, as well as East Boston, will probably be chiefly occupied by those employed in manufactories, to the exclusion in a great measure of persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits.”

Such has been the tendency, — but why? No other reason can be assigned than the want of suitable access to them.

Their lands are fertile, their lands are cheap, their lands are near the commercial centre, the air is salubrious, and the prospects unsurpassed.

What then is the reason why persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits shun them?

It is because they have been shut out of doors by the city's neglect.

East Boston has lately increased her facilities, South Boston

calls for annexation. The people of Boston are enough inclined to separate into classes; this tendency ought not to be encouraged by the neglect of our Municipal authorities.

Our institutions are democratic, we are divided into wards.

Each ward chooses its own councilmen and representatives, and two or three together form senatorial districts.

With such powers given to districts, how important it is there should be in each, men from the various pursuits of life. The Commissioners justly conclude, that the past system of building avenues tends to the opposite result.

The annexation of South Boston by the extension of Broadway accomplished, the character of the emigration to South Boston would be much changed, and the good of it felt for all time in the administration of our municipal affairs.

We must not be understood to speak disparagingly of the bulk of our citizens in South Boston. They are among the producers at the foundation of our wealth and prosperity as a nation, and they are entitled to the aid and encouragement of those of their fellow-citizens whose wealth and leisure would enable them to watch over their best interests. It would be better so, than have all who are able fly from them and congregate in some back bay by themselves.

There is vacant land enough for 50,000 inhabitants.

Broadway extended, and the vacant land improved, there would be a demand for the flats which are to be filled to preserve the Harbor, and add to our commercial facilities.

Upon the speed with which these flats can be occupied, depends the time when the flats can be filled.

Vacant land in South Boston is assessed at 13 cents per foot, while vacant land in Ward 11 is assessed at  $88\frac{8}{10}$  cents per foot. South Boston is as near the business portion of the city as Ward 11.

With reference to the latter Ward, the Commissioners say, "The increase in valuation in this Ward shows that population

is not deterred from favored spots by a large increase in the price of land, and to the extent of its capacity, this district will continue to attract population."

Now Ward 11 is a much less favored spot, with its flat made land than South Boston, with its elevated, natural soil, except only in its avenues of communication with the business portion of the city.

If such avenues have made the lands of Ward 11 ten times as valuable as the lands of Ward 12, why hesitate to extend Broadway?

As a financial measure it offers greater inducements to the city than any other. The original area of Boston was 590 acres. The area of South Boston is 900 acres. The proposed reclamation of flats is 900 acres more. We are certainly worth annexing. The large increase in the taxable value of this large area would be such as to make it the best financial project the city could engage in; all parts of the city would be pecuniarily benefited.

It is said that there is a large tract of land under water lying in Roxbury that ought to be reclaimed.

Ours is upland that needs reclaiming. It can be reclaimed at a much less cost than the Roxbury marshes.

Our streets are all laid out and graded; the land for the streets costs the city nothing.

They are waiting for occupation; they are waiting for suitable avenues. We already have a sufficient supply of water. We can be annexed without incurring that expense.

All we need is a new and broad avenue. This can be accomplished at a less cost now, than at any future time. The great expense is the damage to real estate, which is constantly rising in value.

The present avenues are insufficient. Federal street is absolutely dangerous from the travel, which amounts to about 14,000 foot passengers and 4,000 teams daily.

We feel that we may, without being considered too importunate, ask you to extend Broadway to the City proper, and thus annex the large population and territory of South Boston, before you seek to annex an entirely distinct city that is without the same just claims upon your aid.

ALVAN SIMONDS  
EZRA H. BAKER.  
F. NICKERSON.  
J. S. NICKERSON.  
WILLIS HOWES.  
JUDAH BAKER.  
LEWIS C. WHITON.  
WM. C. JENKINS.  
THOMAS LEAVITT.  
ISAAC T. CAMPBELL.  
WILLIAM EATON.  
SUMNER CROSBY.  
CHOATE BURNHAM.  
EDWIN H. GILL.  
CALEB THURSTON.  
THOMAS BLASLAND.  
B. B. BROWN.

SAMUEL LEEDS.  
CHARLES E. PAIGE.  
HENRY SOUTHER.  
HIRAM EMERY.  
JOHN SOUTHER.  
JOHN K. PIKE.  
WM. W. ALLEN.  
A. J. WRIGHT.  
HOWARD A. DOE.  
B. F. TOMBS.  
E. H. BRAINARD.  
THOMAS HILL.  
OLIVER BRIARD.  
JAMES POWER.  
BENJ. DEAN.  
EBEN JACKSON.



*City Document.* — No. 39.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 1, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*





CITY OF BOSTON.

April 1, 1867.

To the Hon. Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston :

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The sales of Land, under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, for the quarter ending March 30, 1867, have been as follows:

One lot on James Street, containing 12,100 square feet, at \$1 per foot . . . . .	\$12,100 00
Two lots on Fourth Street, containing 19,582 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> square feet, at 35 cts. . . . .	6,853 88
Four lots on Concord Street, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, containing 7,124 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub> square feet, at \$1.25 per foot . . . . .	8,905 74
One lot on Dedham Street, east of Harrison Avenue, containing 14,960 square feet at 85 cts. per foot . . . . .	12,716 00
	<hr/>
Total, 53,767 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> square feet, for . . . . .	\$40,575 62

Of the foregoing amount there has been received in cash, by the Superintendent, and paid over to the Treasurer, the sum of . . . \$3,876 24

And there has been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments, with interest . . . . . 36,699 38

Total, . . . . . \$40,575 62

Five other lots have been sold, the papers of which have not yet been passed.

*Expenditures.*

The Expenditures charged to the appropriation for Public Lands during the quarter, have been as follows:

For amount paid salary of Superintendent, one quarter . . . . .	\$450 00
For amount paid expenses of the Committee of 1866	109 75
For grading of passage-way between Wareham and Plympton Streets . . . . .	311 85
For grading in part of passage-way between Dedham and Canton Streets . . . . .	176 00
For amount paid for stationery . . . . .	11 75
For amount paid for printing notices of meeting, also report of Superintendent to the Committee on Public Lands . . . . .	11 57
For amount paid labor on public lands, and for removing snow from sidewalks in front of vacant lands at the South End and at South Boston . . . . .	139 25
For amount paid expenses of the Committee . . . . .	74 10
	<hr/>
Total amount . . . . .	\$1,284 27

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL,

*Superintendent Public Lands.*

*City Document.*— No. 40.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF MILK.  
1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 1, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*To his Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Boston :*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submits the following Report, from March 31, 1866, to March 31, 1867, inclusive.

The milk trade of Boston is divided into two classes, for which separate sets of Books are kept at the office of the Inspector of Milk.

Wholesale dealers are those who distribute to families, stores, etc., from carriages, and those persons who keep more than one cow in the city proper, (South and East Boston are included.) Retail dealers are those who sell in small quantities from market-places, stores, shops, and cellars.

Number of cows kept within the limits of the City	
of Boston . . . . .	301
Viz: No. in the City proper . . . . .	46
" at South Boston . . . . .	132
" at East Boston . . . . .	123
" of persons who keep but one cow . . . . .	85
There have been recorded the names and place of	
business of wholesale dealers in milk, since	
last Report . . . . .	46
Whole number of wholesale dealers registered to	
date, . . . . .	785
Whole number of wholesale dealers now in the	
business . . . . .	260

Whole number of wholesale dealers now selling from carriages . . . . .	203
Whole number of small wholesale dealers, who keep more than one cow, and sell to the neighborhood . . . . .	57
Number of retail dealers in milk recorded since last report . . . . .	164
Whole number of retail dealers in milk recorded to date . . . . .	2,250
Number of samples of milk inspected since last report . . . . .	1,581
Number of cases analyzed by chemist . . . . .	30
With average amount of adulteration . . . . .	31.40
Largest amount of adulteration—water intentionally added in 100 parts . . . . .	51.17
Least amount of adulteration—water added . . . . .	6.98
Number of cases pending in the Superior Court at the date of last report . . . . .	2
In which convictions were obtained and fines paid . . . . .	0
Number of complaints in the Cambridge Police Court . . . . .	2
Number convicted in the Cambridge Police Court . . . . .	2
Number of complaints in the Boston Police Court . . . . .	1
“ convicted in the Boston Police Court . . . . .	1
“ of complaints in the Municipal Court . . . . .	4
“ convicted in the Municipal Court . . . . .	4
“ of complaints to the Grand Jury . . . . .	16
“ of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury . . . . .	16
“ of cases convicted in the Superior Court . . . . .	16
“ of gallons for daily supply of milk for the City of Boston . . . . .	17,125
Daily cost to consumers . . . . .	\$5,822 50
Number of gallons for supply one year . . . . .	6,250,625
Cost to consumers one year . . . . .	<u>\$2,125,212 50</u>

At the close of another year, as Inspector of Milk, I take pleasure in laying before you the following Report :

The office in this city was established Aug. 10, 1859. At that time, and for two or three years previous thereto, but little interest on the part of our citizens was manifested; but later years have increased its importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of other States, cities and towns, who frequently avail themselves of our experience. Strangers from other large cities, and from abroad, have always expressed much interest in visiting this office.

The office would be more useful to a large class of our own citizens were it more generally known that no compensation in any form whatever is received for advice or services rendered.

The contracts for the supply of milk between the producers and the milk dealers are generally made twice a year, viz: on the first of April and first of October.

The first of April of the year 1866 found us with a good supply of milk from the country, which, at the depot, after collection and transportation, cost the milkmen fifty cents per can of eight quarts. The country milkmen, who obtain their supply direct from the farmers at their own doors, pay forty-five cents, and both parties retail to their customers at eight cents per quart, and sell by wholesale to stores and shops at rates from fifty-six to sixty-five cents per can.

The month of May was dry for the season; the milk continued plenty, and, by inspection in all parts of the city, proved unusually free from adulteration; and large quantities of the old surplus milk was sold to parties at a reduced price, for the purpose of being made into butter,—which business, in some parts of the city, when milk is plenty, is carried on quite extensively.

During the month of June, and especially towards the latter part, the weather was extremely hot and dry, so that even a few

days wrought a great change in the increased demand and limited supply of milk. During my visits of inspection, I found that many of the small places in various parts of the city, where milk was formerly sold, had abandoned the sale of milk, in consequence of their being prohibited the sale of *liquor*, the profit derived on the sale of the former being too small for an independent business. Again, in the central part of the city, the shops and cellars, where large quantities were sold, have been removed to make room for extensive improvements. It was also found by vendors at South and East Boston that in many places the small profit derived by the sale of milk would not enable them to obtain *ice* at the exorbitant price demanded, so that in a few hours after being left, the milk would be unfit for use.

The first part of July being very warm, brought an increased demand for milk. Many of the dealers lost large quantities by the extreme heat and sudden changes of the weather.

The milk agents were compelled to extend their routes to a greater distance into the country, and seek a portion of their supply in places hitherto unvisited.

The latter part of the month brought cool weather, with frequent showers, and the supply of milk was equal to the demand, which continued through the months of August and September, giving us a fair and reasonable milk trade.

On the first of October, the winter contracts for milk commenced, which enabled the milkmen to sell the eight-quart cans to stores and shops for sixty-two cents, and the large cans, which hold one quart and a pint more, for seventy cents per can, and the general retail price to families at nine cents per quart.

November. The first part of this month the pastures and fields afforded food and nourishment for cows nearly equal to the amount in the summer months, so that milk continued plenty with about the usual demand, and the average standard by inspection in various parts of the city exhibited much less



adulteration than the corresponding month of last year, if we except a few days at the last of the month, when storms and cold weather wrought quite a sudden change in the supply from the country, and the annual Thanksgiving served still further to increase the demand, so that many of the milkmen could not obtain a sufficient supply to answer the wants of their customers without extending it by the addition of water; and I found that the consciences of some allowed them to extend it below the standard of three quarts to the can, when at the same time they would doubtless have denounced any grocer who sanded his sugar or watered his molasses as a subject worthy of the House of Correction.

December. The milk trade, always subject to the sudden changes of the season and weather, this month enabled the milk dealers again to meet the demands of their customers, which continued through the months of January, February and March, if we except a short time about the middle of January, when a violent snow-storm greatly obstructed the travel and blockaded the sources of supply from the country, so that only a limited quantity was received in some families, many others being left entirely destitute of milk for some days.

All places within the city limits where milk is sold have been visited, and the milk inspected, since the date of my last report, and some of these have required frequent attention. A record of all samples inspected is made in the books of this office.

In private families, when my services have been required for the inspection of milk, I have promptly answered every call. The number of these has been much more frequent than in any previous year, and in each case I have continued my visits and taken such measures as to secure an improvement to the satisfaction of those interested, often exposing the gross imposition practised by some of the milkmen, in pretending to furnish "*the one cow's milk*," as prescribed by the family physician for feeble or drooping children. Parents are ever ready to avail

themselves of every hope, and the milkman is accordingly entreated to obtain the required nourishment; of course, an additional price is asked, and is freely given. Many times the milk thus left, on inspection, has proved inferior, and more extended, by the addition of water, than the usual daily supply for the family.

In the month of November, by request, I visited a family in this city a number of times in regard to the milk. The lady informed me that her child was sick and teething. By advice of her physician, she had taken pains to secure the milk from *one cow*; it was brought in small cans by itself, for which an extra price was paid. I received the cans as left by the milkman, and on inspection found that they contained at least one-quarter part added water, and that his general practice was, to fill these small cans from some of the larger ones, at the door. Again, in December, one of these milk-and-water men was before the Superior Court for selling adulterated milk. A gentleman present, hearing the name of his own milkman called, turned round to see if there was not some mistake, and heard him plead guilty of adulterating his milk with more than forty per cent of water. This gentleman at once visited this office to learn all the facts in this case.

His thoughts turned to sad scenes in the family circle, and he was moved to tears, having placed confidence in this man to obtain the *one cow's milk*.

I have felt it my duty in a former report to say that whenever the attempt is made to rear an infant by hand, under circumstances which render it impossible to obtain pure, fresh milk, from a reliable source, a preparation known as solidified milk, or the condensed milk prepared by the Lewis Brothers of this city, is especially adapted to children in our large cities, and on analysis, is found to consist entirely of a perfectly pure milk.

There are many of our milkmen who are honest, and intend to supply their customers with good milk. These especially

require protection from the sale of adulterated milk, but find it difficult to compete with those who constantly undersell, (and there are many such,) as adulteration enables them to do; and all good citizens should be willing to assist in the enforcement of a law intended to benefit all classes of the community, instead of showing a disposition to screen offenders by a reluctance to appear against them in court.

Adulteration of milk, as practised in Boston and vicinity, consists generally in the addition of water alone, although not unfrequently a little burnt sugar is added to restore the color, and common salt to bring up the specific gravity to the normal standard. It is a matter of great importance to the public whether they receive pure milk or pay for two or three cans of water in every eight, with an admixture of sugar and salt.

The *American Agriculturist* for the month of July, contains an able and well studied article, on what constitutes good milk; its adulteration etc. Although written for the neighborhood of London, years of experience on a milk and stock-raising farm and the duties of Inspector for the past seven years, convince me that the article is equally well adapted to the vicinity of Boston.

“The quality of milk is a matter which concerns not only the consumer of the liquid as milk, but also those who make butter and cheese from it.

“Much has been said of late years concerning the reliability of the usual tests for the quality of milk, and the Lactometer has been discarded by many as quite unreliable.

“Doct. Voeleker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has recently published, in the popular *Science Reviewer* a paper upon ‘Milk and its Adulteration,’ in which he shows that for the purpose of detecting any amount of adulteration that would be profitable, the old method of testing is satisfactory. The article referred to comes from such high authority, and is withal so interesting, that we wish we were able to give

it entire, but must be content with making rather copious extracts.

“A variety of conditions affect materially the quantity and quality of milk . . . Thus the season of the year, and the amount and kind of food given to cows, influence the yield and quantity of their milk; again, the race or breed, and size of the animal, to a great extent, affect this yield and quality. Generally speaking, small races, or small individuals of the larger races, give the richest milk, from the same kind of food. Where good quality is the main object, Alderneys or Guernseys unquestionably are the cows that ought to be kept, for they give a richer cream than any other kind in common use in this country; but of course Alderneys are not the most profitable stock for cow-keepers in towns, with whom the Yorkshire cow, essentially a short horn, is the favorite breed, as it surpasses all others for the quantity of milk it yields.

“The milk, however, compared with that of the Alderney or Ayrshire cow, is more watery and less rich in butter, and therefore not well suited for dairies in which butter and cheese are made.

“In the spring of the year, and the early part of summer, milk is more abundant, and the butter made from it of a finer flavor. As the season advances, the supply diminishes, but becomes richer in butter. The influence of food on the quality of milk is very striking. A half-starved cow not only yields but little milk, but what it yields is miserably poor. On the other hand, the liberal supply of food, rich in nitrogenous and phosphatic elements of nutrition, tells directly on the milk.

“Nothing, therefore, can be more injudicious than to stint dairy cows in food.

“The finest flavored milk and butter, I need hardly say, are produced by cows fed in summer entirely on the grass of rich, permanent pastures, and in winter on nothing else but hay made of fine, short, sweet grass. Eleven or twelve pounds of grass

produce about one pound of milk, or a ton of good hay produces, as nearly as possible, one hundred gallons of milk. Few persons, however, having the opportunity of keeping cows for their own use, can afford to feed them entirely in winter upon hay. Turnips, marigolds, meal, brewer's grain, bran or oil-cake, with more or less cut straw, in a great measure have to take the place of hay as a winter food.

“Turnips give a disagreeable taste to the milk, and moreover produce very watery milk.

“Marigolds are less objectionable, but should not be given to milch cows without an allowance of three to five pounds of meal. Of all kinds of meal, none is equal in milk-producing qualities to bean-meal, — a fact which finds a ready explanation in the circumstance that bean-meal contains as much as twenty-eight per cent of flesh-forming matters, or the same class of compounds to which the curd and albumen of milk belong, and that it is also rich in phosphates, or bone earth. Pea-meal or Egyptian lentils closely resemble bean-meal in composition, and may be used with equal advantage as an auxiliary and excellent food for milch cows. It is not a little remarkable that in leguminous seeds, which are always rich in flesh-forming matters, as well as in other articles of food, a large percentage of nitrogenous or flesh-forming compounds usually is associated with a large percentage of phosphates or bone-earth. There exists thus naturally an admirable provision in food, especially adapted for milch-cows or young and growing stock, to supply the animal not only with the material of which the curd of milk, or the flesh of young stock consists, but likewise to supply bone materials, for which there is great demand when growing stock has to be maintained in a thriving state, or cows have to be kept in a condition in which they may be expected to yield much and good milk. Oil-cake produces much and rich milk, but seriously injures its quality by giving it a bad flavor.

“Bran, on the other hand, is a good food for milk. Indeed,

nothing can be better as an auxilliary winter food for milch cows than four pounds of bran made into a thin mash, to which should be added four pounds of bean-meal. Along with this about twenty-five pounds of marigolds, and about fifteen pounds of hay, and fifteen of straw-chaff, should be given per day to each cow.

“Cows fed upon such a daily allowance of bran, bean-meal, marigolds, hay, and straw-chaff, during the winter months, yield much more milk of a superior flavor than cows fed upon turnips and most other kinds of auxiliary food.

“When brewer's grains can be obtained at a reasonable price, they will be found one of the cheapest and best foods that can be given to milch cows. Brewer's grains, I find, are much more nutritious than their appearance seems to warrant. Even in the wet condition in which grains are obtained from breweries, a condition in which they hold from 75 to 77 per cent of water, they contain a good deal of ready-made fat and flesh-forming matters. When air-dry, brewer's grains, I have recently discovered contain from 7 to 8 per cent of oil and fatty matter, and in round numbers 15 per cent of nitrogenous matters, and in this state are more nutritious and a more useful food for milch cows than barley-meal in the same state of dryness. . . .

“A very good judgment of the quality of milk may be formed from the amount of butter which it yields on churning, or from the amount of cream which it throws up on standing.

“Instruments, adapted for measuring the quality of cream thrown up by different samples of milk, are called Creamometers. These instruments are simply graduated glass tubes, divided into one hundred equal degrees, in which milk is poured up to the division marked O, and is kept at rest for twelve hours.

“Although the creamometer does not furnish results which correctly represent the real amount of butter in different samples, it nevertheless affords a ready means of ascertaining whether

milk is rich or unusually poor in butter; in other words, whether or not milk has been skimmed to a considerable extent. Good milk, of average quality, containing from ten and a half to eleven per cent of dry matter, and about two and a half per cent of pure fat, yields from nine to ten per cent of cream. Naturally poor milk containing ninety or more per cent of water, and less than two per cent of pure fat, yields only six to eight per cent of cream, or even less.

“Experiments on a large scale have shown me that the thickest cream does, by no means, give the most butter, and that the cream which rises from different kinds of milk often varies greatly in composition. The indications of the creamometer therefore, are fallible when samples of milk, produced under very different circumstances, have to be tested. Milk sent by rail is necessarily subject to a good deal of agitation, and throws up less cream than that which has been less disturbed.

“A great deal has been said and written about milk adulteration. Sheep’s brains, starch paste, chalk, and other white substances, which are said — on what authority nobody has ever decided — to have been found in milk, only exist in the imagination of credulous or half-informed men. It is difficult to understand where all the sheep’s brains should come from, and how they could be amalgamated with milk, nor is it at all likely that chalk, a substance insoluble in water, and not easily kept in suspension, should be employed for adulterating milk.

“As a matter of fact, I may state that I have examined many hundreds of samples of milk, and never found any chalk, nor any adulterating material except an extra quantity of water, and I never met as yet with a chemist who has found any of the clumsy adulterations which popular treatises on food describe as having been detected in milk.

“The whole question of milk adulteration and means of detecting it, resolves itself into an inquiry into the character of good, bad, and watered or skimmed milk, and the mode of

recognizing these with expedition and precision. . . . A great many experiments have led me to the conclusion that within certain limits the specific gravity is the most trustworthy indicator of quality, and that for all practical purposes an ordinary hydrometer float, by means of which the gravity of liquids can be ascertained with precision, and a graduated glass tube, divided into 100 equal degrees, constitute the safest and readiest means for ascertaining the quality of milk, so far as it is affected by the relative proportions of the normal milk constituents.

“A set of such instruments or lactometers, one being a graduated glass tube for measuring the proportion of cream thrown up on standing, and the other a gravity float, or hydrometer, with plain printed directions for use, can be obtained at the cost of a few shillings.

“A few years ago I made some accurate gravity determinations of pure milk, before and after skimming, and of samples mixed purposely with ten to fifty per cent of water, and as the results may be useful in comparing them with others, I give them in the subjoined table :

“SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WATERED MILK.

	Specific gravity at 62° F. before skimming.	Specific gravity at 62° F. after skimming.
Pure Milk.....	1.0314	1.0337
Ten per cent water.....	1.0295	1.0308
Twenty per cent water.....	1.0257	1.0265
Thirty per cent water.....	1.0233	1.0248
Forty per cent water.....	1.0190	1.0208
Fifty per cent water.....	1.0163	1.0175

“The following analysis of milk from different localities in the richer and poorer districts of London, shows that the amount of cream bears a direct relation to the specific gravity of the milk. . . . The author concludes from his



researches that: These facts afford a conclusive answer to the objection that no dependence can be placed on the gravity test.

“‘The fact is cream, though lighter than skimmed milk, is denser than water, and any amount of water worth adding at all, can readily be detected in milk by the direct lowering of its normal specific gravity.’”

In closing this Report, your Inspector would acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the prosecuting attorneys, and the other officers of the Courts. Their efforts have greatly contributed to the successful enforcement of the law, and consequently to the advantage of the public.

I would also return thanks to Dr. James C. White, chemist, employed by this office, who, notwithstanding the many calls upon his time by his professional and official duties elsewhere, has given to the business the most prompt and careful attention.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY FAXON,

*Inspector.*



*City Document.*—No. 41.

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# CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE

WEIGHING OF HAY AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1867.

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*In Common Council, April 3, 1867.*

Read, ordered to second reading, and to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,

*Clerk of Common Council.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, January 23, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Ordinances consider the expediency of amending the ordinance relating to the weighing of hay and other articles, so that the office hours may conform to the present hours of business.

Passed; sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, January 24, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

Approved, January 25, 1867.

OTIS NORCROSS, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, March 18, 1867.*

The Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to consider the expediency of amending the ordinance relating to the weighing of hay, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

### AN ORDINANCE

To amend an Ordinance relating to the weighing of hay and other articles.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. The Ordinance relating to the weighing of hay and other articles, passed on the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty, is hereby amended, in the fourth section, by striking out all after the word "*sunset*," in the fifth line, to the word "*and*," in the tenth line, and inserting, in place thereof, the following words: "during the months of December, January and February; and from seven o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November."

*In Board of Aldermen, April 1, 1867.*

Passed with this amendment, add a new section as follows:

"SECT. 2. From and after the passage of this ordinance, and until otherwise provided, the fees to be paid for the weighing of hay, straw, and all other articles except coal, shall be one cent for every hundred pounds."

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*City Document. — No. 42.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDINANCE  
TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE  
IN RELATION TO  
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1867.

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*In Common Council, April 3, 1867.*

Referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, with instructions to print the same.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, April 3, 1867.*

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the order to amend the ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

To amend an Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. The Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, as printed in the revised ordinances of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby amended, by striking out the word "*nine*," in the first section, and inserting in the place thereof the word "*seven*;" also by striking out the whole of the second section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SECT. 2. There shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in February, or as soon as may be thereafter, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday in April, in the year in which he shall be elected, unless sooner removed; and he shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council. Whenever the office shall become vacant by reason of the expiration of the term for which the Chief Engineer was elected, or by death, resignation or otherwise, the Mayor shall appoint a Chief Engineer *pro tempore*, who shall hold the office, unless sooner removed by the Mayor, until the vacancy shall be filled by the

City Council; and vacancies may be filled at any time by concurrent vote of the City Council, in the same manner as at the annual election. Within ten days after said annual election of Chief Engineer, the Mayor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, appoint seven suitable persons who shall constitute a Board of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. Said Assistant Engineers shall hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in April, in the year in which they are appointed, or until their successors are appointed. They shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council, and vacancies may be filled at any time in the same manner as the original appointment. The Chief and Assistant Engineers shall receive such compensation as the City Council may, from time to time, determine."

Also, by striking out the first sentence in the third section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"Within one week after the appointment of the Assistant Engineers, the chief and said assistants shall meet and organize as a Board of Engineers."

*City Document.*— No. 43.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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THE  
QUARTERLY REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF POLICE,  
FOR THE  
QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31,  
1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
MARCH 31, 1867.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, OF  
THE CITY OF BOSTON.

*Gentlemen,*— In accordance with the Police Ordinance, I herewith present the doings of my department for the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1867.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,

*Chief of Police.*

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### DOINGS OF THE POLICE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING ON THE 31 OF MARCH, 1867.

Arrested . . . . . 4,589		Lodgers . . . . . 6,392
Committed . . . . . 2,880		Males . . . . . 5,301
Males . . . . . 3,422		Foreigners . . . . . 4,364
Foreigners . . . . . 3,165		Non-residents . . . . . 4,941
Non-residents . . . . . 1,055		Minors . . . . . 1,061
Minors . . . . . 1,081		

### LOCK-UPS.

Committed . . . . .	2,525
Males . . . . .	1,907
Foreigners . . . . .	1,458

## QUARTERLY REPORT.

*Ending March 31, 1867.*

NATIVITY OF CRIMINALS.	NATIVITY OF LODGERS.
United States . . . . . 1,324	United States . . . . . 2,155
British Provinces . . . . . 73	British Provinces . . . . . 150
Ireland . . . . . 2,864	Ireland . . . . . 3,492
England . . . . . 109	England . . . . . 219
France . . . . . 34	France . . . . . 60
Germany . . . . . 71	Germany . . . . . 96
Africa . . . . . 54	Africa . . . . . 112
Holland . . . . . 31	Scotland . . . . . 75
Italy . . . . . 4	Sweden . . . . . 8
Sweden . . . . . 9	Denmark . . . . . 3
Portugal . . . . . 3	Norway . . . . . 11
Denmark . . . . . 2	Prussia . . . . . 6
Russia . . . . . 2	Mexico . . . . . 1
Prussia . . . . . 2	Russia . . . . . 2
Spain . . . . . 1	West Indies . . . . . 1
Scotland . . . . . 6	Belgium . . . . . 1

Amount of property taken from prisoners and lodgers while in custody, and restored as per their receipts . . . . .	\$16,644 74
Amount of property reported stolen . . . . .	29,731 00
Amount of property recovered . . . . .	133,127 32
Amount of fines imposed . . . . .	10,095 00
Aggregate amount of imprisonment . . . . .	428½ years.
Number of days spent in court . . . . .	1,484
Amount of witness fees earned . . . . .	\$2,095 63

## NATURE OF OFFENCE.

Arrest on warrants . . . . .	60
Arson . . . . .	3
Assault and battery . . . . .	221
Assault on officers . . . . .	4
Assault with weapons . . . . .	14
Attempt to rescue . . . . .	5
Attempt to steal . . . . .	2
Adultery . . . . .	2
Abandoning child . . . . .	2
Attempt to murder . . . . .	1
Attempt to pick pockets . . . . .	3
Attempt to rob . . . . .	1
Assault felonious . . . . .	1
Breaking and entering . . . . .	29
Bastardy . . . . .	1
Bail bond . . . . .	5
Boarding vessels . . . . .	6
Being present at gaming . . . . .	3
Breaking street lamps . . . . .	1
Breaking glass maliciously . . . . .	3
Cruelty to animals . . . . .	1
Common drunkards . . . . .	113
Common beggars . . . . .	1
Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	1
Common sellers . . . . .	1
Crime against nature . . . . .	1
Contempt of court . . . . .	1
Deserters . . . . .	36
Disturbing the peace . . . . .	274
Drunkenness . . . . .	1,451
Disturbing public worship . . . . .	1
Doing business on the Lord's day . . . . .	7
Disorderly persons . . . . .	743
Dog-fighting . . . . .	3

Embezzlement . . . . .	4
Exposure of person . . . . .	4
Enticing seamen to desert . . . . .	1
Evading revenue law . . . . .	4
False pretenses . . . . .	8
Forgery . . . . .	11
Fornication . . . . .	2
Fraud . . . . .	1
Gaming . . . . .	44
Gaming on the Lord's day . . . . .	24
Highway robbery . . . . .	6
Impostor . . . . .	1
Incest . . . . .	2
Idle and disorderly . . . . .	21
Insanity . . . . .	7
Keeping houses of ill-fame . . . . .	84
Keeping liquor nuisance . . . . .	13
Keeping disorderly house . . . . .	8
Keeping gaming house . . . . .	1
Larceny . . . . .	198
Larceny, felonious . . . . .	37
Larceny, suspicion of . . . . .	77
Malicious mischief . . . . .	26
Night walking . . . . .	82
Pickpockets . . . . .	29
Perjury . . . . .	2
Peddling without a license . . . . .	1
Procuring forgery . . . . .	1
Passing forged checks . . . . .	1
Rape . . . . .	1
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	12
Robbery . . . . .	7
Runaways . . . . .	11
Shop breaking . . . . .	17
Safe keeping . . . . .	3
Suspicion of larceny . . . . .	84
Suspicious persons . . . . .	371



Stubborn children . . . . .	11
Selling lottery tickets . . . . .	1
Stealing a ride . . . . .	1
Witness . . . . .	64
Truants . . . . .	5
Threatening violence . . . . .	1
Vagabonds . . . . .	16
Vagrants . . . . .	23
Violation City Ordinance . . . . .	251
Violation Sunday law . . . . .	7
Violation of sentence . . . . .	2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Boats challenged . . . . .	596
Buildings found open and secured . . . . .	551
Cellar doors repaired . . . . .	1
Cesspools repaired . . . . .	5
Defective lamps reported . . . . .	3,369
Dead bodies provided for . . . . .	2
Defective coal-holes repaired . . . . .	16
Defective fire-alarms reported . . . . .	5
Defective drains, vaults and nuisances reported . . . . .	8
Disturbances suppressed . . . . .	1,620
Dangerous buildings reported . . . . .	2
Dangerous chimneys reported . . . . .	2
Defective clocks reported . . . . .	2
Destitute persons provided for . . . . .	2
Dangerous and defective walls reported . . . . .	2
Defective hydrants . . . . .	4
Fire-alarms given . . . . .	13
Fires extinguished . . . . .	20
Foundlings provided for . . . . .	2
Injured persons provided for . . . . .	50
Insane persons provided for . . . . .	9
Intoxicated persons helped home . . . . .	609
Lost children restored . . . . .	75
Lamps repaired . . . . .	23
Police telegraph messages transmitted . . . . .	224

Rescued from drowning . . . . .	8
Streets and sidewalks reported and repaired . . . . .	1,016
Street obstructions removed . . . . .	4,304
Sanitary cases investigated . . . . .	230
School children rescued in snow-storms . . . . .	127
Stray teams put up . . . . .	52
Small-pox cases reported . . . . .	82
Soldiers' cases investigated . . . . .	986
Water running to waste reported . . . . .	118
Water pipes burst reported . . . . .	20
Vessels boarded . . . . .	181

CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
CONCERNING THE  
ERECTION OF A NEW SCHOOLHOUSE  
FOR THE  
WELLS DISTRICT.  
1867.

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*In Common Council, April 18, 1867.*

Read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of the Common Council.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 8, 1867.*

The Committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the request of the School Committee that a new school-house for the Wells District be erected in some eligible locality in said District, have considered the subject, and would respectfully

### REPORT:

That after ascertaining the opinions of the master of the Wells School, — who has held this office for twenty-eight years — of the School Committee of the District, and of the prominent citizens of Ward Three, the Committee are unanimously in favor of the erection of a new building on the lot now occupied, on the corner of Blossom and McLean streets.

The present edifice was erected during the administration of the late Charles Wells, and was first occupied in 1833. It is now too small for the number of female pupils to be accommodated in the District, and lacks nearly all of the comforts and conveniences provided in the school-houses recently erected.

A new building is required, which will accommodate about six hundred pupils. It is proposed to erect one which shall contain ten class-rooms and a hall for an assembly room and for exhibitions. As the building will occupy an area ninety by sixty feet, it will be necessary, in order to obtain sufficient yard-room, and light and air, to purchase two estates on Blossom Street. These estates can be procured for a reasonable price.

The Wells School-house is situated immediately opposite the yard of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in one of the most airy and pleasant localities in the city. The school has always maintained a very high stand among the public Grammar Schools, and the Committee on Public Instruction trust that the City Council will cheerfully grant the desire of the School Committee, and adopt the accompanying Orders.

For the Committee,

THOS. GAFFIELD,  
*Chairman.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to purchase the estate on Blossom Street, owned by the heirs of Gardner Greenleaf, and containing nineteen hundred and fourteen square feet, for a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars; also, the estate on Blossom Street, owned by John Bigelow, and containing eighteen hundred and six square feet, for a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars; and to erect thereon a Grammar School-house, three stories, in height, according to plans approved by the Committee on Public Instruction, for a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, a sum not exceeding eighty-eight thousand dollars, to be applied for the purchase of land and the erection of a Grammar School building upon the corner of Blossom and McLean streets.

*In Board of Aldermen, April 15, 1867.*

Passed. Yeas, eight; nays, three.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

*City Document.*—No. 45.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE HARBOR

RELATIVE TO THE

PURCHASE OF APPLE ISLAND.

1867.

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*In Common Council, April 18, 1867.*

Read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of the Common Council.*





BOSTON, March 25, 1867.

*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston :*

The undersigned respectfully represents that he has been forbidden to remove gravel from Apple Island, whereby he is greatly damaged; he therefore prays the City to purchase said island.

E. T. MARLIAVE.

*In Board of Aldermen, March 25, 1867.*

Referred to the Committee on the Harbor.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, March 28, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, April 18, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on the Harbor, to whom was referred the petition of E. T. Marliave, that the City would purchase Apple Island, having considered the same, respectfully submit the following

### REPORT:

This island, which is offered to the City by the present owner for three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, lies between East Boston and Point Shirley, and contains nine and a half acres of land. It is clear that, in view of the inauguration of a system of Harbor improvements, the policy of the City would be to obtain control, as far as possible, of all the islands in the harbor; certainly it would be desirable, under any circumstances, to extinguish private rights to such property where it can be done at so little expense as in the present instance.

The Committee would, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying Order.

For the Committee.

J. D. BRAMAN,  
*Chairman.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on the Harbor be authorized to purchase of E. T. Marliave the island in Boston Harbor, known as Apple Island, upon his giving a deed of the same to the City of Boston satisfactory to the City Solicitor, — the amount paid therefor not to exceed three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and to be transferred for that purpose from the "reserved fund."

*City Document. — No. 46.*

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# CITY OF BOSTON.

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**  
RELATIVE TO THE  
**PURCHASE OF LAND**  
FOR THE  
**THACHER ST. PRIMARY SCHOOLHOUSE.**  
1867.

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*In Common Council, April 18, 1867.*

Read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of the Common Council.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 8, 1867.*

The Committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the request of the School Committee that the City Council would purchase the lot of land at the corner of Thacher and North Margin streets, for the purpose of enlarging the yard of the Primary School-house, having considered the subject,

REPORT:

That it is exceedingly desirable to enlarge the school lot at this point; but that the price demanded for the land necessary to accomplish this purpose is so exorbitant that the Committee do not feel at liberty to recommend its purchase.

Under these circumstances, the Committee recommend that the city should avail itself of the power given by the 38th section of the 38th chapter of the General Statutes, and that the land should be *taken* for the purpose indicated.

They therefore report the following Order.

For the Committee,

THOS. GAFFIELD,

*Chairman.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to purchase, at such rate as they may deem reasonable, the estates numbered 9 and 11 on Thacher Street, containing fourteen hundred square feet, more or less, for the purpose of enlarging the Primary School lot on said street; and if such purchase cannot be effected at a reasonable rate, the said Committee is hereby directed to report to the Board of Aldermen the necessary Resolves and Orders to *take* said estates, pursuant to section 38 of chapter 38 of the General Statutes; and that a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be transferred from the Reserved Fund to meet said expenditure.

*In Board of Aldermen, April 15, 1867.*

Passed; yeas 10, nays none.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

*City Document. — No. 47.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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PETITION  
OF THE  
MARGINAL FREIGHT R. R. CO.  
FOR  
ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR CHARTER.  
1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 29, 1867.*

Referred to Committee on Paving, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*





CITY OF BOSTON.

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*To his Honor the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen of the City  
of Boston :*

The undersigned, corporators named in the Act to incorporate the Marginal Freight Railroad Company, respectfully present to your honorable Board a certified copy of said Act, and ask its acceptance by you in accordance with the provisions of the 18th section of said Act.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

EDWD. CRANE.

HARVEY SCUDDER.

Boston, April 27, 1867.



CITY OF BOSTON.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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AN ACT

*To Incorporate the Marginal Freight Railway Company.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :*

SECTION 1. Thomas Russell, Edward Crane, Harvey Scudder, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Marginal Freight Railway Company, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the general laws which now are, or may hereafter be in force relating to street railway corporations so far as they may be applicable.

SECT. 2. Said corporation, in such manner as may be prescribed and directed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, may construct, maintain and use a street railway, with suitable turn-outs and with such tracks, not less than two, as the said Board of Aldermen may from time to time permit; the rails for said tracks to be of such pattern as the Board of Aldermen may prescribe, and which shall also be suitable for railway freight cars in common use, commencing at the Boston and Worcester Railroad tracks in Lincoln or South street in said

Boston; thence through upon and over Lincoln or South and Beach streets to Federal Street, or through, upon and over Lincoln, Tufts and East streets to Federal Street; and also commencing on the freight tracks of the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, near its freight depot in said Boston; thence over, through and upon Cove and Beach streets to Federal Street, or through, upon and over Cove and East streets to Federal Street; thence through, upon and over Federal Street and Broad Street to Rowe's Wharf; thence through all intervening estates, at the head of Rowe's Wharf and India Wharf to India Street; thence through, upon and over India Street, and through the westerly end of Central Wharf Block, and through, upon and over the street east of the Custom House to Commercial Street; thence through, upon and over Commercial, Causeway and Lowell Streets, or through, upon and over Commercial, Causeway, Andover and Minot streets, to a connection with the freight tracks of the Boston and Lowell Railway Company; with the right also to construct, use and maintain side tracks from said line above described, to any wharf or wharves, or warehouses, suitable for storing freight, when requested in writing so to do by a majority in interest of the owners or occupants of such wharves or warehouses; *provided, however*, that no side track shall be laid upon a public street to any wharf or warehouse, without the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

SECT. 3. Said railway shall be used by said corporation for the transportation of freight only, and the cars thereon shall be drawn only by horse-power, unless the use of other power shall be sanctioned by said Board of Aldermen.

SECT. 4. Every steam railway corporation by whose road said Marginal Freight Railway passes, shall, in the manner prescribed by said Board of Aldermen, connect its tracks with the same, for the transportation of freight; and every such steam railroad is empowered and required to make such connections; and in making such connections said steam railroad companies

shall have all the powers and be subject to all the liabilities set forth in the sixty-third chapter of the General Statutes and in the laws supplemental thereto; and it shall be the duty of said Marginal Freight Railway Company to receive and deliver freight cars at each of said connections and haul the same over its road at their established rates.

SECT. 5. Said Marginal Freight Railway Company, shall have the power to fix such tolls for the transportation of freight and the use of elevators, as they may from time to time deem expedient; provided, that said rates shall only be sufficient to pay the expenses of said corporation and to pay a dividend of five per cent semi-annually upon the capital stock of said corporation.

SECT. 6. The Commercial Freight Railway Company, incorporated by chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby authorized to unite with said Marginal Freight Railway Company and form one corporation on such terms as said two corporations may mutually agree upon.

SECT. 7. Said corporation may within its authorized limits and for the authorized purposes of this Act, enter upon and use any part of the tracks of any other street railway, and may so strengthen and improve such tracks as to make them suitable for the transportation of freight; and if the corporations cannot agree upon the manner and conditions of such entry and use, or the compensation to be paid therefor, the same shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-ninth section of chapter two hundred and twenty-nine of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SECT. 8. Said Marginal Freight Railway Company, for the convenient location and use of its tracks and to lessen and to prevent inconvenience being occasioned thereby to the public travel, are authorized to widen and alter Tufts, East and Causeway streets; and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act,

shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the sixty-third chapter of the General Statutes and the laws supplemental thereto, so far as the same may be applicable. And any railroad corporation whose tracks are authorized to be connected with said Marginal Railway Company by this Act, shall, for the purpose of properly and conveniently making such connection, or for the purpose of enlarging or improving their freight or passenger accommodations in the City of Boston, have all the powers, rights and privileges and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the sixty-third chapter aforesaid and the laws supplemental thereto, so far as the same may be applicable.

SECT. 9. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston may, upon the application of said Marginal Freight Railway Company, straighten the streets through which said railway is authorized to pass, and widen said streets so that they shall not be less than fifty feet in width between the curb stones; and said straightening and widening shall be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-four of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and said Marginal Freight Railway Company shall pay said city one half of the net cost to said city of such straightening and widening.

SECT. 10. Said Marginal Freight Railway Company shall keep in repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Boston, all the paving between the curb-stones of the streets in which their tracks shall be laid.

SECT. 11. The Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston shall, upon the application of any street railway company used for the conveyance of passengers, and owning tracks in any of the streets which said Marginal Freight Railway Company shall occupy, authorize the company so applying to remove its tracks from such streets and shall grant to said company in lieu of the tracks so removed an equally convenient location in other streets

so far as the same may be consistent with the public convenience.

SECT. 12. Said Marginal Freight Railway Company is hereby authorized to erect and maintain elevators for the storage of grain, to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary therefor, and to collect the tolls for the use thereof provided for in section five.

SECT. 13. The capital stock of said Marginal Freight Railway Company shall not exceed one million of dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; provided no liabilities shall be incurred by said corporation until one-half of the stock shall have been subscribed by responsible parties, and twenty per cent of the amount of such subscription shall be paid in, in cash.

SECT. 14. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, the Western Railroad Company, the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, the Eastern Railroad Company, and the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, are each of them authorized, and shall each of them have the right to subscribe to the stock of said Marginal Freight Railway Company, to an amount not exceeding five per cent of the capital stock thereof, as the amount of the same may, from time to time, be determined; provided, that said subscriptions shall be made within ninety days from such determination or increase of said capital stock: notice of such determination or increase shall be sent to the Treasurers of each of said railroad corporations; and upon the request of said Marginal Freight Railway Company, the said railroad corporations, before-named, may, from time to time, make further subscriptions to said capital stock.

SECT. 15. Any freight cars arriving in Boston on either of the above-mentioned railroads, and containing freight destined

to any other of said railroads, shall be taken over said Marginal Freight Railroad and delivered to such other railroad, without breaking bulk; provided, however, that this regulation shall only apply to cars containing a full average load.

SECT. 16. This Act shall be void, so far as it authorizes the construction of the Marginal Freight Railway over the location of the Commercial Freight Railway, or through the streets in which the said last-named railway is located; also so far as relates to any rights and privileges granted to said Marginal Freight Railway by this Act, upon, incident to, or connected with said last-named location, unless said Marginal Freight Railway and said Commercial Freight Railway shall unite and form one corporation, as they are herein authorized to do, or shall mutually agree upon the joint occupancy of said last-named location, or unless said Commercial Freight Railway Company shall consent, in writing, that said Marginal Freight Railway Company may occupy and lay its tracks upon the location of said Commercial Freight Railway.

SECT. 17. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston shall have full power to regulate the manner and time of running the cars upon said Marginal Freight Railway.

SECT. 18. This Act shall take effect as soon as it shall be accepted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston.



*House of Representatives, April 23, 1867.*

Passed to be enacted.

JAMES M. STONE,  
*Speaker.*

*In Senate, April 24, 1867.*

Passed to be enacted.

JOSEPH A. POND,  
*President.*

April 25, 1867.

Approved,

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

*Secretary's Department, Boston, April 25, 1867.*

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

OLIVER WARNER,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*



*City Document.*—No. 48.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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SECOND REPORT

UPON THE ERECTION OF

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE

FOR THE

WELLS DISTRICT.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, to whom were recommitted the report and orders (City Doc. 44) in relation to a new school-house for the Wells District, having carefully considered the same and consulted with the Committee on Public Buildings, beg leave to report, that it gives them much pleasure to know that the necessity for a new building, and the superiority of the present location are acknowledged by all. The only question remaining is, whether two lots of land shall be purchased on Blossom Street, at an expense of \$28,000, or one upon Blossom Street, and one upon McLean Street, at an expense of \$30,500. As the former plan would, in the opinion of some of the most discreet members of the Council, give an insufficient amount of light and air on the east side, and involve the necessary purchase of the house on McLean Street, the Committee, in order to insure that happy unanimity of feeling which should characterize the passage of all measures connected with the welfare of our public schools, unanimously recommend the purchase of one lot on McLean Street and one on Blossom Street; and for that purpose they would recommend the passage of the Orders in a new draft.

For the Committee,

THOS. GAFFIELD,

*Chairman*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to purchase the estate on Blossom Street, owned by the heirs of Gardner Greenleaf, and containing nineteen hundred and fourteen square feet, for a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars; also, the estate on McLean Street, owned by James Longley, and containing nineteen hundred and sixty-three square feet, for a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; and to erect, on the corner of Blossom and McLean streets, a Grammar School-house, three stories in height, according to plans to be approved by the Committee on Public Instruction, for a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, a sum not exceeding ninety-one thousand dollars, to be applied for the purchase of land and the erection of a Grammar School building upon the corner of Blossom and McLean streets.

*City Document.* — No. 49.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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A C T S

IN RELATION TO THE PAYMENT

OF

STATE AID.

1867.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 7, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the members of the Board of Aldermen, and one member of the Common Council, from each Ward, be a Committee to determine and pay the allowances of State aid "to the families of disabled soldiers and sailors, and the families of the slain," pursuant to the Acts of the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, Jan. 10, 1867.*

Concurred: and Messrs. Hall, Cawley, Merritt, Rice, Sweeney, Tower, Baxter, Knight, Morrison, Grafton, Allen and French were appointed on said Committee.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

BOSTON, JAN. 14, 1867.

Approved.

OTIS NORCROSS, *Mayor.*



## STATE AID COMMITTEE.

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CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

### WARD 1.

Alderman Charles R. McLean, Councilman Andrew Hall.

### WARD 2.

Alderman Albert S. Pratt, Councilman Dennis Cawley, Jr.

### WARD 3.

Alderman Thomas Gaffield, Councilman Edward R. Merritt.

### WARD 4.

Alderman George W. Messinger, Councilman Lewis Rice.

### WARD 5.

Alderman Newton Talbot, Councilman D. J. Sweeney.

### WARD 6.

Alderman J. D. Braman, Councilman Warren L. Tower.

### WARD 7.

Alderman W. E. Hawes, Councilman George Baxter, Jr.

### WARD 8.

Alderman Edward A. White, Councilman Lucius W. Knight.

## WARD 9.

Alderman Jonas Fitch, Councilman N. M. Morrison.

## WARD 10.

Alderman C. W. Slack, Councilman D. G. Grafton.

## WARD 11.

Alderman William Cumston, Councilman Charles H. Allen.

## WARD 12.

Alderman Benjamin James, Councilman George P. French.

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 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 

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## ALDERMEN.

Benjamin James,  
Jarvis D. Braman,  
Charles R. McLean.

## COUNCILMEN.

Lewis Rice,  
Nahum M. Morrison,  
Edward R. Merritt,  
Daniel G. Grafton,  
Daniel J. Sweeney.

## PAYMASTER.

Reuben Peterson, Jr. Salary, \$1,700.

## CLERK.

Horatio N. Crane. Salary, \$1,500.

## ASSISTANT CLERK.

Lucien B. Fifield. Salary, \$1,200.

AN ACT

*To provide State Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, and their Families, and for the Families of the Slain.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :*

SECTION 1. The treasurers of cities and towns shall, under the direction of the city council, or selectmen thereof, pay monthly the sum of six dollars, from and after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to any person having a residence in said city or town, who has served in the army or navy of the United States, as an officer or as an enlisted or drafted man, to the credit of the state of Massachusetts, between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who is now residing within this state, and who is wholly or partially disabled by reason of wounds received in said service, or by sickness or disability contracted therein ; or who, being at the time of his enlistment and now an inhabitant of this state, has served as aforesaid to the credit of any other state between the said nineteenth day of April and the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and who is wholly or partially disabled by reason of wounds received in said service, or by sickness or disability contracted therein : *provided*, that said person has an honorable discharge from said service by reason of wounds, or

disability, or expiration of his term of service, or has been duly mustered out of said service, and does not receive aid from any other state, or from any other town under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. The treasurers of cities and towns shall, under the direction of the city council, or selectmen thereof, pay monthly, for a period not exceeding three years from and after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to the widow, children, father or mother, being in necessitous circumstances, (having a residence in said city or town, and now residing in this state,) of any person upon whom they were dependent, who served in the army or navy of the United States as an officer or as an enlisted or drafted man, to the credit of the state of Massachusetts, between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and was killed or has died by reason of wounds or disease incurred in said service, or who, being at the time of his enlistment, an inhabitant of this state, served as aforesaid to the credit of any other state between the said nineteenth of April and the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and was killed or has died by reason of wounds or disease incurred in said service, or to the wife, father, children, or mother being in necessitous circumstances, (living or having a residence in said city or town, and now residing in this state,) of any person upon whom they were dependent, who has served as aforesaid, who is wholly or partially disabled by reason of wounds received in said service, or by sickness or disability contracted therein, the sum of four dollars: *provided*, that the whole amount paid to the said relatives of one officer, soldier or sailor shall not exceed eight dollars per month, and provided that such wife, children, father, or mother, do not receive aid from any other state, or from any other town under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. If a wounded or disabled officer, soldier or sailor, receiving aid under the first section of this act, shall marry after the passage of this act, no aid shall be paid on account of his wife. If the widow of any officer, soldier, or sailor, receiving aid under the second section of this act, shall marry again, the aid shall be discontinued to her. No aid shall be paid on account of any children over fourteen years of age. If any person to whom the aid is paid, shall be convicted of any criminal offence at common law or under the statute of this Commonwealth, said aid shall be discontinued to said person unless or until the municipal authorities shall in their discretion, otherwise determine. Aid, except as provided in section twelve of this act, shall be paid only to persons having a residence in some city or town in this Commonwealth.

SECT. 4. All aid furnished under the provisions of this act shall be solely for the benefit of the person for whom it is intended, and shall be paid to said person directly or upon his or her order; and it shall not be subject to trustee process, nor assigned. And no transfer of said aid heretofore made shall be recognized in settlement of the same.

SECT. 5. The auditor, the adjutant-general and the surgeon-general of the Commonwealth, shall constitute a commission to decide upon all questions which may arise in the payment of aid, between the municipal authorities and the persons claiming the aid; and in all cases their decision shall be final.

SECT. 6. On or before the fifth day of January in each year, there shall be deposited in the office of the auditor of the Commonwealth, by each town and city raising and applying money as aforesaid, a full and particular report, setting forth the names of the officers, soldiers and sailors for the aid of whom and for the aid of whose families money has been applied as aforesaid, the name of the company or regiment and the name of the vessels in which such officers, soldiers and sailors respectively enlisted, and in which they last served, and the names and

ages of the several persons for the aid of whom money has been applied as aforesaid; the relation such persons severally bear to such officers, soldiers or sailors; the sums paid to each of such persons, and the time when the same were paid; and such report shall be sworn to by a majority of the selectmen of such town, or by the mayor and a majority of the aldermen of such city; and after it has been examined and approved by said auditor, there shall be reimbursed annually, to said city or town, from the treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of December in the year in which the report is made, the amount legally paid as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of this act; but none of the expenses attending the payment of said aid shall be reimbursed. The auditor of the Commonwealth shall, before the first day of January in each year, furnish to the several cities and towns suitable blanks for the returns required by this section.

SECT. 7. When applicants for aid have their residence in a city or town to which they are not credited, notice of their application shall be forthwith sent by such town to the place to which said applicants are credited; and if an answer to such notice, setting forth all the facts touching the application necessary to be known by the town to which application is made, is not sent by mail within seven days from the receipt of the same, the city or town in which such applicants reside may recover in action of contract against the town or city so neglecting to answer, all such sums as they may advance to such applicants not reimbursed by the state.

SECT. 8. Persons receiving aid under chapter two hundred and thirty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall not be entitled to aid under this act; but when the aid ceases to be paid under said chapter two hundred and thirty-two, then such persons entitled under the provisions of this act, shall receive the aid provided herein, from the date that payments to them ceased under the prior act.



SECT. 9. Persons applying for aid under this act shall state in writing, under oath, the age and residence of the party for whom such aid is claimed; the relation of the claimant to the party who rendered the service for which aid is claimed; the company and regiment or the vessel in which the officer, soldier or sailor enlisted, and that in which he last served: the date and place of such enlistment, when known; the duration of such service; and the reason upon which the claim for aid is founded. And it shall be the duty of the auditor to furnish, from time to time, to each city and town, a sufficient number of suitable blank forms for the use of applicants for aid under this act.

SECT. 10. The provisions of this act shall apply to the wife, children, father or mother (having a residence in some city or town of this Commonwealth, and now residing therein,) of any person who served in the army or navy of the United States between the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as an officer or enlisted and drafted man, to the credit of the state of Massachusetts, and who appears on the rolls of his regiment or company, in the office of the adjutant-general, to be missing, or to have been captured by the enemy, and who has not been exchanged, or has not returned from captivity, or who is not known to be alive; *provided*, that aid shall not be paid to the said relatives of such officer, soldier or sailor, if the municipal authorities have good and sufficient reasons to believe that he deserted from the service, or that he is still living and wilfully absent from his family, or if said relatives receive said aid from any other state, or from any other town under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 11. Any town or city may raise money by taxation or otherwise, and, if necessary, apply the same for the purposes set forth in this act; and all persons entitled to aid under the provisions of this act, who do not apply for the same within

three months from the passage hereof, shall not receive said aid prior to the date of their application.

SECT. 12. Any person who has served in the army or navy of the United States, as an officer or enlisted or drafted man, to the credit of the state of Massachusetts, between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who resides in any other of the United States, and who, at the time of enlistment, had been a resident of the state during the month immediately preceding said enlistment, who is wholly or partially disabled by reason of wounds received in said service, or by sickness or disability contracted therein, may apply to the commission provided for in the fifth section of this act, and upon furnishing to said commission satisfactory evidence of his service as aforesaid in the army or navy, shall be entitled to receive the sum of six dollars per month from the treasury of the Commonwealth, for the period of three years from the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; *provided*, that said person has an honorable discharge from said service by reason of wounds or disability, or expiration of his time of service, or has been duly mustered out of said service, and does not receive aid from any other state. If any person entitled to receive aid under this section shall be convicted of any criminal offence at common law, or under the statutes of this Commonwealth or of any other state, such aid shall be discontinued to said person, unless or until said commission shall, in their discretion, otherwise determine.

SECT. 13. The operations of this act shall cease upon the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SECT. 14. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

APPROVED April 23, 1866.

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AN ACT

*Concerning State Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, and their Families, and for the Families of the Slain.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

SECTION 1. No person shall be entitled to receive State aid under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, except upon satisfactory proof that the person so applying for aid is in the receipt of a pension from the United States, and the full amount of said aid shall only be paid to persons in the receipt of a pension equal to the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade, and to every other person so applying for aid, a proportionate part of said aid shall be paid, to be determined by the proportion which the pension received by him bears to the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade; *provided, however*, that any person obtaining a pension from the United States after this act shall take effect, shall, upon application, be entitled to receive the same amount of aid that he would have been entitled to receive had said pension been obtained prior to the time when this act shall take effect: and *provided, further*, that town and city authorities shall withhold the aid when, in their judgment, any person who is in receipt of a pension from the United States, is not sufficiently disabled to prevent him from pursuing his ordinary and usual vocation.

SECT. 2. No person shall be entitled to receive aid under the provisions of section two of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two by reason of being dependent upon any person named or described in said section unless the person upon whom he was dependent was killed or has died by reason of wounds or disease incurred in the service described in said section, or is, or, at the time of his death was, in the receipt of a pension from the United States, equal in amount to one-half of the full pension which is allowed to a person of the same rank or grade; *provided, however*, that if the person upon whom the applicant was dependent shall obtain a pension from the United States after this act shall take effect, said applicant shall be entitled to receive the same amount that he would have been entitled to receive, had said pension been obtained prior to the time when this act shall take effect. And provided further, that when any person who has heretofore received State aid is precluded therefrom by the provisions of this act, and the authorities of the cities or towns are satisfied that justice and necessity require a continuance of the aid to prevent actual suffering, they are hereby authorized in such cases to continue the payment thereof; and upon reporting the facts in each specific case, and showing by evidence satisfactory to the commissioners the necessity of such payments, the sums so paid shall be reimbursed to such cities and towns out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. The reports to the auditor required to be made by section six of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, shall hereafter be made quarterly, on or before the tenth days of January, April, July and October of each year: *provided*, that the return for July of the present year shall include the disbursements of the preceding six months.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioners constituted by section five of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, to inspect all such returns, and whenever it shall appear

by the inspection thereof or otherwise, that the amount paid by the treasurer of any city or town, under the provisions of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, or of this act, for any quarter or greater period of time, is at a rate which, if continued for one year, would exceed the proportion of fifty per cent of the state tax of such city or town for the previous year, or if for any reason the amount so paid shall appear to be unreasonably large, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the persons or claims of persons to whom the same has been paid, and of the parties by whom said returns are made; and in all cases of any fraud, or neglect of duty on the part of the persons making such returns, or of the authorities of any city or town granting aid, said commissioners shall deduct from the amount claimed by any city or town, the amount paid to any person or persons when in their judgment the same should not have been paid under the provisions of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, and of this act, and shall certify the same to the treasurer and receiver-general, who shall reimburse to said city or town only the balance thus designated.

SECT. 5. Said commissioners may appoint, as occasion may require, one or more disinterested persons, not exceeding three in number, whose duty it shall be to make the examinations provided for in section four of this act, and make full returns of their doings to said commissioners. Such expenses as may be incurred in making such examination, including such reasonable compensation to the persons appointed under the provisions of this section for their services as shall be approved by the commissioners and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. No person shall be appointed to make such examinations in the county where he may reside.

SECT. 6. The treasurers of cities and towns may, under the direction of the city council or selectmen thereof, pay the

sums due for aid to any officer, soldier or sailor, or so much thereof as they may think best to the wife or family of such officer, soldier or sailor, or for the benefit of such wife or family; and the amount so paid shall be reimbursed in the same manner as if paid to such officer, soldier or sailor in person.

SECT. 7. No appeal shall lie to the commission appointed by section five of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, with regard to the aid provided for in section two of said chapter.

SECT. 8. Sections two and ten of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, are hereby amended by striking out the word "father" wherever it occurs in said sections, and inserting before the word "mother" wherever it occurs in said sections the word "widowed."

SECT. 9. Section twelve of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, and chapter two hundred and eighty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are hereby repealed. The widows and orphan children who are now receiving aid under the provisions of said chapter two hundred and eighty-two shall continue to receive the same aid under this act, under the same conditions and restrictions as now exist. All persons who served in the regiments — commonly known as "one hundred day regiments," and "three months regiments" — and who come within the provisions of this act, shall receive the aid herein provided.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next.

APPROVED April 11, 1867.

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Committee on State Aid, April 30, 1867.*

WHEREAS it is provided by section one, chapter one hundred and thirty-six, of the acts of 1867, that city authorities shall withhold State Aid when, in their judgment, any person who is in receipt of a pension from the United States is not sufficiently disabled to prevent him from pursuing his ordinary and usual vocation,

ORDERED: That the Ward Committees, and the Paymaster of State Aid report to the Executive Committee, from time to time, all cases where, in their judgment, the aid should be withheld, and said Committee may, if they deem expedient, withhold the aid.

WHEREAS it is provided by section two, chapter one hundred and thirty-six, of the acts of 1867, that when any person who has heretofore received State Aid is precluded therefrom by the provisions of said act, and the authorities of the city are satisfied that justice and necessity require a continuance of the aid to prevent actual suffering, they are authorized in such cases to continue the payment thereof,

ORDERED: That the Ward Committees, and the Paymaster of State Aid report to the Executive Committee all such cases as appear to them to need a continuance of aid, and said Committee may authorize a continuance for such time as they deem expedient.

Attest:

JAMES M. BUGBEE, *Clerk.*

## FORMS OF APPLICATIONS FOR AID.

[1.]

*To the City Council of*

The undersigned \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_  
 years, having a residence in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ who  
 served as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Army — Navy — of the  
 United States, to the credit of Massachusetts during the late war, and  
 now residing within the State; and who is wholly or partially disabled by  
 wounds received, or by sickness and disability contracted in said service,  
 and has an honorable discharge therefrom, hereby presents his application  
 for State Aid, under the provisions of chapter 172, Acts of 1866.

I,

aforesaid, do upon my oath declare and say, that I enlisted at \_\_\_\_\_  
 and was mustered into the service of the  
 United States on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
 year 186 \_\_\_\_\_, for or on the quota of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in Company \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Regiment Mass. Vol. \_\_\_\_\_,  
 to serve for \_\_\_\_\_ years; on board the *U. S. Vessel*  
*called the* \_\_\_\_\_, where I served  
 until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the year 186 \_\_\_\_\_, when, by reason of disability I was discharged from, or  
*expiration of my term of enlistment I was mustered out of* said service.

I subsequently, viz., on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the year 186 \_\_\_\_\_ enlisted in Company \_\_\_\_\_  
 Regt. \_\_\_\_\_,  
 to the credit of \_\_\_\_\_, in which  
 I served until the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_, when I was finally mustered  
 out of service; the duration of my whole service having been \_\_\_\_\_  
 years \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_  
 days.

My reason for claiming State Aid is, that I was disabled while in the  
 United States Service, viz., on the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_,  
 the nature and extent of which disability is shown by the certificate of the  
 Examining Surgeon, annexed; and I declare that I was actually disabled  
 by reason of such sickness, wounds, or casualties, and that said disability  
 still continues.



I further claim for my wife  
 to whom I was married on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_ and my child  
 born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 186\_\_\_\_\_

both of whom were and are dependent upon me, are in necessitous cir-  
 cumstances, now have a residence in said  
 and were residing within the State at the passage of the act above named.

And I further declare that neither myself nor any one dependent upon  
 or claiming aid on my account are receiving aid from any other State,  
 nor from any other town in this State under the provisions of the act  
 aforesaid, and that at the passage of said act I was and am now an inhab-  
 itant of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_ Signed,

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

\_\_\_\_\_, ss. \_\_\_\_\_ 1866. Then personally appeared the  
 above-named \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath  
 that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is true, according to his  
 best knowledge and belief.

Before me,

*Justice of the Peace.*

[2.]

*To the City Council of*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that  
 aged \_\_\_\_\_, who had a residence in the City of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and served as a  
 in the Army—Navy—of the United States, to the credit of Massachusetts,  
 in the late war, and died of \_\_\_\_\_ on the  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 186\_\_\_\_\_. Said  
 enlisted at \_\_\_\_\_ and was  
 mustered into Company \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment Mass. Vol.  
 in the service of the United States, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
 year 186\_\_\_\_\_, for or on the quota of \_\_\_\_\_ to serve \_\_\_\_\_ years,  
 where he remained until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 186\_\_\_\_\_,  
 when he was discharged for



*City Document.— No. 50.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT ON THE PETITION  
OF  
PATRICK DONAHOE AND OTHERS,  
FOR PURCHASE OF LAND FOR THE ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF DESTITUTE  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.  
1867.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

Read, and passed to a second reading.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk of the Com. Council.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston :*

Respectfully represent the undersigned, appointed in behalf of the " Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children " in Boston, to purchase the lot of land lying on the east side of Harrison Avenue, abutting on Harrison Avenue, and between Concord and Stoughton streets, and two hundred feet in front, and two hundred feet in depth, and petition your honorable body for said land for said Association for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the class of children named, and upon such terms and conditions as, considering the means and object of said institution, may be proper.

PATRICK DONAHOE.  
CHAS. F. DONNELLY.

*In Board of Aldermen, April 8, 1867.*

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, April 11, 1867.*

Concurred.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,  
*Clerk of Com. Council.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 22, 1867.*

The Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred the Petition of Patrick Donahoe and others, in behalf of the Association for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children, for leave to purchase a lot of land on Harrison Avenue, Concord and Stoughton streets, for educational purposes, having fully considered the same, would recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

JARVIS D. BRAMAN.

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, April 22, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Lands be authorized to sell to the Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children a lot of land on Harrison Avenue, Concord, and Stoughton streets, containing about forty thousand square feet, at seventy-five cents per foot, upon the following conditions: The land is to be used as a Home for Orphan and Destitute Children; a plan of front elevation and location of the buildings to be erected, and which are to be of brick, stone or iron, is to be presented to the Committee on Public Lands, and to his Honor the Mayor, for the time being, and to be approved by them before commencing to build; the main buildings to be erected within *three years* from April 1, 1867. But should the land be used for any other purpose, then seventy-five cents per foot additional, with interest from this date, is to be paid; and the same conditions applied to the land as are set forth in the deeds given by the City on Worcester Square. Terms of sale, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash; the balance in nine annual instalments, with interest.

*In Board of Aldermen, April 29, 1867.*

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDINANCE

IN ADDITION TO AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE

COMMON, PUBLIC GARDEN,

PUBLIC SQUARES AND COMMON LANDS.

1867.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,

*Clerk of Common Council.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, April 18, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Ordinances be requested to consider the expediency of amending the ordinance relating to the Common and Public Squares, so that persons may be restrained from walking upon, or in any way injuring, the grass upon said Common and Squares.

Sent up for concurrence.

WESTON LEWIS,  
*President.*

*In Board of Aldermen, April 22, 1867.*

Concurred.

GEO. W. MESSINGER,  
*Chairman pro tem.*

APRIL 23, 1867.

Approved.

OTIS NORCROSS,  
*Mayor.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were requested to consider the expediency of amending the ordinance relating to the Common and Public Squares, so that persons may be restrained from walking upon, or in any way injuring, the grass upon said Common and Squares, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*In addition to an ordinance relating to the Common, Public Garden, Public Squares and Common Lands.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. No person shall go upon any part of the Common, Public Garden, or any other public square or place which is laid out and appropriated for grass or shrubbery, except by permission of the Mayor or Board of Aldermen; and no person shall wantonly pull up, break down, trample upon or injure any of the trees, grass or shrubbery in any such public square or place.

SECT. 2. Whoever offends against the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

*City Document.* — No. 52.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREETS.

1867.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

Read, referred to the Committee on Streets, and ordered to be printed.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 2, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, having carefully considered a communication from the Superintendent of Streets, in relation to obstructions in the roadway of streets within the City of Boston, would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*In addition to an Ordinance in Relation to Streets.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. Whoever, except by permission of the Board of Aldermen, places or causes to be placed in the roadway of any street within the city of Boston, any lumber, stone, iron, coal, box, crate, cask, package or thing whatsoever, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and said person shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a like penalty for every hour which said articles, or any of them, are permitted by him to remain in such roadway.

SECT. 2. Whoever, except by permission of the Board of Aldermen, places or causes to be placed in any street within the city of Boston, any snow or ice which has been removed from any lot, yard, or passage-way shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.



*City Document.*—No. 53.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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REPORT

ON THE SUBJECT OF

TRUANTS AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOL.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1867.*

Read once, and ordered to be printed.





## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to consider and report what action was necessary under the recent legislation in regard to neglected children, truants and absentees from school, would respectfully submit the following

### REPORT:

By an act of the Legislature, passed May 29, 1866, cities and towns were authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning children under sixteen years of age, who, by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness, or other vices of parents, or from orphanage, are suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives. The last section of this act provided that Chap. 207 of the Acts of 1862 should not apply to nor have effect within the city of Boston. As the City Ordinance in relation to truants and absentees from school was based upon this act of 1862, it became, of course, null and void, and the officers specially appointed to enforce it, suddenly found themselves without power to act effectively. The subject having been referred to the Committee on Ordinances last year, an ordinance was prepared in accordance with certain provisions of the General Statutes

and the act of 1866. It appeared, however, upon examination, that the new law was not likely to answer the purpose mainly in view, namely, punishment for truancy; and as the ordinance, resting upon the act of 1862, had been found perfectly satisfactory in this respect, it was deemed inexpedient by the City Council to take any action until the application of the old law to the City of Boston had been revived. This has been done by the Legislature now in session; and it is only necessary to restore the old ordinance to make the labors of the truant officers again effective.

The Committee are not prepared to recommend any action at this time, under the act of 1866, for the reason that no proper institution has yet been established by the city, where children, guilty of no offence, but simply the victims of circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives, should be sent. As an inquiry into the need for such an institution does not properly belong to this Committee, an order is submitted herewith requesting the Committee on Public Instruction to take the matter into consideration.

In this connection the Committee would state, that a request has been made by a number of ladies and gentlemen deeply interested in the education of boys who frequent the streets to sell newspapers or black boots, for the passage of an ordinance or some regulations by which these minors may be licensed to pursue their vocation upon the condition that they attend some school a certain number of hours during the day.

It is provided in section 14, Chap. 50, of the General Statutes, that the City Council may authorize the Mayor and Aldermen to restrain sales by minors; and, while such authority remains in force, the Mayor and Aldermen may grant licenses to minors, upon such terms and conditions as they shall prescribe. With a view to the better control and education of these children of the street, and in accordance with the request of many

worthy citizens, the Committee would suggest the passage of an order which accompanies this report, granting the necessary authority to the Mayor and Aldermen to act in the matter.

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*Concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any of the persons described in the first section of the "Act concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School," passed on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon conviction of any offence described in said act, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECT. 2. The house for the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders is hereby assigned and provided as the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation, mentioned in the second section of said act.

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Instruction consider and report upon the expediency of providing some institution of instruction, or suitable situation, to which children under sixteen years of age, who are growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives, may be ordered by the Judges of the Superior or Municipal Court, under the provisions of Chap. 283 of the Acts of 1866.

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Mayor and Board of Aldermen be, and they are hereby authorized, in accordance with section 14, Chap. 50 of the General Statutes, to make rules and regulations to restrain sales by minors.

*City Document.* — No. 54.

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# CITY OF BOSTON.

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## FEDERAL STREET

WIDENED BETWEEN SUMMER AND FIRST STREETS,

BY TAKING LAND FROM

THOS. RICHARDSON AND OTHERS.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1867.*

*Resolved,* That the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the city require that Federal Street, between Summer and First streets, should be widened, on the easterly side thereof, and for that purpose it is necessary to take and lay out as a public street or way of the said city, the following parcels of land, viz :

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Richardson, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring forty-nine and three one-hundredths feet ; southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Solomon Piper, twenty-three and thirty-one one-hundredths feet ; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one and forty-seven one-hundredths feet ; and northwestwardly by the same, forty-one and forty-six one-hundredths feet ; containing five hundred and thirteen square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Solomon Piper, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred twenty-one and eighty-seven one-hundredths feet ; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Tisdale Drake, twenty-two and sixty-one one-hundredths feet ; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred and thirty and

seventeen one-hundredths feet; and northeastwardly by land above described as taken from Thomas Richardson, twenty-three and thirty-one one-hundredths feet. Containing four thousand eight hundred and thirty one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Tisdale Drake, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and eleven, and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John Curtis, twenty-two and eighty-eight one hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred eighteen and forty-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Solomon Piper, twenty-two and sixty-one one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand six hundred and five and three-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of John Curtis, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred thirty and fifty one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, twenty-five and six-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred twenty-four and twenty one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Tisdale Drake, twenty-two and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet; containing three thousand and twenty-three and four-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred thirty-one and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, twenty-

three and seventy-four one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street one hundred thirty-one and five-tenths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of John Curtis, twenty-five and six-tenths feet; containing three thousand one hundred and fourteen and six-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and four feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, twenty-six and forty-two one hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street one hundred and four feet; and northwardly by the same, and by land above described as taken from the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, twenty-seven and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand seven hundred seven and one-tenth square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jeremiah Fogerty, twenty-four feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-three and twenty-eight one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, twenty-six and forty-two one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand two hundred and four-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jeremiah Fogerty, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring twenty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mary S. T. Macomber,

twenty-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, twenty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, twenty-four feet; containing four hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Mary S. T. Macomber, wife of Wm. Macomber, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jesse Tirrell, twenty-three and eight-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Jeremiah Fogerty, twenty-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; containing seven hundred and seventeen square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jesse Tirrell, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring seventy feet; southwardly by Shaving Street, twenty-two and eighty-six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, seventy feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Mary S. T. Macomber, twenty-three and eight-tenths feet; containing one thousand six hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Edward Wescott, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixty-three and sixty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, seventeen and forty-six one-hundredths feet; eastwardly by the same, thirty-three one-hundredths of a foot; southwardly again by the same, four feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixty-four feet;

and northwardly by Shaving Street, twenty-two and forty-three one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand three hundred ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to James W. Leatherbee, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty-six and thirty-three one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mrs. A. A. Platts, twenty and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-six feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Edward Wescott, four feet; eastwardly by the same, thirty-three one-hundredths of a foot; and northwardly again by the same, seventeen and forty-six one-hundredths feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Mrs. A. A. Platts, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Connelly, twenty and thirty-two one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet: and northwardly by land above described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, twenty and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and seventy square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to John Connelly, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, nineteen and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Mrs. A. A. Platts, twenty

and thirty-two one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to James W. Leatherbee, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Caleb Pratt, nineteen and six-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet; and northwardly by lands above described as taken from John Connelly, nineteen and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Caleb Pratt, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring fifty-seven and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Thomas Howe, and by the line of Mt. Washington Avenue, twenty and forty-one one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, fifty-seven and five-tenths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, and partly by the present line of Federal Street, twenty and six-tenths feet; containing one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Thomas Howe, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eight and eighty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by Mt. Washington Avenue seventeen and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Caleb Pratt, fifteen and forty-one one-hundredths feet; containing sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Gardner Colby, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from J. Wiley Edmands, fifteen and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-four and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by Mt. Washington Avenue, sixteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; containing four hundred and eighty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to J. Wiley Edmands, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring ninety-five and forty-eight one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Gardner Colby, eighteen feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Gardner Colby fifteen and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Gardner Colby, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring ninety-five and forty-eight one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, twenty and six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from J. Wiley Edmands, eighteen feet; containing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight and five-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Boston Fire Brick and

Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred thirty-nine and seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Isaac Adams, nineteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred forty-three and eight one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Gardner Colby, twenty and six one-hundredths feet; containing four thousand six hundred eighty-six and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Isaac Adams, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and thirteen and sixty-one one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, nineteen and six-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred fourteen and twelve one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, nineteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand two hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and forty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Samuel A. Way, twenty and one-tenth feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred and forty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Isaac Adams, nineteen and six-tenths feet; containing two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.



Also, a parcel of land belonging to Samuel A. Way, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jeremiah Brown, nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, twenty and one-tenth feet; containing seven hundred and two and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jeremiah Brown, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring twenty-two feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from a person or persons unknown, twenty and five one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, twenty-two feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Samuel A. Way, nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; containing four hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of a common passageway, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of William Wright, twenty and eight one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixteen feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Jeremiah Brown, twenty and five one-hundredths feet, containing three hundred and twenty-one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William

Wright, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring seventy-three and five-tenths feet; southwardly by the Harbor Commissioners' line, twenty-one and seven-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighty-one and fifteen one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from a person or persons unknown, twenty and eight one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand five hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Old Colony & Newport Railroad Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred eighty-three and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Fulton Iron Foundry Company, eleven and twelve one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred seventy-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by the Harbor Commissioners' line, twenty-eight and six-tenths feet; containing four thousand three hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Fulton Iron Foundry Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixty-four and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixty-four feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the Old Colony & Newport Railroad Company, eleven and twelve one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred fifty-five and five-tenths square feet, more or less.

And whereas due notice has been given of the intention of

this Board to take the said parcels of land for the purpose aforesaid, as appears by the return hereunto annexed, It is therefore

ORDERED: That the parcels of land before described be, and the same hereby are, taken and laid out as a public street or way of the said city, according to a plan of the said widening, made in four parts, by Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor, and numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, each bearing date January 3, 1867, and deposited in the office of the said City Surveyor.

And this Board doth adjudge that the expense of widening the said Federal Street as aforesaid, will, together with the amount of estimates of previous alterations or discontinuances in said street, during the present municipal year, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.



CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDINANCE

IN ADDITION TO

AN ORDINANCE

IN

RELATION TO STREETS.

1867.

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*In Common Council, May 9, 1867.*

Read, and ordered to a second reading, and thereafter laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,

*Clerk of the Common Council.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 9, 1867.*

The Committee on Streets, on the part of the Common Council, to whom was referred the Ordinance in relation to Obstructions in Streets, having considered the same, would respectfully recommend its passage in a new draft.

For the Committee,

BENJ. F. STEVENS,

*Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*In addition to an Ordinance in Relation to Streets.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whoever, except by permission of the Board of Aldermen, or some person by them authorized, places or causes to be placed in the roadway of any street within the City of Boston, any lumber, stone, iron, coal, box, crate, cask, package or thing whatsoever, for more than one hour, or allows said articles, or any of them, to remain more than thirty minutes after notice from the Mayor, or any Alderman or Police Officer, to remove the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and said person shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a like penalty for every hour thereafter which said articles, or any of them, are permitted by him to remain in such roadway.

SECT. 2. Whoever, except by permission of the Board of Aldermen, places or causes to be placed in any street within the City of Boston, any snow or ice which has been removed from any lot, yard, or passageway, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.



*City Document.* — No. 56.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

ON

LEASES BY THE CITY.

1867.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 13, 1867.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY,

*City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,  
CITY HALL, May 13, 1867.

*To the Honorable City Council :*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, I have the honor of submitting the annexed statement of the leases of the property owned by the City as they existed May 1, 1867.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,  
*Auditor of Accounts.*



SCHEDULE OF LEASES AND RENTS OF THE CITY PROPERTY ON THE 1st OF MAY, 1867, WITH THE NAMES OF THE LESSEES, THE ANNUAL RATES, AND THE TIMES WHEN THE LEASES EXPIRE, AS REQUIRED BY THE 15th SECTION OF THE ORDINANCE ON FINANCE, R. O. P. 200.

LEASES.

Property.	Lessees.	Annual Rates.	Expiration of Lease.
Lot of land corner of Water and Washington streets,	E. N. Moore & G. H. Fales,	1,000 00	May 1, 1868.
Houses and shops corner of Harrison Avenue and Dover Street,	Sundry tenants at will,	600 00	
Houses on Bridge Street,	Ezra Forristall,	400 00	April 1, 1870.
Under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings,	As per schedule of the Supt. of Public Buildings hereto annexed,	30,750 00	
Market Houses,	As per Schedule of Supt. hereto annexed,	71,879 00	
Public Lands,	As per Schedule of Supt. hereto annexed,	2,475 00	
	Total,	\$107,104 00	

## LEASES BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Property.	Lessees.	Annual Rents.	Total Rents.	Expiration of Leases.
Old State House,	Leased for 10 years, from July 1, 1866, to N. A. Thompson & Co., North American Insurance		\$21,000 00	July 1, 1876.
Quincy Hall,	Com. and Chas. A. Smith, collectively,		4,500 00	Oct. 1, 1868.
Bridge Estate,	Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association,	\$500 00		April 1, 1869.
Eastern Railroad	S. D. Bates. Part not occupied by Engine Company,	600 00	1,100 00	April 1, 1869.
Wharf,	David Block, store on Court Street,		2,000 00	
Eastern Railroad	Folsom & Baker (no Lease),			
Wharf Dock,	Steamer Henry Morrison,		1,200 00	
Stable on Allston Street,	J. Crossman,		350 00	No Lease.

Stable on People's Ferry Wharf, Boston side,	John S. Weeks, 3 years from April 1, 1867,	600 00	April 1, 1870.
		\$80,750 00	

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
 Boston, May 10, 1867.

*Alfred T. Turner, Esq., City Auditor:*

DEAR SIR, — The foregoing is a correct list of all the Leases that come under the jurisdiction of this department.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. C. TUCKER,  
*Superintendent of Public Buildings.*

# MARKET RENTS.

MAY 1, 1867.

STATEMENT OF RENTS and the names of the Lessees of Stalls and Cellars in the Market House under Quincy Hall, on the first day of May, 1867, all of which expire June 30, 1867.

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
1.....		\$22 50	Benjamin Johnson.
.....	1	84 00	F. W. Delano.
2.....		22 50	H. W. B. Frost.
.....	2	80 00	Watts & Willis.
.....	3	50 00	Hilton Bros.
3.....		22 50	C. S. Drury.
4.....		22 50	L. M. Dyer.
.....	4	75 00	A. M. Aldrich.
5.....		22 50	J. F. Hilton.
.....	5	75 00	Edwin Read.
6 and 8.....		45 00	E. S. Stacy.
.....	6	34 00	Aldrich & Tinkham.
7.....		22 50	E. D. Dyer.
9 and 11.....		45 00	Sewall Hiscock.
10 and 12.....		45 00	D. A. Dunbar.
13 and 15.....		45 00	M. Williams.
		\$713 00	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>



## LEASES.

9

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		\$713 00	<i>Amount brought forward.</i>
14 and 16.....		45 00	William Melvin.
17 and 19.....		34 00	Abijah Learned.
18.....		25 00	James Coggin.
20-22.....		50 00	Russell & Kimball.
21.....		25 00	Daniel A. Paige.
.....	21	84 00	James Egerton.
23-25.....		58 00	John P. Squire.
24.....		25 00	Seth F. Burt.
26.....		34 00	Oliver & Woodbridge.
27-29.....		58 00	C. H. North.
28.....		34 00	Flint & Richards.
30.....		25 00	Geo. Bemis.
31.....		25 00	John H. Abbott.
32.....	6	50 00	W. B. Hovey.
33-35.....		50 00	Nathan Robbins.
34-36.....		50 00	Hiland Lockwood.
37-39.....	7	77 00	E. D. Kimball.
38-40.....	7	72 00	Bird & Locke.
41-43.....	8	69 00	J. G. Sanderson.
42-44.....	8	66 00	Horatio Locke.
45.....		21 00	Otis Simonds.
46.....	8	50 00	Marshall Simonds.
47.....	9	56 00	G. H. Simonds.
48.....		34 00	H. L. Lawrence.
49-51.....	9	72 00	Ebenzer Holden.
		\$1,902 00	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>

No. of Stalls.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		\$1,902 00	<i>Amount brought forward.</i>
50-52.....	10	65 00	S. S. Learnard.
53-55.....	.....	34 00	C. & O. Rice.
54.....	.....	25 00	Kimball & Bennett.
56.....	.....	25 00	John Pearson.
57-59.....	.....	50 00	Gass & Crosby.
.....	11	34 00	Frank M. Crosby.
58.....	.....	25 00	David Simonds.
60.....	.....	25 00	W. & F. Crosby.
.....	10	42 00	Samuel Tilton.
61-63.....	11	64 00	Ira Potter.
62-64.....	11	70 00	I. S. Gross.
65-67.....	11	68 00	Sanders & Hartwell.
66-68.....	11½	70 00	J. V. Fletcher.
69-71.....	12	72 00	Taylor & Prindle.
.....	12	23 00	Hodsdon & Bennett.
70-72.....	12	66 00	Porter & Allison.
73.....	.....	.....	Closet.
74-76.....	.....	50 00	R. P. Benton.
.....	13	25 00	Bourne & Hatch.
.....	13	30 00	Winsor Gleason.
75.....	.....	25 00	Isaac A. Nay.
77.....	.....	25 00	D. C. Webber.
.....	14	30 00	C. E. Morrison.
78-80.....	14	62 00	J. B. Severance.
79-81.....	15	85 00	Chamberlin, Kimball & Doe.
		\$1,992 00	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>

## LEASES.

11

No. of Stalls.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		\$2,992 00	<i>Amount brought forward.</i>
82.....	14	61 00	Aaron Aldrich.
83-85.....	15	76 00	Charles P. Chapin.
84-86.....	15	72 00	Furber & Conant.
87.....	16	31 00	Charles Gowen.
88-90.....	16	69 00	Sands, Furber & Evans.
89.....	16	62 00	Hall & Chessman.
91.....	16	30 00	C. C. Long.
92.....	.....	25 00	Wm. Moody.
93-95.....	17	85 00	Winn & Ricker.
94-96.....	17	78 00	Simmons & Amsden.
97-99.....	18	86 00	Ira Hiland
98-100.....	18	64 00	Sevearns & Son.
101.....	.....	34 00	Isaac Locke.
102.....	18	48 00	Stacy Hall.
103.....	20	46 00	David Hill.
105.....	.....	25 00	Roger S. McIntosh.
104-106.....	19	86 00	J. H. & G. S. Curtis.
107-109.....	19	85 00	James F. Hill.
108-110.....	20	69 00	Henry Farnum.
111-112.....	.....	33 00	John A. Peabody.
113-115.....	22	29 00	Thos. Walker.
114, 116, 118, 120, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 122..	} .....	52 00	Hawes & Foster.
.....	22	17 00	Shattuck & Jones.
117-119.....	22	29 00	Thos. Walker, Jr.
		\$4,284 00	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>

No. of Stalls.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		\$4,284 00	<i>Amount brought forward.</i>
121-123.....	22	29 00	Lawrence Smith.
125, 127, 129, 131.....	} 22	58 00	Holbrook & Newcomb.
124, 126, 128, 130, 132, ½ of 122.....			
		80 00	Geo. Shattuck.
		\$4,451 00	<i>Per month.</i>

\$4,451.00 per month is \$53,412 per annum for the Stalls and Cellars under Quincy Hall on the first day of May, 1867.

#### OUT DOOR PERMANENT STANDS.

*Statement of the Rents of Out Door Permanent Stands within the limits of the Market, with the Names of the Occupants on the first day of May 1867.*

No. of Stand.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
..... 1 .....	\$10 00	J. G. Hunt.
..... 2 .....	6 25	Peter Higgins.
..... 3 .....	25 00	J. Y. Baker.
..... 4 .....	25 00	J. Y. Baker & Co.
..... 5 .....	25 00	W. S. Baker.
..... 6 .....	20 00	James Egerton.
..... 7 .....	25 00	Cheney & Hunt.
..... 8 .....	12 00	Gideon Hallett.
	\$148 25	<i>Per month.</i>

\$148.25 per month is equal to \$1,779 per annum.

*Statement of the Rents and the names of the Lessees of Stalls and Cellars in the Market House under Faneuil Hall, on the first day of May, 1867.*

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
1.....	5	\$57 00	John Gordon.
2.....	2	42 00	J. W. Merriam.
3.....	10	67 00	Goodall & Peirce.
4.....	.....	27 00	I. W. Hill,
5.....	2	35 00	J. Hosmer, Jr.
6.....	.....	27 00	Arthur Treat.
7.....	3	50 00	Patch & Maxwell.
8-25.....	.....	53 00	Balley & Martin.
9.....	3	50 00	Osborn & Seovell.
10.....	.....	27 00	Boynton & Sanger.
10, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13.....	.....	38 00	A. & C. F. Pratt.
12.....	.....	28 00	W. H. Holmes.
15, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13.....	.....	40 00	S. C. Tryon & Co.
14.....	.....	28 00	Willis & Butterfield.
16.....	6	33 00	N. Brimbecom.
17.....	5	60 00	Nichols & Hineckley.
18.....	6	32 00	J. H. Bickford.
19.....	.....	27 00	Paul & Blaisdell.
20, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22....	7	46 00	Geo. Viles.
21.....	.....	28 00	I. E. Noyes.
23.....	.....	26 00	Zenas B. Bird.
26.....	8	34 00	Jos. A. Treat.
24, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22....	8	64 00	Morse & Hartwell.
27.....	9	48 00	Avery F. Howe.
		\$967 00	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>

No. of Stalls.	No. of Cellars.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
		\$967 00	<i>Amount brought forward.</i>
28, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30....	9	45 00	Marshall & Locke.
31.....		52 00	Sullivan Niles.
32, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30....	9	50 00	Newcomb & Krogman.
33.....		30 00	Brown & Marsh.
34.....		35 00	H. A. Blossom.
.....	1	50 00	Thomas Decatur.
.....	4	45 00	D. W. & J. Q. Lowell.
.....	6	40 00	Charles Lawrence.
.....	7	35 00	Andrew J. Harrington.
		\$1,349 00	<i>Per month.</i>

\$1,349.00 per month is equal to \$16,188 per annum for the Stalls and Cellars under Faneuil Hall.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Stalls and Cellars under Quincy Hall.....	\$53,412 00
“ “ “ “ Faneuil Hall.....	16,188 00
Outside Stands.....	1,779 00
Public Scales.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$71,879 00</u>

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FANEUIL HALL MARKET,  
Boston, May 10, 1867.

*Alfred T. Turner, Esq., City Auditor :*

DEAR SIR, — The foregoing is a correct list of all the Leases that come under the jurisdiction of this department.

CHARLES B. RICE,  
*Superintendent Faneuil Hall Market.*

## PUBLIC LANDS.

*Land as Leased by the Committee on Public Lands, May 1, 1867.*

Lots.	Street.	Lessee.	Rent.	Length of Lease.
Part of Wharf,	Albany,	Morton & Chessley,	\$1,000 00	Five years, from July 1, 1866.
Lots,	Wareham,	Edw. McAwley & Son,	500 00	Five years, from Oct. 1, 1866.
"	Dedham,	Currie & Co.,	300 00	At Will.
"	Plympton,	R. Gill & Co.,	300 00	"
"	Northampton,	E. B. Johnson,	50 00	"
"	Brookline,	O. Nute,	150 00	"
"	Harrison Avenue,	J. W. Davis,	75 00	"
"	First, So. Boston,	E. H. Morris,	50 00	"
"	Town Slip, foot of Belcher's Lane,	W. D. Bickford,	50 00	"
			\$2,475 00	

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS,

May 10, 1867.

*Alfred T. Turner, Esq., City Auditor :*

DEAR SIR,—The foregoing is a correct list of all the Leases that come under the jurisdiction of this department.

R. W. HALL,

*Superintendent Public Lands.*





*City Document.*— No. 57.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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RESOLUTIONS

CONCERNING THE

ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.

1867.

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*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,

*Clerk of the Common Council.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Whereas a Committee of the Legislature have reported an act to unite the cities of Boston and Roxbury, and have made no provision therein for its acceptance by a majority of the legal voters of both cities,—

*Resolved, That, in the opinion of the City Council of Boston, it would be inexpedient to unite the cities of Boston and Roxbury unless a majority of the legal voters of both cities are in favor of the union.*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolves be transmitted by the City Clerk to the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.*



*City Document.*—No. 58.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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AN ORDER

AUTHORIZING THE

GRADING OF CERTAIN LAND

ON NORTHAMPTON STREET.

1867.

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*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Read, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG,

*Clerk of the Common Council.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

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MAY 16, 1867.

*To the Honorable City Council :*

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Lands respectfully represent that the city owns a lot of land on Northampton Street, and in the rear of West Chester Park, containing about twenty-eight thousand square feet, the grade of which is from three to four feet below the sewer on Northampton Street; said lot is covered over with water, occasioned by the filling in of the Back Bay lands. Owing to a general complaint being made by the residents on West Chester Park, the Committee viewed the premises, and are unanimous in the opinion that said lot should be filled up to grade of the sewer on Northampton Street immediately, thus avoiding any nuisance liable to occur in its present condition. Having ascertained the amount of filling required, and the cost thereof, they would recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

BENJ. JAMES,

*Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

ORDERED: That the Superintendent of Public Lands be authorized to grade up the lot of land on Northampton Street, and west of Tremont Street, so as to admit of proper drainage, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and that the same be charged to the appropriation for Public Lands.



*City Document.* — No. 59.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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PETITION

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

ERECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL BUILDING FOR THE  
ACCOMMODATION OF OUTSIDE PATIENTS.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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CITY HOSPITAL,  
BOSTON, May 13, 1867.

*To the City Council of the City of Boston :*

In the Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the City Hospital, your attention was called to the necessity for additional accommodations for out-patients. The present Board have carefully investigated the subject, and heartily indorse the views of their predecessors.

The rooms in the basement, now in use for this class, are badly ventilated, insufficient in size and general conveniences, and in addition are needed for other purposes; while the daily calls of so large a number, are detrimental to the welfare and comfort of the inmates of the Hospital.

The Ophthalmic Department has been conducted with great success, and an incalculable benefit conferred thereby upon the worthy poor of our city, the number of calls ranging from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty per day, during three days in each week.

The medical out-patients are not so numerous, but have averaged over fifty (50) calls on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, since the first of January, showing a large increase over last year, when the average attendance was twenty-four (24) per day.

Many of those treated as out-patients would otherwise become inmates of the Hospital, thereby adding to the current expenses,

while by our present system the cost of board, and, in many cases, of medicine, is saved to the city, and, through the gratuitous aid of our professional staff, the patients are restored to their position as useful members of the community, and saved from becoming subjects for our pauper institutions.

Under these circumstances the Trustees would recommend, as a useful and economic measure, the erection of a building in connection with the present Lodge, in accordance with a plan drawn by L. A. Cutler, Esq., Superintendent of the Hospital, which is herewith submitted for your inspection and adoption; and would ask an appropriation of sixteen thousand (\$16,000) dollars to defray the expense of constructing and furnishing the same complete, ready for occupancy.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN T. BRADLEE,  
*President.*

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 13, 1867.*

Referred to Committee on City Hospital. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 20, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on the City Hospital, to whom was referred the petition of the Trustees of the City Hospital for the erection of an additional building for the accommodation of outside patients, having carefully considered the subject, respectfully report, that, in their opinion, it would be a measure of wise economy to erect a building in accordance with the plan proposed by the Trustees, at an expense not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars. They therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

NEWTON TALBOT,

*Chairman.*

ORDERED: That the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital be authorized to erect a building in connection with the present Lodge of the Hospital for the accommodation of persons treated as out-patients, the expense of constructing and furnishing the same, complete in every respect, not to exceed sixteen thousand dollars, to be transferred for that purpose from the "Reserved Fund."

*City Document.*— No. 60.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

EXPEDIENCY

OF A

STATIONERY BUREAU.

1867.

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## CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 20, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on Printing beg leave to represent, that, in order to insure greater economy in the purchase and use of stationery by the various departments of the City Government, a bureau should be established, under the charge of the City Messenger, whose duty it should be to purchase, under the direction of the Committee on Printing, all the stationery used by the City Government, and fill all proper requisitions from the departments, keeping an account with them, which shall be submitted to the Committee on Printing at the end of each month. By this arrangement, no extra expense would be incurred, the stationery would be purchased at wholesale, and consequently upon better terms, and some responsibility in its supply would be obtained where none has heretofore existed.

The Committee would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee.

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

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IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*In addition to an Ordinance establishing the office of Messenger to the City Council.*

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The City Messenger shall have charge of the stationery department. He shall purchase, under the special direction of the Joint Standing Committee on Printing, all the stationery required by the City Council, and the several departments of the City Government, and supply all proper requisitions for stationery made by the heads of said departments. At the end of each month, he shall submit to the Committee on Printing, a statement of the articles purchased, and the articles supplied under said requisitions, and annually, in the month of January he shall submit to the City Council, a printed statement of the different kinds of stationery purchased, and the amount and cost of the same, during the preceding year, and also the amount furnished to the City Council, and each of the departments aforesaid.



AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS'  
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON AND THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,  
*STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,*  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR  
1866-67.

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MAY 1, 1866, TO APRIL 30, 1867.  
(BOTH INCLUDED.)

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CITY DOCUMENT, No. 61.



BOSTON:  
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,  
84 SCHOOL STREET.  
1867.



CITY OF BOSTON.

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*In Board of Aldermen, May 13, 1867.*

ORDERED: That thirty-five hundred copies of the Annual Report of the Auditor of Accounts for the financial year 1866-67, be printed; that two thousand copies thereof be retained in the custody of the Auditor, at City Hall, for distribution, and that the remainder be placed in the several Police Station Houses, also for distribution; and further, that public advertisement be made of the fact, in the newspapers, that said Reports have been placed in the Auditor's office, City Hall, and the several Police Station Houses, for distribution, where the citizens may obtain them on application.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES W. SLACK, *Chairman.*

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*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS, *President.*

Approved May 17, 1867.

OTIS NORCROSS, *Mayor.*

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*



## CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }  
City Hall, June 1, 1867. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:

*Gentlemen:* In compliance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of the ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts has the honor of herewith transmitting the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk for the financial year 1866-67, which commenced May 1, 1866, and terminated April 30, 1867, both inclusive, giving in detail the financial operations of the Government for the year, and matters of interest connected therewith, which have occurred during the year.

### THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

The payments for the financial year 1866-67, of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, drawn for by the Mayor through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, were as follows, viz:

On account of City of Boston,	\$4,586,013 35
On account of County of Suffolk,	74,520 38
Total payments through Auditor's office,	<u>\$4,660,533 63</u>

To which add the following sums paid by the Treasurer which did not pass through the Auditor's office, viz:

Interest and premium on City and Water Debt,	1,035,145 74
State Tax,	1,016,490 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$6,712,169 37</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,712,169 87
Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, being amount paid for City of Boston 6 per cent bonds issued to them,	263,175 00
County of Suffolk, on requisitions of the Judges of the several Courts, as provided by State laws, and expenses of Coroners' inquests,	131,416 82
Militia bounty,	28,973 50
Suspense account of 1859-60,	14,000 00
Old claims, audited and allowed in previous years,	1,060 08
<b>Total payments as per Auditor's accounts,</b>	<b>\$7,150,794 77</b>

The total payments, by the City Treasurer's accounts, during the year were as follows, viz :

On account of the City of Boston,	\$6,948,591 24
On account of County of Suffolk,	205,937 10
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$7,154,528 34</b>
<i>Add Auditor's drafts not paid,</i>	266 43
	<u>\$7,154,794 77</u>
<i>Less Auditor's drafts for City Debt of 1865-66, not paid until 1866-67,</i>	4,000 00
<b>Total, as per Auditor's accounts as above,</b>	<b>\$7,150,794 77</b>

The Treasurer's accounts, which will be found accompanying this report, show that the balance of cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1866, was

\$2,686,421 24

The receipts during the year were as follows, viz :

On City account,	\$8,625,943 74
On County account,	122,930 46
	<u>\$8,748,874 20</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$8,748,874 20
	<u>\$2,686,421 24</u>

*Brought forward,* \$8,748,874 20 \$2,686,421 24

The payments were as follows, viz :

On City account,	\$6,948 591 24	
On County account,	205,937 10	
	<u>                    </u>	\$7,154,528 34
		<u>                    </u>
		1,594,345 86

Balance of cash in the treasury, April 30, 1867, \$4,280,767 10

This cash balance of \$4,280,767.10 is applicable to the payment of the following items, viz :

Balances of unexpended loans and income obtained in 1866-67, as stated in detail under the head of "Treasurer's Balance," which have been carried forward to 1867-68,	\$567,579 22
City Hospital, Nichols Trust Fund,	530 50
Balance to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City,	<u>3,712,657 38</u>
Total, as given above,	<u>\$4,280,767 10</u>

The actual balance to the credit of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt," which forms the Sinking Fund for its redemption, was, April 30, 1867, \$3,998,744.62, from which the Treasurer has borrowed and advanced, under authority of a loan of the City Council not negotiated, \$22,912.24; and the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt" invested \$263,175 of the Sinking Fund in City of Boston Six per cent Currency Bonds. Deducting these two items, the cash balance in the Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the debt of the City, would be \$3,712,657.38, as above. The total amount of the Sinking Fund, April 30, 1866, was \$2,748,365.01; same date, 1867, \$3,998,744.62; increase since April 30, 1866, \$1,250,379.61. Increase of the Fund during the two past financial years, \$2,540,479.22.

The amount of the City Debt which became due and was paid off during the year was \$251,000; in addition to which, the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt" purchased and cancelled, in anticipation of its becoming due, \$86,000 City Debt, and \$3,000 Water Loan. Total amount paid off, \$340,000.

*THE TAXES.*

The total assessment of City and County Taxes for 1866, to meet the deficiency in the income during the financial year 1866-67, and to pay the State Tax levied on the City of Boston (\$1,016,490), was	\$5,468,094 48
Add additional bills by omission,	1,276 20
" for supplementary bills,	221 90
Total assessment,	\$5,469,592 58
Tax payments into the City Treasury to April 30, 1867,	
1867,	\$5,109,969 15
Abatements,	92,087 57
Outstanding April 30, 1867,	267,535 86
Total, as above,	\$5,469,592 58

**THE EXPENDITURES.**

*CITY OF BOSTON.*

Ordinary expenses, which includes the interest, premium and exchange paid on the entire Debt of the City (\$1,035,145.74),	\$4,258,940 72
State Tax,	1,016,490 00
City and Water Debt paid off,	340,000 00
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	267,601 60
Soldiers' Relief payments,	257,407 60
Erecting new buildings and purchasing Land for same,	185,222 31
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,325,662 23



## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

9

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,325,662 23
Erecting new School-houses and purchasing Land for same,	101,575 09
Purchase of Back Bay Lands and filling in the same,	75,425 00
Laying out and Building new Streets not included in the Annual Appropriations for such objects,	69,886 35
Harbor Dredging Machine and Scows,	36,536 52
War Expenses,	19,795 05
Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	20,161 84
Chestnut Hill Driveway,	13,694 41
Dover Street (old claims),	4,946 18
	<u>\$6,667,682 67</u>

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Court Expenses, including Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees,	\$128,717 28
Jail Expenses: salaries of officers, repairs, keeping and feeding prisoners,	38,926 59
Salaries of Sheriff, Assistant Clerks of Courts, Constables of Police and Municipal Court, etc.,	18,555 00
Fuel for Court House and Probate Building,	2,774 62
Coroners' Inquests and Views,	2,699 54
Miscellaneous,	14,264 07
	<u>\$205,937 10</u>

## R E V E N U E .

## CITY OF BOSTON.

From Taxes of 1866,	\$5,109,969 15
“ Taxes of 1865 and previous,	247,809 87
	<u>\$5,357,779 02</u>
“ City Loans,	1,225,175 00
“ Water Works,	530,526 80
	<u>\$7,113,480 82</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,113,480 82
From the several Departments,	398,956 67
“ State of Massachusetts, Corporation Tax,	383,591 24
“ Water Loans,	221,000 00
“ State of Massachusetts, Soldiers' Relief, for payments of 1865,	164,000 00
“ Interest,	*161,233 81
“ Public Land Bonds belonging to Sinking Fund,	99,958 92
“ Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	50,000 00
“ Committee on Reduction City Debt, Interest,	26,856 85
“ Dover Street,	5,062 25
“ Public Land Sales and Rents belonging to Sinking Fund,	1,803 18
	<u>\$8,625,943 74</u>

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

From Fines and Costs collected in the Criminal Courts and at the Jail,	\$110,483 99
From Fees paid in by the Clerks of all the Courts for the County,	10,175 69
Board of United States Witnesses and Prisoners at the Jail,	2,245 78
Sale of an old Desk,	25 00
	<u>\$122,930 46</u>

The *County Expenditures* during the year were \$205,937.10, and the revenue from the same source \$122,930.46, leaving a balance against the County of \$83,006.64. Of the expenditures \$74,520.28 were paid on the Mayor's drafts through the Auditor's office, and the balance, \$131,416.82, was paid by the Treasurer, on requisitions from the Judges of the several Courts, and for expenses of Coroners' inquests and views audited by the City Auditor, as required by law.

\* Of this amount, \$81,581.50 earned by the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City.

## EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The expenditures of the principal departments of the City for the financial year 1866-67 are given below, including the salaries of all the officers attached to each, compared with those of the year previous, viz :

## CITY HOSPITAL.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Expenses,	\$79,529 06	\$74,390 29
Income, 1866-67, \$7,108.88; 1865-66, \$6,198.27.		

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$151,624 63	\$137,551 92
Fire Alarm Department,	26,119 18	17,070 73
Repair of Engine Houses,	8,135 16	9,441 46
	<u>\$185,878 97</u>	<u>\$164,064 11</u>
Income, 1866-67, \$818.79; 1865-66, \$176.02.		

## INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$248,962 71	\$193,111 55
Income, 1866-67, \$25,661.23; 1865-66, \$19,637.78.		

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$454,079 09	\$400,683 97
Income, 1866-67, \$11,572.04; 1865-66, \$9,434.60.		

In addition to the above, a new Police Station House has been erected during the year for the Harbor Police, on Commercial Street, corner of Salutation Street, at a cost of \$58,293.57, including land; and Police Station House No. 2 has been remodelled, at a cost of \$20,068.22.

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
House of Industry,	\$99,606 38	\$87,202 73
House of Correction,	71,713 65	51,018 21
Lunatic Hospital,	47,847 85	43,167 47
Steamer H. Morrison,	10,862 66	11,527 04
Pauper Expenses,	7,730 81	7,498 50
Office Expenses,	4,759 79	4,746 54
	<u>\$242,521 14</u>	<u>\$205,160 49</u>

Income, 1866-67, \$73,152.22; 1865-66, \$56,477.88.

In addition to the above expenditures, expenses have been incurred on account of the new Lunatic Hospital in the town of Winthrop, amounting to \$8,463.64.

## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Salaries of Officers School Committee,	\$10,912 50	(Included in Grammar School Expenses S. Committee.)
Instructors High and Grammar Schools,	338,346 99	\$262,545 26
Instructors Primary Schools,	154,449 67	140,755 56
Care of Grammar School-houses; repairs on do., and fuel,	75,235 09	74,206 29
Care of Primary School-houses; repairs on do., and fuel,	62,191 37	52,722 81
Books and other expenses incurred for Grammar Schools by School Committee,	33,596 97	40,516 54
Do. for Primary Schools,	4,972 92	5,075 12
Expenditures for new School-houses and land for same,	101,575 09	200,553 64
	<u>\$781,280 60</u>	<u>\$776,375 22</u>

\* Income from all sources, 1866-67, \$15,457.33; 1865-66 \$13,575.72.

## STREETS.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Lighting,	\$219,495 00	\$211,025 77
Paving, etc.	264,783 28	162,801 77
Widening, etc.	101,809 43	142,738 84
Sewers and Drains,	40,391 25	44,819 63
Bridges,	13,968 57	15,855 45
	<u>\$640,447 53</u>	<u>\$577,241 46</u>

In addition to the above expenditures, the following were incurred, viz :

Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	\$20,161 84
Meridian Street Bridge,	35,797 50
Albany Street Damages,	33,472 26
Dover Street do. (old claims),	4,946 18
Dedham Street Grading,	4,825 33
Albany Street Grading,	3,103 64
	<u>\$102,306 75</u>

Income from all the above departments and sources, 1866-67, \$99,128.54; 1865-66, \$27,343.99.

## WATER WORKS.

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Requisitions of Water Board,	\$120,607 37	\$124,058 01
Other Payments,	1,600 00	3,400 00
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	267,601 60	107,282 02
Interest, Premium and Exchange,	483,451 82	453,925 00
	<u>\$873,260 79</u>	<u>\$688,665 03</u>

Income, 1866-67, \$530,526.80; 1865-66, \$473,208.75.

## INTEREST AND PREMIUM.

The following is the total interest and premium account of the City for the year, which includes that and the exchange paid on the funded City Debt and the outstanding Water Debt, the premium on the debt paid off and the interest on the amount temporarily borrowed of the Committee on the Reduction of the Debt of the City. The principal and interest on all the debt issued prior to September 1864 is paid in gold. See statement under head of "City Debt" for particulars respecting the debt and interest account. The total amount paid was \$1,035,145.74, divided as follows:

Interest on the Funded City Debt,	\$381,619 58
Premium on do.,	160,675 64
Interest and Exchange on do.,	38,196 64
Interest on City six per cent. Currency Loans,	91,290 00
Interest on amount borrowed of the "Sinking Fund,"	26,856 85
Premium on City Debt paid off,	126,712 50
Interest on outstanding Water Debt,	59,079 58
Premium on do.,	26,585 55
Interest and Exchange on do.,	124,129 40
	<u>\$1,035,145 74</u>

The highest premium paid during the year for gold was 55 $\frac{3}{4}$  and the lowest 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  on the dollar.

## THE DEBT OF THE CITY.

The amount of the <i>funded</i> debt of the City of all kinds, May 1, 1866, was	\$11,892,375 91
Less the amount of debt paid off during the year 1866-67,	340,000 00
Carried forward,	<u>\$11,552,375 91</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11,552,375 91
<i>Add amount of Bonds issued on account of City and Water Loans during the year 1866-67,</i>	1,446,175 00
	<hr/>
Total <i>funded</i> debt of the City April 30, 1867,	\$12,998,550 91
<i>Add unfunded debt, being advances made by the Treasurer on a loan authorized by the City Council, but not negotiated,</i>	22,912 24
	<hr/>
Total <i>funded and unfunded</i> debt, April 30, 1867,	\$13,021,463 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

The above indebtedness the Auditor classifies as follows, viz :

Water Debt (net cost of the water works),	\$7,114,709 14
City Debt, proper,	3,959,254 01
War Debt,	1,947,500 00
	<hr/>
Total, as above,	\$13,021,463 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Water Loans outstanding April 30, 1867, amount to only \$3,370,711.11, being an increase of \$221,000 over 1865-66, this amount having been issued on account of the construction of Chestnut Hill Reservoir; but the real debt of the Water Works is shown by the excess of the expenditures for said works over the revenue derived from the same, which is, as stated above, \$7,114,709.14. The original loans issued for constructing the Water Works were redeemed and cancelled as they matured, with funds derived from other sources than those obtained from those works.

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#### THE MEANS FOR PAYING THE DEBT.

Cash due by the City Treasurer to the credit of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,"	\$3,735,569 62
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,735,569 62

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,735,569 62
Six per cent certificates of indebtedness of the City of Boston, belonging to the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,"	263,175 00
Public Land Bonds and Mortgages in the hands of the Treasurer, secured on lands purchased of the City, all payments on which go into the Sinking Fund,	441,533 70
Total redemption means, April 30, 1867,	<u>\$4,440,278 32</u>
Total redemption means, April 30, 1866,	<u>3,089,590 32</u>
Increase of means in 1866-67,	<u><u>\$1,400,688 00</u></u>

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**THE NET DEBT OF THE CITY.**

Total <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> Debt of the City of Boston, April 30, 1867,	\$18,021,463 15
Total means on hand for paying off the same, April 30, 1867,	4,440,278 32
<i>Net</i> debt, April 30, 1867,	<u><u>\$8,581,184 83</u></u>

The *net* debt of the City of Boston April 30, 1866, was \$9,140,660.38. It will be seen that although the gross amount of debt has been increased, the *net* debt has been reduced by the increase of the means on hand for the redemption of the same \$559,475.55.

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**THE EXPENDITURES AND DEBT—SEVEN YEARS.**

The following table exhibits the expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk for the past seven financial years; also the debt paid off, the debt incurred, and the total funded and unfunded debt each year; the means on hand for the redemption of the debt and the *net* debt of the City each



year. The expenditures for the City of Boston are less the temporary loans made and paid each year, and the debt of the City paid and cancelled. During these seven years there was expended, on account of the "Southern rebellion," under the head of "War Expenses," over the receipts on the same account, \$2,511,387.50.

YEARS.	Expenditures.		The Funded and Unfunded Debt.			Means on Hand for Paying Off.	Net Debt.
	City of Boston.	County of Suffolk.	Paid.	Issued.	Total Debt.		
1860-61	3,408,241 75	174,850 24	589,800 00	902,700 00	8,944,673 48	988,922 61	7,055,750 87
1861-62	3,268,426 70	170,225 21	638,292 00	775,000 00	9,095,037 65	787,829 20	8,307,208 45
1862-63	5,070,111 57	155,594 98	300,200 00	1,804,850 00	10,620,517 96	1,190,901 13	9,429,616 82
1863-64	5,094,462 36	152,867 32	170,125 00	850,000 00	11,348,778 95	1,463,187 67	9,885,591 28
1864-65	6,013,945 00	146,619 60	283,500 00	639,709 80	11,407,699 32	1,621,255 41	9,786,443 91
1865-66	6,348 871 78	173,000 05	191,716 66	712,160 00	12,180,259 70	3,080,690 32	9,140,669 38
1866-67	6,337,682 67	205,937 10	340,000 00	1,446,175 00	13,021,463 15	4,440,278 32	8,581,184 83

A comparison of the above table shows that, notwithstanding the gross debt of the City has increased from \$8,994,673.48, as it stood April 30, 1861, to \$13,021,463.15, April 30, 1867 — an increase of \$4,026,789.67 — that the means on hand for its redemption has also increased from \$988,922.61, April 30, 1861, to \$4,440,278.32, April 30, 1867 — an increase of \$3,451,355.71 — showing that the *net* debt of the City is only \$625,433.96 more than it was April 30, 1861.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

A brick Police Station House has been erected on land purchased for that purpose on Commercial Street, corner of Salutation Street, for the Harbor Police, and is now occupied by them. It cost \$58,293.57 for the land and building; a portion of the land has been sold for \$6,000. The "City Building," heretofore so called, in Court Square, which has been partly occupied as a Police Station House for District No. 2 and for City offices, has been remodelled and fitted up entirely as a Police Station House, with ward-room accommodations for Ward No. 4, at a

cost of \$20,068.22, and is now in possession of the Police of District No. 2. These buildings contain all the modern improvements and are first-class Station Houses.

A substantial brick Armory building, one hundred and seventy feet long and fifty feet wide, has been erected on a lot running through from Wareham to Plympton streets, at a cost of \$29,685.38, exclusive of land. It is occupied by the "Second Light Battery M. V. M."

A lot of land has been purchased, fronting on Chardon, Hawkins and Adams streets, containing about 22,000 square feet, at a cost of \$66,211.50, upon which is to be erected a suitable building in which the Overseers of the Poor, and, as far as practicable, the officers of all the Charitable Societies of the City are to be located. It is also intended to use a portion of it as a "Temporary Home for the Destitute." The design is to call the building the "Central Charity Bureau." Contributions towards this object have been paid into the City Treasury, amounting to \$11,622.40.

There has been expended for more land and for plans for a new Lunatic Hospital, at Winthrop, and work on the grounds, purchased for the same, etc., the sum of \$8,463.64.

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#### NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The new Primary School-house, corner of Cove and East streets, the erection of which was commenced in 1865, was completed and occupied in the summer of 1866. It is a good brick structure, with freestone trimmings; contains nine rooms, and cost \$46,979.54. The lot contains 8,000 feet, purchased in 1864 for \$14,889.50; add to which \$975 paid last year for an unexpired lease, making the total cost of land \$15,864.50. Total cost of building and land, \$62,844.04.

A school-house, for Grammar and Primary School purposes, is in the process of erection on Richmond Street, in close prox-

imity to the Hancock School-house, upon land purchased for that purpose and the enlargement of the Hancock School-house yard. The land cost \$50,418.20, of which amount \$22,248 was paid for in 1866-67. About 1,600 feet of this land has been taken to widen Richmond Street, the cost of which is included in the above-mentioned sum.

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#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The removal of "FORT HILL," one of the oldest landmarks of the City, has been commenced, and it is confidently believed by the projectors that this undertaking will, if carried out as contemplated, greatly increase the prosperity of Boston. The territory embraced in this proposed improvement of widening streets and reducing their grade is about twenty acres, and is bounded by Pearl, Milk and Broad streets, and its accomplishment will cause the removal of nearly all the buildings on this land, excepting those on the marginal streets named. The new grade of the streets will be an average reduction from what it now is, of twenty-five feet, the highest point of land to be levelled being fifty feet above the prospective grade. The buildings to be removed are mostly old, but there among them a few fine ones, including the Boylston Grammar School-house and the Boylston Primary School-house, the latter erected in 1865. Most of the buildings are, however, occupied as dwelling-houses of comparatively little value.

A special act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1865, authorized the widening and grading of Oliver and Belmont streets, and the work has been commenced and is now progressing. The whole cost of the improvement of these two streets is substantially to be borne by the owners and abutters thereon. The work is done through the City of Boston, and all money paid out by the City over the receipts received on the same account, for its accomplishment, is to be paid back in assessments on the several

estates on said streets. Oliver and Belmont streets, when completed, will each be fifty feet wide and of an easy grade.

The next street to be widened and graded, if this contemplated improvement is carried forward, is Hamilton Street, which is to be made fifty feet wide; to be followed by the reducing of the grade of Washington Square, and the widening and grading of Purchase and High streets, Beleher Lane, and Washington Avenue, each to fifty feet in width. There will also be opened and graded on the territory three new streets of fifty feet in width; one from Pearl Street to Broad Street, opposite Bread Street, included in which is Sturgis Place, leading from Pearl Street; one from the above-described street to Broad Street, included in which is Quincy and Hartford places; one from Washington Square, running through the Boylston Grammar School-house lot, to Broad Street.

Washington Square, the highest point of "Fort Hill," is of an irregular shape, about three hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet in width, and when cut down to the new grade will be fifty feet lower than it is at the present time. It is contemplated to erect on this lot a building for the use of and for promoting the interests of the merchants of Boston, to be called the "Manufacturers' Exchange."

The work of widening and reducing the grade of all the streets, except Oliver and Belmont streets, will be prosecuted under the so-called "Betterment Act" of 1866, by which the owners and abutters thereon, are to pay one-half of the adjudged betterment to each estate by the improvement.

The dirt which is now being taken from Oliver and Belmont streets is used in filling up and extending Albany Street, between Troy Street and Dover Street bridge. The completion of this portion of Albany Street now being built, with a strong stone enclosure sea-wall along the line of "Fort Point Channel," at this point, leaves only a small part of Albany Street as laid out between East Chester Park and Northampton Street to be completed, to

open a new and nearly direct thoroughfare to Roxbury from State Street, via Devonshire, Kingston and Albany streets to Northampton Street, opposite Davis Street.

The work on the "CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR," the "Cochituate Water Board" represent as progressing satisfactorily. The reservoir is to consist of two divisions, one containing about thirty-eight acres and the other eighty-seven acres of water surface. The aqueduct, through which is conveyed the water from Lake Cochituate to the Brookline reservoir, is between the two. The form of the reservoir is irregular and is in a basin, formed by natural hills, which nearly surround it. The driveway around it, authorized by the City Council, has been commenced. Beacon Street, or the "County Road," so called, is in the bed of the reservoir, and to remove this obstruction, with the consent of the County Commissioners of Middlesex County, a curve in the road is being made, starting from the foot of Chestnut Hill and sweeping around in a northeasterly direction till it returns to the original road; and when completed, that portion of the road within the reservoir limits will be discontinued. The amount already expended on this work is as follows: for land, \$109,042.36; for expenses of construction, \$265,841.26; total, \$374,883.62. Amount expended on "Chestnut Hill Driveway," \$13,694.41.

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The Auditor of Accounts, in presenting his annual report to the City Council, takes pleasure in bringing to their notice the highly favorable condition of the finances of the City, as presented in the foregoing statements.

The details of the City and County expenditures, the revenue received, and relating to the debt of the City, will be found under

their appropriate heads; and in the appendix some valuable information concerning the department expenses, taxes, in this and other cities, the valuation of the property of the City, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

# APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

1866-67.

Statement of the APPROPRIATIONS made by the City Council to meet the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year which began with the first day of May, 1866, and ended with the last day of April, 1867; also of the payments by Drafts made by the Mayor and other authority on the Treasurer against said Appropriations, by which is shown the result of the year, with the balance carried to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Debt of the City.

*The excess of Expenditures over the Appropriations in some cases was met by Transfers from other Appropriations, duly authorized by the City Council, and in other cases by authorized Loans.*

Object of Appropriations.	Original Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
Armories,	\$16,000 00	\$13,375 68
Advertising and Newspapers,	4,000 00	3,588 65
Annuities,	1,200 00	930 16
Bells and Clocks,	2,000 00	1,332 21
Bridges,	13,500 00	13,968 57
Boston Harbor,	9,400 00	7,867 68
Cemeteries,	7,825 00	8,669 58
County of Suffolk,	200,000 00	205,937 10
Common,	36,000 00	See sub. appro.
City Debt,	360,000 00	337,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$649,925 00	\$592,669 63

Object of Appropriations.	Original Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$649,925 00	\$592,669 63
City Hospital,	75,000 00	See sub. appro.
External Health Department,	2,500 00	See sub. appro.
Engineers (Civil) Department,	15,000 00	16,057 64
Fire Alarm Department,	15,500 00	26,119 18
Fire Department,	136,000 00	See sub. appro.
Engine Houses — Repairs,	6,000 00	8,135 16
Internal Health Department,	223,440 00	248,962 71
Interest and Premium on City Debt,	525,000 00	551,693 92
Incidental Expenses,	75,000 00	63,554 29
Lamp Department,	206,000 00	219,495 00
Market Houses,	7,800 00	7,703 35
Militia Bounty,	20,000 00	28,973 50
Mount Hope Cemetery,	8,000 00	See sub. appro.
Overseers of the Poor,	55,300 00	51,800 00
Old Claims,	1,500 00	1,060 08
Paving, Grading and Repairing Streets,	190,000 00	264,783 28
Police Department,	430,469 00	454,079 09
Public Buildings,	50,000 00	50,328 45
Public Library,	33,000 00	See sub. appro.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, viz :		
House of Industry,	100,000 00	99,606 38
House of Correction,	58,000 00	71,713 65
Lunatic Hospital,	48,000 00	47,847 85
New Lunatic Hospital,	20,000 00	See sub. appro.
Steamboat "H. Morrison,"	12,000 00	10,862 66
Pauper Expenses,	10,000 00	7,730 81
City Office Expenses,	5,000 00	4,759 79
Printing and Stationery,	30,000 00	23,315 58
Reserved Fund,	100,000 00	
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES, viz :		
Grammar School Instructors,	340,000 00	338,346 99
Primary School Instructors,	165,000 00	154,449 67
Grammar School Public Buildings,	78,000 00	75,235 09
Grammar Schools School Committee,	32,900 00	33,596 97
Primary Schools Public Buildings,	60,000 00	62,191 37
Primary Schools School Committee,	7,000 00	See sub. appro.
Salaries of Officers School Committee, etc.,	12,000 00	10,912 50
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,803,334 00	\$3,525,984 59



Object of Appropriations.	Original Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,803,334 00	\$3,525,984 59
State Tax,	1,100,000 00	1,016,490 00
Sewers and Drains,	35,000 00	See sub. appro.
Salaries,	95,000 00	91,396 90
Unliquidated Street Claims,	30,000 00	See sub. appro.
Widening Streets,	100,000 00	do.
Water Works,	175,500 00	122,207 37
Water Works, Interest and Pre-	505,000 00	483,451 82
mium,	50,000 00	See sub. appro.
War Expenses,		
	\$5,893,834 00	\$5,239,530 68
SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS.		
<i>Adams School-house Yard.</i>		
Loan,	3,000 00	
Payment,		2,450 00
<i>Albany Street Damages.</i>		
Loan,	60,000 00	
Payment,		33,472 26
Balance carried to 1867-68,		26,527 74
<i>Albany Street Grading.</i>		
Loan,	40,000 00	
Payments,		3,103 64
Balance carried to 1867-68,		36,896 36
<i>Back Bay and Surface Drainage.</i>		
Balance from 1865-66,	13,393 99	
Receipts on account of same,	50,000 00	
Payments,		20,161 84
Balance carried to 1867-68,		43,232 15
<i>Back Bay Filling.</i>		
Loan,	32,000 00	
Payment,		32,000 00
<i>Back Bay Lots.</i>		
Loan,	32,175 00	
Payment,		32,175 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,124,402 99	\$5,469,549 67

Object of Appropriations.	Subsequent Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,124,402 99	\$5,469,549 67
<i>Battery Armory.</i>		
Loan,	30,000 00	
Payments,		29,685 38
<i>Central Charity Bureau.</i>		
Loan,	70,000 00	
Receipts on account of same,	11,622 40	
Payments,		66,211 50
Balance carried to 1867-68,		15,410 90
<i>Chestnut Hill Reservoir.</i>		
Balance from 1865-66,	81,717 98	
Loan,	221,000 00	
Payments,		267,601 60
Balance carried to 1867-68,		35,116 38
<i>Chestnut Hill Driveway.</i>		
Loan,	125,000 00	
Payments,		13,694 41
Balance carried to 1867-68,		111,305 59
<i>City Hall.</i>		
Loan,	100,000 00	
Payments,		500 00
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		100,029 40
<i>City Hospital.</i>		
Interest on Trust Funds,	1,050 00	
Payments,		79,529 06
<i>Common.</i>		
Payments,		44,904 58
Balance carried to 1867-68,		9,000 00
<i>Dedham Street Lot.</i>		
Loan,	11,250 00	
Payment,		11,250 00
<i>Dedham Street Grading.</i>		
Loan,	30,000 00	
Payments,		4,825 33
Balance carried to 1867-68,		25,174 67
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,806,043 37	\$6,283,788 47

Object of Appropriations.	Subsequent Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,806,043 37	\$6,283,788 47
<i>Dover Street.</i>		
Balance from 1865-66,	9,650 29	
Payments,		4,946 18
Balance carried to 1867-68,		4,704 11
<i>Eastern Railroad Wharf.</i>		
Loan,	4,000 00	
Payments,		230 45
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		2,206 14
<i>External Health.</i>		
Receipts, Sales Old Material,	349 00	
Payments,		16,712 18
<i>Fire Department.</i>		
Loan,	11,000 00	
Payments,		151,624 63
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		8,276 92
<i>Grammar School-house, Prescott St.</i>		
Loan,	10,000 00	
Payments,		455 32
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		9,585 76
<i>Grammar School-house, Ward 7.</i>		
Loan,	60,000 00	
Amount carried to 1867-68,		60,000 00
<i>Harbor Dredging.</i>		
Loan,	42,000 00	
Payments,		36,536 52
Balance carried to 1867-68,		5,463 48
<i>Hancock School-house, Yard, etc.</i>		
Loans,	51,000 00	
Payments,		22,248 00
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		28,170 20
<i>Harbor Police Station House.</i>		
Loan,	60,000 00	
Payments,		58,293 57
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,054,042 66	\$6,693,241 93

Object of Appropriations.	Subsequent Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,054,042 66	\$6,693,241 93
<i>Hose House No. 1.</i>		
Loan,	15,000 00	
Payment,		2,000 00
Balance carried to 1867-68,		13,000 00
<i>Meridian Street Bridge.</i>		
Loan,	55,000 00	
Payments,		35,797 50
Balance carried to 1867-68,		19,202 50
<i>Mount Hope Cemetery.</i>		
Balance from 1865-66,	2,638 26	
Income,	8,815 60	
Payments,		16,780 72
Balance carried to 1867-68,		2,673 14
<i>New Lunatic Hospital.</i>		
Loans,	28,000 00	
Payments,		8,463 64
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		25,108 33
Balance carried to 1867-68,		14,428 03
<i>Oliver Street.</i>		
Advanced by Treasurer,	22,912 24	
Receipts on account of same,	5,572 88	
Payments,		28,485 12
<i>People's Ferry Drops.</i>		
Loans,	42,000 00	
Payments,		18,966 10
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		6,042 35
Balance carried to 1867-68,		16,991 55
<i>Police Station No. 2.</i>		
Loan,	20,000 00	
Payments,		20,068 22
<i>Primary School-house, East Street.</i>		
Loan,	48,000 00	
Payments,		34,207 20
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		13,747 34
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,301,981 64	\$6,969,203 67

Object of Appropriations.	Subsequent Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,301,981 64	\$6,969,203 67
<i>Primary Schools School Committee.</i>		
Payments,		4,972 92
Amount carried to 1867-68,		8,000 00
<i>Public Lands.</i>		
Loans,	25,750 00	
Payments,		22,425 98
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		3,222 07
Balance carried to 1867-68,		102 00
<i>Public Library.</i>		
Interest on Trust Funds,	7,450 50	
Payments,		44,692 39
Balance carried to 1867-68,		1,258 11
<i>School-house, Richmond Street.</i>		
Loan,	60,000 00	
Payments,		42,214 57
Balance carried to 1867-68,		17,785 43
<i>Sewers and Drains.</i>		
Loan,	15,000 00	
Payments,		40,391 25
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		14,019 63
<i>Soldiers' Relief.</i>		
Balance from 1865-66,	100,000 00	
Rec'd from State of Massachusetts,	164,000 00	
Payments,		257,407 60
Balance carried to 1867-68,		6,592 40
<i>Station-house, Ward 8.</i>		
Loans,	6,000 00	
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		5,943 45
<i>Unliquidated Street Claims.</i>		
Loans,	50,000 00	
Payments,		13,815 27
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		17,419 38
Balance carried to 1867-68,		32,580 62
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,730,182 14	\$7,502,046 69

Object of Appropriations.	Subsequent Appropriations.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,730,182 14	\$7,502,046 69
<i>War Expenses.</i>		
Payments,		19,795 05
Balance carried to 1867-68,		27,453 52
<i>Water Loan.</i>		
Payment,		3,000 00
<i>Widening Streets.</i>		
Loan,	80,000 00	
Payments,		87,994 16
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		45,319 46
Balance carried to 1867-68,		34,680 54
<i>Winthrop School-house Yard.</i>		
Loans,	9,000 00	
Paid Treasurer, due 1865-66,		8,784 36
Totals,	\$7,819,182 14	\$7,729,073 78
Deduct City Debt and Water Loan carried to Sinking Fund,	360,000 00	340,000 00
	<u>\$7,459,182 14</u>	<u>\$7,389,073 78</u>
Appropriations, Loans, etc., as above,		\$7,459,182 14
Payments, as above,		<u>7,389,073 78</u>
Excess of Appropriations, etc., over Payments, car- ried to Sinking Fund (see page 34),		<u><u>\$70,108 36</u></u>

## RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the above table, and shows the whole transactions of the year:

## TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Appropriations,	\$5,893,834 00
Permanent Loans,	<u>1,446,175 00</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u><u>\$7,340,009 00</u></u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$7,340,009 00
Revenue credited and used under the following heads :		
Soldiers' Relief,	\$164,000 00	
Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	50,000 00	
Central Charity Bureau,	11,622 40	
Mount Hope Cemetery,	8,815 60	
Public Library,	7,450 50	
Oliver Street,	5,572 88	
City Hospital,	1,050 00	
External Health,	349 00	
		248,860 38
Advanced by Treasurer on an authorized Loan not funded,		22,912 24
From the balances of 1865-66, due from Treasurer, less the amount of City Debt not paid that year,		207,400 52
		<u>\$7,819,182 14</u>
<i>Less</i> Amount appropriated for City Debt, which is accounted for in the statement of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,"		360,000 00
		<u>\$7,459,182 14</u>
<i>Less</i> Excess of Loans, etc., not used, but carried to 1867-68, as balances due from Treasurer,		567,579 22
		<u>\$6,891,602 92</u>
Total payments, as below,		6,821 494 56
Balance to Sinking Fund, as on page 30,		<u>\$70,108 36</u>
		<u><u>                    </u></u>
	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
On City account,		\$6,667,682 67
On County account,		205,937 10
		<u>\$6,873,619 77</u>
<i>Add</i> Amount paid the Treasurer, which he advanced on authorized Loans in 1865-66,		287,874 79
		<u>\$7,161,494 56</u>
<i>Less</i> City and Water Debt paid, carried to Sinking Fund,		340,000 00
		<u>                    </u>
Total payments,		<u><u>\$6,821,494 56</u></u>

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL  
INCOME AND TAXES,  
CITY AND COUNTY.  
1866-67.

Statement of the *Estimated* Income, including Taxes, of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1866-67, with an account of the *actual* Income and Taxes received during that year, showing an excess \$1,031,652.30 from Income and Taxes, which has been carried to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City.

Sources of Revenue.	Estimated Income, etc.	Actual Income, etc.
Armories,	\$10,000 00	\$11,814 45
City Hospital,	6,000 00	7,108 88
Common,	1,100 00	1,425 00
County of Suffolk,	40,000 00	122,930 46
City Hall,		140 40
Dover Street,		5,062 25
Dog Fund,		1,527 00
External Health,	1,000 00	6,185 50
Fees, etc.,	2,200 00	3,699 88
Fire Alarms,		30 29
Fire Department,	100 00	788 50
Grammar School, S. C.,		66 12
Grammar Schools, P. B.,		9 91
Harbor Police Station House,		603 15
Hay Scales,		102 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$60,400 00	\$161,493 79



Source of Revenue.	Estimated Income, etc.	Actual Income, etc.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$60,400 00	\$161,493 79
Harbor Dredging,		580 22
Incidental Expenses,		148 72
Instructors Grammar Schools,		472 60
Internal Health Department,	17,700 00	25,061 23
Interest,	50,000 00	*161,233 81
Lamps,		54 67
Markets,	950 00	541 00
Militia Bounty,	20,000 00	28,998 00
Outstanding Taxes,	100,000 00	247,809 87
Overseers of the Poor,	7,000 00	11,549 29
Paving Department,	3,000 00	2,896 75
Peddlers,		923 00
Police Department,	4,200 00	11,572 04
Primary School Houses,		9,500 00
Public Buildings,		369 07
Public Institutions,	25,000 00	73,152 22
Public Library,	200 00	504 18
Rents,	90,000 00	106,317 26
School House, Richmond Street,		98 40
School Fund,	7,000 00	5,310 30
Sewers and Drains,	10,000 00	21,230 06
Sealers Weights and Measures,		3,500 64
Sation House, Ward 8,		7,330 75
Taxes,	5,023,284 00	5,109,969 15
“ (Corporation from State of Mass.)		383,591 24
Tremont Street,		440 00
Unclaimed Drafts,	1,500 00	266 43
Water Works,	473,600 00	530,526 80
Widening Streets.		19,444 81
	<u>\$5,893,834 00</u>	<u>\$6,925,486 30</u>
Actual Income and Taxes,		\$6,925,486 30
Estimated Income and Taxes,		5,893,834 00
Excess of Actual Income and Taxes,		<u>\$1,031,652 30</u>

\* Of this amount \$81,581.50 was earned by the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Debt of the City.

Excess of Actual Income and Taxes, as given on page 33,	\$1,031,652 30
Excess of Appropriations over Actual Payments, as per statement on page 30	70,108 36
Total amount carried to Sinking Fund for the Re- duction of the Debt of the City,	<u>\$1,101,760 66</u>

The above amount of \$1,101,760 66, resulting from the actual business of the year, belongs to the Sinking Fund, or *Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*, and is placed at their disposal, in conformity with the requirements of the ninth and tenth sections of the Ordinance on Finance, Ordinances of 1863, pages 198 and 199.

This Ordinance requires that any excess of Income over the original *estimated* Income, or any excess of appropriations (original or subsequent) over the *actual* payments, should be carried to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and be applied towards the extinction of the Debt, *and to no other purpose whatever.*

By the same Ordinance it is provided that no money can be drawn for by the Mayor, or be paid by the Treasurer, unless the same has been previously appropriated by a special vote of the City Council; hence the necessity of applying to the Council for additional means, if from any cause an *Original Appropriation* falls short. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an *authorized* transfer from some existing appropriation which can spare it, or by a *specific loan*. In this manner the City Council retain a *knowledge and control* of all the expenditures, as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

## CITY EXPENDITURES.

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Statement of the Expenditures made on account of the City of Boston during the financial year 1866-67, by the several Departments, Boards and Committees of the City Government, including the payments of interest on the debt of the City and the redemption of the City Debt. \*Also the amount paid the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the City of Boston's proportion of the State Tax.

*The year commencing with the first day of May, 1866, and ending with the last day of April, 1867.*

### ***Adams School-House.***

For purchase of land for the enlargement of the yard of the Adams School-house,	\$2,450 00
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*Per item No. 4 of Treasurer's account.*

### ***Advertising, etc.***

Newspapers, and for advertising in the same, per contract :

Six daily, one year,	\$2,250 00	
One daily, nine months,	281 25	
Five weekly, one year,	937 50	
Newspapers for the several offices, not chargeable to any special appropriation,	95 40	
	\$3,564 15	\$2,450 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,564 15	\$2,450 00
Advertising in one daily not on the contract,	24 50	
	<hr/>	3,588 65
<i>Per item No. 1 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Albany Street Damages.***

*Payment for land taken for Albany Street between Troy Street and Dover Street Bridge, and water displacement damages in consequence thereof. Settlements with the owners, including the filling with earth their docks and wharves, which were cut off by the making of this part of Albany Street, which is laid out over tide-water.*

Land,	\$15,500 00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts — damages for displacing tide-water,	7,381 49	
Filling and Labor,	10,358 14	
Removing buildings,	150 00	
Lumber, nails and small items,	82 63	
	<hr/>	33,472 26
<i>Per item No. 5 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Albany Street Grading.***

*Payments on account of building a continuation of Albany Street from Troy Street to Dover Street Bridge. This portion of Albany Street was laid out over tide-water, and required a sea wall of granite to hold up the earth filling.*

Sea wall,	\$3,000 00	
Filling and labor,	87 03	
Printing,	16 61	
	<hr/>	3,103 64
<i>Per item No. 6 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Annuities.***

Paid to four individuals the stipulated annuities allowed to them by the City Council at various times on account of widening streets and for other considerations,		980 16
<i>Per item No. 2 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$43,544 71
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Brought forward,

\$43,544 71

**Armories.**

*Payments to the various Volunteer Militia Companies for Rent of Armories, as required by the State Law of May 16, 1865, and other Militia Expenses, viz:*

Two Cavalry Companies, one year, at \$600 per annum, each,	\$1,200 00	
Twenty-four Infantry Companies, one year, at \$300 per annum, each,	7,200 00	
One Infantry Company, from August 20th, at \$300 per annum,	184 52	
One Infantry Company, to May 18th, at \$300 per annum (disbanded),	39 45	
Rent and Taxes on Pine Street Church Building (occupied by the ten companies of the Seventh Regiment),	2,931 13	
	<hr/>	
Total for Armory Rents,	\$11,555 10	
Allowance for Gas to all the Companies, including Armories furnished by the City,	953 29	
Encouragement of the Militia, viz: Rent and furnishing Room at No. 6 Tremont Street, for Headquarters 9th Reg. M. V. M.,	\$402 82	
Furnishing Armory for 2d Light Battery,	360 45	
Allowance for Taxes to Co. G., 1st Reg. M. V. M.,	88 00	
	<hr/>	
	851 27	
Repairs,	8 89	
Carriage Hire,	7 13	
	<hr/>	
		13,375 68
<i>Per item No. 3 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**Back Bay and Surface Drainage.**

*Payments for constructing Surface Drains in Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue. (The Boston Water Power Company have paid \$50,000.00 towards the*

Carried forward,

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\$56,920 39

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$56,920 39
<i>expense of constructing Sewers on their territory last year.)</i>		
Laborers,	\$8,384 44	
Bricks,	4,450 25	
Masons,	2,595 24	
Cements and Lime,	1,964 75	
Paving,	863 67	
Drain pipe,	692 81	
Teaming,	528 25	
Man-hole, frame and covers,	507 65	
Extensions and alterations of water pipes,	124 94	
Lumber and carpenters,	49 84	
	<hr/>	20,161 84

*Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's account.*

### ***Back Bay Filling.***

Payments for filling in a lot of land on St. James Street, opposite Huntington Square, containing 126,991 square feet. This land was given to the City of Boston by the Boston Water Power Company, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the State of Massachusetts, the Boston Water Power Company and the City of Boston, dated December 31, 1864; said land to be used either for erection thereon of a building dedicated to the Fine Arts, or as a public square,		32,000 00
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*Per item No. 12 of Treasurer's account.*

### ***Back Bay Lots.***

For two lots of land, situated on Rutland and Canton streets, containing 63,600 square feet, purchased of the Boston Water Power Company, as per agreement between the State of Massachusetts, the Boston Water Power Company and the City of Boston, dated December 31, 1864; also balance due said Company on account of land purchased on Dedham Street, viz:

Two lots of land,	\$31,800 00	
Dedham Street lot,	375 00	
	<hr/>	32,175 00

*Per item No. 13 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> <hr/> \$141,257 23
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Brought forward,

\$141,257 23

**Battery Armory.**

*Cost of erecting and fitting up a building on Wareham and Plympton streets, used as an Armory by the Second Eight Battery, M. V. M., viz:*

Building per contract, including extra work and material,	\$24,743 25	
Iron shutters,	417 25	
Plans and specifications,	500 00	
Printing specifications,	27 31	
Sewer assessment,	127 50	
Harness racks, water-closets, etc.,	3,359 71	
Stoves and putting up,	360 86	
Gas fixtures,	130 50	
Coal,	19 00	
	<hr/>	29,685 38

*Per item No. 11 of Treasurer's account.*

**Bells and Clocks.**

Ringling six bells in different parts of the city to denote the hours of the day, at \$100.00 per annum, each	\$600 00	
Ringling one bell from August 25th,	60 25	
Winding and regulating all the public Clocks,	506 00	
Gas and lighting the illuminated Clock on the Williams Market House, corner Washington and Dover streets, including care for the same,	100 00	
Repairs and damages,	65 96	
	<hr/>	1,332 21

*Per item No. 8 of Treasurer's account.*

**Boston Harbor.**

Expenses this year on account of the survey of the Harbor, which has been in progress, under the direction of the U. S. Coast Survey,	\$2,132 46	
Salary of Harbor Master John T. Gardner, one year,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$3,632 46	\$172,274 82

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,632 46	\$172,274 82
One year's wages of two boatmen who are employed by the Harbor Master,	1,600 00	
Repairs on boat,	27 03	
Chandlery, Supplies, etc., for boat,	41 23	
Printing and Newspapers,	32 45	
Fuel, and repairing stove,	22 25	
Water rates,	6 00	
Fender piling South Bay wall,	1,000 00	
Breaking ice in the harbor,	345 00	
Photographing,	40 00	
Removing a wreck,	35 00	
Excursion down the harbor with Members of Congress, U. S. Engineers, and other invited guests,	705 00	
Expenses of Committee to Washington, D. C.	306 51	
Other expenses of Committee,	35 75	
Carriage hire,	39 00	
		7,867 68
<i>Per item No. 9 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Bridges.***

*Repairs, etc., on the several free Bridges, including Salaries of Superintendents, viz:*

CHELSEA STREET BRIDGE, *Leading from Chelsea Street, East Boston, to Byron Street, Chelsea.*

E. T. Stowers, Superintendent, one year,	\$250 00	
General repairs and material,	403 12	
Oil, etc.,	5 00	
		\$658 12

DOVER STREET BRIDGE, *Leading from Harrison Avenue to Fourth Street, South Boston.*

Nathan Brown, Superintendent, one year,	\$866 67	
General repairs and material, including repaving,	3,700 29	

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$4,566 96	\$658 12	\$180,142 50
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## BRIDGES.

41

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,566 96	\$658 12	\$180,142 50
Watering,	200 00		
Hardware, tools, oil, etc.,	115 89		
Buoy stone and replacing buoy,	33 44		
Fuel,	19 00		
	<hr/>	4,935 29	
<b>FEDERAL STREET BRIDGE, <i>Leading to South Boston.</i></b>			
Jacob Norris, Superintendent, one year,	\$1,500 00		
General repairs and material,	1,636 14		
Fuel and stove,	49 50		
Gas, oil, etc.,	71 80		
Forage for horse, repairing harness, etc.,	215 68		
One boat,	25 00		
	<hr/>	3,498 12	
<b>MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE, <i>Leading from Federal Street to Granite Street, South Boston.</i></b>			
George H. Davis, Superintendent, one year,	\$1,800 00		
General repairs and material,	1,663 14		
Hardware, tools, oil and small supplies,	167 05		
Fuel,	45 50		
Removing snow,	15 00		
One year's rent of land on which the Superintendent's office stands,	25 00		
	<hr/>	3,715 69	
<b>MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE, <i>Leading from Meridian Street, East Boston, to Chelsea.</i></b>			
Abner Knight, Superintendent, one year,	700 00		
General repairs and material,	2 22		
Oil, lamps, and small items,	112 68		
Fuel,	2 50		
	<hr/>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$817 40	\$12,807 22	\$180,142 50

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$817 40	\$12,807 22	\$180,142 50
Ground rent of a lot on Meridian Street,	15 00		
		832 40	
<i>WINTHROP BRIDGE, Between East Boston and Winthrop, on Point Shirley Road.</i>			
Care and repairing,		100 00	
Expenses of Committee,	216 95		
Carriage hire,	12 00		
		228 95	
			13,968 57
<i>Per item No. 10 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

### *Cemeteries, etc.*

*Expenses of the City Registrar's Department and Expenditures for the Improvement and Embellishment of the Burial Grounds, viz:*

#### OFFICE AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Salaries—N. A. Apollonio,			
City Registrar and Superintendent of Burial			
Grounds, one year,			
	\$2,000 00		
Clerk,	1,200 00		
		3,200 00	
Clerk hire (copying births and deaths),		294 27	
Printing,		233 79	
Stationery and blank books,		93 50	
Collecting the number of births during the year 1866, viz: 5,602 births, at fifteen cents each,		840 30	
Payments to Undertakers for returns of deaths made by them to the City Registrar, under requirements of Section 4, Chapter 21, General Statutes, viz: 2,603 cases at 10 cents,		260 30	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$4,922 16	\$194,111 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,922 16	\$194,111 07
Removal of bodies from St. Matthew's burial ground, and advertising in regard to same,	658 00	
Exchange of funeral car,	500 00	
Care and repairs of house of reception for the dead, on North Grove Street,	127 17	
Care and storage of funeral cars,	100 00	
Tools,	6 75	
Expenses of Committee,	38 50	
Carriage hire,	14 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$6,366 58	
CHAPEL BURYING GROUND, <i>Tremont St.</i>		
Labor, opening, closing, and care of grounds on Sundays,	\$225 00	
Seeds, plants and manure,	36 50	
	<hr/>	261 50
CENTRAL BURYING GROUND, <i>Boylston Street.</i>		
Labor,	\$208 00	
Repairing tombs,	87 58	
	<hr/>	295 58
COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND.		
Special police officer and Superintendent,	\$428 00	
Labor,	212 00	
Repairs on tombs, walls and gutters,	256 76	
Sods, loam and small items,	37 00	
	<hr/>	933 76
EAST BOSTON BURYING GROUND.		
Care and labor,	\$8 00	
Repairs,	16 86	
	<hr/>	24 86
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,882 28	\$194,111 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,882 28	\$194,111 07
<b>GRANARY BURYING GROUND, Tremont Street.</b>		
Labor, opening, closing, and care of the ground on Sundays,	\$373 00	
Repairing tombs,	101 30	
Seeds, manure and carting,	15 50	
	<hr/>	489 80
<b>SOUTH BURYING GROUND, Washington Street.</b>		
Labor, opening, closing, and overseeing the grounds on Sundays,	\$248 00	
Manure, seeds and carting,	17 50	
	<hr/>	265 50
<b>SOUTH BOSTON BURYING GROUND.</b>		
Labor and care,	32 00	
	<hr/>	8,669 58
<i>Per item No. 14 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Central Charity Bureau.***

Paid for a lot of land situated on Sudbury, Chardon and Adams streets, purchased for the purpose of erecting thereon a building, to be occupied by the Board of Overseers of the Poor, all the Charitable Societies of the City, and as a "Temporary Home for the Destitute." [There has been \$11,622.40 contributed towards this object by citizens.]		66,211 50
<i>Per item No. 20 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Chestnut Hill Driveway.***

<i>Paid on account of building a roadway around the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, now in process of construction in Newton and Brighton, in accordance with an Order passed by the City Council, dated October 9th, 1866.</i>		
Overseers and laborers,		13,694 41
<i>Per item No. 21 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$282,686 56

Brought forward, \$282,686 56

**Chestnut Hill Reservoir.**

*Continuation of expenditures for the building of a Reservoir, situated in Newton and Brighton, under the direction of the Cochituate Water Board, as per order of the City Council, dated December 13th, 1865.*

Salaries : — Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Paymaster and Clerk,	\$5,593 47	
Engineer and his Assistants,	3,591 83	
Wages of foremen, mechanics, teamsters and laborers,	145,290 66	
Laying slope wall, per contract,	5,602 00	
Teaming,	52,285 30	
Purchase and exchange of oxen and horses ; also, forage, etc.,	6,986 70	
Wagons, carts, sleighs, harnesses, etc.,	1,861 14	
Erection of stables, sectional houses, shop and office ; also lumber,	16,106 60	
Force pumps, machinery, tools and hardware, including repairs and material for same,	11,789 31	
Land,	7,078 12	
Brick,	4,607 00	
Powder and fuse,	1,627 40	
Lead pipe,	1,141 07	
Fuel for steam engine,	874 25	
Taxes and annuity,	858 75	
Carriage hire, railroad fares and tolls,	439 61	
Small supplies and items,	356 94	
Stationery, printing and stamps,	234 20	
Piles and driving,	189 00	
Board for laborers,	118 85	
Rent of a house,	54 00	
Expenses of the Cochituate Water Board, City Engineer and Resident Engineer to New York and Washington,	506 70	
Entertainments to members of the City Council while visiting the works,	408 70	
	<hr/>	267,601 60
<i>As per item No. 15 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$550,288 16

*Brought forward,* \$550,288 16

### **City Debt.**

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt have been charged by the Auditor with the whole amount of the City Debt, which became due in this financial year. Also the amount purchased by them in anticipation of the time of its becoming due, viz :

Due this year,	\$251,000 00	
Anticipated,	86,000 00	
	<hr/>	337,000 00
<i>Per item No. 17 of Treasurer's account,</i>	\$341,000 00	
<i>Less amount drawn for by Auditor,</i>		
<i>1865-66, and charged that year, but</i>		
<i>not called for until this year,</i>	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$337,000 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

### **City Hall.**

*Completing and furnishing City Hall. The total cost of the building, fences, ornamenting, grounds and furniture, is \$505,691.42.*

*The expenditures charged this year are :*

Plans for furniture, 500 00

*Per item No. 19 of Treasurer's account.*

### **City Hospital.**

*Expenditures by the Board of Trustees, including the erection of a building used for small-pox patients, under authority granted by the City Council, viz :*

Subsistence supplies,	\$29,548 46	
Salaries : L. A. Cutler, Superintendent,	\$1,800 00	
All other employees,	14,889 19	
	<hr/>	16,689 19
Fuel,	10,630 47	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$56,868 12	\$887,788 16

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$56,868 12	\$887,788 16
Drugs, medical stores, books and instruments,	5,268 08	
Alterations and repairs,	3,712 30	
Labor on grounds, filling, seeds, etc.,	2,972 48	
Gas,	1,680 74	
Bedding, dry goods, etc.,	1,346 88	
Furniture,	1,287 28	
Forage for horses, repairs of wagons and harnesses; also for one cart and harness,	1,190 10	
Water rates,	1,048 63	
Printing and binding,	455 64	
Stationery and blank books,	217 56	
Small items paid by Superintendent,	224 25	
Small-pox and cholera buildings per contract,	\$3,115 00	
Gas fixtures,	80 00	
Furnishing,	62 00	
	<hr/>	
	3,257 00	
	<hr/>	
		79,529 06
<i>Per item No. 16 of Treasurer's account,</i>		

### ***Common, Public Garden, and Public Squares.***

*Care and improvement of the Common, Public Garden, Public Squares, and Ornamental Grounds and Trees in the City proper, and in South and East Boston, viz :*

#### GENERAL EXPENSES.

Superintendent of Common, Public Garden, and Squares, (L. Davenport),	\$1,500 00	
Use of horse and wagon,	450 00	
Deer, ducks and swans, viz :		
Food,	\$191 86	
One pair white, and three black swans,	170 00	
Clipping wings,	6 00	
	<hr/>	
	367 86	
Tools, ladders, etc.,	316 30	
Design for a tool house,	100 00	
Water rates,	60 00	
Revenue Stamps,	3 35	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,797 51	\$967,317 22

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$2,797 51	\$967,317 22
Committee's expenses,		132 25	
Carriage hire,		11 00	
Streets, viz :			
Watering on Charles,	\$696 00		
Watering on Washington,	125 00		
Labor on trees,	482 19		
Loam and trees,	52 50		
		<u>1,355 69</u>	
			\$4,296 45
COMMON.			
Labor,	\$3,944 16		
Red gravel,	1,561 00		
Sods,	761 14		
Loam, oyster shells and gravel,	544 50		
General repairs and mate- rial on fences, seats, deer park, etc.,	1,266 83		
Plank walk from West Street gate to opposite Joy Street,	225 00		
Manure,	235 35		
Teaming,	131 81		
Trees, Seeds, etc.,	30 25		
		<u>8,700 04</u>	
PUBLIC GARDEN.			
Labor,	\$3,690 72		
Raising and straightening iron fence along Charles Street,	2,981 96		
Loam, oyster shells and gravel,	1,738 50		
Shrubs, trees and seeds,	1,270 25		
Red gravel, sods and ma- nure,	61 09		
General repairs and mate- rial, seats, tree guards, etc.,	214 88		
Repairs on greenhouse,	140 00		
Removing flagstaff from Chester Square and set- ting same,	214 00		
Bridge over the pond,	6,000 00		
		<u>16,311 40</u>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u>\$29,307 89</u>	<u>\$967,317 22</u>



## COMMON, PUBLIC GARDEN AND PUBLIC SQUARES. 49

*Brought forward,* \$29,307 89 \$967,317 22

## COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

Loam and sods,	\$3,148 50	
Gravel,	421 25	
Raising statue of Hamilton,	229 79	
Labor,	216 03	
Seeds and teaming,	28 75	
	<hr/>	4,044 32

CHESTER, CONCORD, BLACKSTONE,  
FRANKLIN, RUTLAND AND WORCES-  
TER SQUARES, AND CHESTER AND  
UNION PARKS.

Care of all except Concord & Rutland, per contract,	\$2,400 00	
General repairs and ma- terial,	337 32	
Labor previous to date of contract,	150 10	
Tar for trees,	10 55	
Iron fence around East and West Chester Parks,	3,630 20	
Iron fence around Rut- land Square,	1,344 98	
Iron fence around Concord Square,	1,000 00	
New flagstaff and raising in Chester Square, to replace one removed to the Public Garden,	786 75	
	<hr/>	9,659 90

CITY HALL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY  
GROUNDS AND LOWELL AND FORT  
HILL SQUARES.

Care of, per contract,	\$450 00	
General repairs and ma- terial,	165 73	
Bulbs and trees,	20 50	
	<hr/>	636 23

## EAST BOSTON.

Care and labor on all the squares, also of trees in the streets, per agree- ment,	\$450 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$450 00	\$43,648 34 \$967,317 22

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$450 00	\$43,648 34	\$967,317 22
General repairs and material,	30 06		
	<hr/>	480 06	

## SOUTH BOSTON.

Labor,	\$545 93		
Loam and sods,	168 50		
Teaming,	36 00		
General repairs and material,	25 75		
	<hr/>	776 18	
		<hr/>	44,904 58

*Per item No. 18 of Treasurer's account.*

***Dedham Street Grading.***

*Payments in settlement of grade damages caused by raising the grade of Dedham Street between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, and for filling in the same to the new grade.*

Damages,	\$3,863 00		
Filling and labor,	767 20		
Estimating damages,	150 00		
Bricks, sand, etc.,	45 18		
	<hr/>		4,825 33

*Per item No. 24 of Treasurer's account.*

***Dedham Street Lot.***

Paid for a lot of Land containing 22,500 square feet, situated on what is now called Dartmouth Street, westerly of Tremont Street, purchased of the Boston Water Power Company, in accordance with an agreement between the State of Massachusetts, the Boston Water Power Company and the City of Boston, dated December 31, 1864,			11,250 00
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*Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's account.*

***Dover Street Improvement, etc.***

*Payments of Executions vs. the City, in the cases of Wade and others and John Hogan, owners of estates on Emerald Street, for damages caused by*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/>	\$1,028,297 13
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*Brought forward,* \$1,028,297 13  
*overflows in their cellars from the sewers — they being claimants under the Tuckerman deed. Also, amount allowed to several individuals by the Committee on Claims for the same object, viz :*

Nathaniel Wade,	\$905 49		
Eliel S. Todd,	883 49		
John Hogan,	691 71		
Jacob Benair,	665 49		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	\$3,146 18	
Allowed by the Committee on Claims,		1,800 00	
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	4,946 18
<i>Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

### ***Eastern Railroad Wharf.***

*Repairs on this Wharf, which became the Property of the City by the purchase of the East Boston Ferry Property, viz :*

Piling, etc.,	230 45
<i>Per item No. 28 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

### ***Engineering.***

*Expenses of the Civil Engineer's Department.*

Salaries : N. Henry Crafts, City Engineer,	\$2,800 00		
Thomas W. Davis, as Assistant Engineer to December 12, 1866,	\$1,256 31		
As City Surveyor from December 13, 1866,	755 13		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	2,011 44	
Salary of the second Assistant Engineer, draftsmen and assistants, levellers, rodmen, chainmen, etc.,		9,938 25	
Blank-books, stationery, drawing paper and materials, postage and Revenue stamps,		669 56	
Car fares and ferry tolls,		241 69	
Tools, stakes, etc.,		112 58	
Instruments, including repairs,		108 15	
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$15,881 67	\$1,033,473 76

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$15,881 67	\$1,033,473 76
Washing towels and small supplies,	78 95	
Binding plans and cloth for backing,	77 94	
Printing,	19 08	
	<hr/>	16,057 64
<i>Per item No. 25 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses.***

*Repairs on the various Houses, as follows, viz :*

Carpenter's work and stock.	\$4,590 04	
Painting and glazing.	1,093 55	
Mason work and stock,	831 02	
Slating and roofing,	682 27	
Whitening and coloring,	384 90	
Paving and drains,	302 67	
Plumbing,	132 28	
Paper hangings and hanging same,	67 69	
Gas pipe and fixtures,	28 62	
Assessment for sewer on Chelsea Street,	22 12	
	<hr/>	8,135 16
<i>Per item No. 26 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***External Health.***

*Expenses of maintaining the Quarantine Establishment at Deer and Gallop's Islands, including the purchase of Barracks, etc., at Gallop's Island, viz :*

Salaries : E. A. Whiston, Port Physician, to February 28 (11 mos.),	\$550 00	
Samuel H. Durgin, do. one month,	50 00	
Le Baron Munroe, Assistant Port Physician from June 11 to September 30, 1866,	275 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$875 00	\$1,057,666 56

## FIRE ALARMS.

53

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$875 00	\$1,057,666 56
Boatmen, — also nurses, cooks and other employees at the Small-pox Hospital,	1,185 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,060 00
Board and subsistence for patients,	396 83	
Repairs and supplies for boat,	162 86	
Printing, stationery and stamps,	85 21	
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	82 56	
Coffins, medicines and small items,	43 32	
Newspapers, car fares and ferry tolls,	30 84	
Quarantine flag,	30 00	
Expenses of committee,	99 00	
Carriage hire,	3 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,993 62

## GALLOP'S ISLAND.

Buildings purchased of the United States,	\$4,435 00	
Furniture, stoves, etc., pur- chased of the United States,	450 00	
Repairs and alterations on buildings and wharf,	737 86	
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	1,338 17	
Use of a horse,	94 00	
Tools and hardware,	64 72	
Services of policemen de- tailed to take charge of the Quarantine Station,	4,913 00	
Cooks and other help,	350 00	
Subsistence,	1,335 81	
	<hr/>	13,718 56
		16,712 18

*Per item No. 27 of Treasurer's account.*

[There has been received for the sale of  
old material, stoves, etc., \$349 00.]

***Fire Alarms. .***

*Expense of Carrying on the Telegraph  
System of Fire Alarms, including  
Extensions and Renewal, viz:*

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$1,074,378 74
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,074,378 74
Salaries: J. B. Stearns, Superintendent to Feb- ruary 18th, inclusive,	\$1,774 00	
John F. Kennard, Super- intendent from February 18th,	226 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,000 00
Salaries of operators and repairers,	8,549 75	
Machinery, including repairs,	429 48	
Repairs of damages caused by the wires, and other mechanical labor, including stock,	391 99	
Chemicals, alcohol, etc.,	274 81	
Wire, insulators, knobs, etc.,	266 06	
Iron work, brackets,	262 97	
Castings, including re-casting the bell on Church Street Church,	237 13	
Instruments, including repairs,	229 67	
Hardware and tools,	144 49	
Repairs on East Boston cable, and ringing a bell, at East Boston,	108 38	
Water rates,	100 00	
Frames for alarm cards,	30 45	
Cartage, car fares and small items,	262 14	
Printing and binding,	138 11	
Stationery and stamps,	66 08	
Washing bed clothes,	73 84	
Furniture, etc.,	59 39	
Expenses of committee,	45 00	
	<hr/>	
Total ordinary expenses,		\$13,669 74

## EXTENSION OF LINES.

Three bells, including truckage, and raising into towers,	\$4,552 08	
Machinery signal boxes, knobs, insulators, screws, etc.,	2,413 45	
Carpenter's work, includ- ing material, iron brack- ets, etc.,	692 16	
Labor,	97 45	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,755 14	\$13,669 74 \$1,074,378 74

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

55

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,755 14	\$13,669 74	\$1,074,378 74
Hardware, car fares and small items,	11 62		
	<hr/>	7,766 76	

## RENEWAL OF LINES.

Laying a second cable to East Boston, viz:			
Cable,	\$2,412 00		
Expenses of laying,	117 65		
	<hr/>	\$2,529 65	
Labor,		906 25	
Wire,		634 74	
Iron work and castings,		455 12	
Insulators, screws, knobs, etc.,		94 25	
Hardware, car fares and small items,		33 17	
Telegraph poles.		29 50	
	<hr/>	4,682 68	
			26,119 18

*Per item No. 30 of Treasurer's account.*

***Fire Department.***

*Expenses of this Department, exclusive of the Fire Alarm System, Repairs on Engine and Hook and Ladder and Hose Carriage Houses, viz:*

Salaries: Chief Engineer,			
Geo. W. Bird, one day,	\$5 48		
John S. Damrell, from April 2, 1866,	1,994 52		
	<hr/>	\$2,000 00	
Secretary to Board of Engineers, Geo. H. Allen,		1,000 00	
Nine Assistant Engineers, and engine men, drivers, and officers and members of the various engine, hook and ladder and hose companies,		88,938 30	
Hose, hose pipes and couplings, caps and badges,		23,614 22	
Repairs on the leading and suction hose, caps and badges,		3,804 01	
		<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$119,356 53	\$1,100,497 92

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$119,356 53	\$1,100,497 92
Repairs of engines, hose carriages, hook and ladder carriages and fuel wagons, including cost of runners,	5,507 74	
Ladders, crotch poles, rakes, axes, etc., purchase and repairs,	755 67	
Neatsfoot oil and leather preservatives for engine hose, sperm oil, fluids, etc., for engines and lanterns,	1,151 48	
Fuel for the engines,	1,796 19	
Fuel for the houses,	1,615 07	
Gas,	1,632 92	
Furniture, bedding, stoves, etc.,	1,603 75	
Washing bed clothes,	624 78	
Purchase and exchange of horses,	1,100 00	
Grain, hay, straw, etc.,	5,970 10	
Harnesses, etc., including repairs,	785 73	
Shoeing horses,	1,348 83	
Hire of a pair of horses and a driver for Hook and Ladder No. 1 (eleven months),	1,375 00	
Hire of horses, pungs and extra drivers, on account of snow,	301 50	
Hire of horses to replace those sick and lame,	126 00	
Medical attendance and medicine for sick horses,	155 12	
Carting,	941 36	
Soap, sponge, and small supplies,	458 02	
Packing and waste,	175 05	
Stable furniture and tools,	332 78	
Fitting arch under the reservoir, Derne Street, for a store-room,	588 37	
Water rates,	549 50	
One hand and two horse hose carriages,	975 00	
Purchase of horse, wagon, harness, sleigh and robes, for Chief Engineer's use; also keeping and shoeing,	1,065 99	
Care of reservoirs, including repairs,	124 00	
Hydrant signs,	37 98	
Damages — by firemen and apparatus,	283 19	
Refreshments for firemen July 4, '66,	300 00	
Refreshment for firemen at fires,	59 50	
Printing,	159 48	
Stationery, blank books and stamps,	135 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$151,391 63	\$1,100,497 92



<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$151,391 63	\$1,100,497 92
Expenses of Committee and Chief Engineer to Manchester, Portland and New Bedford,	86 50	
Carriage hire,	66 00	
Expenses of committee,	80 50	
	<hr/>	151,624 63
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 29 of his account,</i>	\$151,609 34	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	15 29	
	<hr/>	
	\$151,624 63	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

***Grammar School-house, Prescott St., East Boston.***

*Continuation of payments for erecting this School-house, situated on Bennington, Saratoga, and Prescott streets, which has been completed, and is now occupied and named "Prescott School-house," [Total cost of building and land, \$110,041.08.]*

Grading grounds,	\$343 20	
Border stone,	71 20	
Hand hose and couplings,	40 92	
	<hr/>	455 32
<i>Per item No. 66 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Hancock School-House Yard, etc.***

Cost of additional Land purchased by authority of an order of the City Council, for the purpose of the Enlargement of the Yard of this School-house, the erection of a Primary School-house upon a portion of the same, and the widening of Richmond Street,		22,248 00
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*Per item No. 37 of Treasurer's account.*

***Harbor Dredging.***

*For constructing Steam Dredging Machine "General Tyler," eight Dumping Scows and Water Boat; also expenses of running said machine. This ma-*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$1,274,825 87
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,274,825 87
<i>chine is used for dredging accumulated deposits in the docks and harbor.</i>		
One Otis steam dredging machine, per contract,	\$15,400 00	
Eight dumping scows, per contract, including extra work,	15,651 14	
Chandlery, chains, etc.,	1,090 07	
Water boat, row boats and appurtenances,	764 00	
Captain and employees,	1,627 15	
Use of tow boats,	1,103 25	
Fuel,	301 38	
Repairs and alterations,	255 42	
Services of A. Boschke, for superintendence,	266 66	
Printing,	66 65	
Carriage hire, car fare and small items,	10 80	
		<hr/>
		36,536 52
<i>Per item No. 38 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### *Harbor Police Station House.*

*For purchase of a lot of land on the corner of Commercial and Salutation streets, erecting a building thereon, and furnishing the same for the Harbor Police, viz:*

Land,	\$27,277 00	
Erection of building, per contract, including extra work,	27,638 19	
Plans and specifications,	700 00	
Heating apparatus,	412 88	
Hardware,	314 59	
Plumbing,	263 65	
Gas fitting,	251 86	
Fuel,	76 00	
Printing plans and specifications,	34 20	
Furniture and furnishing,	1,051 12	
Lamp and lamp irons,	87 08	
Clocks,	75 00	
Auction expenses — sale of land not used,	70 00	
Cleaning,	42 00	
		<hr/>
		58,293 57
<i>Per item No. 35 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

*Carried forward,*

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**\$1,369,655 96**

*Brought forward,* \$1,369,655 96

***Hose House No. 1.***

Cost of land purchased on Salem Street, for the purpose of erecting on the same a house for Hose Company No. 1, 2,000 00

*Per item No. 36 of Treasurer's account.*

***Incidental Expenses.***

*Expenditures ordered by the City Council, to be charged to this appropriation, and others not chargeable to any other appropriation, including all expenses incurred for counsel over the amount allowed to the City Solicitor; also claims against the City recovered by law, or allowed by the Committee on Claims, viz :*

FOURTH OF JULY.

Expenditure for celebrating the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, viz :

Music, day and evening, including the National Concert on the Common in the morning; also the erection of music stands, etc.,	\$2,467 54	
Fireworks,	2,000 00	
Extra Police Officers, and extra pay allowed to regular officers, including refreshments for those who could not be relieved from duty,	1,982 50	
Regattas: — Expenses and prizes, including Committee's expenses, viz :		
Rowing: on Charles River, \$1,263 68		
Sailing: in the Harbor, 700 00	1,963 68	
Balloons. — S. A. King, for two ascensions,	900 00	
Expenses for a free supply of ice water on the Common during the day, putting up and covering stands, men for distributing ice, and for mugs and pitchers,	829 00	
Decorations, interior and exterior, of halls, public buildings and Common,	800 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$10,942 72	\$1,371,655 96

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,942 72	\$1,371,655 96
East Boston Ferry Company, for the free use of their ferry to the public during the day and evening,	500 00	
Printing programme, etc., and posting notices in the streets,	446 49	
National salutes for the day,	300 00	
Bell ringing, morning, noon and evening,	68 50	
Firemen — Uniforms, marshal's expenses and hire of engine and horses,	818 60	
Refreshments for escort,	350 00	
Hire of Music Hall and Boston Theatre, for each \$800,	1,600 00	
Entertainment of children at Music Hall — Alleghanians, ventriloquist, pianist, etc.,	554 00	
Warren Street Chapel — Allowance for conducting entertainment of children,	300 00	
Oration — Collation for children of the choir at Music Hall, including expenses for leader, music, etc.,	570 50	
Committees' expenses, including entertainment on board steamer "Henry Morrison" and at the American House,	715 80	
Carriage hire,	101 00	
Setting stakes and ropes, cartage and small items,	154 39	
<b>Total expenses July 4th,</b>	<b>\$17,422 00</b>	

## PUBLIC BATHING.

Expenses incurred in furnishing free salt-water bathing facilities to the people during the summer months. Five floating bath-houses were built, an enclosure made on South Boston Point beach and a dressing-room built for the bathers. [The number of baths taken during the season was 433,690.]

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$17,422 00</u>	<u>\$1,371,655 96</u>
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$17,422 00	\$1,371,655 96
Buildings, purchase of rafts, including altera- tions and repairs,	\$14,213 31	
Furnishing and supplies,	747 13	
Rents, including expenses of storage during winter,	833 48	
Salaries of Superinten- dents and employés,	2,216 00	
Printing, blank books and stationery,	80 05	
Expenses of Committee,	111 75	
Carriage hire,	12 00	
	<hr/>	18,213 72
LEGAL EXPENSES.		
Payments of Counsel, and other legal expenses, in the cases of City of Bos- ton <i>vs.</i> Richardson, and Richardson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston. Also in case of Tyler <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, Burrill <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, Hospital Life Insur- ance Company <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, and Roberts <i>vs.</i> City of Boston,		4,053 95
HISTORY OF NEW CITY HALL.		
Preparing and publishing the history and progress of the undertaking of the erection of the new City Hall,— a bound volume of one hundred and sixteen pages, with plates, giving various views of the exterior and in- terior of the building,		3,244 79
HARBOR EXCURSION.		
Expense of the Annual Steamboat Ex- cursion of the City Council and offi- cers of the several departments, in the harbor, by vote of City Council,		2,141 12
GENERAL SHERMAN.		
For the reception and entertainment of this gallant and brave officer, July 1866, viz :		
Musie for serenade and escort,	\$311 00	
Refreshments for police, setting stakes, etc.,	142 75	
Salutes,	72 75	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$526 50	\$45,075 58 \$1,371,655 96

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$526 50	\$45,075 58	\$1,371,655 96
Committee's expenses, telegrams, etc.,	125 37		
Carriage hire,	291 63		
Horses for mounted police and musicians,	151 00		
Expenses of General Sherman and suite at Revere House,	820 82		
	<hr/>	1,415 32	
<b>DAMAGES.</b>			
Payments of judgments against the City, and settlements by compromise, or otherwise, of claims for damages sustained by individuals on account of accidents arising from defects in the highways, etc.,		2,108 86	
<b>ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.</b>			
Paid Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of annexing the City of Roxbury to the City of Boston,		1,500 00	
<b>MUSIC ON THE COMMON.</b>			
For services of the several Bands who performed on the Common Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, during the summer months, and for lighting and care of the music stands,		1,499 08	
<b>GAS HEARING.</b>			
Expenses attending hearings before a Committee of the City Council on the question of a supply of gas to the citizens, exclusive of printing the report of said committee,		886 23	
<b>ELECTION EXPENSES.</b>			
Annual allowance to the Ward Officers of the several Wards,	\$360 00		
Constables, for notifying and attendance at the various Ward meetings, and for stationery, etc.,	277 57		
Examining and checking voting lists,	258 00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$895 57	\$52,485 02	\$1,371,655 96

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

63

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$895 57	\$52,485 02	\$1,371,655 96
Ringing bells,	56 00		
		<u>951 57</u>	
ENROLMENT.			
Preparing a list of persons liable to perform military duty,		800 00	
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS INSTITUTE.			
Expenses of a concert for the entertainment of this Association,		596 26	
EAST BOSTON FERRY.			
Services of persons employed to count the travel over the ferry,		512 51	
MUNICIPAL DIGEST.			
For preparing a digest of the "Decisions of Municipal interest of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 1804-1865,"		500 00	
WEBSTER VASE.			
Stand and design for same, on which to place the Webster Vase, now in the Public Library building,		115 00	
FUNERAL EXPENSES.			
Expenses attending the funerals of Henry Sargent, late an Assessor, and William Barnicoat, late Superintendent of Lamps — Carriage hire and sexton,		56 00	
SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.			
For repairing scales and weights of certain parties, under the Ordinance of 6th July, 1863,		*42 36	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u>\$56,058 72</u>	<u>\$1,371,655 96</u>

\* This amount is collected from the owners of the scales and weights so repaired, by the sealers, and is by them paid into the City Treasury.

The total cost to the City of the Department of Sealers of Weights and Measures for the year was as follows:

Salary of the two officers and assistants,	\$4,200 00
Expenses as above,	42 36
Cost of keeping two horses and wagons for use of said officers by the Internal Health Department, as given by the Superintendent of Health,	989 00

Total, \$5,231 36

Amount paid into the City Treasury 1866-67 by the Sealers of Weights and Measures, \$3,500.64.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$56,058 72	\$1,371,655 96
<b>RECORDING DEEDS.</b>		
Payment to the Registrar of Deeds for recording deeds to the city,	96 25	
<b>BELLS.</b>		
For ringing the several church bells Emancipation Proclamation Anniversary, January 1, and Washington's Birthday Anniversary, February 22, 1866,	74 75	
<b>SALUTES.</b>		
Washington's Birthday Anniversary, twenty-second February,	72 75	
<b>CARTING — FREIGHTS — TELEGRAMS —</b>		
Railroad fares,	160 32	
POSTAGES, and Revenue stamps,	216 62	
<b>PICTURE FRAMES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.</b>		
For photographs of Board of Aldermen and ex-Mayors, and frames for the same,	209 15	
<b>BOOKS.</b>		
Books of reference,	115 25	
111 copies of Adams' Boston Directory, for the members of the Government and the public offices,	305 25	
	<hr/>	420 50
<b>POCKET BOOKS.</b>		
100 memorandum pocket books, containing lists of the City Government and Committees, for the use of members and officers,	125 00	
<b>POLICE BADGES.</b>		
35 silver badges for members of the Common Council and 7 gold badges for members of the Board of Aldermen,	115 50	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$57,549 56	\$1,371,655 96



*Brought forward,* \$57,549 56 \$1,371,655 96

**CARRIAGE HIRE.**

For members City Government, Joint  
and Special Committees, etc., not  
otherwise specified, 1,469 13

**COMMITTEES.**

Expenses of Joint Standing and other  
Committees of the present and past  
City Governments; entertainments  
of members of other City Govern-  
ments, not otherwise specified, 4,223 20

**DELEGATIONS FROM OTHER CITIES.**

Entertainments to delegations from the  
City Councils of Cincinnati, St.  
Louis and Philadelphia, 312 40

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63,554 29

*Per item No. 41 of Treasurer's account.*

**Interest.**

Amount paid this year for Interest on the City Debt,  
including the premium on Exchange on London,  
and on the Gold with which this interest was paid, 551,693 92

*Per item No. 77 of Treasurer's account.*

N. B. *This item does not include any charge for in-  
terest on the actual "Water Debt," that interest being  
charged to the Water Works.*

**Internal Health.**

*This item includes the expenses of sweeping the Streets,  
collecting all the Ashes and House Offal, and depos-  
iting it at the General Depot; also all other work  
connected with the preservation of the Health of the  
City.*

*The House Offal of the City proper and South Boston  
is disposed of by contract. It is collected in the City  
Wagons, and delivered at the Offal Depot connected  
with the South Stables on Albany Street, opposite  
Brookline Street, from whence it is taken every day*

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*Carried forward,* \$1,986,904 17

*Brought forward,* \$1,986,904 17  
*in Covered Wagons, and carried out of the City.*  
*The House Offal at East Boston is collected there by*  
*contract, and is disposed of by the collector for his*  
*own benefit.*

## SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.

Ezra Forristall, Sup't of Health,	\$2,200 00
Daniel B. Curtis, Assistant Superin- tendent of Health,	1,600 00
Salaries of Clerk, also constables em- ployed in serving processes for abat- ing nuisances, etc.,	3,403 00
Mechanics employed in the yard.— Wages of five blacksmiths, three wheelwrights, one harness-maker, one painter, also one mason, em- ployed for various purposes,	9,369 14
Foremen of yards, feeders and watch- men.— Wages of one foreman of the south yard, one foreman of the west yard, two feeders, and two watchmen.	5,524 50
Foremen of teams and sweepers, team- sters, laborers, etc.— Wages of the two foremen, each for teamsters and sweepers from north and south stables; teamsters and laborers em- ployed in sweeping the streets, re- moving street dirt, etc.,	77,433 32
Wages of the teamsters and laborers employed in collecting the house offal, ashes, etc.,	63,598 04
Driver of the wagon used for the con- veyance of prisoners to and from the Station Houses to the City Prison, and to the Jail,	950 00
Driver of the vehicle employed in conveying the inmates of the South Boston and Deer Island Institutions to and from the City; also State paupers to the several depots,	794 00
[ <i>The House of Industry pays \$300 per annum additional for this service.</i> ]	

Total salaries and pay rolls,	\$164,872 00
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<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$164,872 00	\$1,986,904 17
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$164,872 00	\$1,986,904 17
Feed and bedding for horses, viz :		
Grain, meal and carrots,	\$13,607 27	
Hay and straw,	5,245 10	
	<hr/>	18,852 37
Purchase and exchange of horses,		10,365 00
Stock used in workshops, viz :		
Iron, steel, shapes, horse nails, axles, etc.,	\$3,076 19	
Saddlery, hardware, leather, etc.,	2,456 52	
Wagon lumber, hubs, spokes, pine lumber, etc., including sawing,	2,190 52	
Paints, oils, varnish, etc.,	1,360 46	
Soft coal,	317 02	
	<hr/>	9,400 71
EAST BOSTON.		
Collecting ashes, etc.,	\$4,002 00	
Collecting house offal,	380 00	
	<hr/>	4,382 00
REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.		
Stock and labor at South stable, including paving in yard and sidewalk,	\$2,661 47	
Stock and labor at West stable,	178 22	
	<hr/>	2,839 69
For water used at stables and sprink- ling streets before sweeping, [two years,]		1,660 50
Hoes, shovels, baskets, broom stuff, brooms, buckets, etc.,	1,412 91	
Soap, sponge and small supplies,	607 43	
Hardware, rope, etc.,	450 31	
Drugs, medicines and Veterinary Sur- geon's attendance on horses,	475 66	
Shoeing horses (otherwise than those shod by the department),	270 43	
Clipping horses,	45 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$215,634 01	\$1,986,904 17

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$215,634 01	\$1,986,904 17
East Boston ferry tolls and dinners for men at East Boston,	202 50	
Cesspool boots and overalls,	171 25	
Fuel,	643 50	
Gas,	497 67	
Furniture, shades, flag,	242 86	
Printing and binding, including sanitary notices,	608 12	
Stationery and blank books,	395 70	
Revenue stamps,	63 80	
Newspapers,	12 00	
Rent of an estate on Bridge Street,	37 90	
Damages by teams,	23 00	

#### NUISANCES — SANITARY EXPENSES.

Constructing, repairing and cleaning drains and sewers, for the purpose of abating nuisances, and other expenses for this purpose, not otherwise specified,	\$7,009 27	
Constructing sewers to drain land abutting on streets where no sewers had been built, viz :		
Paris St., East Boston,	\$2,084 52	
Preble St., Washington Village,	1,752 56	
Northampton St.,	1,520 86	
	<hr/>	5,357 94
Filling Northampton Street territory,	5,000 00	
Services of physicians and others, employed May and June 1866, to inspect the City,	5,389 33	
Chloride of lime and disinfectants,	2,269 89	
Dredging in Charles River, foot of Otter Street,	525 22	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$25,551 65	\$218,532 31 \$1,986,904 17

## LAMPS.

69

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$25,551 65	\$218,532 31	\$1,986,904 17
Drafting bill in relation to the Church Street territory,	200 00		
	<hr/>	25,751 65	

## CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, viz :

Salary: Wm. Read, City Physician,	\$2,000 00		
Service of Assistant,	308 00		
Instruments, stationery and other office expenses,	37 33		
	<hr/>	2,345 33	

## MILK INSPECTION.

Salary of Inspector, Henry Faxon,	\$1,200 00		
Chemical analyses, stationery and small cash disbursements by Inspector,	327 07		
	<hr/>	1,527 07	
Expenses of Committee and City Physician to New York and Washington,		500 00	
Expenses of Committee,		267 85	
Carriage hire,		38 50	
		<hr/>	248,962 71

*Per item No. 42 of Treasurer's account.*

**Lamps.** (See appendix.)

## Gas for street lamps, viz :

City proper,	\$102,769 18		
South Boston,	15,029 89		
East Boston,	11,938 20		
	<hr/>	129,737 27	

Oil, for all the oil lamps in the City proper and in South and East Boston,	\$37,480 76		
Carting oil,	516 75		
Wicking,	232 50		
	<hr/>	38,230 01	

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$167,967 28	\$2,235,866 88	

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$167,967 28	\$2,235,866 88
<b>LAMPLIGHTERS.</b>			
Lighting and cleaning gas lamps, viz :			
City proper,	\$18,635 94		
South Boston,	2,497 30		
East Boston,	2,103 70		
Care and cleaning the ornamental lamps over the West Street Gate on the Common, and in front City Hall,	37 00		
Lighting and cleaning all the oil lamps,	10,074 76		
		<u>33,348 70</u>	
Underground service pipes, which are all laid by the Gas Companies, viz :			
Boston Co.,	\$3,716 99		
South Boston,	357 98		
East Boston,	54 25		
		<u>4,129 22</u>	
Lanterns, viz :			
For new oil lanterns,	\$1,336 70		
For new gas "	1,264 60		
Repairs, one year per contracts,	3,808 55		
Alterations and repairs, other than contract,	90 80		
		<u>6,500 65</u>	
Wooden posts,		328 75	
Iron posts, including repairs,		66 41	
Iron brackets and post heads, including putting up,		2,037 77	
Gas burners, tips, cocks, pipe, etc., including putting up,		1,406 80	
Oil burners, cans and measures, including repairs,		952 81	
Ladders, including repairs,		50 50	
Carting lamps, posts, etc.,		276 85	
Proof meter and minute watch,		80 42	
<b>SALARIES.</b>			
Superintendent, William Barnicoat, one year,	\$1,300 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,300 00	\$217,146 16	\$2,235,866 88

## MARKET HOUSES.

71

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,300 00	\$217,146 16	\$2,235,866 88
George H. Allen, Assistant, one year,	600 00		
Allowance to George H. Allen, for extra services as Assistant, per vote of the City Council,	300 00		
	<hr/>	2,200 00	
Printing,		93 38	
Stationery,		40 46	
Carriage hire,		15 00	
		<hr/>	219,495 00

*Per item No. 43 of Treasurer's account.*

**Market Houses.**

*Expenses of Faneuil Hall Market and the Market in Faneuil Hall Building, exclusive of the Repairs on the Buildings (which are charged to Public Buildings).*

## SALARIES.

Charles B. Rice, Superintendent,	\$2,000 00		
Deputy Superintendent, who is commissioned as a police officer,	1,200 00		
Keeper of the public scales,	540 00		
Two watchmen,	1,869 50		
	<hr/>	\$5,609 50	
Fuel,		920 25	
Gas,		850 71	
Water rates,		140 00	
Stationery and Revenue stamps,		30 00	
Warming apparatus and repairs of same, furniture and gas fixtures,		63 98	
Small repairs and other small expenditures by the Superintendent,		53 66	
Expenses of Committee,		35 25	
		<hr/>	7,703 35

*Per item No. 46 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/>	\$2,463,065 23
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Brought forward, \$2,463,065 23

**Meridian Street Bridge.**

*Payments on account of rebuilding the Meridian Street Bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, viz:*

Contract, in part,	\$33,885 00	
Superintendent, eight months,	1,600 00	
Covering the flooring with composition,	300 00	
Removing Superintendent's house,	12 50	
		35,797 50

*Per item No. 48 of Treasurer's account.*

**Militia Bounty.**

Paid to members of the Volunteer Militia, the bounty allowed them by the State, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 219, Acts of 1866,	28,973 50
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*Per item No. 80 of Treasurer's account.*

**Mount Hope Cemetery.**

*Expense of carrying on and improving this Ground, which is located in Dorchester and in West Roxbury.*

Salary of Superintendent, C. M. Atkinson,	\$1,200 00	
Wages of laborers,	9,936 06	
Mechanical work and stock for repairs on Superintendent's house, greenhouse and fences, also for constructing a tomb,	1,759 91	
Iron and granite posts, for boundaries of lots, including numbers, also slabs and grave covers,	840 20	
Trees, plants and seeds,	753 81	
Expense of maintaining horse and oxen, including repairs of harnesses and vehicles,	637 53	
Tools and hardware,	386 17	
Sundry small items,	170 97	
Flower pots,	85 00	
		\$15,769 65
Carried forward,		\$2,527,836 23



<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$15,769,65	\$2,527,836	23
Allowance for running an omnibus, during the summer season, to and from the Jamaica Plain horse cars to the Cemetery, for the accommodation of the public,	450	00	
Car fares,	48	54	
Commission on sales of lots,	52	00	
Refunded of the amount received for temporary placing of bodies in receiving tomb and graves,	41	00	
Policy of insurance on Superintendent's house,	90	00	
Furniture,	13	12	
Fuel,	109	14	
Printing,	79	95	
Stationery and stamps,	13	32	
Expenses of Trustees, including carriage hire for annual visit of City Government,	114	00	
			16,780 72

*Per item No. 47 of Treasurer's account.*

### *New Lunatic Hospital.*

*Continuation of payments for Land in the Town of Winthrop; also for Plans of Buildings to be erected for a New Lunatic Hospital on said land, Engineering, expenses of Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital visiting similar institutions in this and other States for the purpose of gathering information as to the improvements which can be made in the building, taxes, etc., viz:*

Plans and estimates,	\$4,500	00	
Land,	3,000	00	
Town tax,	481	22	
Engineering expenses,	142	32	
Visiting various institutions in other cities and towns,	266	77	
Carriage hire and small items,	41	83	
Directors' expenses,	31	50	
			8,463 64

*Per item No. 49 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,553,080	59
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Brought forward, \$2,553,080 59

**Old Claims.**

Amount of bills and accounts against the City, which had been audited and allowed in former years, but which were not presented to the Treasury for payment till this year, 1,060 08

*Per item No. 50 of Treasurer's account.*

**Oliver Street.**

*Payments on account of reducing the grade and widening of Oliver and Belmont streets, done by the City of Boston under authority of a special Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of 1865. The whole cost of this improvement is to be paid by the abutters thereon, viz :*

Estates taken by authority of said Act,	\$28,071 55	
Laborers,	140 40	
Carting earth,	171 00	
Printing and small items,	102 17	
	<hr/>	28,485 12

*Per item No. 53 of Treasurer's account.*

**Overseers of the Poor.**

*Paid to the Treasurer of this Board, which they have disbursed as follows, viz :*

For the benefit and special relief of those poor persons in the different Wards of the City, having a settlement in this State, and who, without being paupers, are proper objects for such assistance,	\$35,846 86	
Office expenses,	8,671 12	
Temporary Home for the Destitute in Charles Street,	7,282 02	
	<hr/>	51,800 00

*Per item No. 51 of Treasurer's account.*

[There has been received to the credit of this account

Carried forward,	<hr/>	\$2,634,425 79
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*Brought forward,* \$2,634,425 79  
*this year the sum of \$11,549.29, per item No. 116 of Treasurer's account. This credit being deducted from the above, will reduce the net cost this year to \$40,250.71, against \$37,740.85 last year, and \$34,133.26 in 1864-5.]*

### *Paving, Grading and Repairing of Streets.*

#### SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.

Charles Harris, Superintendent of Streets,	\$2,200 00	
Clerk in Superintendent's office,	979 00	
Mechanics, foremen and laborers,	57,453 40	
		\$60,628 40
Master pavers' bills, being for paving per square yard and setting edge-stone per running foot,		24,712 59
Gravel, earth, cinders, etc., for filling,		57,131 21
Paving gravel,		14,592 05
Granite blocks for paving,		13,472 36
Round stone for paving,		5,966 82
North River flagging for crossings,		3,341 10
Edgestones for sidewalks,		4,401 24
Stone chips,		730 73
Bricks for drains and sidewalks,		8,199 41
Lime, sand and cement,		2,547 74
Teaming,		13,519 10
Iron fence around Commonwealth Avenue, per contract,		5,300 69
Lumber and Carpenter's work,	\$2,244 59	
Strengthening retaining wall, Ferdinand Street,	877 24	
Two masts for Albany Street bridge,	300 00	
		3,421 83
Fence around Thomas Park and other mason work,		833 45
Street signs and re-numbering streets,		861 40
		\$219,660 12
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$2,634,425 79

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$219,660 12	\$2,634,425 79
Hardware, tools, including steel and iron for manufacture and repairs,	831 98	
Wharfage,	979 09	
Alterations and repairs of shops, including gas fixtures,	98 05	
Fuel and stoves,	78 35	
Cumberland coal and water rates,	43 87	
Oil and lanterns,	28 24	

## GRADE DAMAGES.

Brookline Street, <i>Hobbs</i> & <i>Prescott</i> , and <i>Bates</i> ,	\$3,093 64	
Second Street, <i>Ferrin</i> ,	300 00	
Temple Place, <i>Putnam</i> ,	30 00	
	<hr/>	3,423 64
Damages by teams and men,	60 63	
East Boston ferry tolls,	49 80	

## REMOVING SNOW AND ICE, viz:

Extra laborers, and teams hired for the day,	\$9,159 65	
Contractors,	27,273 75	
	<hr/>	36,433 40

[This amount does *not* include the pay of the regular laborers of the department.]

Purchase of a horse and wagon, board and shoeing, including repairs on harness and vehicles, for Superintendent's use,	1,428 28	
Printing and binding,	162 20	
Stationery and blank books,	103 53	
Revenue stamps and newspaper,	67 60	
Expenses of Superintendent to Portland,	12 00	
Expenses of Committee and Superintendent to New York, Philadelphia and Western cities,	500 00	
Carriage hire,	55 00	
Expenses of Committee,	767 50	
	<hr/>	264,783 28

*Per item No. 55 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$2,899,209 07
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*Brought forward,* \$2,899,209 07

***People's Ferry Drops.***

*Payments for building new Tanks and repairing the Drops and Buildings at the People's Ferry Landings on the Boston and East Boston sides, viz :*

Repairs on buildings and drops, including amount paid on account of new tanks,	\$10,447 16	
Piling,	8,500 00	
Printing specifications,	18 94	
		18,966 10

*Per item No. 64 of Treasurer's account.*

***Police.***

**SALARIES.**

John Kurtz, Chief of Police,	\$2,500 00	
E. H. Savage, Deputy Chief of Police,	1,800 00	
Eight Captains,	11,487 84	
Sixteen Lieutenants,	20,133 23	
Eighteen Sergeants,	21,281 95	
Day and Night Officers,	328,539 64	
Allowance for services out of regular hours,	1,523 03	
Services of those members of the regular police who are stationed at theatres, or at other places of public amusement or business,*	3,409 21	
Detective officers,	12,364 49	
Superintendent of Hacks and Carriages,	1,237 25	
Superintendent of Carts, Wagons, etc.,	1,262 00	
Superintendent of Pawnbrokers,	1,262 00	
Special officer whose duty is to look after cases of drunkenness,	1,083 25	
Constable for serving legal notices for the various departments,	861 00	
Officers at the City Prison,	3,732 25	
Clerk in the office of the Chief,	1,200 00	
Detective and Assistant Clerk,	1,271 74	
		\$414,948 88
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$2,918,175 17

\* These services are charged to the parties so benefited; the amounts are collected weekly by the Chief of the Police, and are by him paid into the City Treasury, monthly, to the credit of the Police Department.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$414,948 88	\$2,918,175 17
Stewards of the various Station Houses,	3,616 25	
Officers at evening and day schools, (extra duty,)	234 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$418,799 13	
(To which should be added the cost of cloth for uniforms, which is furnished to the members at cost prices, and deducted from their pay, amounting to \$5,379.74, making the actual cost of the force for the year \$424,178.87.)		
Cloth for uniforms,	4,634 74	
(Value of cloth on hand April 30, 1866, \$1,800.00; on hand April 30, 1867, \$1,055.00).		
Badges and buttons,	638 67	
Gas,	4,513 95	
Fuel,	3,043 68	
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	2,514 85	
Water rates,	1,004 36	
Small repairs,	159 67	
Transporting prisoners from station houses to City Prison — by the Internal Health Department,	2,068 75	
Carriage and wagon hire for the use of officers and for the conveyance of disabled persons who are cared for by the police, also for the removal of bodies,	489 83	
Medical attendance and medicine furnished, by order of police officers, to persons arrested, wounded, or otherwise needing such assistance,	523 51	
Food for prisoners while in the City Prison waiting examination,	1,013 06	
Food supplied to prisoners and others at the various station houses,	299 18	
Ice,	234 69	
Washing bed-clothes; oil, fluid, wicking, soap, sand, and other small supplies for the various houses,	308 25	
Repairing and cleaning telegraphic instruments,	106 93	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$440,352 75	\$2,918,175 17

## POLICE.

79

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$440,352 75	\$2,918,175 17
Ropes, chains and stakes required for closing up the streets and for restraining crowds on public days; carting and putting up and removing same; flags, and setting same on public occasions,		352 19	
Travelling expenses of officers to various places in search of criminals and fugitives from justice, including telegraphing,		137 50	
Chandlery and repairs on boats for Harbor Police,		769 26	
Supplies for do.,		540 65	
Replacing and shackling buoy,		16 50	
Removing nuisances, snow, ice and other obstructions from streets and elsewhere,		120 94	
Meals for officers on public occasions, when they could not be spared from duty,		30 87	
Pistols, hand-cuffs, clubs, etc.,		63 37	
Photographs for Rogues' Gallery,		66 50	
Defending a suit against an officer,		50 00	
<b>STEAMBOAT FOR HARBOR POLICE.</b>			
Cancelling contract,	\$4,000 00		
Plans and estimates,	300 00		
		4,300 00	
<b>STATION HOME.</b>			
Allowance on account on rent,	\$1,750 00		
Police officer,	285 00		
		2,035 00	
<b>POLICE STATION HOUSE No. 2.</b>			
Bedding and furnishing,		809 52	
<b>HARBOR POLICE STATION HOUSE.</b>			
New furniture, carpeting, flag,		805 00	
Board and shoeing of horse, repairs of harness and vehicle, etc., used by the Chief of Police,		425 50	
Printing and binding, including five hundred pocket memorandum books,		1,842 60	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$452,718 15	\$2,918,175 17

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$452,718 15	\$2,918,175 17
Stationery and blank books supplied to Chief's office and the several stations,	653 16	
Postages and newspapers,	40 98	
Expenses of the Committee on Police and Chief of Police to New York and Philadelphia,	158 75	
Expenses of Committee,	508 05	
	<hr/>	454,079 09
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 63 of his account.</i>	\$453,902 09	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	177 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	\$454,079 09

### ***Police Station House No. 2.***

*Payments for remodelling "City Building," so called, in Court Square, for better convenience as a Station House for Police District No. 2. The Assembly Hall for the Police in this building is also used as a Ward Room for Ward No. 4.*

Contractors for labor and material not otherwise specified,	\$14,859 34	
Plumbing,	1,767 08	
Painting and glazing,	1,652 87	
Plastering,	1,038 25	
Heating apparatus,	520 87	
Furniture,	190 36	
Preparing rooms in Court House for temporary occupancy,	39 45	
	<hr/>	20,068 22
<i>Per item No. 65 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### ***Primary School-house, East Street.***

*Continuation of payments on account of the erection of a Primary School-house on the corner of East and Cove streets, adjoining the Primary School-house on East Street, formerly the Winthrop Grammar School-house.*

Mason's contract,	\$20,718 47	
Carpenter's contract,	11,294 07	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$32,012 54	\$3,392,322 48



<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$32,012 54	\$3,392,322 48
Heating apparatus,	1,200 95	
Locksmithing,	177 07	
Furniture,	816 64	
	<hr/>	34,207. 20
<i>Per item No. 59 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

[Total cost of building, including \$975 for a lease, \$47,954.54.]

### *Printing and Stationery.* (See Appendix.)

*Additional items for Printing and Stationery will be found charged under various heads.*

Printing City Documents, notifications, tax-bills, and blanks of various kinds, including the cost of paper,	\$17,683 28	
Binding,	2,032 33	
Stationery for public offices and for the members of the City Council, not charged elsewhere,	1,832 13	
Blank books,	993 19	
Printing, coloring and mounting maps of the City,	667 50	
Postage and Revenue stamps,	106 15	
Expenses of Committee,	1 00	
	<hr/>	23,315 58

*Per item No. 56 of Treasurer's account.*

### *Public Buildings.*

*Expenditures for Repairs, Alterations and care of the Public Buildings, so called, which include all the Buildings belonging to, or hired by, the City, except School-houses, Engine-houses, Lunatic and City Hospitals, and the County Buildings; also for Rents of Buildings used for City purposes.*

#### SALARIES.

James C. Tucker, Superintendent of Public Buildings,	\$2,200 00	
Clerk in Superintendent's Office,	1,008 33	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,208 33	\$3,449,845 26

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,208 33	\$3,449,845 26
Henry Taylor, Superintendent Faneuil Hall,	500 00	
Assistant at Faneuil Hall,	143 00	
Services (in part) of a person employed by Superintendent of Public Buildings,	100 00	
Care of Old State House,	26 67	
	<hr/>	3,978 00
<b>CITY HALL,</b>		
Alterations and repairs, including addition to heating apparatus,	\$11,433 33	
Furniture and furnishing,	5,710 13	
Engineer, Janitor, care and cleaning,	5,115 03	
Fuel,	3,155 50	
Gas,	1,638 20	
Water rates,	458 14	
Tools for Engineer,	197 07	
Ice, watering street, and small items,	111 99	
	<hr/>	27,819 39
[Two police officers during the day, and four during the night, are detailed on duty in the building.]		
<b>ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, viz :</b>		
Markets,	\$3,106 45	
Public Library, including the construction of a safe,	2,348 85	
Station Houses and City Prison,	1,839 61	
Soldiers' Home, including iron fence on Worcester Street,	1,733 68	
Faneuil Hall, including pictures,	1,103 35	
People's Ferry,	429 80	
Ward rooms,	82 94	
Scollay's Building, Harbor Master's Office and Old State House,	18 22	
	<hr/>	10,662 90
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> <hr/> \$42,460 29 \$3,449,845 26

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$42,460 29	\$3,449,845 26
<b>RENTS, viz :</b>			
Paid for houses Nos. 40 and 42 Bridge Street, and Foundry Building, North Grove Street, and <i>taxes,</i>		\$695 00	
House on Leverett Street, formerly occupied as a police station house,		350 00	
Rooms hired for the pur- pose of holding Ward meetings,		585 00	
		<hr/>	1,630 00
<b>POLICE STATION No. 2, viz :</b>			
Furniture and shades,		\$670 25	
Gas fixtures,		355 39	
Plans,		250 00	
Sundry items,		80 50	
		<hr/>	1,356 14
<b>HEATING APPARATUS, viz :</b>			
Station Houses,		\$445 89	
Public Library,		238 94	
Faneuil Hall,		12 25	
		<hr/>	697 08
<b>FURNITURE.</b>			
Faneuil Hall,		\$388 02	
Ward rooms,		40 50	
		<hr/>	428 52
Opening, closing, and cleaning ward rooms, and incidental expenses con- nected with the same,			324 00
<b>GAS, viz :</b>			
Ward rooms,		\$299 00	
Faneuil Hall,		77 19	
		<hr/>	376 19
<b>FUEL, viz :</b>			
Weighing and inspecting,		\$81 00	
Faneuil Hall,		70 75	
Hay Scales,		31 00	
		<hr/>	182 75
Cartage, soap and small items,			115 15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$47,570 12	\$3,449,845 26

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$47,570 12	\$3,449,845 26
<b>WATER RATES.</b>		
Faneuil Hall,	\$40 00	
Old State House,	27 00	
	<hr/>	67 00
Purchase of a top buggy, board of horse, shoeing, repairs, etc., for Superintendent's use,	1,061 98	
Stationery and stamps,	123 50	
Printing,	21 65	
Carriage hire,	145 50	
Expenses of Committee,	1,338 70	
	<hr/>	50,328 45

*Per item No. 61 of Treasurer's account.*

### **Public Institutions.**

*Cost of carrying on and maintaining the various Public Charitable and Reformatory Institutions, excepting the City Hospital, including all the expenses connected therewith, all of which are under the supervision and control of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, viz :*

#### **HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, HOUSE OF REFORMATION, AND ALMSHOUSE AT DEER ISLAND.**

<b>SALARIES. — Thomas E. Payson, Superintendent</b>		
House of Industry,	\$1,200 00	
Thomas E. Payson, Superintendent House of Reformation,	500 00	
Physician (who is also Port physician),	600 00	
All other employes,	11,762 61	
	<hr/>	14,062 61
Subsistence supplies,	38,981 08	
Clothing and bedding, including material for manufacturing same,	13,300 01	
Furniture, including repairs,	2,122 60	
Sewing machines, needles, etc., including repairs of same,	295 38	
Purchase of cattle, forage, repairs of harnesses and vehicles, and all other		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$68,761 68	\$3,500,173 71

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$68,761 68	\$3,500,173 71
expenses of the agricultural department,	8,467 22	
General repairs and material, including repairs and extending wharf and enlargement of piggery,	8,220 86	
Fuel,	7,331 00	
Coal, for manufacturing gas, including gas retorts and Revenue taxes,	3,610 01	
Hardware, iron, steel and tin plate, for manufacturing,	1,131 18	
Drugs, medicines, etc.,	807 59	
School books and newspapers,	389 90	
Carting and small items,	105 40	
Car fares and ferry tolls,	75 36	
Grants of money to inmates on their discharge,	45 70	
Stationery and blank books,	171 60	
Printing, postage and Revenue stamps,	38 88	
Entertaining the City Government, distinguished strangers, and other invited guests at the Institution,	450 00	
<i>Total expenditure on account of Houses of Industry, Reformation, etc., at Deer Island,</i>	<u>\$99,606 38</u>	

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AT *South Boston.*

SALARIES. — Charles Rob-		
bins, Master,	\$1,500 00	
All other Employés,	10,117 67	
	<u>\$11,617 67</u>	
Subsistence supplies,	21,024 93	
Clothing, bedding and material for manufacturing same,	6,995 86	
Trimmings, etc., used in manufacturing shirts and blankets,	4,761 14	
Sewing and knitting machines, needles, etc., including repairs,	923 28	
Furniture, including repairs,	1,600 67	
General repairs and material, including the cost of new steam boiler and alterations in female workshop,	10,607 50	
Fuel,	6,815 28	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$64,346 33</u>	<u>\$3,500,173 71</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$64,346 33	\$3,500,173 71
Coal for manufacturing gas, including retorts and revenue tax,	2,360 40	
[Gas for the Lunatic Hospital is furnished by this institution.]		
Forage for horses, repairs of harnesses and vehicles, tools, seeds, manure and all other expenses of the agricultural department,	1,990 28	
Water rates,	924 00	
Hardware, iron, steel and tin plate for manufacturing,	523 90	
Drugs, medicines, etc.,	409 99	
Prayer books and Bibles,	412 50	
Appropriation for library,	100 00	
Christmas decorations,	35 00	
Grants of money to inmates by the Master on their discharge,	46 50	
Newspapers, carting and small items,	51 10	
Expenses of Master to Hartford,	16 75	
Stationery, blank books and stamps,	216 90	
Entertaining the City Government and other invited guests at the Institution,	280 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total expenditure on account of } House of Correction,</i>	\$71,713 65	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
LUNATIC HOSPITAL, AT <i>South Boston.</i>		
SALARIES.—Of Dr. C. A.		
Walker, Superintendent,	\$1,800 00	
All other employés,	7,884 02	
	<hr/>	\$9,684 02
Subsistence supplies,	22,453 00	
Bedding, clothing, etc.,	1,613 49	
Furniture, including one Winship exercising apparatus, billiard tables, etc.; repairs on same,	3,368 72	
Fuel,	2,931 49	
Gas, (of House of Correction,)	1,016 25	
General repairs and material,	1,746 23	
Forage, repairs of harnesses and vehicles, etc.,	1,619 08	
Drugs, medicines, etc.,	1,510 11	
Water rates,	647 97	
Hardware, tools, etc.,	435 84	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$47,026 20	\$3,500,173 71

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$47,026 20	\$3,500,173 71
Christmas tree, excursion down the Harbor and expenses of inmates attending public entertainments,	375 95	
Books and games,	247 26	
Sundry small items,	55 91	
Stationery, blank books and stamps,	85 42	
Printing and binding,	33 11	
Newspapers and advertising,	24 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total expenditure on account of Lunatic Hospital,</i>	\$47,847 85	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

## STEAMBOAT HENRY MORRISON.

*The boat runs from the City to Deer and Gallop's Islands, for the accommodation of the City Institutions there.*

## SALARIES, viz :

Captain,	\$1,200 00	
Mate,	710 00	
Engineer,	1,025 00	
Deck hand,	650 00	
Fireman,	700 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,285 00
General repairs and material,	4,531 77	
Dockage,	1,200 00	
Water rates,	385 12	
Chandlery, etc.,	305 15	
Fuel,	50 00	
Furniture,	48 67	
Custom House documents, etc.,	43 20	
Ice,	13 75	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total expenditure on account of steamboat Henry Morrison,</i>	\$10,862 66	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

## PAUPER EXPENSES.

*For the support of boys in the State Reform School at Westboro' and the Nautical Branch thereof; also of girls at the Reform School at Lancaster, who had a legal settlement in this city, the transportation of paupers to the State Almshouses, etc., viz :*

State Reform School, Westboro',	\$2,547 82	
Nautical branch,	2,754 41	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,302 23	\$3,500,173 71

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,302 23	\$3,500,173 71
Female Reform School, Lancaster,	944 78	
State Lunatic Hospitals,	261 02	
Essex County House of Correction,	25 00	
Railroad tickets for conveying State paupers to the various State Institutions; and fares of other paupers to their proper settlements or other places, in or out of this State, including other travelling expenses,	856 34	
Salary in part of the driver of the vehicle employed in removing prisoners to and from the steamboat Henry Morrison; and State paupers to the various railroad depots for transportation to the State Institutions,	300 00	
Food furnished paupers while waiting transportation,	41 44	
<i>Total for Pauper Expenditures,</i>	<u>\$7,730 81</u>	

## OFFICE EXPENSES.

*Expenditures charged by the Board of Directors under this head, viz:*

Clerk hire,	\$3,600 00
Printing and binding,	300 36
Stationery, blank books and stamps,	155 18
Newspaper,	41 25
Car fares, tolls and small items,	55 93
Carriage hire,	69 80
Harbor excursion of Board of Directors,	537 27
<i>Total "Office Expenses,"</i>	<u>\$4,759 79</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

House of Industry,	\$99,606 38
<i>Per item No. 34 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
House of Correction,	71,713 65
<i>Per item No. 33 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Lunatic Hospital,	47,847 85
<i>Per item No. 44 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Steamboat "Henry Morrison,"	10,862 66
<i>Per item No. 71 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Pauper Expenses,	7,730 81
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$237,761 35</u>
	\$3,500,173 71



<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$237,761 85	\$3,500,173 71
<i>Per item No. 54 of Treasurer's account,</i>		
Office Expenses,	4,759 79	
<i>Per item No. 62 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<hr/>		
<i>Total expenditures of Institutions under the control of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions (see Appendix),</i>		242,521 14

**Public Lands.**

Gravel, ashes, stone chips etc., for filling and grading, as follows, viz :		
Brookline Street,	\$2,489 00	
Canton Street,	2,145 25	
Concord Street,	1,144 00	
Albany Street,	547 25	
Back Bay,	524 00	
Passage-way between Brookline and Canton streets,	457 50	
Passage-way between Wareham and Plympton streets,	311 85	
Northampton Street,	245 95	
Wareham Street,	218 63	
Passage-way between Brookline and Sharon streets,	192 50	
Passage-way between Canton and Dedham streets,	176 00	
Passage-way between Rutland and Springfield streets,	144 50	
South Bay Wharf,	45 00	
	\$8,641 43	
Salary: Robert W. Hall, Superintendent, one year,	1,800 00	
Laborers,	992 75	
Constructing sewers in Albany, Brookline, and Plympton streets,	8,944 40	
Edgestones, and constructing sidewalks,	1,112 60	
Auction expenses: selling land on Brookline Street,	255 40	
Carpenter's work: constructing and repairing fences, etc.,	158 71	
Repairing drains,	44 22	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$21,949 51	\$3,742,694 85

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$21,949 51	\$3,742,694 85
Taxes on Great Brewster Island, situated within the limits of the town of Hull,	15 75	
Stationery,	22 50	
Printing,	57 57	
Carriage hire,	6 00	
Expenses of Committee,	374 60	
	<hr/>	22,425 93

*Per item No. 60 of Treasurer's account.*

### ***Public Library.***

*Expenses of carrying on the Public Library in Boylston Street, which is open to all the Citizens of Boston every day, excepting Sunday, from 9, A. M., to 10, P. M.*

#### **SALARIES, viz:**

Superintendent, C. C. Jewett,	\$2,958 33	
Librarian, Edward Capen,	2,000 00	
Female assistants,	6,522 30	
Male assistants	6,251 38	
Janitor,	950 00	
	<hr/>	
Total Salaries,	\$18,682 01	
Books, periodicals and newspapers,	10,976 22	
Printing, including catalogue,	4,496 92	
Binding	2,602 55	
Stationery and blank books, including paper for covering books,	1,103 34	
Fuel,	1,741 50	
Gas,	1,461 69	
Furniture, including repairs,	1,366 40	
Cleaning windows, paint, etc.,	620 23	
Messenger corps, cartage, freight, etc.,	201 04	
Postage and Revenue stamps,	250 17	
Sundry small items,	175 01	
Water rates,	100 00	
Washing towels,	74 67	
Ice,	30 25	
Watering street,	25 00	
Insurance policies,	31 00	
Carriage hire,	12 50	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$43,950 50	\$3,765,120 78

## SALARIES.

91

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$43,950 50	\$3,765,120 78
<b>PRINCE LIBRARY.</b>		
Expenses of moving, arranging and preparing catalogue,	741 89	
	<hr/>	44,692 39
<i>Per item No. 45 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>[Repairs and alterations are charged to Public Buildings.]</i>		

**Salaries.**

*For the Salaries of the following City Officers for the year ending 31st March, 1867, viz:*

**MAYOR.**

F. W. Lincoln, Jr., to include January 6th, \$3,832 19

**MAYOR'S CLERK.**

Charles E. Davis, Jr., 1,300 00  


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\$5,132 19

**TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.**

F. U. Tracy, Treasurer, \$4,250 00  
 Clerk hire for office (see Water Works), 7,000 00  
 Extra allowance in the tax season, by special vote of the City Council, 1,200 00  


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12,450 00

**AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS' DEPARTMENT.**

Alfred T. Turner, Auditor of Accounts, \$3,500 00  
 Clerk hire, 4,100 00  


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7,600 00

**CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.**

S. F. McCleary, City Clerk, \$3,500 00  
 Clerk hire, 4,200 00  


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7,700 00

**CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.**

Washington P. Gregg, \$1,400 00  
 Clerk hire, 300 00  


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1,700 00

*Carried forward,* 

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 \$34,582 19 \$3,809,813 17

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$34,582 19	\$3,809,813 17
CLERK OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.			
James M. Bugbee,		1,800 00	
MESSENGER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.			
O. H. Spurr,	\$1,600 00		
M. H. Spurr, assistant,	400 00		
		<u>2,000 00</u>	
CITY SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
John P. Healy, Solicitor,	\$5,000 00		
Office rent and expenses,	600 00		
		<u>\$5,600 00</u>	
Clement H. Hill, Assistant Solicitor, from May 14, 1866,	2,203 77		
Fisher Ames, clerk, from May 16, 1866,	876 03		
		<u>8,679 80</u>	
CITY SEALERS' DEPARTMENT.			
C. J. B. Moulton,	\$1,500 00		
J. D. Cadogan,	1,500 00		
Two Assistants, at \$600 each,	1,200 00		
		<u>4,200 00</u>	
ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Principal and Office Assessors, viz:</i>			
George Jackson, Office,	\$1,700 00		
Henry Sargent, do., to Dec. 31, 1866,	1,275 00		
Horace Smith, Principal,	2,000 00		
Thomas Hills, do.,	2,000 00		
Benjamin Cushing, do., from May 1, 1866,	1,833 33		
<i>Per diem, Assessors,—</i> salary six dollars per day while employed.			
Joseph L. Drew, 124 days,	744 00		
John Brown, 116 days,	696 00		
James Dennie, 113 days,	678 00		
		<u>\$10,926 33</u>	<u>\$3,809,813 17</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>			

## SALARIES.

93

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,926 33	\$51,261 99	\$3,809,813 17
Geo. F. Williams, 106 days,	636 00		
Augustus Reed, 105 days,	630 00		
Ezra Harlow, 104 days,	624 00		
Edward Rilcy, 101 days,	606 00		
Joseph Robbins, 99 days,	594 00		
Joseph W. Merriam, 96 days,	576 00		
Benjamin Fessenden, 96 days,	576 00		
Samuel S. Cudworth, 90 days,	540 00		
Jos. F. Huntress, 90 days,	540 00		
<i>Assistant Assessors, —</i> salary five dollars per day while employed.			
Bradbury G. Prescott, 68 days,	340 00		
James Whorf, 104 days,	520 00		
James Healey, 95 days,	475 00		
Simeon P. Taylor, 100 days,	500 00		
Joseph Allen, 87 days,	435 00		
Theophilus Burr, 85 days,	425 00		
Francis S. Carruth, 99 days,	495 00		
Eleazer F. Pratt, 109 days,	545 00		
Patrick Lovett, 112 days,	560 00		
Otis Rich, 112 days,	560 00		
Emerson Coolidge, 96 days,	480 00		
Samuel Neal, 92 days,	460 00		
Eben Jackson, 95 days,	475 00		
Stephen A. Stackpole, 95 days,	475 00		
John L. Emmons, 85 days,	425 00		
Gerry W. Cochrane, 85 days,	425 00		
Charles Hayden, 81 days,	405 00		
James Standish, 81 days,	405 00		
Samuel B. Hopkins, 89 days,	445 00		
Edward A. Hunting, 89 days,	445 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$25,543 33	\$51,261 99	\$3,809,813 17

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$25,543 33	\$51,261 99	\$3,809,813 17
Jesse Holbrook, 98 days,	490 00		
Isaac A. Hatch, 98 days,	490 00		
Samuel C. Demerest, 93 days,	465 00		
Francis James, 103 days,	515 00		
<i>Clerk hire.</i> Office and street,	12,631 58		
		<u>40,134 91</u>	
			91,396 90
<i>Per item No. 69 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

### *Schools and School-houses.*

*Expenditures during the year for carrying on the Public Schools, viz: one High, one Latin, one Normal, twenty-one Grammar, and two hundred and sixty-two Primary, including the Repairs of the Houses, Salaries, Furniture, Fuel, and all other Expenses of the same. (See Appendix.)*

#### SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent,	\$4,000 00
Barnard Capen, Secretary,	1,500 00
O. H. Spurr, Messenger,	500 00
Truant Officers, being four policemen who are employed to look after truant children, at \$1,200 per annum each,	4,800 00
Truant Justices, three of the Judges of the Police Court, for disposing of truants, in conformity with the Act of 1850, chap. 294, three months, (This Act repealed in 1866.)	112 50
	<u>10,912 50</u>
<i>Total for salaries officers School Committee,</i>	<u>\$10,912 50</u>

#### INSTRUCTORS HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Salaries of the Latin, High, Normal and Grammar School Instructors, viz:*

Latin, Bedford Street,	\$19,567 71
Instructor of French,	500 00
	<u>\$20,067 71</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$20,067 71</u>
	<u>\$3,901,210 07</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$20,067 71	\$3,901,210 07
High, for Boys, Bedford Street,	\$18,307 55		
Instructor of Drawing,	500 00		
		18,807 55	
High and Normal, for girls, Mason Street,	\$15,366 44		
Instructor of Drawing,	1,499 18		
“ “ German,	500 00		
“ “ French,	500 00		
“ “ Music,	450 00		
		18,315 62	
<i>Total for Latin, High, and Normal Schools,</i>		\$57,190 88	
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, viz.:</b>			
Adams, Belmont Square, E. Boston,		11,825 36	
Bigelow, Fourth Street, So. Boston,		16,174 94	
Bowditch, South Street,		16,348 08	
Bowdoin, Myrtle Street,		10,165 85	
Boylston, Fort Hill,		11,820 22	
Brimmer, Common Street,		14,912 29	
Chapman, Eutaw Street, East Boston,		10,531 23	
Dwight, Springfield Street,		13,175 77	
Eliot, North Bennet Street,		13,632 52	
Everett, Northampton Street,		12,275 81	
Franklin, Ringgold Street,		12,663 50	
Hancock, Richmond Place,		14,629 34	
Lawrence, B and Third Streets, South Boston,		15,877 31	
Lincoln, Broadway, South Boston,		12,633 26	
Lyman, Meridian Street, East Boston,		10,116 49	
Mayhew, Hawkins Street,		11,912 37	
Phillips, Southac Street,		12,345 28	
Prescott, Prescott St., East Boston,		10,096 48	
Quincy, Tyler Street,		18,019 02	
Wells, Blossom Street,		9,953 06	
Winthrop, Tremont Street,		14,235 43	
Instructors of Music for all the <i>Grammar</i> Schools,		3,400 00	
Director of Vocal and Physical Culture for all <i>Grammar</i> Schools,		3,000 00	
Allowance to James Robinson, an Instructor of Writing and Arithmetic, formerly attached to the Bowdoin School, for general services in these			
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$336,934 49	\$3,901,210 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$386,934 49	\$3,901,210 07
branches of school instruction, whenever called upon,	850 00	
Instruction in military tactics, includ- ing use of Boylston Hall,	562 50	
<i>Total for High and Grammar In- structors,</i>	\$338,346 99	

## INSTRUCTORS PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*Salaries of the Primary School Instructors, as follows, viz:*

Adams District,	\$4,900 00
Bigelow "	7,535 35
Bowditch "	6,818 52
Bowdoin "	4,466 35
Boylston "	8,922 44
Brimmer "	9,588 83
Chapman "	5,904 89
Dwight "	3,544 49
Eliot "	10,208 05
Everett "	5,967 68
Franklin "	10,047 69
Hancock "	11,248 30
Lawrence "	10,282 74
Lincoln "	7,804 93
Lyman "	4,921 66
Mayhew "	5,809 68
Normal, branch off,	1,607 85
Phillips District,	5,162 50
Prescott "	4,264 33
Quincy "	8,942 30
Wells, "	7,205 13
Winthrop, "	7,730 96
Instructor of Music for all Primary Schools,	2,125 00

*Total for Primary Instructors,* \$154,449 67

## EXPENSES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, authorized by the School Committee, viz:

*Books and Slates.*—School books and slates, furnished to indigent scholars, exclusive of the \$50

*Carried forward,*

\$3,901,210 07



<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$3,901,210 07
paid annually from the Webb Fund for writing books, pens, etc., furnished to the Franklin School,	\$13,173 14	
Books of reference, and other books for use of schools,	439 27	
	<hr/>	\$13,612 41
<i>Printing and Stationery.—</i>		
Blanks and other printing, including the Annual Report of the School Committee, programmes of exercises on exhibition day, etc.,	\$9,415 70	
Record and blank books, and stationery,	1,717 63	
	<hr/>	11,133 33
Music charts and cards,		1,356 45
Purchase, rent and repairs of pianos,		689 75
Maps, charts, globes and atlases,		629 60
Map stands,		252 00
Mathematical and philosophical instruments, and repairs of same,		263 88
Crayons for blackboards,		171 25
Postages,		84 00
Preparing plans of the several school-house lots,		60 00
Carting, sewing material,		16 72
Care of muskets, repair of drums, etc.		40 20
Ascertaining the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, and collecting statistics concerning the Private Schools in the city,		585 00
Carriage hire for the Superintendent and others,		151 80
Expenses of Committee,		6 50
<i>Medals and Diplomas.—</i>		
Cost and incidental expenses of 290 Franklin and City Silver Medals, procured from the United		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> <hr/> \$29,052 89 \$3,901,210 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$29,052 89	\$3,901,210 07
States Mint at Philadelphia (exclusive of \$50 paid from the Franklin Fund),	\$563 65		
Rings and ribbons and engraving medals,	380 97		
Engraving, printing and filling out diplomas which are distributed among the pupils of the Second, Third and Fourth Classes in the High and Grammar Schools,	533 54	1,428 16	
<i>Festival.</i> — Expenses attending the Annual Festival to Medal Scholars, in July, viz :			
Use of Music Hall, decorations and doorkeepers,	\$1,570 00		
Music, including charts and services of conductor and orchestra,	488 70		
Bouquets,	156 00		
Printing programmes, etc.,	101 05		
Railroad fares for conveying children from South End, South and East Boston,	23 67		
Collation for children,	607 50		
Expenses of Committee,	169 00	3,115 92	
<i>Total expenses for High and Grammar Schools, by authority of School Committee,</i>		<u>\$33,596 97</u>	
EXPENSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS <i>under the authority of the School Committee, viz :</i>			
Books for indigents,	\$1,988 12		
Slates, pencils and slate racks,	888 92		
Tablets ; tablet and map stands,	104 20		
Charts, etc.,	67 68		
Crayons,	13 72		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$3,012 64	\$3,901,210 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,012 64	\$3,901,210 07
Books of reference,	9 99	
Rent of pianos,	893 68	
Printing,	1,028 76	
Stationery,	27 85	

<i>Total expenses for Primary Schools } by authority of School Committee, }</i>	\$4,972 92	
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EXPENSES OF HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS *by authority of the Committee on Public Buildings, viz :*

<i>Repairs and Alterations.</i> — Carpenter's work and stock,	\$6,062 29	
Painting and glazing,	4,613 58	
Whitewashing and plastering,	3,818 46	
Drains, yards, etc., including sewer assessments,	2,235 97	
Locksmithing and bell-hanging,	892 93	
Plumbing and gas fitting,	871 85	
Mason work and stock,	615 90	
Iron work, fences, etc.,	582 60	
Roofing and conductors,	510 17	
Rubber mouldings,	72 45	
Paper hangings and hanging same,	46 71	
Inside blinds to Lincoln School House, per contract,	1,147 36	
Bell towers on Adams and Chapman School-houses,	1,112 65	
<i>Total for Repairs and Alterations,</i>	\$22,582 92	
Fuel, including preparing, housing and inspection,	21,488 40	
Care and cleaning houses, making fires, etc.,	13,655 67	
Furniture, including repairs ; also ink wells,	9,367 66	
Warming and ventilating apparatus, including repairs and cleaning,	4,058 40	
Rents,	1,201 95	
Plans for a Normal School House,	1,000 00	
Water rates,	720 00	
Salary (in part) of a person employed in the distribution of furniture and other articles among the schools and public buildings throughout the City, the balance being charged un-		

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$74,075 00	\$3,901,210 07
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$74,075 00	\$3,901,210 07
der the head of Primary Schools, P.		
B. and Public Buildings,	555 00	
Gas,	204 02	
Watering streets,	150 00	
Cartage, etc.,	136 80	
Erasers, pointers, etc.,	69 67	
Printing, stationery and binding plans,	24 60	
Auction expenses—Sale of old house, Tremont Street,	20 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total expenditures under authority } of Committee on Public Buildings, }</i>	\$75,235 09	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
<b>EXPENSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS</b> <i>by</i> <i>authority of the Committee on Pub-</i> <i>lic Buildings.</i>		
<i>Alterations and Repairs.</i> —Carpen- ters' work and stock,	\$4,496 68	
Painting and glazing,	3,970 94	
Whitewashing, coloring, etc.,	2,649 56	
Mason work and stock,	1,875 45	
Drains, yards and sidewalks,	852 51	
Plumbing,	711 14	
Locksmithing,	415 23	
Slating and roofing,	396 13	
Iron work, fences, etc.,	351 76	
Papering,	292 73	
Inside blinds for school-house, Suffolk Street,	456 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total for Alterations and Repairs,</i>	\$16,468 13	
Fuel, including preparing, housing and inspection,	17,561 86	
Care and cleaning rooms, building fires, etc.,	11,467 80	
Warming and ventilating apparatus, including repairs and cleaning,	6,920 04	
Furniture, including repairs,	3,167 60	
Water rates,	3,132 00	
Rents,	2,000 00	
Judgment in the case of Tuttle vs. City of Boston, on account of con- structing Primary School-house, Boylston District,	627 82	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$61,345 25	\$3,901,210 07

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$61,345 25	\$3,901,210 07
Salary (in part) of a person who is employed in the distribution of furniture and all other necessary supplies for the public buildings and schools, a part of the salary being charged to Grammar Schools, P. B., and part to Public Buildings,	555 00	
Carting, etc.,	107 85	
Auction expenses: sale of an estate on Bumstead Court,	76 25	
Cotton cloth and wipers,	49 80	
Printing, and small items,	57 22	
<i>Total expenses Primary Schools, under the authority of the Committee of Public Buildings,</i>		<u>\$62,191 37</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Salaries Officers of School Committee,	\$10,912 50
<i>Per item No. 52 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Instructors Grammar Schools,	338,346 99
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 39 of his account,</i>	\$338,272 85
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	74 14
	<u>\$338,346 99</u>

Instructors Primary Schools,	154,449 67
<i>Per item No. 40 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Grammar Schools—School Com.,	33,596 97
<i>Per item No. 31 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Primary Schools—School Com.,	4,972 92
<i>Per item No. 57 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Grammar Schools—Public Buildings,	75,235 09
<i>Per item No. 32 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
Primary Schools—Public Buildings,	62,191 37
<i>Per item No. 38 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

*Total ordinary School Expenses,* 679,705 51

In addition to the above amount of \$679,705.51, \$101,575.09 has been expended on account

*Carried forward,* \$4,580,915 58

*Brought forward,* \$4,580,915 58

of the erection of new school-houses and land purchased for same; details of which may be found on pages 35, 57, 80, and 102.

Total payments on account of schools and school-houses, \$781,280.60.

### *School-house, Richmond Street.*

*Payments on account of the erection of a large brick and stone Primary School-house, to contain twelve rooms and two exhibition halls, on Richmond Street, upon land purchased adjacent to that occupied by the Hancock School-house, a portion of which was taken for the enlargement of the yard connected with the said Hancock School-house:*

Contractors,	40,000 00	
Heating Apparatus,	1,500 00	
Plans and specifications,	600 00	
Printing specifications,	52 57	
Fuel,	38 00	
Removing night-soil,	24 00	
		42,214 57

*Per item No. 67 of Treasurer's account.*

### *Sewers and Drains.*

*Construction, repairs and contingent expenses of Common Sewers and Drains, for underground drainage (see Internal Health and Public Lands):*

Salary: William H. Bradley, Superintendent,	\$2,200 00	
Overseer and laborers employed by the Superintendent,	4,810 25	
Contractors: for masons and laborers constructing and repairing,	17,182 39	
Brick,	5,066 19	
Cement, sand and lime,	2,573 11	
Teaming,	1,298 87	
Man-hole covers and frames,	1,226 16	
Paving,	830 43	
Lumber, including carpenter's work,	795 35	
Gravel, ashes, etc., for filling, including South yard,	642 75	
		\$36,625 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$4,623,130 15

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$36,625 00	\$4,623,130 15
Drain pipe,	521 37	
Balance due on contract for constructing sewer in Chelsea Street,	548 00	
Board, shoeing and other expenses of horse and vehicle for Superintendent,	585 11	
Alterations and repairs,	414 87	
Tools, etc.,	390 70	
Repairs on wagons,	156 88	
Sundry small items,	70 90	
Water rates,	56 00	
Fuel and stove pipe,	29 95	
Printing,	40 11	
Stationery and blank books,	37 86	
Newspapers and stamps,	17 00	
Expenses of Committee and Superintendent to New York, Philadelphia and Western cities,	500 00	
Expenses of Committee,	333 50	
Carriage hire,	64 00	
		40,391 25
<i>Per item No. 70 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

### *Soldiers' Relief.*

Payments made by the City in aid of the families or dependents of those who have been engaged as Volunteers in the service of the United States in subduing the Southern Rebellion, in conformity with Chap. 222 of the Statutes of 1861, and Chap. 172 of the Statutes of 1866. These payments were commenced in August 1861, and have been continued monthly since. The Acts require that the City should make the advance to the parties entitled to the same, and call upon the State, in the month of January, annually, to refund. The payments from August 1861, to the end of April 1867, amounted to \$1,405,054.99. Of this amount there has been refunded from the State \$1,082,904.68. These payments include other dependents on the soldiers than what the Statute authorizes; and office expenses. Such payments are not refunded by the State.

The disbursements to dependents in the financial year 1866-67 have been as follows:

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$4,663,521 40
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<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$4,663,521 40
In May,		\$2,000 00	
June,		5,000 00	
July,		59,000 00	
August,		41,000 00	
September,		19,000 00	
October,		18,000 00	
November,		19,000 00	
December,		20,000 00	
January,		20,000 00	
February,		19,000 00	
March,		15,000 00	
April,		15,000 00	
Amount paid for relief,		\$252,000 00	
In addition to which there has been paid—			
Salaries: Paymaster,	\$1,900 00		
Clerks,	2,922 58		
		4,822 58	
Printing,		403 07	
Blank books, check books, and stationery,		111 95	
Postage stamps,		70 00	
			257,407 60
<i>Per item No. 68 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

**State Tax.**

For the City's proportion of \$3,000,000.00, the State tax for the year 1866, of which the percentage is 33,884,	1,016,490 00
<i>Per item No. 79 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

**War Expenses.**

*Expenditures incurred by the City in consequence of the War occasioned by the Southern Rebellion. This is exclusive of the Money paid for the Relief of Families and other dependents on the Volunteers for the Army, which will be found under the proper head (see Soldiers' Relief):*

Expenses on account of making a full and complete record, from the orig-

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,937,419 00
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$5,937,419 00
inal rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, "of the names of all the soldiers and officers who compose the City of Boston's quota, stating the residence, time of enlistment, number and designation of regiment and company, etc.," as per Statute of 1863, Chapter 65,	\$3,011 00	
Refunded to the State of Massachusetts, the amount having been paid to parties as bounties, but who being residents of other places, illegally received it,	505 87	
Reception and entertainment to 33d Reg. Mass. Vols.,	506 00	
Expenses of Committee,	140 50	
	<hr/>	\$4,163 37
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, BOSTON COMMON.		
Expenses of laying the foundation on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common, for a Monument in honor of the memory of those citizens of Boston who have fallen in the service of their country during the late rebellion, viz :		
Contractor, for laying, and material furnished, including the erection of a temporary shed,	\$10,000 00	
Plans and premium,	1,800 00	
Corner stone,	250 00	
Silver plate,	220 00	
Removing and re-setting flagstaff, including new topmast,	151 00	
Photographs, printing and frames for drawings,	125 48	
	<hr/>	12,546 48
ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT, MOUNT HOPE.		
Additional cost of grading and preparing a lot at Mount Hope Ceme-		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$16,709 85	\$5,937,419 00

*Brought forward,* \$16,709 85 \$5,937,419 00

tery, as an appropriate resting-place for soldiers and sailors who have died in defence of their country during the late Southern Rebellion; also of erecting thereon a suitable granite memorial shaft,

3,085 20

19,795 05

*Per item No. 73 of Treasurer's account.*

### *Water Works.*

*The payments on account of the Water Works for the year have been as follows, viz:*

Salaries: Water Registrar,

W. F. Davis, \$2,200 00

Treasurer's Clerk in Water Office, 1,600 00

Superintendent of Eastern Division, Clerks and Inspectors in Water Office, 8,236 92

Extra Inspectors, 6,176 53

Wages of mechanics in proving yard, 5,849 37

Wages of laborers laying pipes and shutting off and letting on water, 13,001 61

\$37,064 48

Iron pipe, \$18,540 25

Lead and tin pipe, 8,832 04

Hydrants, 3,280 60

Stopcocks, 1,840 76

32,493 65

Water meters, \$16,399 60

Repairs, etc., on meters, 1,437 30

17,836 90

Repairs, including material on pipes, hydrants and stopcocks, \$11,000 79

Streets, 2,107 94

East Boston Reservoir, 1,531 87

Brookline Reservoir, 1,299 98

Beacon Hill Reservoir, 1,022 98

South Boston Reservoir, 323 43

*Carried forward,* \$17,286 99

\$87,394 98 \$5,957,214 05

## WATER WORKS LOAN.

107

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$17,286 99	\$87,394 98	\$5,957,214 05
Boxes on bridges,	741 56		
Aqueduct,	721 82		
Fountains,	466 15		
	<hr/>	19,216 52	
Hydrant and stopcock boxes,		3,123 70	
Expenses at the Lake, including care, labor and material, in repairs of fences, roads, etc.,		3,040 72	
Tools, hose and material, used in work shops,		2,939 45	
Expenses at yard on Albany Street,— finishing buildings, grading grounds, etc.,		2,168 92	
Materials used in laying and raising pipes,		1,325 38	
Forage for horse, repairs of wagon, harness, etc.,		603 11	
Sundry small expenses,		534 22	
Taxes and land,		355 12	
Tolls and travelling expenses,		132 62	
Damages by defects in streets, etc.,		185 00	
Printing,		653 12	
Stationery,		489 18	
Postages and expressing,		45 33	
		<hr/>	
		\$122,207 37	
<i>Per item No. 74 of Treasurer's account.</i>			
To which add the amount paid by the Treasurer for interest on the <i>net</i> cost of the work, including the premium paid on Exchange on London, where part of the loan is due; and on gold, with which said interest was paid,		483,451 82	
		<hr/>	605,659 19
<i>Per item No. 78 of Treasurer's account.</i>			
[See Chestnut Hill Reservoir.]			
<b><i>Water Works Loan.</i></b>			
Purchased on this account by the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, in anticipation of its becoming due,			3,000 00
<i>Per item No. 75 of Treasurer's account.</i>			
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/>	\$6,565,873 24

Brought forward,

\$6,565,873 24

**Widening Streets, and Unliquidated Claims for Same.**

*The following payments have been made in settlement of Land Damages and other claims on account of Widening, Extending, and other improvements made in the Streets, during the present financial year; and also including payments made this year on account of Widening and Extensions made prior to the first day of May, 1865, viz :*

Washington Street, between Kneeland and Oak streets,	\$28,215 77
Dover Street Bridge, south side,	18,624 20
Hanover Street, near Charter Street,	11,701 00
Congress Street, between High and Channing Streets,	5,621 85
Dorchester Street, between Federal Street and bridge over O. C. & Newport R. R.,	5,598 65
Sister Street,	4,949 62
Sudbury Street,	2,097 50
Bedford Street, near Washington St.,	1,150 00
Green Street,	810 00
Federal Street, between Franklin and High streets,	793 80
Thomas Street, corner G Street,	661 24
Williams Street,	456 00
Otis Street, corner Summer Street,	200 00
La Grange Street,	20 00

<i>Total for Damages,</i>	<u>\$80,899 63</u>
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TREMONT STREET BRIDGE: This department's proportion of the expenses of widening the Tremont Street bridge, by placing the main water-pipes outside the line of the street, viz :

Stone abutments,	\$4,674 00
Iron work,	4,583 40
Driving piles,	80 00
Plans and estimates,	80 00
	<u>9,417 40</u>

Carried forward,

<u>\$90,317 03</u>	<u>\$6,565,873 24</u>
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$90,317 03	\$6,565,873 24
SERVICES APPRAISING ESTATES, ETC. :			
N. J. Bradlee, J. F. Huntress, and F. Evans, appraising estates on the following streets :			
Washington,	\$1,050 00		
Hanover,	350 00		
Sister,	40 00		
Green,	30 00		
Purchase,	30 00		
		\$1,500 00	
Jos. F. Huntress, making bargains and superintending the work of widening Washington and Hanover streets,		600 00	
J. F. Huntress and N. J. Bradlee, appraising estates on the following streets :			
Hamilton,	\$200 00		
Batterymarch,	100 00		
Congress,	100 00		
Federal,	20 00		
		420 00	
Alexander Wadsworth, plans and examining deeds of 81 lots on the Fort Hill territory,		140 00	
James Dennie, discontinuance of a portion of Eliot Street,		75 00	
J. F. Huntress, J. Standish and E. Malone, referees in the case of Grant and Geraghty's, widening Hanover St.,		60 00	
J. F. Huntress, case of Stearns widening Kingston Street, — Upton, Temple Place,		40 00	
J. H. Wilson, estimates Washington and Hanover streets,		30 00	
Nathan Whiting, legal and other services, under			
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$2,865 00	\$90,317 03 \$6,565,873 24

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,865 00	\$90,317 03	\$6,565,873 24
the direction of the Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets,	1,300 00		
	<hr/>	4,165 00	
SOUTH BOSTON AVENUES.			
L. M. Standish and J. F. Huntress, services mak- ing estimates for widen- ing Federal Street 20 feet on the easterly side, from Summer to First Street, including the bridge,	\$700 00		
Same two, estimates for extending Broadway from Federal St. across the channel through Way and Orange to Washington St., in- cluding the bridge,	500 00		
Same two, estimates for widening Dover Street Bridge and Fourth St. and a new street from Federal to Broadway, corner A Street,	300 00		
H. W. Wilson, surveys for same,	392 25		
Joseph Ross: Plans and estimating for widening draws of Dover and Federal Street bridges, and bridge for extension of Broadway,	150 00		
Blair & Proctor: Esti- mates for moving and cutting off buildings on Federal and Way sts.,	50 00		
W. L. Brown: Plans and estimates for widening Fourth Street,	10 00		
	<hr/>	2,102 25	
Surveying and marking boundaries and making plans of South Boston streets,		2,943 93	
		<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$99,528 21	\$6,565,873 24

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$99,528 21	\$6,565,873 24
Surveying and making plans of East Boston streets,	294 00	
Secretary to the Committee on Widening Streets to December 13, 1866,	663 56	
Clerk in office of City Surveyor from January 1, 1867,	200 00	
Printing and binding, including plans of Fort Hill improvement,	515 41	
Stationery and blank books,	100 40	
Advertising,	55 00	
Carriage hire,	43 00	
Expenses of Committee to New York,	200 00	
Expenses of Committee,	209 85	
	<hr/>	101,809 43
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 72 of his account,</i>	\$13,815 27	
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 76 of his account,</i>	87,994 16	
	<hr/>	
	\$101,809 43	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total expenditures on City account for the year 1866-67, (including debt of the City paid off, \$340,000,)</i>		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$6,667,682 67
		<hr/> <hr/>

ALFRED T. TURNER,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1867.

CITY INCOME,  
INCLUDING  
TAXES AND LOANS.

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STATEMENT OF THE INCOME RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1866-67.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1866, and ending  
with the last day of April, 1867.*

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***Armories.***

From the State in reimbursement in part, of the amount paid by the City to military companies for rent of their armories, \$11,814 45  
*Per item No. 83 of Treasurer's account.*

***Back Bay and Surface Drainage.***

From Boston Water Power Company, on account of sewers constructed by the City of Boston, per agreement, 50,000 00  
*Per item No. 84 of Treasurer's account.*

***Bonds and Mortgages.***

Received as follows, being the first cash payment on bonds taken for sales of land made this year and for instalments on bonds and mortgages which were on hand on the first of May, 1866, and on which payments have been received 1866-67, viz :

*Carried forward,* 

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\$61,814 45



## CITY HALL.

113

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$61,814 45
On account of Neck lands,	\$61,418 20	
South Boston lands,	14,478 38	
South Bay lands,	17,701 18	
Albany Street,	4,850 00	
City Wharf,	911 76	
Jail lands,	599 40	
	<hr/>	99,958 92
<i>Per item No. 85 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**Central Charity Bureau.**

From citizens: Contributions for this object,		11,622 40
<i>Per item No. 92 of Treasurer's account,</i>		

**City Clerk.**

From the City Clerk for the following collections by him, viz :		
Recording mortgages of personal property, mechanics' liens, and certificates of joint stock companies,	\$1,183 88	
For use of Faneuil Hall,	119 00	
Licenses for auctioneers,	80 00	
Licenses for billiard saloons,	767 00	
Licenses for intelligence offices.	49 00	
	<hr/>	2,198 88
<i>Per item No. 87 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**City Debt.**

Amount obtained on City notes issued this year, for loans authorized by the City Council, at different times, for various objects,		1,225,175 00
<i>Per item No. 91 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**City Hall.**

Sale of old materials,		140 40
<i>Per item No. 90 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$1,400,910 05

*Brought forward,* \$1,400,910 05

***City Hospital.***

From trustees, for board and care of patients,	\$7,108 88	
Interest on trust funds,	1,050 00	
	8,158 88	8,158 88

*Per item No. 86 of Treasurer's account.*

***City Registrar.***

Received for certificates of marriage intentions issued by him during the year,		1,501 00
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*Per item No. 88 of Treasurer's account.*

***Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt.***

Interest on amount temporarily borrowed of them by the City Treasurer,		26,856 85
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*Per item No. 98 of Treasurer's account.*

***Common, etc.***

Received for rent of greenhouse on the Public Garden,	\$1,025 00	
Sale of iron fence around Washington Square,	400 00	
	1,425 00	1,425 00

*Per item No. 89 of Treasurer's account.*

***Dog Fund.***

From City Clerk for dog licenses issued this year,		1,527 00
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*Per item No. 94 of Treasurer's account.*

***Dover Street.***

Received on account of instalments on amount of sales for various		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$1,440,378 78

## HARBOR POLICE STATION HOUSE.

115

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,440,378 78
houses sold after the completion of the improvement,	\$4,752 50	
Rent of a house,	309 75	
	<hr/>	5,062 25
<i>Per item No. 93 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***External Health.***

From the Port Physician at Deer Island, for the regular quarantine fees for boarding and inspecting vessels from foreign ports,	\$6,185 50	
Sales of old materials at Gallop's Island,	349 00	
	<hr/>	6,534 50
<i>Per item No. 95 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Fire Alarms.***

From Superintendent: sale of old material,		30 29
<i>Per item No. 96 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Fire Department.***

From Chief Engineer for the sale of old material, manure, etc.,		788 50
<i>Per item No. 97 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Harbor Dredging.***

For dredging by the steam dredging machine "General Tyler,"		580 22
<i>Per item No. 105 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Harbor Police Station House.***

Instalment on land sold,		603 15
<i>Per item No. 103 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$1,453,977 69

*Brought forward,* \$1,453,977 69

***Hay Scales.***

Weighing fees at East Boston scales,	\$58 09	
Weighing fees at the South scales,	48 91	
		102 00
<i>Per item No. 104 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Incidental Expenses.***

From Committee on Public Instruction, being amount drawn from the Treasury to defray travelling expenses to New York, Washington, etc., and not required,	\$88 72	
For sale of material, etc., on account of public baths,	35 00	
Gift by an individual to the City, through the Mayor, for the benefit of the City,	25 00	
		148 72
<i>Per item No. 107 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Interest.***

Received as follows, viz :		
On deposits in banks,	\$114,580 12	
On bonds and mortgages,	17,236 54	
On delinquent taxes,	10,296 61	
For rents, scrip, etc., over due,	19,120 54	
		161,233 81
<i>Per item No. 109 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Internal Health.***

From sales of ashes,	\$5,699 37	
From the contractor for house offal, annual payment,	5,500 00	
From individuals — reimbursement of expenditures by the City for abating nuisances on their premises,	5,146 15	
From Police Department, for conveying prisoners from Station Houses to City Prison,	2,068 75	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$18,414 27	\$1,615,462 22

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$18,414 27	\$1,615,462 22
From sales of street sweepings,	2,009 50	
From the Paving Department, for use of City teams employed by that department, keeping the Superintendent's horse, and for ashes,	1,467 96	
Sewer Department — For keeping horse of Superintendent and repairs of harness and vehicles, and for ashes,	913 91	
Sales of manure,	692 50	
Removing ashes made by steam engine fires,	684 86	
From City Hospital — Horse-keeping, and for ashes; also, for a cart and harness,	476 26	
Sales of horses,	350 00	
Horse-keeping,	210 00	
From Public Building Department — Horse-keeping and repair of vehicle and harnesses,	196 72	
External Health Department — Use of horse at Gallop's Island,	94 00	
Fire Department — For reservoir covers,	70 00	
Sales of old materials,	64 50	
From Public Land Department — For ashes,	16 75	
	<hr/>	25,661 23
<i>Per item No. 108 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**Lamps.**

From Superintendent, collected for damages to lamps,	54 67
<i>Per item No. 110 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

**Markets.**

From Superintendent of Markets, for coal furnished to the occupants of stalls during the year,	541 00
<i>Per item No. 113 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

[The rent of stalls, cellars, etc., in the Market-houses, amounting to \$74,624.98, are entered under the head of Rents.]

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$1,641,719 12
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Brought forward, \$1,641,719 12

***Militia Bounty.\****

Received from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement for the amount advanced to the Militia, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 219, Acts of 1866, 28,998 00

*Per item No. 114 of Treasurer's account.*

***Mount Hope Cemetery.***

From Trustees, viz :

Sales of 39 lots,	\$4,200 00	
For digging graves for owners of lots,	1,407 50	
For graves in Cypress Vale,	742 00	
For recording deeds and interments,	98 00	
Sundries,	2,368 10	
	8,815 60	8,815 60

*Per item No. 115 of Treasurer's account.*

***Oliver Street.***

From sales of buildings,	\$5,547 88	
From sale of gravel,	25 00	
	5,572 88	5,572 88

*Per item No. 117 of Treasurer's account.*

***Overseers of the Poor.***

From the Overseers of the Poor, for collections by them from other cities and towns, for support of poor belonging to such cities and towns,	\$10,428 79	
From Commonwealth, for burials,	1,120 50	
	11,549 29	11,549 29

*Per item No. 116 of Treasurer's account.*

***Paving, etc.***

From assessments on individuals for cost of laying sidewalks in front of

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,696,654 89
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## POLICE.

119

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,696,654 89
their premises and for furnishing material for same, including sale of old materials,	\$2,500 39	
From Boston Gas Light Company for repairing streets,	248 88	
From South Boston Gas Light Company for repairs of streets,	147 48	
	<hr/>	2,896 75
<i>Per item No. 119 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Peddlers' Licenses.***

For licenses issued by the State,	923 00
<i>Per item No. 120 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

***Police.****Receipts on account of this Department :*

<b>Fees.</b> —The fees which the police officers, in their official capacity, as witnesses in the Police Court, would be entitled to receive from the County, are credited to and collected by the City ; as the monthly pay of these officers is understood by them to be in full for all their time and services ; they being expressly prohibited from receiving any pay, perquisites, or gratuities from any other source than the City,	\$5,262 80	
Licenses for trucks and wagons,	2,421 00	
Licenses for carriages,	365 00	
For services of police officers stationed at theatres and at other places of public amusement,	1,938 00	
Services rendered by consent of the Chief, at the request of, and for the special benefit of individuals,	1,422 36	
From sales unclaimed property,	124 88	
For sales old junk,	38 00	
	<hr/>	11,572 04
<i>Per item No. 124 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$1,712,046 68
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*Brought forward,* \$1,712,046 68

***Public Buildings.***

Rent of ward rooms,	\$170 00	
One payment on bond for sale of police station-house, Canton Street,	175 00	
Sale of marble,	24 07	
		369 07

*Per item No. 123 of Treasurer's account.*

***Public Institutions.***

Received from the Directors of Public Institutions for this year's income, viz :

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For labor of inmates,	\$43,408 27	
From sales of fruit, rags, old iron, etc.,	553 16	
Gas supplied to Lunatic Hospital,	1,016 25	
		\$44,977 68

*Per item No. 101 of Treasurer's account.*

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For proceeds of the labor of inmates in these establishments, including the sale of vegetables, etc.,	\$6,697 73	
Services, board, etc., furnished External Health Department,	1,256 03	
From cities and towns, for support of their poor,	1,899 98	
		9,853 74

*Per item No. 102 of Treasurer's account.*

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

From cities, towns and individuals, for support of their citizens or relatives in this institution, \$15,645 97

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$15,645 97	\$54,831 42	\$1,712,415 75
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## PUBLIC LANDS.

121

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$15,645 97	\$54,831 42	\$1,712,415 75
Professional services of Dr. C. A. Walker at the House of Correc- tion,	300 00		
	<hr/>	15,945 97	

*Per item No. 111 of Treasurer's account.*

## STEAMBOAT "HENRY MORRISON."

For transporting patients and others, supplies, etc., to and from Rains- ford Island, as per agreement,		1,406 25	
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*Per item No. 131 of Treasurer's account.*

## PAUPER EXPENSES.

From individuals and towns, in reimbursement of expenses paid by the City for support of their relatives or citizens in the State Lunatic Hos- pitals and in the Reform Schools,	\$775 23		
From Commonwealth,	193 35		
	<hr/>	968 58	

*Per item No. 118 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Total amount of income from Public Institutions, under the control of the Board of Directors,</i>	}	73,152 22
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**Public Lands.**

From Superintendent of Sewers, for collections by him from individuals, for the right of entry into sewers made for the benefit of Public Lands, and charged to that ap- propriation before the lots were sold,	\$773 37		
Battery Armory assess- ment,	127 50		
	<hr/>	900 87	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$900 87	\$1,785,567 97

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$900 87	\$1,785,567 97
For rent of lands : South Bay,	843 75	
For sale of edgestone,	58 56	
	<hr/>	1,803 18
<i>Per item No. 122 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**Public Library.**

From City Treasurer, for interest on Library Trust Funds,	\$7,210 50	
For interest on a mortgage note,	240 00	
From Librarian, for catalogues sold and fines from delinquents,	504 18	
	<hr/>	7,954 68
<i>Per item No. 112 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

**Rents.**

*The amounts received for Rents during the year have been as follows, viz :*

**MARKET-HOUSES.**

<i>Faneuil Hall.</i> — Stalls, cellars, etc.,	\$56,245 10
Outside stands,	1,829 00
Weighing-fees, at public scales,	362 88
	<hr/>
	\$58,436 98

<i>Faneuil Hall Building.</i> — Stalls and cellars under Faneuil Hall,	16,188 00
	<hr/>

<i>Total for Market-houses,</i>	\$74,624 98
QUINCY HALL, over Faneuil Market,	4,500 00
OLD STATE HOUSE,	18,365 00

**WHARF PROPERTY.**

Eastern Railroad Wharf:	
Rent of wharf,	\$1,750 00
Dockage steam- boat "Henry Morrison,"	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,950 00

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,950 00	\$97,490 58	\$1,795,325 83
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## SCHOOLS.

123

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,950 00	\$97,490 58	\$1,795,325 83
Jail Wharf, on Cambridge Street,	750 00		
People's Ferry Slips,	1,100 00		
South Bay Wharf,	500 00		
	<hr/>	5,300 00	
<b>HOUSES, etc.</b>			
Estate at the junction of Court Street and Tremont Bow, purchased in 1849, with others which were removed, for the purpose of widening both of these streets. For the part not occupied by Steam Fire Engine No. 4,	\$1,000 00		
Houses on Bridge Street,	400 00		
Stable on Allston Street,	250 00		
House on Tremont Street,	83 33		
House on Leverett Street (Badlam Estate),	168 75		
	<hr/>	1,902 08	
<b>LANDS.</b>			
Lot corner Washington and Water streets,	\$1,250 00		
Town slip, foot of Belcher's Lane,	37 50		
	<hr/>	\$1,287 50	
Gallop's Island,		337 10	
		<hr/>	106,317 26
<i>Per item No. 125 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

**Schools.**

## INSTRUCTORS GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Interest on Smith Trust Funds,	\$472 60
<i>Per item No. 106 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

## SCHOOL FUND.

From the Commonwealth, for the City's proportion of the Income from the State School Fund,	5,310 30
<i>Per item No. 128 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$5,782 90	\$1,901,643 09
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,782 90	\$1,901,643 09
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—SCHOOL COMMITTEE.</b>		
From non-resident pupils,	66 12	
<i>Per item No. 99 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.</b>		
Sales of old material,	9 91	
<i>Per item No. 100 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.</b>		
Sale of an estate on Bumstead Place,	9,500 00	
<i>Per item No. 121 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<b>SCHOOL HOUSE, RICHMOND STREET.</b>		
From sale of land,	\$75 00	
Sale of old material,	23 40	
	<hr/>	
	98 40	
<i>Per item No. 126 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
	<hr/>	
<i>Total receipts on account of Schools,</i>		15,457 33
 <b><i>Sealers of Weights and Measures.</i></b>		
Received from these two officers for fees for examining and sealing weights and measures,		3,500 64
<i>Per item No. 130 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
 <b><i>Sewers and Drains.</i></b>		
From assessments on sundry persons for their proportion of the cost of new sewers and drains built by the City,	\$14,674 73	
From the Superintendent of Sewers for collections made by him from sundry persons for the right to enter their drains into common sewers already existing,	2,392 10	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$17,066 83	\$1,920,601 06

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$17,066 83	\$1,920,601 06
For lumber and material sold,	941 62	
From Public Land Department, for material and labor,	1,208 00	
From Internal Health Department, for labor, Northampton St. territory,	825 23	
From Paving Department, for material and labor,	743 13	
Back Bay and surface drainage, for material,	445 25	
	<hr/>	21,230 06
<i>Per item No. 129 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Soldiers' Relief.***

From the Commonwealth, in reimbursement in part of what the City had advanced to the families or other dependents on volunteers in the army, in conformity with Chapter 222 of the General Acts of 1861, May 23, 1861,		164,000 00
<i>Per item No. 127 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Station House, Ward 8.***

Sale of land on Lagrange Place,		7,330 75
<i>Per item No. 132 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Taxes.***

For collections made this year, viz :		
On tax for 1866,	\$5,109,969 15	
1865,	241,606 21	
1864, and prior,	6,203 66	
From Commonwealth, for City's proportion of tax on Corporations,	383,591 24	
	<hr/>	5,741,370 26
<i>Per item No. 133 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

***Tremont Street.***

Payments on estates sold,		440 00
<i>Per item No. 134 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/>
		\$7,854,972 13

*Brought forward,* \$7,854,972 13

***Widening Streets.***

From suspense account of 1859-60,	\$14,000 00	
Received under the Betterment Law,	5,444 81	
		19,444 81

*Per item No. 136 of Treasurer's account.*

***Water Works.***

Collections by the City Treasurer : and amounts paid into the treasury by the Cochituate Water Board, viz :

**Water Rates**

due in the year 1867,	\$362,674 12	
due in the year 1866,	111,222 21	
due in the year 1865,	43,205 62	
		\$517,101 95

Shutting off and letting on water, for non-payment of rates, viz :

Dues in 1867,	\$632 00	
1866,	352 00	
1865,	26 00	
		1,010 00

Mortgage Notes — Collected this year,		50 00
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Interest — Collected this year,		37 90

Collections by Treasurer,		\$518,199 85
Collections by the Cochituate Water Board :		

Service pipe, and laying same for new water takers, and for two water meters sold,	\$9,023 00	
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Shutting off and letting on water for repairs, and for wasting water,	2,977 00	
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Wood sold on account of Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	326 95	
		12,326 95
		530,526 80

*Per item No. 135 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$8,404,943 74
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*Brought forward,* \$8,404,943 74

***Water Loan, 1865.***

Obtained by loans, authorized by the City Council during the year 1865, for the purpose of constructing the Chestnut Hill Reservoir in Newton and Brighton,	221,000 00
<i>Per item No. 137 of Treasurer's account.</i>	<hr/>
<i>Total Income on City Account for the } year 1866-67, }</i>	<u>\$8,625,943 74</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1867.

# COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY  
OF SUFFOLK, DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1866-67.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1866, and ending with  
the last day of April, 1867.*

[The COUNTY OF SUFFOLK comprises the cities of Boston and Chelsea, the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. The City of Boston pays all the County Expenses, owns all the County Buildings, receives all the County Income.]

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*Payments drawn for by the Mayor, in the usual form, and paid  
through the Auditor's Office, viz :*

## JAIL.

Subsistence supplies,	\$13,386 72
Repairs and alterations,	9,921 03
Fuel,	2,923 58
Bedding and clothing,	1,246 37
Gas,	840 06
Water rates,	659 24
Furniture,	537 44
Medical supplies, etc.,	440 98
Stationery and blank books,	133 67
Printing,	12 40
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$30,101 49



<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$30,101 49	
<i>Salaries.</i> —John M. Clark, Jailor,	\$1,000 00		
Rufus R. Cook, Chaplain,	1,000 00		
Turnkey, watchmen, clerk, etc.,	6,825 10		
		<u>8,825 10</u>	
<i>Total Jail expenses,</i>			\$38,926 59
<b>SALARIES.</b>			
<i>Sheriff.</i> — John M. Clark, one year,		3,000 00	
<i>Superior Court.</i> — Assistant Clerk.— <i>Fixed by the State, but payable by the City,</i>		2,160 00	
<i>Supreme Judicial Court.</i> — Assistant Clerk.— <i>Fixed by State, but paid by City,</i>		1,500 00	
Messenger of the above Courts,		1,100 00	
Assistant Messenger of the above Courts,		400 00	
<i>Police Court.*</i> — J. D. Co- burn, for services in pay- ing witness and officers' fees, and keeping an ac- count of amounts re- ceived for transportation of prisoners, one quar- ter, to July 1, 1866,	\$300 00		
Six constables stationed in this Court, \$1,500 each per annum, no other fees or perquisites being al- lowed them, one quarter,	2,250 00		
		<u>2,550 00</u>	
<i>Municipal Court.</i> — J. D. Coburn, for services in paying witness and offi- cers' fees, and keeping an account of amounts received for transporta- tion of prisoners, three quarters, from July 1, 1866,	\$900 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$900 00	\$10,710 00	\$38,926 59

\*The Police Court was abolished by an act of the Legislature of 1866, and the Municipal Court organized by authority of the same act, to take its place.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$900 00	\$10,710 00	\$38,926 59
Six constables stationed in this Court, at \$1,500 each per annum, no other fees or perquisites being allowed them, three quarters,	6,750 00	7,650 00	
<i>Discharged Convicts.</i> — Justices of the Police Court, for services as special Justices in discharging poor convicts, at \$5 for each day's actual service, final payment,		195 00	
<i>Total for salaries,</i>			18,555 00
<b>COURT HOUSE.</b>			
General repairs, including material, William Easterbrook, care and cleaning, including removing snow,		\$1,053 98	
Fuel,		2,585 75	
Gas,		2,498 12	
Furniture, including repairs,		415 73	
Soap, sponge and other small supplies,		1,282 21	
Ice,		82 30	
Water rates,		50 00	
		525 00	
			8,443 09
<b>PROBATE AND REGISTRY OF DEEDS BUILDING.</b>			
C. P. Gould, care and cleaning,		\$600 00	
Fuel,		276 50	
Furniture, including repairs,		929 23	
General repairs on building,		137 76	
Gas,		115 95	
Soap and small supplies,		22 50	
Water rates,		95 00	
			2,176 94
<i>Office Expenses.</i>			
Probate Office — Printing,		\$278 24	
Stationery,		262 16	
Binding,		94 25	
			634 65
Registry of Deeds Office — Stationery,		\$122 50	
Binding,		100 10	
			222 60
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$68,958 87

PAYMENTS.

131

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$68,958 87
Insolvency Court — Stationery,		29 52
Police and Municipal Courts — Stationery for Treasurer's Clerk,		32 27
POLICE COURT — <i>Expenses for three months, viz:</i>		
Printing,	\$959 25	
Officers for civil business,	270 00	
Copyist,	208 00	
Messenger,	200 00	
Assistant Clerk,	175 00	
Stationery,	41 83	
Court seal,	33 80	
	<hr/>	1,887 88
INDEXES FOR THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS.		
Re-copying 47 volumes indexes,	\$723 00	
For arranging one volume of grantee index for year 1865, in compliance with order of the Board of Aldermen,	327 70	
Stationery and binding for same,	132 50	
	<hr/>	1,183 20
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, at Lancaster, REFORM SCHOOL, at Westboro', and SCHOOL SHIP.		
Expenses and fees to the committing officers for hearing and determining commitments on applications made in this County for admission to these institutions,		866 96
HOUSE OF RECEPTION FOR DEAD BODIES.		
Repairs,	\$26 62	
Furniture and furnishing,	32 08	
Water rates,	20 00	
	<hr/>	78 70
Rent of two offices for the Commonwealth's Attorney and his Assistant for the County of Suffolk,		344 13
Annual payment for 1867, to the Social Law Library, as required by the Statutes of 1859, Chap. 172,		1,000 00
Carriage hire for Committee,		15 00
Expenses of Committee,		123 75
<i>Total payments on Mayor's drafts,</i>		\$74,520 28
<i>Per item No. 138 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> <hr/> \$74,520 28

*Brought forward,*

\$74,520 28

**Payments** made by the County Treasurer, as reported by him to the Auditor. These payments were made on requisitions by the Judges of the several Courts, etc., and are not drawn for by the Mayor; nor are they in any way under the control or supervision of the City Authorities, viz:

**SUPERIOR COURT.—Criminal Sessions.**

Constables' fees,	\$14,469 86
Witnesses' fees,	17,525 47
Jurors' fees,	15,761 50
Clerk,	19,072 38
Messenger and crier,	1,009 00
Hack hire,	1,489 80
Incidental expenses,	3,623 44
Chelsea Justice and officers,	635 87
Deputy Sheriffs,	367 06
Master of House of Correction,	10 80
Warden of State Prison,	40 00
Chelsea witnesses,	31 15
	<hr/>
	\$74,036 33

**SUPERIOR COURT.—Civil Sessions.**

Jurors' fees,	\$19,285 21
Constables' fees,	2,961 44
Incidental expenses,	2,394 11
Deputy Sheriff,	2,599 08
Messenger and assistant,	1,444 50
Chelsea officers,	41 90
	<hr/>
	28,726 24

**SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.**

Witnesses,	\$375 72
Jurors' fees,	4,512 03
Constables' fees,	1,767 45
Incidental expenses,	1,606 57
Messenger,	152 75
Clerk,	142 80
Deputy Sheriff,	382 00
	<hr/>
	8,939 32

**POLICE COURT.—Criminal and Civil Sessions.**

Constables' fees,	\$1,222 40
	<hr/>

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,222 40	\$111,701 89	\$74,520 28
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PAYMENTS.

133

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,222 40	\$111,701 89	\$74,520 28
Witnesses,	1,005 00		
Expenses in lunatic cases,	417 45		
Truant Officers,	44 90		
	<hr/>	2,689 75	

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Criminal Sessions.*

Officers' fees,	\$4,040 40		
Witnesses,	3,617 75		
Copyists,	1,614 69		
Expenses in lunatic cases,	1,416 65		
Truants,	52 70		
Printing,	1,079 25		
Stationery,	296 29		
Books,	24 00		
Incidentals,	15 00		
	<hr/>	12,156 73	

MUNICIPAL COURT — *Civil Session.*

Clerk and Messenger,	\$750 00		
Officers,	858 08		
Stationery,	237 77		
Printing,	156 00		
Twenty volumes reports,	100 50		
Incidentals,	66 56		
	<hr/>	2,168 91	
			128,717 28

*Per item No. 139 of Treasurer's account.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Paid on Inquests on Dead Bodies and on Views of Dead Bodies when no Inquests were held, said Inquests and views being approved by the City Auditor, as required by the Statute.

Jurors' fees,	\$1,001 11		
Coroners' fees,	521 00		
Medical examinations,	876 00		
Constables,	134 02		
Incidental expenses,	27 37		
Scribes,	90 00		
	<hr/>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,649 50	\$203,237 56	

## COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,649 50	\$203,237 56
Witnesses,	50 04	
	<hr/>	2,699 54
<i>Per item No. 140 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
		<hr/>
<i>Total County Expenses,</i>		\$205,937 10
		<hr/> <hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

On drafts drawn by the Mayor, and approved by the Committee on Accounts,		\$74,520 28
On drafts drawn by the County authorities, independent of the City,		131,416 82
		<hr/>
<i>Total Expenditure on COUNTY ACCOUNT for the } year 1866-67, as above.</i>		\$205,937 10
		<hr/> <hr/>

ALFRED T. TURNER,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1867.

# COUNTY INCOME.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY  
OF SUFFOLK DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1866-67.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1866, and ending  
with the last day of April, 1867.*

## *Sheriff.*

Received from the Sheriff of the County, for fines, forfeitures and costs taxed in the Superior Court, and there paid,	\$48,367 71	
Fines and costs paid at jail, viz :		
Superior Court,	\$2,153 60	
Municipal Court,	6,186 44	
Police Court,	4,598 83	
	<u>12,938 87</u>	
Board of U.S. witnesses and prisoners,	2,245 78	
	<u>\$63,552 36</u>	
<i>Per item No. 141 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

## *Police Court.*

From the Clerk of this Court, for fines and costs, in criminal cases, col- lected by him,	\$17,745 19	
For fees in civil cases,	1,638 19	
	<u>19,383 38</u>	
<i>Per item No. 142 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u>\$82,935 74</u>

*Brought forward,* \$82,935 74

***Municipal Court.***

From the Clerk of this Court, for fines and costs, in criminal cases, collected by him,	\$29,662 91	
For fees in civil cases,	2,431 86	
		32,094 77

*Per item No. 143 of Treasurer's account.*

***Superior Court.***

From the Clerk of the Criminal Sessions of this Court for half surplus fees collected by him,		4,425 00
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*Per item No. 147 of Treasurer's account.*

From the Clerk of the Civil Session of Superior Court for half surplus fees collected by him,		1,474 49
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*Per item No. 148 of Treasurer's account.*

***Chelsea.***

From Trial Justices in Chelsea, for fines and costs collected by them,		752 63
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*Per item No. 144 of Treasurer's account.*

***House of Industry.***

From the Superintendent of this House, for fines and costs collected by him for the discharge of prisoners,		816 35
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*Per item No. 146 of Treasurer's account.*

***House of Correction.***

From the Master of the House of Correction, for fines and costs collected by him on the discharge of prisoners from that House,		200 33
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*Per item No. 145 of Treasurer's account.*

<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$122,699 31
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## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

137

*Brought forward,* \$122,699 31

***Supreme Judicial Court.***

From the Clerk of this Court for half surplus fees  
collected by him, 206 15  
*Per item No. 149 of Treasurer's account.*

***Furniture.***

From Clerk of Police Court for sale of old desk. 25 00  
*Per item No. 150 of Treasurer's account.*

*Total Income on COUNTY ACCOUNT for the year* }  
1866-67. } \$122,930 46

ALFRED T. TURNER,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1867.

## COUNTY AGGREGATES.

1866-67.

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The expenditures on account of the County of Suffolk, as per details on page 128, amounted to	\$205,937 10
The income on this account from all sources, as per details on page 135, amounted to	122,930 46
Balance against the County,	<u>\$83,006 64</u>
Which is a reduction of the balance against the County of Suffolk, from that of the year 1865-66, of	<u>\$14,844 98</u>

Of the \$205,937.10, the City authorities had cognizance of \$74,520.28, and the balance, \$131,416.82, was paid on requisitions of the Judges of the several Courts, and for Coroners' accounts, approved by the City Auditor for expenses of inquests and views on bodies "*supposed to have come to death by violence.*" Coroners' views are cases where no inquests are held. The Coroners in such cases receive a fee of \$2 on each body, for examining into the causes of death.

## AUDITOR'S AGGREGATES.

CITY AND COUNTY. — 1866-67.

Of the whole amount of the expenditures for City and County, for the year 1866-7, there was drawn for by the Mayor, through the Auditor's Office, after the same had been previously authorized and approved by the Committee on Accounts, viz :

On City account,	\$4,586,013 35	
On County account,	74,520 28	
		\$4,660,533 63

The following sums were paid by the Treasurer, on accounts and requisitions which did not pass through the Auditor's Office, and were not drawn for by the Mayor, viz :

*Committee on the Reduction of City Debt.*

Amount of certificates of City of Boston Stock issued to them,	\$263,175 00	
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*County of Suffolk.*

On orders and requisitions from the Judges of the several Courts, and other County authorities,	131,416 82	
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	--

*Interest and Premium on City Debt.*

Interest on the City Debt, as it became due; including the exchange and premium on gold, in which, or its equivalent, said payments and the City Debt which became due were made,	551,693 92	
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*Militia Bounty,*

	28,973 50	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$975,259 24 \$4,660,533 63

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$975,259 24	\$4,660,533 63
<i>Old Claims.</i>		
Accounts audited, allowed and drawn for in previous years, but not paid till 1866-67,	1,060 08	
<i>State Tax.</i>		
City of Boston's proportion of the State Tax for the year 1866 (whole tax assessed on all the cities and towns, \$3,000,000),	1,016,490 00	
<i>Suspense Account of 1859-60,</i>	14,000 00	
<i>Water Works.</i>		
Interest and exchange on the Water Loans, as it became due, including the premium on gold, with which, or its equivalent, said interest was paid; also interest and premium on the interest on the cost of Works, in addition to loans; all of which is chargeable to the Water Works,	483,451 82	
	<hr/>	2,490,261 14
Total payments, per Auditor's accounts,		<hr/> \$7,150,794 77 <hr/>
The above total payments of \$7,150,794.77 are di- vided as follows:		
City expenditures,		\$6,944,857 67
County expenditures,		205,937 10
		<hr/> \$7,150,794 77 <hr/>
The payments per Treasurer's account were:		
On City account,		\$6,948,591 24
On County account,		205,937 10
		<hr/> \$7,154,528 34
<i>Add</i> —Auditor's drafts of this year (1866-67) not presented at the Treasury office for payment,		266 43
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$7,154,794 77

## AUDITOR'S AGGREGATES.

141

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,154,794 77
<i>Deduct</i> —Drafts drawn by Auditor, 1865-66, for payment of City Debt, but not paid until this financial year, 1866-67,	4,000 00
Total as on page 140 by Auditor,	<u>\$7,150,794 77</u>

## TREASURY AGGREGATES.

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### RECEIPTS IN, AND PAYMENTS FROM THE CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-67.

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According to the Treasurer's accounts, the gross amount of actual receipts into the General Treasury (*City and County*) between the last day of April, 1866, and the first day of May, 1867, was as follows :

On City account,	\$8,625,943 74
On County account,	122,930 46
	\$8,748,874 20
The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, May 1, 1866, was	2,686,421 24
	\$11,435,295 44

The gross amount of actual payments from the General Treasury (*City and County*), during the same period, was as follows :

On City account,	\$6,948,591 24
On County account,	205,937 10
	7,154,528 34
Balance, per Treasurer's account, 30th of April, 1866-67, }	\$4,280,767 10

## TREASURER'S BALANCE.

1866-67.

APRIL 30, 1867.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 1, 1866, as per Auditor's Report No. 54, page 132,	\$2,686,421 24	
Reimbursement by loans obtained this financial year, 1866-67, of advances made by the Treasurer, 1865-66, on loans then authorized, but not nego- tiated, on the following accounts, viz :		
City Hall,	\$100,029 40	
Widening Streets,	45,319 46	
Hancock School-house Yard,	28,170 20	
New Lunatic Hospital,	25,108 33	
Unliquidated Street Claims,	17,419 38	
Sewers and Drains,	14,019 63	
Primary School-house, East Street,	13,747 34	
Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	9,585 76	
Winthrop School-house Yard,	8,784 36	
Fire Department,	8,276 92	
People's Ferry Drops,	6,042 35	
Station House, Ward 8,	5,943 45	
Public Lands,	3,222 07	
Eastern Railroad Wharf,	2,206 14	
	287,874 79	
Excess of receipts from loans and income obtained this financial year over the payments on the ac- counts for which they were obtained, viz :		
Chestnut Hill Driveway,	\$111,305 59	
Grammar School-house, Ward 7,	60,000 00	
Back Bay and Surface drainage,	43,232 15	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$214,537 74	\$2,974,296 03

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$214,537 74	\$2,974,296 03
Albany Street, grading,	36,896 36	
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	35,116 38	
Widening Streets,	34,680 54	
Unliquidated Street Claims,	32,580 62	
War Expenses—Soldiers' and Sailors'		
Monument, Boston Common,	27,453 52	
Albany Street, damages,	26,527 74	
Dedham Street, grading,	25,174 67	
Meridian Street Bridge,	19,202 50	
School-house, Richmond Street,	17,785 43	
People's Ferry Drops,	16,991 55	
Central Charity Bureau,	15,410 90	
New Lunatic Hospital,	14,428 03	
Hose House No. 1,	13,000 00	
Common,	9,000 00	
Primary Schools, S. C.,	8,000 00	
Soldiers' Relief,	6,592 40	
Harbor Dredging,	5,463 48	
Dover Street,	4,704 11	
Mt. Hope Cemetery,	2,673 14	
Public Library,	1,258 11	
Public Lands,	102 00	
		567,579 22
Annual Appropriation carried to the Sinking Fund, for the Reduction of the City Debt, as required by ordinance,		360,000 00
Excess of actual income and taxes over the esti- mated income and taxes, as per statement, page 33.		1,031,652 30
Excess of the appropriations over the actual pay- ments, as per statement, page 30,		70,108 36
Paid into the City Treasury on Public Land Bonds and Mortgages,		99,958 92
Receipts on account of sales of Public Lands and from Public Land Department,		1,803 18
Interest from Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, on temporary loans to the City Treas- urer,		26,856 85
Total receipts,		\$5,132,254 86
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>		
City debt,	\$337,000 00	
Water debt,	3,000 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$340,000 00	\$5,132,254 86



TREASURER'S BALANCE.

145

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$340,000 00	\$5,132,254 86
Excess of receipts of 1865, from loans, etc., over payments on the accounts for which they were obtained:		
Soldiers' relief,	\$100,000 00	
Chestnut Hill reservoir,	81,717 98	
Back Bay and surface drainage,	13,393 99	
Dover Street,	9,650 29	
City debt, notes outstanding,	4,000 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery,	2,638 26	
	<hr/>	211,400 52
Advanced by the Treasurer on an authorized loan for Oliver Street,		22,912 24
Suspense account of 1859-60,		14,000 00
Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, for certificates of City stock purchased by them,		263,175 00
	<hr/>	851,487 76
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1867,		<u>\$4,280,767 10</u>
This balance in the Treasury of \$4,280,767.10 is subjected to the following payments, viz :		
Excess of loans and income, as detailed on page 144, under head of Receipts,		\$567,579 22
City Hospital, — Nichols Trust Fund,		530 50
		<hr/>
Total,		<u>\$568,109 72</u>
Cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1867, as above,		\$4,280,767 10
Less payments to be made, as stated above,		568,109 72
		<hr/>
Balance belonging to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the city,		\$3,712,657 38
Amount advanced by the Treasurer from the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the debt,		22,912 24
		<hr/>
We have the total cash balance in the Treasury, belonging to the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the debt,		<u>\$3,735,569 62</u>

## THE SINKING FUND

### FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

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By the Eighth Section of the Ordinance on Finance (*Ordinances of 1863, page 198*), the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance on the part of the Common Council, are constituted THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT, whose duty it is to cause all money passed to their credit in the books of the Auditor of Accounts, to be applied to the purchase or payment of the Capital of the Debt of the City, in the manner they may from time to time deem expedient; and it is the duty of the Auditor and of the Treasurer of the City to conform to all orders in writing, in this respect, which shall be made and signed by all the members of said Committee.

The *Ninth* Section of said Ordinance requires that "all balances of money remaining in the Treasury at the end of any financial year; all receipts in money on account of the sale of real estate of any description, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the City; all receipts on account of the principal sum of any bond or note, now owned or which may hereafter be owned by the City; and also of the Annual City Tax, in every future year, a sum that shall not be less than three per centum of the amount of the principal of the City Debt (and never less than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in each year), shall be appropriated to the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt."

The *Tenth* Section of the said Ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor annually to pass to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt all receipts in money, the proceeds of either of the sources before mentioned, and the said amount out of the *Annual Tax*; and provides that the sums so passed to the credit of said Committee shall be drawn from the Treasury of the City, for the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt, in the manner before mentioned, and in no other mode, and for no other purpose whatever.

The following statement, on pages 148 and 149, of the Account with the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, will show the condition of the *Sinking Fund* as it stood April 30, 1867, and will also show what pay-

ments have been made on that account during the year, and what amounts have been placed to its credit, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance, as before set forth. Total amount of the Sinking Fund, April 30, 1867, \$3,998,744.62, against \$2,748,365.01 April 30, 1866, being an increase of the fund of \$1,250,379.61 over that year.

Dr.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE

1867. April 30.	To amount of drafts drawn on the City Treasurer, for the whole amount of the City Debt, which became due in this financial year, as charged on page 46,	\$251,000 00
	To amount of City Debt, purchased before it became due,	86,000 00
	To amount of Water Debt, purchased before it became due,	3,000 00
	To balance in cash in the City Treasury, to the credit of this Committee,	\$8,735,569 62
	In six per cent. Currency Bonds of the City of Boston,	268,175 00
	Total balance,	3,998,744 62
		\$4,338,744 62

## CITY DEBT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-7.

Cr.

April 30. 1867.	By balance per last year's account, <i>Auditor's Report No. 54, page 135.</i>	\$2,748,365 01
	By amount of the Annual Taxes, specifically appropriated to the reduction of the City Debt, in conformity with the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, which requires that not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the City Debt, and never less than \$50,000, shall be annually appropriated to this object,	360,000 00
	By amount of cash received on account of Sales and other income from the Public Lands, <i>as per details on page 121,</i>	1,803 18
	By amount of cash received for first instalment on bonds taken for lands sold this year, and for payments made on the bonds and mortgages which were on hand at the commencement of the year, <i>as per details on page 112,</i>	99,958 92
	By excess of the appropriations over the actual payments for the year, <i>as per statement on page 30,</i>	70,108 36
	By excess of the actual cash income and taxes this year over the estimated income and taxes from the ordinary sources of City Revenue, <i>as per statement on page 33,</i>	1,031,652 30
	By interest on temporary loans to the Treasurer,	26,856 85
		<u>\$4,338,744 62</u>
1867. April 30.	By balance due the Committee,	<u>\$3,998,744 62</u>

This balance of \$3,998,744.62 is appropriated exclusively to the redemption of the City Debt, as are also the bonds received for public lands sold, on hand, amounting to \$441,533.70, besides the proceeds of all the sales of the City lands.

The means of meeting the above balance are the following :

Cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1867,	\$4,280,767 10
<i>Less</i> balances to be paid out of the same, <i>as per statement on page 144,</i>	568,109 72
	<u>\$3,712,657 38</u>
<i>Add</i> amount advanced by the Treasurer, <i>as stated on page 145,</i>	22,912 24
	<u>\$3,735,569 62</u>
We have the cash balance belonging to the Debt Sinking Fund,	\$3,735,569 62
<i>Add</i> six per cent City of Boston Currency Bonds, held by the Committee,	263,175 00
	<u>\$3,998,744 62</u>
Balance, as above stated,	<u>\$3,998,744 62</u>

## CITY DEBT PAID OFF.

1866-67.

---

The following table shows the amount of the City Debt which was paid off during the financial year 1866-67, and the objects for which it was obtained, being the whole amount that became due during that year :

Date of Order.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	Rate of Int.	Amount.
June 12, 1855,	Public Library Building,	5	\$20,000 00
Jan. 15, 1856,	Public Lands and South Bay,	5	1,000 00
July 10, 1856,	Extension of Friend Street,	5	12,000 00
July 27, 1857,	Widening Streets,	5	61,000 00
Aug. 25, 1857,	New Franklin School-house,	5	45,000 00
Oct. 27, 1857,	Public Lands,	5	20,000 00
Oct. 27, 1857,	Public Library Building,	5	49,000 00
Dec. 9, 1857,	Albany Street Gradc Damages,	5	10,000 00
Jan. 2, 1858,	House of Industry Appropriation,	5	2,000 00
Feb. 10, 1858,	South Bay Improvement,	5	81,000 00
			\$251,000 00

In addition to the above amount paid off, which became due during the year, the amount of gold debt, as given on the next page, due in the years enumerated, was purchased and the certificates of indebtedness for the same cancelled by votes of the

Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, the amount being taken from the Sinking Fund in their charge, viz.:

Date of Order for Loan.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	When Due.	Reas. of Int.	Amount.
Dec. 27, 1852,	Paving Appropriation,	1877-78	5	\$1,000 00
Feb. 10, 1858,	South Bay Improvements,	1870-71	5	1,000 00
Oct. 25, 1859,	Wharf Lot, Grove Street,	1874-75	5	2,000 00
Aug. 3, 1859,	Public Lands,	1874-75	5	1,000 00
April 19, 1861,	War Expenses,	1876-77	5	3,000 00
May 31, 1861,	Dover Street Improvement,	1876-77	5	2,000 00
July 1, 1862,	City Hall,	1882-83	5	20,000 00
July 14, 1862,	Recruiting Fund,	1881-82	5	1,000 00
Sept. 8, 1862,	do.,	1882-83	5	7,000 00
Dec. 1, 1862,	Soldiers' Relief,	1883-84	5	9,000 00
Dec. 12, 1862,	Recruiting Fund,	1883-84	5	1,000 00
Sept. 29, 1863,	Bounty to Volunteers,	1885-86	5	38,000 00
Amount purchased,				\$86,000 00
Amount which was paid during the year, as it became due, as stated on the preceding page,				251,000 00
Total amount of City Debt paid off 1866-67,				\$337,000 00

In addition to the above amount, the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt purchased and cancelled \$3,000 Water Loan, as stated under the head of "Water Debt."

## INCREASE OF CITY DEBT.

1866-67.

The following table shows the amount of money borrowed during the financial year 1866-67, and the objects for which it was obtained:

Date of Order.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	Rate of Int.	Amounts.
July 14, 1865,	Unliquidated Street Claims,	6	\$50,000 00
Sept. 25, 1865,	Winthrop School-house Yard,	6	7,500 00
Oct. 6, 1865,	City Hall,	6	50,000 00
Oct. 9, 1865,	Winthrop School-house Yard,	6	1,500 00
Oct. 17, 1865,	Eastern Railroad Wharf,	6	4,000 00
Oct. 21, 1865,	Fire Department, — New Engine,	6	11,000 00
Oct. 27, 1865,	Sewers, — Additional Appropriation,	6	15,000 00
Oct. 31, 1865,	People's Ferry Drops,	6	7,000 00
Nov. 10, 1865,	Hancock School-house Yard, etc.,	6	29,000 00
Dec. 19, 1865,	Primary School-house, East St.,	6	38,000 00
Dec. 22, 1865,	New Lunatic Hospital,	6	28,000 00
Dec. 27, 1865,	Public Lands,	6	15,000 00
Dec. 29, 1865,	City Hall,	6	50,000 00
Feb. 2, 1866,	Station House, Ward 8,	6	6,000 00
Feb. 10, 1866,	Widening Streets,	6	80,000 00
March 14, 1866,	Hose House, No. 1,	6	15,000 00
April 17, 1866,	Hancock School-house Yard, etc.,	6	22,000 00
April 28, 1866,	Grammar School-house, Prescott St.,	6	10,000 00
May 8, 1866,	Battery Armory Building,	6	30,000 00
May 8, 1866,	Harbor Police Station-house,	6	60,000 00
June 26, 1866,	Back Bay Filling,	6	32,000 00
June 30, 1866,	Meridian Street Bridge,	6	55,000 00
July 7, 1866,	School-house, Richmond St.,	6	60,000 00
July 9, 1866,	Dedham Street Lot, etc.,	6	12,000 00
July 28, 1866,	Harbor Dredging Machine and Scows,	6	42,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866,	Primary School-house, East St.,	6	10,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866,	Police Station, No. 2,	6	20,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866,	People's Ferry Drops,	6	20,000 00
Sept. 7, 1866,	Albany Street,	6	40,000 00
Sept. 28, 1866,	Adams School-house,	6	3,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866,	Public Lands,	6	10,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866,	Chestnut Hill Driveway,	6	125,000 00
Nov. 17, 1866,	Dedham Street Grading,	6	30,000 00
Nov. 28, 1866,	People's Ferry Drops,	6	15,000 00
Dec. 1, 1866,	Central Charity Bureau,	6	70,000 00
Dec. 14, 1866,	Albany Street Damages,	6	60,000 00
March 8, 1867,	Grammar School-house, Ward 7,	6	60,000 00
March 12, 1867,	Back Bay Lots,	6	32,175 00
			<hr/> \$1,225,175 00
	Less City Debt paid off, as per state- ment, page 150,		337,000 00
	Net Increase of City Debt,		<hr/> \$888,175 00 <hr/>



**CITY DEBT,**  
**FUNDED AND UNFUNDED,**  
 (EXCLUSIVE OF WATER DEBT.)

The FUNDED CITY DEBT, May 1, 1867, amounted to \$9,627,839.80, and will be due and payable as follows:

*Trust Funds.*

For the benefit of the Public Library,	\$92,000 00
Overseers of the Poor,	91,509 80
Jonathan Phillips' Street Fund,	20,000 00
City Hospital,	17,500 00
Public Schools,	11,050 00
Poor Widows' Fund.	3,200 00

*Total Trust Funds,* \$235,259 80

In the financial year 1867-68,	886,700 00
1868-69,	197,000 00
1869-70,	308,000 00
1870-71, (See Water Debt)	203,200 00
1872-73, ( do. )	6,000 00
1873-74,	168,000 00
1874-75,	*937,000 00
1875-76, (See Water Debt)	1,008,000 00
1876-77, ( do. )	628,500 00
1877-78, ( do. )	†667,000 00
1878-79, ( do. )	584,705 00
1879-80,	345,800 00
1880-81,	‡369,000 00
1881-82,	497,500 00
1882-83,	624,000 00
1883-84,	429,000 00
1884-85,	371,000 00
1885-86,	646,000 00
1886-87,	253,000 00

On demand, purchased by the Committee on the Reduction of City Debt, and forms part of the Debt Sinking Fund,	263,175 00
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*Total funded City Debt,* \$9,627,839 80

Total amount of *funded* City Debt, as stated above, \$9,627,839 80  
 To which add the following *unfunded* debt, being

*Carried forward,* \$9,627,839 80

\* Plus \$25,000, Overseers of Poor Trust Funds.

† Plus \$1,500, Poor Widows' Trust Fund.

‡ Plus \$5,000, Smith School Trust Fund.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,627,839 80
the sum advanced by the Treasurer 1866-67, under authority of an un-negotiated loan passed by the City Council, viz :	
Oliver Street,	22,912 24
<i>Total funded and unfunded City Debt,</i>	<u>\$9,650,752 04</u>

The total *funded* and *unfunded* City Debt, May 1, 1867, amounted to \$9,650,752.04, as stated above. Against this amount, there is to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt (or Sinking Fund), as will be seen on page 149, the sum of \$3,998,744.62, which is exclusively applicable to the reduction of all the debt, both City and Water Loans; as is also the amount of bonds and mortgages on hand, amounting to \$441,533.70. See *City Property*.

The average annual interest on the *funded* City Debt is a fraction over 5 per cent, as will be seen below :

On \$583,205 00, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	\$26,244 22
“ 5,977,200 00, at 5 “	298,860 00
“ 3,067,434 80, at 6 “	184,046 09
<u>\$9,627,839 80, at <math>5\frac{1}{10}</math> “</u>	<u>\$509,150 31</u>

The certificates of indebtedness issued since September 1864, and those now being issued, bear 6 per cent per annum interest, principal and interest payable in currency. Of the *funded* debt, the whole of that bearing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 5 per cent, and \$704,500 of the 6 per cent interest-bearing loan, the principal and interest is payable in gold, and the balance of the 6 per cent in currency, viz :

\$583,205 00, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, principal and interest in gold.	
5,977,200 00, at 5 “ “ “ “	
704,500 00, at 6 “ “ “ “	
2,362,934 80, at 6 “ “ “ in currency.	
<u>\$9,627,839 80</u>	

The character of the funded City Debt and the objects for which it was obtained is given on pages 155 to 162, both inclusive.

## CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED CITY DEBT.

*Exclusive of the WATER DEBT, as it stood at the close of the financial year 1866-67, on the 30th day of April, 1867, viz :*

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Dec.	Amounts.	Totals.	
<b>PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUND.</b>						
Feb. 19, 1852.	6	Public Library, <i>Bigelow Fund,</i>	} Perman't	\$1,000 00	}	
Oct. 4, 1852.	6	P. Lands and So. Bay, <i>Bates Donation,</i>		50,000 00		
Feb. 14, 1853.	6	New Workshop, Ho. Cor., <i>Phillips do.,</i>		10,000 00		
April 17, 1860.	6	Suffolk Street, P. S. Ho., <i>Lawrence do.,</i>		10,000 00		
Nov. 6, 1860.	6	Public Garden, <i>Jona. Phillips' Legacy,</i>		20,000 00		
July 30, 1862.	6	Soldiers' Relief,		1,000 00		
<b>\$92,000 00</b>						
<b>OVERSEERS OF THE POOR TRUST FUNDS.</b>						
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	} Demand.	500 00	}	
Oct. 22, 1864.	6	Station House, Ward 8,		2,509 80		
Feb. 7, 1865.	6	Public Lands,	1874-75	8,000 00	}	
Feb. 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-house, Boylston District,	do.	4,000 00		
Mar. 17, 1865.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, East Boston,	do.	3,000 00		
Mar. 31, 1865.	6	City Hall,	do.	10,000 00		
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	} Demand.	1,000 00		
July 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-houses Alterations,		23,500 00		
May 8, 1866.	6	Harbor Police Station-house,	do.	31,000 00		
May 7, 1866.	6	Albany Street,	do.	4,000 00		
Nov. 17, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Grading,	do.	4,000 00		
<b>91,509 80</b>						
<b>PHILLIPS STREET FUND.</b>						
Nov. 6, 1860.	6	Public Garden, <i>Jona. Phillips' Legacy,</i>	Perman't		20,000 00	
<b>CITY HOSPITAL TRUST FUNDS.</b>						
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott St., East Boston:	} Perman't	16,500 00	}	
		Goodnow Legacy,		do.		1,000 00
		Nichols Legacy,		do.		
<b>17,500 00</b>						
<b>SCHOOL TRUST FUNDS.</b>						
June 8, 1860.	5	Widening Tremont Street, Smith Fund,	1880-81	4,000 00	}	
June 8, 1860.	5	Do. Franklin Medal Fund,	1880-81	1,000 00		
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and S. Drainage, Lawrence Latin School Fund,	} Perman't	2,000 00		
		Do. Lawrence English High School Fund,		do.		2,000 00
		Do. Latin School Prize Fund,		do.		1,050 00
Sept. 9, 1866.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Webb Franklin School Fund,	do.	1,000 00		
<b>11,050 00</b>						
<b>POOR WIDOWS' TRUST FUND.</b>						
July 24, 1865.	6	Pr. School-houses Alterations } Joanna Broo-	do.	1,700 00	}	
July 27, 1867.	6	Widening Streets, } ker's Fund,	1877-78	1,500 00		
<b>3,200 00</b>						
<b>Total Trust Funds,</b>						
Sept. 27, 1862.	5	Rebuilding Boylston School-house,	1882-83	•••••	\$235,259 80	
Nov. 12, 1862.	5	Paving Appropriations,	1882-83		20,000 00	
Dec. 13, 1862.	5	Internal Health Appropriation,	1882-83		33,000 00	
Dec. 17, 1862.	5	Appropriation for Common,	1882-83		21,000 00	
					8,000 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>					<b>\$377,259 80</b>	

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amount.	Total.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$317,259 80
Dec. 27, 1862.	5	Paving Appropriation,	1882-83		35,000 00
	5	Deficiency of Appropriations,	1877-78	\$10,000 00	
	5		1882-83	10,000 00	
					29,000 00
Feb. 7, 1863.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations,	1872-73	6,000 00	
			1877-78	10,000 00	
					16,000 00
Feb. 28, 1863.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations,	1882-83		20,000 00
Mar. 3, 1863.	4½	Renewal of City Debt due in 1854-55,	1878-79	583,205 00	
	5		1883-84	12,000 00	
					595,205 00
April 1, 1863.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations,	1877-78		40,000 00
July 15, 1863.	5	Public Lands and South Bay,	1870-74		3,000 00
July 25, 1863.	5	New Primary School-house, Engine-house and Ward room, Ward 9, Lot for Library Building, Gas Fixtures for Street Lamps, Police Appropriations, Deficiency of Appropriations,	1873-74 1883-84 1870-74 1884-85 1884-85 1884-85		2,000 00 58,000 00 3,000 00 10,000 00 45,000 00 19,000 00
Oct. 10, 1863.	5	House of Industry,	1884-85		30,000 00
Dec. 31, 1863.	5	South Bay,	1884-85		5,000 00
Feb. 17, 1864.	5	Fitting up House of Correction, Deer Island,	1897-98		6,000 00
Feb. 20, 1864.	5	New Station House, Ward 1, New Dwight School-house, Public Library Lot, Sea Wall and Fences at Deer Island, Paving Appropriation, New Adams School-house, East Boston, Paving Appropriation, Public Library Building,	1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98		15,000 00 25,500 00 3,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00 30,000 00 60,000 00
Mar. 13, 1864.	5	House of Industry,	1884-85		30,000 00
April 10, 1864.	5	South Bay,	1884-85		5,000 00
May 16, 1865.	5	Fitting up House of Correction, Deer Island,	1897-98		6,000 00
June 27, 1865.	5	New Station House, Ward 1, New Dwight School-house, Public Library Lot, Sea Wall and Fences at Deer Island, Paving Appropriation, New Adams School-house, East Boston, Paving Appropriation, Public Library Building,	1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98		15,000 00 25,500 00 3,000 00 2,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00 30,000 00 60,000 00
July 3, 1865.	5	Public Library Lot,	1897-98		3,000 00
July 12, 1865.	5	Public Library Lot,	1897-98		2,000 00
Nov. 20, 1865.	5	Sea Wall and Fences at Deer Island, Paving Appropriation, New Adams School-house, East Boston, Paving Appropriation, Public Library Building,	1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98 1897-98		5,000 00 15,000 00 30,000 00 60,000 00
Dec. 23, 1865.	5	New Adams School-house, East Boston,	1897-98		30,000 00
Feb. 26, 1866.	5	Paving Appropriation,	1897-98		60,000 00
June 13, 1866.	5	Public Library Building,	1897-98		60,000 00
July 10, 1866.	5	Extension of Friend Street,	1897-98 1897-98	45,000 00 54,000 00	
					99,000 00
July 18, 1866.	5	New Piers and Guards for East Boston and Chelsea Bridge,	1897-98 1897-98		17,000 00 36,500 00
Oct. 22, 1866.	5	Federal Street Bridge, etc.,	1897-98		40,000 00
Dec. 5, 1866.	5	East Boston and Chelsea Bridge,	1897-98		18,000 00
Dec. 15, 1866.	5	Faneuil Hall Market Improvement,	1897-98		21,000 00
Dec. 17, 1866.	5	Charles Street Extension,	1897-98		5,000 00
Feb. 3, 1867.	5	Albany Street Grade Damages,	1897-98		34,700 00
Mar. 18, 1867.	5	Public Lands and South Bay, Public Library Building,	1897-98 1897-98		49,000 00 49,000 00
May 5, 1867.	5	Public Lands and South Bay,	1897-98		97,000 00
May 20, 1867.	5	Widening Water Street,	1897-98		34,500 00
July 27, 1867.	5	Widening Streets, part of \$500,000.00,	1867-68 1868-69	60,000 00 156,000 00	
					*212,000 00
Aug. 20, 1867.	5	South Bay, part of \$75,000.00,	1867-68 1867-68	21,000 00 43,500 00	
					64,500 00
Aug. 20, 1867.	5	Public Lands.	1867-68		50,000 00
Aug. 20, 1867.	5	Purchase of Mount Hope Cemetery,	1867-68		28,000 00
Sept. 30, 1867.	5	New Sewer in Dedham Street,	1867-68		25,000 00
Oct. 19, 1867.	5	City Hospital on Worcester and Springfield streets (now Soldiers' Home), balance of \$45,200.00.	1867-68 1867-68		20,000 00 45,500 00
Dec. 9, 1867.	5	South Bay Improvements,	1870-71		5,500 00
Dec. 22, 1867.	5	New Sewer in Dedham Street,	1878-79	1,500 00	
					7,000 00
Jan. 2, 1868.	5	House of Industry Appropriation	1870-71		12,000 00
Feb. 10, 1868.	5	South Bay Improvements,	1870-71		43,000 00
Feb. 25, 1868.	5	Public Lands,	1870-71		3,000 00
May 11, 1868.	5	New Station House, Ward 2,	1870-71		15,000 00
July 7, 1868.	5	South Bay Improvements,	1870-71		75,000 00
		<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$2,418,164 80

\*Plus \$1,000.—Poor Widows' Fund.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$2,418,184 80
July 8, 1858.	5	Public Lands,	1870-71		20,000 00
July 13, 1858.	5	Enlargement of Brimmer School-house,	1870-71		6,000 00
July 20, 1858.	5	Chapman School-house Lot,	1870-71		3,000 00
Oct. 6, 1858.	5	Back Bay Lands (Public Garden),	1870-71		10,000 00
Oct. 16, 1858.	5	New City Stables, Ward 11,	1870-71		10,000 00
Nov. 10, 1858.	5	Public Lands,	1869-70	3,000 00	
			1873-74	9,000 00	
					12,000 00
Nov. 19, 1858.	5	Widening Streets,	1868-69	40,000 00	
			1873-74	60,000 00	
					90,000 00
Nov. 23, 1858.	5	Common Appropriation,	1869-70		3,000 00
Dec. 7, 1858.	5	New Eliot School-house,	1869-70		30,000 00
Dec. 22, 1858.	5	Sewer Appropriation,	1869-70		7,000 00
Dec. 23, 1863.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations,	1869-70		18,000 00
Dec. 28, 1858.	5	Bridges,	1869-70		26,000 00
Dec. 29, 1858.	5	Purchase of East Boston Ferries,	1869-70		177,000 00
Dec. 29, 1858.	5	Public Buildings,	1869-70		3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1858.	5	Mount Hope Cemetery,	1874-75		1,500 00
Feb. 1, 1859.	5	Appropriations, 1858-59,	1869-70		25,000 00
April 25, 1860.	5	Public Lands,	1869-70		20,000 00
May 13, 1860.	5	Lot for Steam Fire Engine House,	1869-70	6,000 00	
			1874-75	2,000 00	
					8,000 00
Aug. 2, 1859.	5	Hawes School-house, South Boston,	1874-75	14,000 00	
			1875-76	1,000 00	
					15,000 00
Aug. 3, 1859.	5	Public Lands,	1874-75		14,000 00
Aug. 9, 1859.	5	New Grammar School-house, Ward 11,	1874-75		45,000 00
Oct. 4, 1859.	5	South Bay Improvements,	1874-75		150,000 00
Oct. 25, 1859.	5	New Wharf Lot on North Grove Street, for City Stables and Paving Department,	1870-71	700 00	
			1874-75	40,500 00	
					41,200 00
Dec. 8, 1859.	5	Suffolk Street Primary School-house,	1874-75	24,000 00	
			1875-76	1,000 00	
					25,000 00
Dec. 9, 1859.	5	Extension of Albany Street,	1879-80		84,800 00
Dec. 20, 1859.	5	Public Lands,	1874-75		10,000 00
Feb. 4, 1860.	5	North Street,	1873-74	100,000 00	
			1874-75	25,000 00	
			1875-76	17,000 00	
			1879-80	58,000 00	
					200,000 00
April 3, 1860.	5	Brimmer School-house Lot,	1874-75		13,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	Gallop's Island,	1880-81		5,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	High Street Primary School-house,	1880-81		60,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	Poplar Street Primary School-house,	1876-77		4,500 00
May 13, 1860.	5	Public Lands,	1875-76		12,000 00
June 6, 1860.	5	South Bay,	1879-80		150,000 00
June 8, 1860.	5	Tremont Street Improvements,	1879-80	53,000 00	
			1880-81	*2,000 00	
					55,000 00
June 9, 1860.	5	Dover Street Improvements,	1880-81		100,000 00
July 14, 1860.	5	Water Works,	1875-76		16,000 00
July 16, 1860.	5	Public Garden,	1875-76	10,000 00	
			1880-81	15,000 00	
					25,000 00
Aug. 13, 1860.	5	Phillips School-house,	1876-77	1,000 00	
			1880-81	77,000 00	
					78,000 00
Sept. 28, 1860.	5	North Street Widening,	1880-81		95,000 00
Nov. 6, 1860.	5	Public Garden,	1876-76		10,000 00
Nov. 21, 1860.	5	Public Lands,	1875-76	2,000 00	
			1876-77	1,500 00	
					3,500 00
Dec. 8, 1860.	5	Water Works,	1875-76		5,000 00
Dec. 11, 1860.	5	Boston Harbor Survey,	1875-76		8,000 00
		Tremont Street Improvements,	1875-76		8,000 00
		<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$4,110,664 80

\* Plus \$5,000.— School Trust Funds.

158 CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED CITY DEBT,—1866-67.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
Dec. 12, 1860.	5	<i>Brought forward,</i> Winthrop School-house Lot,	1875-76 1876-77	\$12,000 00 1,500 00	\$4,110,664 80
Dec. 26, 1860.	5	Extension of Court House,	1876-76 1876-77	25,000 00 4,000 00	13,500 00
Dec. 27, 1860.	5	Altering Old Dwight School-house for a Primary School-house,	1875-76		12,000 00
Jan. 1, 1861.	5	South Street Grammar School-house,	1876-77		90,000 00
Jan. 5, 1861.	5	Sewer Appropriation,	1875-76		15,000 00
April 5, 1861.	5	Widening Franklin Street,	1876-77		63,000 00
April 19, 1861.	5	War Expenses,	1876-77		97,000 00
May 31, 1861.	5	Dover Street Improvement,	1876-77 1880-81	72,000 00 15,000 00	87,000 00
June 5, 1861.	5	Station House No. 3,	1877-78		24,000 00
June 17, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1877-78		10,000 00
June 19, 1861.	5	Primary School-house No. 12, Blossom Street Primary School-house, Public Lands,	1877-78 1876-77 1876-77		25,000 00 5,000 00 20,000 00
July 13, 1861.	5	Normal School-house Lot,	1877-78		31,000 00
July 16, 1861.	5	City Hospital Building,	1877-78		100,000 00
July 22, 1861.	5	Albion Street,	1877-78		10,000 00
July 23, 1861.	5	Primary School-house, Ward 12,	1877-78		6,000 00
Oct. 4, 1861.	5	Station House No. 3,	1877-78		5,000 00
Oct. 7, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1877-78		25,000 00
Nov. 6, 1861.	5	Additional Appropriations,	1877-78		46,000 00
Nov. 15, 1861.	5	Public Garden,	1881-82		5,000 00
Nov. 26, 1861.	5	Additional Appropriations,	1877-78		60,000 00
Dec. 13, 1861.	5	New City Stables,	1881-82		25,000 00
Dec. 17, 1861.	5	Public Garden Fence,	1881-82		27,000 00
Dec. 18, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1877-78		25,000 00
Dec. 27, 1861.	5	City Hospital Building,	1883-84		50,000 00
Jan. 4, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Harrison Avenue,	1881-82		20,000 00
Feb. 8, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1881-82		25,000 00
Mar. 5, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1881-82		20,000 00
Mar. 25, 1862.	5	Public Lands,	1877-78		15,000 00
April 1, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1881-82		20,000 00
April 29, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1881-82		20,000 00
May 5, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Chardon Street,	1881-82		25,000 00
June 14, 1862.	5	High and Latin School-house,	1881-82		12,000 00
July 1, 1862.	5	New City Hall,	1882-83 1883-84	136,000 00 4,000 00	140,000 00
July 2, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1881-82		20,000 00
July 5, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Bowdoin District,	1881-82		22,000 00
July 14, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund,	1881-82 1883-84	256,500 00 41,000 00	297,500 00
July 23, 1862.	5	City Hospital Building,	1883-84		40,000 00
July 26, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, North Bennet Street,	1883-84		30,000 00
July 30, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1869-69 1883-84 1886-86	1,000 00 5,000 00 12,000 00	
Sept. 8, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund,	1882-83		343,000 00
Oct. 5, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1883-84		25,000 00
Oct. 16, 1862.	5	Widening Streets,	1883-84		10,000 00
Nov. 3, 1862.	5	New City Stables,	1883-84		25,000 00
Nov. 7, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1883-84		25,000 00
Nov. 7, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund,	1883-84		30,000 00
Dec. 1, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief,	1883-84 1884-85	20,000 00 21,000 00	41,000 00
Dec. 12, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund,	1883-84 1884-85	41,000 00 183,000 00	224,000 00
Feb. 6, 1863.	5	Additions to Appropriations,	1883-84	4,000 00	
		<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$4,000 00	\$6,473,664 80

\* Plus \$1,000 to Public Library Trust Funds.

CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED CITY DEBT,—1866-67. 159

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	When Due.	Amount.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$4,000 00	\$8,473,964 80
Feb. 6, 1863.	5	Additions to Appropriations,	1884-85	6,000 00	
Feb. 10, 1863.	5	Additions to Appropriations,	1884-85		10,000 00
Feb. 16, 1863.	5	Dover Street Improvement,	1883-84		30,000 00
Feb. 16, 1863.	5	Dover Street,	1885-86	65,000 00	9,000 00
			1886-87	1,000 00	
					66,000 00
Mar. 28, 1863.	5	City Hospital Building,	1884-85	20,000 00	
			1885-86	20,000 00	
			1886-87	10,000 00	
					50,000 00
April 3, 1863.	5	New City Hall,	1885-86		160,000 00
April 10, 1863.	5	Additional Appropriations,	1886-87		12,000 00
April 28, 1863.	5	Primary School-house, Boylston District,	1886-87	17,000 00	
	6		1874-75	1,000 00	
					18,000 00
July 3, 1863.	5	Emergency Fund,	1886-87		100,000 00
July 7, 1863.	5	Public Lands,	1886-87		10,000 00
Sept. 29, 1863.	5	Bounty to Volunteers,	1884-85	1,000 00	
			1885-86	409,000 00	
			1886-87	1,000 00	
					411,000 00
Nov. 11, 1863.	6	Primary School-house, Boylston District,	1874-75		5,000 00
Nov. 17, 1863.	5	Recruiting,	1886-87		50,000 00
Dec. 4, 1863.	5	Grammar Schools,	1886-87		25,000 00
Dec. 4, 1863.	5	Dover Street,	1886-87		20,000 00
Feb. 12, 1864.	5	Public Lands,	1886-87	7,000 00	
	6		1874-75	5,000 00	
					12,000 00
Feb. 16, 1864.	6	City Hospital Building,	1874-75		60,000 00
April 22, 1864.	6	Soldiers' Relief,	1874-75		120,000 00
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	1874-75		1,61,000 00
June 23, 1864.	6	Ferdinand street. Brown's Contract,	1874-75		54,000 00
July 22, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	1874-75		20,000 00
Oct. 8, 1864.	6	Temple Place, Widening,	1874-75		90,000 00
Oct. 22, 1864.	6	Station House, Ward Eight,	1874-75		2,10,000 00
Nov. 14, 1864.	6	East Street School-house Yard,	1874-75		16,000 00
Nov. 15, 1864.	6	City Hospital Building,	1874-75	10,000 00	
			1875-76	20,000 00	
					30,000 00
Dec. 2, 1864.	6	City Hospital, Deficiency of Appropriation,	1874-75		15,000 00
		Mayhew School-house Yard,	1874-75		8,000 00
Dec. 12, 1864.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	1875-76		50,000 00
Dec. 14, 1864.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, East Boston,	1874-75		14,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Grammar Sch'-houses, Deficiency of Appro'n,	1874-75		32,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Primary Sch'-houses, Deficiency of Appro'n,	1874-75		14,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house Lot, Ferdinand St.,	1874-75		32,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Albany Street Extension,	1874-75		10,000 00
Feb. 7, 1865.	6	Public Lands,	1874-75		2,400 00
Mar. 17, 1865.	6	Lamps, Deficiency of Appropriation,	1875-76		20,000 00
Mar. 31, 1865.	6	New City Hall,	1874-75	18,000 00	
			1875-76	71,000 00	
					89,000 00
May 1, 1865.	6	Police Station House, Ward 8,	1875-76		30,000 00
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	1875-76		83,000 00
June 7, 1865.	6	City Hospital, Building Pavilion No. 3,	1875-76		59,000 00
June 19, 1865.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, No. 10,	1875-76		17,000 00
June 19, 1865.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	1875-76		4,000 00
July 14, 1865.	6	Unliquidated Street Claims,	1875-76		50,000 00
July 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-houses, Alterations,	1875-76		14,000 00
Sept. 9, 1865.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	1875-76		23,000 00
Sept. 25, 1865.	6	Winthrop School-house Yard,	1875-76		12,500 00
		<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$8,492,164 80

1 Plus \$17,500 City Hospital Trust Fund; \$300 O. Poor Trust Fund.

2 Plus \$5,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

3 Plus \$5,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

4 Plus \$10,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

5 Plus \$1,500 O. Poor Trust Funds; \$5,500 School Trust Funds.

6 Plus \$23,500 O. Poor Trust Funds; \$1,700 Poor Widows' Fund.

7 Plus \$1,000 School Trust Funds.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$8,492,184 80
Sept. 26, 1865.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	1875-76		7,000 00
Oct. 6, 1865.	6	City Hall,	1875-76		50,000 00
Oct. 9, 1865.	6	Winthrop School-house Yard.	1875-76		1,500 00
Oct. 17, 1865.	6	Eastern Railroad Wharf,	1875-76		4,000 00
Oct. 21, 1865.	6	Fire Department, New Engine,	1875-76		11,000 00
Oct. 27, 1865.	6	Sewers, Additional Appropriation,	1875-76		15,000 00
Oct. 31, 1865.	6	People's Ferry Drops,	1875-76		7,000 00
Nov. 10, 1865.	6	Hancock School-house Yard,	1875-76		20,000 00
Dec. 15, 1865.	6	Primary School-house, East Street,	1875-76		26,000 00
Dec. 22, 1865.	6	New Lunatic Hospital,	1875-76		25,000 00
Dec. 27, 1865.	6	Public Lands,	1875-76		15,000 00
Dec. 29, 1865.	6	City Hall,	1875-76		50,000 00
Feb. 2, 1866.	6	Station House, Ward 8,	1875-76		6,000 00
Feb. 10, 1866.	6	Widening Streets,	1875-76		60,000 00
Mar. 14, 1866.	6	Hose House No. 1,	1876-77		15,000 00
April 17, 1866.	6	Hancock School-house Yard, etc.,	1875-76		22,000 00
April 26, 1866.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street,	1875-76		10,000 00
May 6, 1866.	6	Battery Armory Building,	1877-78	\$17,000 00	30,000 00
May 8, 1866.	6	Harbor Police Station-house,	1877-78	12,000 00	
					1 29,000 00
June 26, 1866.	6	Back Bay Filling,	1877-78		25,000 00
June 30, 1866.	6	Meridian Street Bridge,	1877-78		55,000 00
July 7, 1866.	6	School-house, Richmond Street,	1877-78		60,000 00
July 9, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Lot, etc.,	1876-77		42,000 00
July 25, 1866.	6	Harbor Dredging Machine,	1877-76		12,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	Primary School-house, East Street,	1876-77		20,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	Police Station No. 2,	1876-77		20,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	People's Ferry Drops,	1876-77		2 36,000 00
Sept. 7, 1866.	6	Albany Street Grading,	1876-77		8,000 00
Sept. 28, 1866.	6	Adams School-house,	1876-77		10,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866.	6	Public Lands,	1876-77		10,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866.	6	Chestnut Hill Driveway,	1876-77		125,000 00
Nov. 17, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Grading,	1876-77		2 26,000 00
Nov. 28, 1866.	6	People's Ferry Drops,	1876-77		15,000 00
Dec. 1, 1866.	6	Central Charity Bureau,	1876-77		70,000 00
Dec. 14, 1866.	6	Albany Street Damages,	1876-77		60,000 00
Mar. 6, 1867.	6	Grammar School-house, Ward 7,	1876-77		60,000 00
Mar. 12, 1867.	0	Back Bay Lots,	1876-77		32,175 00
		<b>TOTAL FUNDED CITY DEBT,</b>			<b>\$9,627,829 80</b>

1 Plus \$21,000.—Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

2 Plus \$4,000.—Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

3 Plus \$4,000.—Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.



## RECAPITULATION

*Of the Objects for which the outstanding Funded Debt of the City was contracted.*

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Albion Street, raising houses and grading,	\$10,000 00
Back Bay,	99,050 00
Bridges,	161,000 00
Chestnut Hill Driveway,	125,000 00
City Hall (new),	479,000 00
City Hospital,	399,000 00
Dover Street, raising houses and grading,	282,000 00
East Boston Ferries,	219,000 00
Harbor dredging, machine and scows,	42,000 00
Gallop's Island,	5,000 00
Harbor Survey,	8,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery,	29,500 00
Old debts, renewal of,	595,205 00
Ordinary expenditures,	660,000 00
Public buildings, <i>exclusive of school-houses,</i>	732,509 80
Public lands, <i>exclusive of South Bay,</i>	320,675 00
Public lands and South Bay,	184,700 00
Public Garden,	110,000 00
School-houses,	1,114,700 00
Sewer, Dedham Street,	32,000 00
South Bay, <i>exclusive of public lands,</i>	533,000 00
Tremont Street,	68,000 00
Trust funds,	1,000 00
Widening, extending, grading and building streets,	1,329,800 00
Wharves,	45,200 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$7,585,339 80</u>

## 162 CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED CITY DEBT,—1866-67.

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$7,585,339 80
War expenses, viz :		
Recruiting fund,	\$1,355,500 00	
Soldiers' relief,	395,000 00	
Emergency war fund,	100,000 00	
Other expenses,	97,000 00	
	<hr/>	1,947,500 00
Water Works * :		
Raising main pipe on Tremont Street and laying new pipe on Beacon Street,	\$21,000 00	
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	74,000 00	
	<hr/>	95,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$9,627,839 80

\* The above issued as City Debt to cover \$95,000, negotiated as Water Loan of 1860-61, but used for City purposes, not being wanted for the object for which it was obtained, viz: the constructing of a new main pipe from the Brookline Reservoir—the loan issued for that purpose amounting to \$400,000 and the work costing only \$305,000.

# WATER DEBT.

APRIL 30, 1867.

In addition to the CITY DEBT, as heretofore stated, there exist Loans, made on account of the WATER WORKS, as follows, viz :

On the issue of BOSTON WATER SCRIP, authorized by Legislative Acts of 30th March, 1846, and 1st May, 1849, as follows :

On Bonds of *One Thousand Dollars*, each payable in Boston, financial year 1870-71, to the amount of

\$688,000 00

On *Sterling Bonds*, bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to the amount of £400,000, in sums of £100, £200 and £500 each, payable in London, in financial year 1872-73, for which we have realized here, including exchange,

1,949,711 11

Making the total remaining debt on 30th April, 1865, contracted on account of the construction of the Water Works, } \$2,637,711 11

To which is to be added loan of 1860-61, on City Notes, of \$1,000 each, outstanding, bearing interest at 5 per cent, authorized by an order of the City Council of 30th June, 1858, to defray the expense of laying a *New Main* from the Brookline Reservoir to the city, as stated in Report No. 49, page 220, due 1877-78,

\$302,000 00

Also add, issued under said order and used for city purposes, due financial year 1878-79,\*

95,000 00

- 397,000 00

*Carried forward,* \$3,034,711 11

\* Of the \$400,000 originally issued, as provided by the order of June 30, 1858, only \$305,000 was used for the purpose; but July 14, 1860, a loan of \$16,000 was obtained for raising the pipes on Tremont Street; and one of \$5,000, Dec. 3, 1860, for laying a new pipe on Beacon Street. These sums, together with \$74,000 obtained the financial year 1863-66 under loan orders of Dec. 13, 1864, and Sept. 9, 1865, for purchasing land for the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, in the towns of Newton and Brighton, make up the balance of \$95,000 of the loan of June 30, 1858. This issue of City Debt certificates, for actual expenses of construction of the Water Works, will cover the balance of the loan issued as Water Loan, 1860-61, and so charged by the Treasurer, and by so doing the Auditor's City and Water Debt accounts now agree with those of the Treasurer.

The amount issued for the construction of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, over the \$74,000, is charged to the cost of the Water Works, and issued as loans for that purpose.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,034,711 11
"Water Loan of 1865," for constructing a reservoir in Newton and Brighton, called the "Chestnut Hill Reservoir," bearing 6 per cent currency interest, due financial year 1875-76,	128,000 00
Due in 1876-77,	208,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of Water Loans outstanding April 30, 1867,	\$3,370,711 11
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the year the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, purchased \$3,000 of the Water Loan becoming due in the financial year 1877-78.

The Boston Water Scrip Loans will become due as follows :

In the financial year 1870-71,	\$688,000 00
Sterling Bonds 1872-73,	1,949,711 11
New Main 1877-78,	302,000 00
" " 1878-79,	95,000 00
Loan of 1865 (Chestnut Hill Reservoir), 1875-76,	128,000 00
" " " " " 1876-77,	208,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,370,711 11
	<hr/> <hr/>

The average annual rate of interest on the above debt is  $4\frac{8}{10}$  per cent, viz :

On \$1,949,711 11 at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent,	\$87,737 00
1,085,000 00 5	54,250 00
336,000 00 6	20,160 00
	<hr/>
\$3,370,711 11 at $4\frac{8}{10}$ per cent,	\$162,147 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

## CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE CITY.

ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1867.

The AMOUNT of the Consolidated Debt of the City (*Funded, Unfunded, and Water Debt*), on the 30th of April, 1867, was \$13,021,463.15, and is made up of the following items, viz :

FUNDED CITY DEBT, as per statement on page 153,	\$9,627,839 80
UNFUNDED Do., as per statement on page 153,	22,912 24
WATER DEBT, as per statement on pages 163, 164,	3,370,711 11
 Total,	 <u>\$13,021,463 15</u>
Funded,	<u>\$12,398,550 91</u>
Unfunded,	<u>22,912 24</u>
	<u>\$13,021,463 15</u>

The classification of the Consolidated Debt of the City, *funded and unfunded*, April 30, 1867, is as follows :

WATER DEBT. — The net cost of the Works to	
April 30, 1867, as stated on page 170,	\$7,114,709 14
CITY DEBT, proper,	3,959,254 01
WAR DEBT,	1,947,500 00
 Total as above,	 <u>\$13,021,463 15</u>

To meet which there is a Cash balance to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt (or Sinking Fund), exclusively applicable to this purpose, as per statement on page, 149, of \$3,988,744.62.

There are also Bonds and Mortgages on hand to the amount of \$441,533.70, which amount is specially appropriated to this object by the Ordinance on Finance. See *City Property*.

## THE NET INDEBTEDNESS

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1865-66 AND 1866-67,  
COMPARED.

The total consolidated debt of the City, at the close of the financial year 1865-66, April 30, 1866, including *Funded, Unfunded and Outstanding Water Debt*, less the means then on hand for paying off the same (\$3,039,590.32), was, \$9,140,660 38

• The amount of the City Debt, so called, *funded and unfunded* (exclusive of the Outstanding Water Debt), at the close of the financial year 1866-67, April 30, 1867, was, \$9,650,752 04

The amount of the Outstanding Water Debt was, 3,370,711 11

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**\$13,021,463 15**

To meet which there is a cash balance in the Treasury and City of Boston Stock, belonging to the Sinking Fund, as stated on page 149, of \$3,998,744 62

Also bonds and mortgages on hand, in the Treasury, amounting to, 441,533 70

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**4,440,278 32**

*Net Debt*, April 30, 1867, 8,581,184 83

*Net Decrease* of the Debt, since April 30, 1866, of, \$559,475 55

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As the revenue from the Water Works has thus far contributed nothing towards the reduction of the cost of the Works, the Debt account should stand as follows :

WATER DEBT.—The *net* cost of the Water Works, up to the 30th April, 1867, as stated on page 170, \$7,114,709 14  
CITY DEBT, which includes "War Debt," 5,906,754 01

Total Debt, \$13,021,463 15

# APPENDIX.





# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

## CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-67.

(Commencing May 1, 1866, and ending April 30, 1867.)

Mayor: F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., from May 1, 1866, to January 6, 1867.

“ OTIS NORCROSS, from January 6, 1867, to May 1, 1867.

City and County Treasurer: F. U. TRACY. Auditor of Accounts: ALFRED T. TURNER.

### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

*From May 1, 1866, to January 6, 1867.*

The Mayor *ex officio*, F. W. Lincoln, Jr.; the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen *ex officio*, George W. Messinger; Councilmen Clement Willis (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Granville Mears, Augustine G. Stimson, William D. Park, Jarvis D. Braman, Jonas Ball, Solomon S. Gray. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

*From January 6 to May 1, 1867.*

The Mayor *ex officio*, Otis Norcross; the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen *ex officio*, Charles W. Slack; Councilmen Charles R. Train (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Alfonso Bowman, Henry D. Hyde, Andrew Hall, Francis A. Osborn, Sewall B. Bond, George Baxter, Jr. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

### COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

*From May 1, 1866, to January 6, 1867.*

Aldermen Samuel D. Crane (Chairman), Nathaniel C. Nash and Thomas Gaffield; Councilmen Benjamin F. Stevens (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Alexander Wadsworth, Walbridge A. Field, Moses W. Richardson, Christopher A. Connor (Clerk).

*From January 6 to May 1, 1867.*

Aldermen Thomas Gaffield (Chairman), Benjamin James and Edward A. White; Councilmen Benjamin F. Stevens (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Walbridge A. Field, Christopher A. Connor (Clerk), Charles H. Allen, F. A. Wilkins.

### COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

*From May 1, 1866, to January 6, 1867.*

Mayor, F. W. Lincoln, Jr.; President of the Common Council, Joseph Story; Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council, Clement Willis — all *ex officio*. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

*From January 6 to May 1, 1867.*

Mayor, Otis Norcross; President of the Common Council, Weston Lewis; Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council, Charles R. Train — all *ex officio*. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

## COST OF THE COCHITUATE WATER WORKS.

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The following table shows the gross payments for constructing, carrying on and extending the Cochituate Water Works, from their commencement, August 20, 1846, to April 30, 1867, and the interest, discount and premium on the debt created for the purpose; also the income received from all sources to the credit of said works. The total payments foot up \$13,026,195.73; total income, \$5,911,486.59. Leaving the total *net cost* of the works April 30, 1867, \$7,114,709.14.

### GROSS EXPENDITURES.

Water Commissioner's payments,	\$4,043,718 21
Water Board of 1850, payments,	366,163 89
Cochituate Water Board's requisitions to April 30, 1867,	2,252,440 20
Other payments, which include salaries paid to the Water Registrar, Treasurer's Clerk for this department, executions against the City, on account of the works, etc.,	81,790 10
Interest, discount and premium account,	6,282,083 33
	\$13,026,195 73
<i>Total Gross Expenditures,</i>	

### GROSS INCOME.

From water rates, from 1848 to April 30, 1867,	\$5,622,905 89
From shutting off and letting on water, for non-payment of rates, sales of old materials, and all other sources,	288,580 70
	5,911,486 59
NET COST of the Cochituate Water Works to the City, all income being deducted, April 30, 1867,	\$7,114,709 14
	\$7,114,709 14

## WAR EXPENSES.

The following tables exhibit the gross expenditures of all kinds, incurred by the City on account of the Southern Rebellion, which terminated in the spring of 1865; also the receipts on the same account. Under the head of Recruiting Receipts is included the return of money to the Treasurer, which had been advanced for that purpose. The receipts (except \$479.12) under the head of Soldiers' Relief are amounts which have been refunded by the State of Massachusetts:

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
<b>RECRUITING.</b>		
1862-63,	\$937,012 26	\$42,350 00
1863-64,	255,365 52	64,296 00
1863-64, State Bounty Tax,	513,026 41	
1864-65,	549,050 43	150,086 84
<b>SOLDIERS' RELIEF.</b>		
1861-62,	129,309 00	479 12
1862-63,	309,553 09	61,071 02
1863-64,	297,328 33	257,066 51
1864-65,	293,987 67	310,759 87
1865-66,	117,469 30	290,007 28
1866-67,	257,407 60	164,000 00
<b>OTHER EXPENSES.</b>		
1861-62,	90,151 63	6 52
1862-63,	15,856 53	
1863-64,	33,010 34	
1864-65,	19,457 60	1,061 23
1865-66,	23,371 13	8,580 00
1866-67,	19,795 05	
	<b>\$3,861,151 89</b>	<b>\$1,349,764 39</b>
<b>Gross Expenditures,</b>	<b>\$3,861,151 89</b>	
"    Receipts,	<b>1,349,764 39</b>	
<b>NET WAR EXPENSES,</b>	<b>\$2,511,387 50</b>	

## THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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The cost of carrying on the various institutions under the charge of the "Board of Directors for Public Institutions," for the financial year 1866-67, compared with the previous year, has been as follows, viz :

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**—The number of inmates on the 30th of April, 1867, was 374, viz : 238 males and 136 females ;— average for the year, 342 ; previous year, 262. Expenditures— 1866-67, \$71,713.65 ; 1865-66, \$51,018.21. Income— 1866-67, \$44,977.68 ; 1865-66, \$26,964.90. The income of 1866-67 is 62.7 per cent of the expenditures, and leaves the *net* expenditures for carrying on the establishment, including the ordinary repairs, in 1866-67, \$26,735.97, against \$24,053.31 in 1865-66.

**HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, ETC.**—The whole number of inmates in these institutions on the 30th of April, 1867, was, 777, viz : 474 males, 303 females ;— average for the year, 709 ; previous year, 695 ; distributed as follows : Almshouse, males, 151 ; females, 66 ; total, 217 ; House of Industry, males, 143 ; females, 166 ; total, 309 ; House of Reformation, boys, 153 ; girls, 30 ; total, 183. Total expenditures for these institutions, located at Deer Island, 1866-67, \$99,606.38 ; 1865-66, \$87,202.73. Income— 1866-67, \$9,853.74 ; 1865-66, \$9,555.71. The income of 1866-67 is 10 per cent for carrying on the same, including improvements and repairs of the buildings, and making the *net* expenditures, 1866-67, \$89,752.64, against \$77,647.02, 1865-66.

**LUNATIC HOSPITAL.**—The number of inmates on the 30th of April, 1867, was 172, viz : males, 89 ; females, 83 ;— average for the year, 177 ; previous year, 180. Expenditures— 1866-67, \$47,847.85 ; 1865-66, \$43,167.47. Income, 1866-67, \$15,945.97 ; 1865-66, \$16,994.91. The income of 1866-67 is 33.3 per cent of the cost of carrying on the establishment, and making the *net* cost of 1866-67, \$31,901.88, against \$26,172.56, 1865-66.

## LAMP DEPARTMENT.

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The whole cost for lighting the streets of the City during the financial year 1866-7 was \$219,495.00, against \$211,025.77 the previous year. On the 30th of April, 1867, the city was lighted with 3,610 gas, and 1,373 oil lamps, being an increase of 63 gas and a decrease of 6 oil lamps over the previous year. The lamps are located as follows:

In City proper . . . . .	2,885 gas, and 559 oil.
In South Boston . . . . .	395 gas, and 476 oil.
In East Boston . . . . .	330 gas, and 338 oil.

The price for gas in the City proper, and in South and East Boston, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour. In East and South Boston the United States tax is added to this price. The gas-lamps, except those at East Boston, which are lighted by the City, at the same rate, are all cleaned, lighted and extinguished by the gas companies, who are allowed \$2 per night, for every 100 lamps.

The gas companies also have the sole charge of the underground *service* pipes. They are laid and kept in repair by the various companies, but at the expense of the City.

The oil-lamps, during the past year, have been lighted and cleaned by the contractor for the supply of the oil, and he has been allowed at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lamp, per night, for this service. The price for the oil has been 1 cent per hour.

A contract has been made by the City for the supplying of the oil-lamps, to May 1, 1868, with burning fluid, at the rate of 2 mills, per hour, for each lamp. The oil-lamps are now lighted and cleaned by lamplighters employed by the City, at the same rate as above specified.

## PUBLIC VACCINATION.

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The office of the City Physician is in the basement story of the City Hall, and his office hours are from 12, M., to 1, P. M., daily.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated, free of expense, during the year ending 30th April, 1867, was 2,365; previous year, 1,382.

The number of children examined and furnished with the Certificate of Vaccination required to entitle them to enter the Public Schools, was 259; previous year, 405.

The number of gratuitous supplies of Vaccine Virus to physicians belonging to Boston, has been 282; previous year, 235.

The various city institutions, public hospitals, and other charitable institutions, have also been supplied with Vaccine Virus, at sundry times, as necessity required. In consequence of the liberal supply of Virus from this office to physicians and to the United States Army, the number of vaccinations during the year by private physicians must have been very large.

The duty of attending all cases of sickness at the Suffolk County Jail, and at the City Temporary Home, 133 Charles Street, is assigned to the City Physician.

## SCHOOL EXPENSES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES for the Public Schools of Boston for the last fourteen financial years, ending 30th April in each year, exclusive of the cost of the school-houses; also the average number of scholars for each school-year ending July 31, to 1864-65, and from that year for the year ending March 1.

Financial Year.	No. of Scholars.	Salaries of Teachers.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total Rate per Scholar.
1853-54	22,528	\$192,704 05	\$8 55	\$57,960 46	\$2 57	\$11 12
1854-55	23,439	222,970 41	9 51	62,350 50	2 66	12 17
1855-56	23,740	224,026 22	9 43	67,380 06	2 84	12 27
1856-57	24,231	225,790 57	9 32	72,037 71	2 97	12 29
1857-58	24,732	238,445 34	10 45	86,840 27	3 51	13 96
1858-59	25,453	268,698 27	10 56	86,008 21	3 38	13 87
1859-60	25,323	277,683 46	10 96	95,985 15	3 79	14 75
1860-61	26,488	290,835 93	10 82	111,446 31	4 21	15 03
1861-62	27,081	300,181 28	11 08	108,245 06	4 00	15 06
1862-63	27,051	310,632 43	11 50	115,641 97	4 27	15 77
1863-64	26,960	324,608 51	12 04	140,712 56	4 86	16 89
1864-65	27,095	372,430 84	13 74	180,734 00	6 67	20 41
1865-66	*27,304	403,300 82	14 82	172,520 76	6 34	21 16
1866-67	*28,062	492,796 66	17 60	186,908 85	6 67	24 27
Total for 14 years.	359,341	\$4,161,104 79	\$11 45	\$1,544,870 87	\$4 20	\$15 66

The following table shows the total expenses of the city for education, for fourteen years, from May 1, 1853, to April 30, 1867, inclusive :

Financial Year.	Salaries of Teachers.	Incidental Expenses.	Cost of School-houses.	Total Expenditures.
1853-54	\$192,704 05	\$57,960 46	\$22,567 24	\$273,231 75
1854-55	222,970 41	62,350 50	163,814 73	389,135 64
1855-56	224,026 22	67,380 06	149,732 80	441,139 08
1856-57	225,790 57	72,037 71	61,209 26	349,067 54
1857-58	238,445 34	86,840 27	225,000 00	570,294 61
1858-59	268,698 27	86,008 21	105,186 42	459,952 90
1859-60	277,683 46	95,985 15	144,202 67	517,871 28
1860-61	290,835 93	111,446 31	220,267 04	622,549 28
1861-62	300,181 28	108,245 06	166,141 50	574,567 84
1862-63	310,632 43	115,641 97	107,812 74	534,087 14
1863-64	324,608 51	140,712 56	5,870 87	471,291 94
1864-65	372,430 84	180,734 00	90,600 84	643,774 68
1865-66	403,300 82	172,520 76	200,653 64	776,575 22
1866-67	492,796 66	186,908 85	301,575 09	781,280 60
Total for 14 years.	\$4,161,104 79	\$1,544,870 87	\$1,704,683 84	\$7,410,659 50

Cost per scholar, 1866-67, for Instruction, \$17 60  
Incidentals, 6 67  
Houses, 3 63

	\$27 90
1865-66 . . . . .	28 53
1864-65 . . . . .	23 75
1863-64 . . . . .	18 82
1862-63 . . . . .	18 06

\* From Teachers' returns, March 1.





# COST OF FUEL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1866-67.

The amount expended for Fuel for the Public Schools of Boston, in 1866-67, was \$39,050.26, distributed as follows, viz:

High and Grammar Schools.	Coal, Tons.	Wood, Cords.	Amounts.
Adams . . . . .	86	3.	\$902 00
Bigelow . . . . .	87	1.4	844 50
Bowditch . . . . .	51	3	525 75
Bowdoin . . . . .	56	6	611 50
Boylston . . . . .	84	4	849 50
Brimmer . . . . .	86	7	912 50
Chapman . . . . .	69	9	780 20
Dwight . . . . .	110	4	1,087 75
Ellis . . . . .	83	7	884 50
Everett . . . . .	115	7	1,177 25
Franklin (new and old) . . . . .	127	6	1,278 50
Hancock . . . . .	95	7	998 50
High and Latin . . . . .	100	7.4	1,048 50
Lawrence . . . . .	79	6.6	838 25
Lincoln . . . . .	94	5	962 00
Lyman . . . . .	50	13	744 20
Mayhew . . . . .	50	3	517 00
Normal and branch . . . . .	130	8	1,357 50
Phillips . . . . .	95	5	973 50
Prescott . . . . .	80		800 00
Quincy . . . . .	90	4	909 00
Wells . . . . .	71	5.4	757 50
Winthrop . . . . .	94	5	960 50
Totals . . . . .	1,973	127.2	\$20,729 40
Weighting and inspecting the above . . . . .			768 00
Total cost for High and Grammar Schools . . . . .			\$21,488 40
PRIMARY SCHOOLS . . . . .	1,631	122.6	\$17,199 90
Weighting and inspecting the above . . . . .			361 96
Total cost for Primary Schools . . . . .			\$17,561 86

The Fuel for the Public Buildings in the City proper and South Boston (except those exempted by ordinance), and for the School-houses was furnished by contract at the following rates, viz: \$9 for white-ash coal, and fifty cents per ton for housing it; \$12 per cord for hard wood, \$9 per cord for soft wood, and \$3 per cord for sawing it twice, splitting and piling it; and \$4 for sawing three times and splitting and piling it.

The Coal furnished for East Boston Buildings was delivered at the rate of \$9.50 per ton, and fifty cents per ton for housing.

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The following table shows the expenditures of the financial year 1866-67, for Printing and Paper, Binding, and Stationery and Blank Books, as charged to the several appropriations, viz :

Appropriation.	Printing—In- cluding Paper.	Binding.	Stationery and Blank Books.
Albany Street Grading . . . . .	\$16 61		
Battery Armory . . . . .	27 31		
Boston Harbor . . . . .	8 45		
Cemeteries . . . . .	233 79		\$93 50
Chestnut Hill Reservoir . . . . .	21 75		198 63
City Hospital . . . . .	423 89	\$31 75	217 56
County of Suffolk (Except on Drafts of Judges), viz.—Jail . . . . .	12 40		133 67
Police Court . . . . .	950 25		74 10
Municipal Court . . . . .	1,235 25		534 06
Registry of Deeds and Probate . . . . .	378 24	194 35	414 13
Engineering . . . . .	19 03	77 94	615 20
External Health . . . . .	67 46		11 75
Fire Alarms . . . . .	134 93	8 13	62 57
Fire Department . . . . .	159 48		128 00
Harbor Dredging . . . . .	66 65		
Harbor Police Station-house . . . . .	34 20		
Incidentals, viz.—History of New City Hall . July Fourth . . . . .	2,744 79		
Massachusetts Teachers' Association . . . . .	440 49		
Public Basting . . . . .	82 85		
Internal Health . . . . .	50 06		30 00
Lamps . . . . .	608 12		895 70
Markets . . . . .	93 38		40 46
Mount Hope . . . . .	79 95		10 00
Oliver Street . . . . .	9 45		11 32
Paving . . . . .	158 45	3 75	103 53
People's Ferry Drops . . . . .	18 94		
Police . . . . .	1,731 30	111 30	653 16
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	18,350 78	2,032 33	2,825 32
[Which includes the amounts for the City Council and all the Offices for which no special appropriations are made.]			
Public Buildings . . . . .	21 65		113 50
Public Institutions, viz.—House of Industry . . . . .	24 33		171 60
House of Correction . . . . .			200 88
Lunatic Hospital . . . . .	29 36	3 75	75 42
Office Expenses . . . . .	228 03	72 33	116 32
Public Lands . . . . .	57 57		22 50
Public Library . . . . .	4,496 92	2,662 55	1,103 34
Schools.—Grammar Schools, School Com- mittee . . . . .	8,439 65	1,077 10	1,717 63
Primary do. do . . . . .	1,028 76		27 85
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings	4 10	18 00	2 50
Primary do. do. do . . . . .	10 15	15 00	
School House, Richmond Street . . . . .	52 57		
Sewers and Drains . . . . .	40 11		37 86
Soldiers' Relief . . . . .	403 07		111 95
War Expenses . . . . .			34 48
Water Works . . . . .	653 12	70 00	489 13
Widening Streets . . . . .	507 91	7 50	106 40
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>\$44,070 69</b>	<b>\$3,321 78</b>	<b>\$10,879 12</b>

## COST OF GAS.

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The following table shows the expenditures for gas during the financial year 1866-67, by the several departments, except the House of Industry, House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital, the gas for these institutions being manufactured by the City:

Armories, Allowance to the several Militia Companies,	\$953 29
Bridges,	13 93
City Hospital,	1,680 74
County of Suffolk, viz:	
Jail,	840 06
Court House,	415 73
Registry and Probate Building,	115 95
Fire Department, Engine Houses,	1,632 92
Incidentals, Music on the Common,	8 98
Internal Health Department, Stables,	497 67
Street Lamps,	129,737 27
Markets,	850 71
Police Station Houses,	4,513 95
Public Buildings, viz:	
City Hall,	1,638 20
Ward Rooms,	299 00
Faneuil Hall,	77 19
Public Library,	1,461 69
Grammar School-houses,	204 02
Water Works: Proving Yard,	74 54
	\$145,015 84

This amount has been paid as follows, viz:

To Boston Gas Light Company,	\$116,483 57
South Boston Gas Light Company,	15,817 91
East Boston Gas Light Company,	12,714 36
	\$145,015 84

# CONSOLIDATED FUNDED DEBT

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

*From 1822 to 1867, both inclusive.*

The following table exhibits the total consolidated *funded* debt of the City for each year from its commencement to May 1, 1867, inclusive. At the commencement of the City Government, in 1822, the amount of the debt (which had been contracted by the town, for the erection of the Court House and prisons in Leverett Street) was:

		\$100,000 00
May 1, 1824,	the Amount of the City Debt was . . . . .	207,050 00
" 1825,	" " " " . . . . .	305,873 85
" 1826,	" " " " . . . . .	364,800 32
" 1827,	" " " " including the debt for the erection of Faneuil Hall Market . . . . .	1,011,775 00
" 1828,	" " " " . . . . .	949,350 00
" 1829,	" " " " . . . . .	911,850 00
" 1830,	" " " " . . . . .	881,939 75
" 1831,	" " " " . . . . .	880,330 75
" 1832,	" " " " . . . . .	817,123 93
" 1833,	" " " " . . . . .	940,358 28
" 1834,	" " " " . . . . .	1,078,088 28
" 1835,	" " " " . . . . .	1,147,298 97
" 1836,	" " " " . . . . .	1,264,400 00
" 1837,	" " " " . . . . .	1,497,200 00
" 1838,	" " " " . . . . .	1,491,400 00
" 1839,	" " " " . . . . .	1,596,600 00
" 1840,	" " " " . . . . .	1,698,232 56
" 1841,	" " " " . . . . .	1,663,800 00
" 1842,	" " " " . . . . .	1,594,700 00
" 1843,	" " " " . . . . .	1,518,700 00
" 1844,	" " " " . . . . .	1,423,800 00
" 1845,	" " " " . . . . .	1,163,296 62
" 1846,	" " " " . . . . .	1,133,713 16
" 1847,	" " " " . . . . .	1,296,626 98
" 1848,	" " " " Water debt included this year and after . . . . .	3,462,606 37
" 1849,	" " " " . . . . .	6,334,846 54
" 1850,	" " " " . . . . .	6,196,144 35
" 1851,	" " " " . . . . .	6,801,641 26
" 1852,	" " " " . . . . .	7,110,679 70
" 1853,	" " " " . . . . .	7,859,435 66
" 1854,	" " " " . . . . .	7,799,855 82
" 1855,	" " " " . . . . .	7,151,149 77
" 1856,	" " " " . . . . .	7,107,149 77
" 1857,	" " " " . . . . .	7,259,299 77
" 1858,	" " " " . . . . .	8,101,199 77
" 1859,	" " " " . . . . .	8,954,949 77
" 1860,	" " " " . . . . .	8,491,599 77
" 1861,	" " " " . . . . .	8,894,499 77
" 1862,	" " " " War Debt included this year and after . . . . .	9,031,207 77
" 1863,	" " " " . . . . .	10,335,857 77
" 1864,	" " " " . . . . .	11,015,732 77
" 1865,	" " " " . . . . .	11,371,942 57
" 1866,	" " " " . . . . .	11,892,275 91
" 1867,	" " " " . . . . .	12,998,550 91

The funded debt of May 1, 1867, is classified as follows:

Water Debt . . . . .	\$7,114,709 14
City Debt, proper . . . . .	3,936,341 77
War Debt . . . . .	1,947,500 00
	<b>\$12,998,550 91</b>

The unfunded debt May 1, 1867, was \$22,912.24. The means on hand to pay the debt, May 1, 1867, was \$4,440,278.32. The population of the city in 1822 was 43,298, and in 1866, 192,324. The total valuation of the property of the city, both real and personal, in 1822, was \$21,078,980; in 1866, \$415,362,345.

## T A X E S .

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The amount of taxes assessed, by the Board of Assessors, on the real and personal estates and polls of the city, for the year 1866, was as follows :

*Population by Census, 1865, 192,324.*

Valuation of real estate,	\$225,767,215 00
Valuation of personal estate,	189,595,130 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Total valuation,	\$415,362,345 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Assessed at \$13, per 1,000, gives,	\$5,399,710 48
Add 34,192 polls, at \$2 each, gives,	68,384 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Gross tax,	\$5,468,094 48
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

This rate of \$13.00, per 1,000, is divided as follows :

For City and County purposes, \$10.55 per 1,000 being,	\$4,382,072 73
State assessment, at \$2.45,	1,017,637 75
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Total valuation (\$415,362,345), as assessed } at \$13,	\$5,399,710 48
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

The amount of abatements from the above assessments, to April 30, 1867, was as follows :

From real estate,	\$9,770 34
From personal estate,	81,575 23
From poll taxes,	742 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Total,	\$92,087 57
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

This year's valuation shows a gain over that of 1865, as follows :

1866, Real Estate,	\$225,767,215 00
1865,	201,628,900 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
GAIN, 8.35 per cent.	\$24,138,315 00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

1866, Personal Estate,	\$189,595,130 00
1865,	170,263,875 00
	<hr/>
GAIN, 8.81 per cent.	\$19,331,255 00
	<hr/>
Total tax, both real and personal, 1866,	\$415,362,345 00
“ “ “ “ 1865,	371,892,775 00
	<hr/>
Total GAIN, 1866, on the total valuation of 1865, equal to 8.55 per cent.	\$43,469,570 00
	<hr/>
Number of Polls in 1866,	34,192
“ “ 1865,	34,704
	<hr/>
Loss, 1.47 per cent.	512
	<hr/>
The total valuation of the taxable Real and Per- sonal Estates in 1856, which did not include property owned by the City, was	\$249,162,500 00
The same, in 1866,	415,362,345 00
	<hr/>
GAIN in these ten years, which is equal to 66.70 per cent.	\$166,199,845 00
	<hr/>

The State valuation of 1865, according to the Act passed by the Legislature that year, places the valuation of the real and personal property of the City of Boston, including the property belonging to the City as a corporation, which is not included in City valuation, at \$378,303,357. This valuation is to stand until a new one is made in 1875. By the State valuation of 1860, the real and personal property of the City was valued at \$312,000,000. The State valuation of 1865 fixes the City's portion of all State taxes to be assessed, between the years 1865 and 1875, at \$338.83 on every \$1,000 of said tax, including polls at half a mill each; this is 33.883 per cent against 31.525 per cent under the 1860 valuation, being an increase of State tax upon the City of Boston of 2.358 per cent. The State tax for 1867 is \$5,000,000, of which the portion the City is to pay is \$1,694,150.

# VALUATION OF BOSTON.

BY THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

*Total amount of the Assessors' Valuation and Tax levied on the Real and Personal Property in the several Wards of the City of Boston, in the year 1866, being the first assessment made under the new division of wards, as passed by the City Council, November, 1865 :*

WARDS.	Real.	Personal.	Total Valuation.	Polls.
1.....	\$6,789,400	\$1,959,400	\$8,748,800	4,225
2.....	10,222,400	9,104,000	19,326,400	2,902
3.....	6,892,000	2,840,300	9,732,300	3,167
4.....	56,322,225	55,908,800	112,231,025	4,204
5.....	31,454,000	53,605,900	85,059,900	2,957
6.....	43,745,200	36,668,200	85,413,400	2,540
7.....	7,943,650	1,469,400	9,413,050	2,893
8.....	9,718,190	4,146,030	13,864,220	2,353
9.....	12,969,800	5,535,700	18,505,500	1,985
10.....	11,969,200	6,269,400	18,238,600	2,399
11.....	16,990,600	9,414,500	26,405,100	2,203
12.....	5,750,550	2,673,500	8,424,050	2,364
	<u>\$225,767,215</u>	<u>\$189,595,130</u>	<u>\$415,362,345</u>	<u>34,192</u>

Tax, on the valuation, \$5,399,710 48.

Rate, per \$1,000, 13 00.

Polls, assessed at \$2 each; number of polls, 34,192.

STATEMENT showing the ASSESSORS' VALUATION of the Real and Personal Property of the CITY OF BOSTON, on the first day of May, for thirty-two years, — 1835 to 1866, inclusive.

Also, the amount and rate per cent of increase in each period of ten years.

YEARS.	Valuation First Term.	Valuation Second Term.	Amount of Increase in the Ten Years.	Rate per Cent of Increase in Ten Years.
1835 and 1845 . .	\$79,302,600	\$135,948,700	\$56,646,600	71.4
1836 and 1846 . .	88,265,000	148,839,600	60,574,600	68.6
1837 and 1847 . .	89,583,800	162,360,400	72,776,600	81.2
1838 and 1848 . .	90,231,600	167,728,000	77,496,400	85.9
1839 and 1849 . .	91,826,400	174,180,200	82,353,800	89.7
1840 and 1850 . .	*94,581,600	*180,000,500	85,418,900	90.3
1841 and 1851 . .	98,006,600	187,947,000	89,940,400	91.8
1842 and 1852 . .	106,722,800	187,660,000	80,937,200	75.8
1843 and 1853 . .	110,046,000	206,514,200	96,468,200	87.6
1844 and 1854 . .	118,450,300	227,013,200	108,562,900	91.7
1845 and 1855 . .	135,948,700	241,932,200	105,983,500	77.9
1846 and 1856 . .	148,839,600	249,162,500	100,322,900	59.7
1847 and 1857 . .	162,360,400	258,111,900	95,751,500	58.9
1848 and 1858 . .	167,728,000	254,714,100	86,986,100	51.9
1849 and 1859 . .	174,180,200	263,429,000	89,248,800	51.2
1850 and 1860 . .	180,000,500	*276,861,000	96,860,500	53.8
1851 and 1861 . .	187,947,000	275,760,100	87,813,100	46.7
1852 and 1862 . .	187,680,000	276,217,000	88,537,000	47.2
1853 and 1863 . .	206,514,200	302,507,200	95,993,000	46.4
1854 and 1864 . .	227,013,200	332,449,900	105,436,700	46.44
1855 and 1865 . .	241,932,200	*371,892,775	129,960,575	53.71
1856 and 1866 . .	249,162,500	415,362,345	166,199,845	66.70

\* The State valuation of Boston, in 1840, was \$109,304,218; in 1850, it was \$213,310,037; in 1860, \$312,000,000; and in 1865, \$378,303,357; being an increase over the City valuation of more than 16½ per cent on the first term, 18½ on the second, 12 7-10 on the third term, and on the fourth term, 1 72-100.



The valuation on the preceding pages excludes all the property owned by the city, which is never estimated by the City Assessors. In the State Valuation, this property is all estimated and taxed.

Real and Personal Property and Income are all taxed at the same rate.

The rate for 1866 was \$13.00 on every thousand dollars.

The following items are not estimated in the foregoing valuation, viz :

All houses of religious worship, and the pews and furniture of the same. All tombs, and rights of burial.

The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions incorporated by the State; and all the real estate belonging to such institutions, *which is actually occupied by them*, or their officers, for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

United States Securities and all shares in Massachusetts' corporations owned by individuals.

All property belonging to the United States Government.

All property belonging to the Commonwealth, except real estate of which they may be in possession under a mortgage for conditions broken.

The income of all officers holding a commission from the United States Government.

Household furniture of every person, not exceeding \$1,000 in value; and his wearing apparel, and the tools necessary for carrying on his business, under \$300.

The income of all persons to the amount of \$1,000; all income above that amount being taxable.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE DWELLING-HOUSES (INCLUDING HOTELS) IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, MAY 1, 1866.

Value.	No. of Houses.	Value.	No. of Houses.
Value less than \$1,000	1,720	<i>Brought forward,</i>	
" \$1,000 and less than 2,000	3,691	Value \$53,000 and less than \$54,000	18,709
" 2,000 " " 3,000	2,914	" 54,000 " " 55,000	4
" 3,000 " " 4,000	2,419	" 55,000 " " 56,000	8
" 4,000 " " 5,000	1,520	" 56,000 " " 57,000	3
" 5,000 " " 6,000	1,273	" 57,000 " " 58,000	3
" 6,000 " " 7,000	1,035	" 58,000 " " 59,000	1
" 7,000 " " 8,000	671	" 60,000 " " 61,000	8
" 8,000 " " 9,000	719	" 62,000 " " 63,000	4
" 9,000 " " 10,000	434	" 63,000 " " 64,000	2
" 10,000 " " 11,000	388	" 64,000 " " 65,000	2
" 11,000 " " 12,000	180	" 65,000 " " 66,000	8
" 12,000 " " 13,000	303	" 66,000 " " 67,000	1
" 13,000 " " 14,000	142	" 67,000 " " 68,000	2
" 14,000 " " 15,000	183	" 70,000 " " 71,000	3
" 15,000 " " 16,000	152	" 71,000 " " 72,000	3
" 16,000 " " 17,000	116	" 72,000 " " 73,000	2
" 17,000 " " 18,000	79	" 73,000 " " 74,000	3
" 18,000 " " 19,000	72	" 74,000 " " 75,000	2
" 19,000 " " 20,000	42	" 75,000 " " 76,000	4
" 20,000 " " 21,000	81	" 76,000 " " 77,000	4
" 21,000 " " 22,000	41	" 77,000 " " 78,000	2
" 22,000 " " 23,000	45	" 80,000 " " 81,000	1
" 23,000 " " 24,000	27	" 81,000 " " 82,000	1
" 24,000 " " 25,000	21	" 83,000 " " 84,000	1
" 25,000 " " 26,000	39	" 85,000 " " 86,000	3
" 26,000 " " 27,000	32	" 88,000 " " 89,000	1
" 27,000 " " 28,000	23	" 90,000 " " 91,000	2
" 28,000 " " 29,000	25	" 96,000 " " 97,000	1
" 29,000 " " 30,000	18	" 98,000 " " 99,000	1
" 30,000 " " 31,000	33	" 100,000 " " 101,000	2
" 31,000 " " 32,000	9	" 101,000 " " 102,000	1
" 32,000 " " 33,000	22	" 110,000 " " 111,000	1
" 33,000 " " 34,000	21	" 114,000 " " 115,000	1
" 34,000 " " 35,000	18	" 115,000 " " 116,000	*2
" 35,000 " " 36,000	37	" 116,000 " " 117,000	1
" 36,000 " " 37,000	19	" 118,000 " " 119,000	1
" 37,000 " " 38,000	10	" 120,000 " " 121,000	*1
" 38,000 " " 39,000	13	" 125,000 " " 126,000	*1
" 39,000 " " 40,000	11	" 127,000 " " 128,000	1
" 40,000 " " 41,000	21	" 140,000 " " 141,000	1
" 41,000 " " 42,000	3	" 143,000 " " 144,000	1
" 42,000 " " 43,000	10	" 145,000 " " 146,000	*1
" 43,000 " " 44,000	8	" 146,000 " " 147,000	1
" 44,000 " " 45,000	4	" 150,000 " " 151,000	*1
" 45,000 " " 46,000	8	" 175,000 " " 176,000	*1
" 46,000 " " 47,000	10	" 184,000 " " 185,000	1
" 47,000 " " 48,000	3	" 200,000 " " 201,000	1
" 48,000 " " 49,000	3	" 210,000 " " 211,000	1
" 49,000 " " 50,000	9	" 225,000 " " 226,000	*2
" 50,000 " " 51,000	22	" 280,000 " " 281,000	*1
" 51,000 " " 52,000	6	" 325,000 " " 326,000	*1
" 52,000 " " 53,000	3	" 375,000 " " 376,000	*1
<i>Carried forward,</i>	18,709	<b>TOTAL,</b>	18,821

Total Number of Dwelling Houses and Hotels in the City of Boston, 18,821.

The (\*) attached to the figures above denote Hotels.

VACANT LAND IN THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON  
 APPLICABLE TO BUILDING PURPOSES, MAY 1, 1866.

The following table, prepared by the Board of Assessors, shows the number of feet and value of the vacant land in the City May 1, 1866, excluding the Common and Squares, applicable to building purposes.

WARDS.	Feet.	Value.
1 .....	7,446,974	\$1,062,200
2 .....	297,645	414,150
3 .....	33,949	62,125
4 .....	37,589	108,500
5 .....	325,251	748,700
6 .....	*1,605,144	2,967,200
7 .....	2,181,200	905,500
8 .....	50,381	212,925
9 .....	†2,104,444	2,336,200
10 .....	756,717	699,720
11. ....	1,703,374	1,126,680
12.....	9,616,431	1,118,100
Totals .....	26,159,099	\$11,762,000

\* Ward 6. In addition to the above, the Commonwealth holds the fee of 714,229 square feet of land, upon which no valuation is placed, as no taxes can be assessed.

† Ward 9. In addition to the above, the Commonwealth holds the fee of 880,349 square feet of land, upon which no valuation is placed, as no taxes can be assessed.

## VALUATION AND TAXES OF BOSTON, COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

The following tables and statement, prepared by Thomas Hills, Esq., of Board of Assessors, exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the City of Boston, New York, and other cities, and the rate of tax upon each thousand dollars, for the years 1860 to 1866, inclusive:

## BOSTON.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Rate Tax per \$1,000.
1860	\$163,891,900	\$100,112,969	\$276,861,000	\$9 30
1861	167,682,100	108,078,000	275,760,100	8 90
1862	163,638,000	112,579,000	276,217,000	10 50
1863	169,624,500	132,882,700	302,507,200	11 50
1864	182,072,900	150,377,600	332,449,900	13 30
1865	201,628,900	170,263,875	371,892,775	15 80
1866	225,767,215	189,595,130	415,362,345	13 00

## NEW YORK.

A table covering the above years, compiled from official reports, shows the valuation and rate of taxation of the City of New York for the same time:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Rate Tax per \$1,000.	
				North 57th St.	South 57th St.
1860	\$398,533,619	\$178,697,037	\$577,230,656	\$16 66	\$17 16
1861	406,955,665	174,624,906	581,579,971	19 52	20 02
1862	399,556,404	172,416,031	571,972,543	16 82	17 34
				Uniform.	
1863	402,187,382	191,967,161	594,145,543	\$20 35	
1864	410,774,435	223,920,505	634,694,940	21 60	
1865	427,360,884	181,423,471	608,784,355	29 90	
1866	478,994,934	257,994,974	736,989,908	23 00	

It will be observed that for the years preceding 1863, different parts of the City were assessed at different rates; this practice

still prevails in other cities of the State of New York. In the City of Brooklyn each of the twenty wards were this year taxed at different rates of assessment, ranging from 31.65 in the eighth ward, to 37.07 in ward one. By this system of taxation, each ward is, to some extent, a separate municipality, bearing the cost of its own local improvements, and the deficiency caused by the abatement of personal taxes.

## PHILADELPHIA.

The following partial table, compiled in part from official documents, exhibits the assessed valuation for four years in the City of Philadelphia:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Rate per \$1,000.
1860				\$20 50
1861				23 00
1862				23 00
1863				23 00
1864	\$153,668,368	\$2,756,964	\$156,425,332	23 00
1865	155,980,917	3,139,011	159,119,928	28 00
1866	159,590,142	3,241,687	162,831,829	40 00
1867	160,350,666	15,017,645	175,368,311	43 00

Previous to the assessment of 1867, furniture, horses and carriages formed nearly the entire list of items that constituted the personal estate upon which the City could levy a tax. This classification of taxable property has been increased the present year \$11,279,860, by including "moneys at interest." The State, by three "assessors of mercantile taxes," assesses for its own benefit the business interests of the City. The members of the mercantile community are divided into seven classes, according to the amount of their annual sales, and pay a specified tax, equal for each member of a class, but different in amount for the several classes, direct to the State. The total valuation of the real estate would seem to indicate an appraisement so much below the market value, as to relieve, to a considerable extent, the burden of taxation indicated by the rate.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
**REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY**  
**OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,**  
**ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1867.**

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*Valuation of the Lands and Buildings on the first day of May, 1864.*

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The Board of Assessors, by order of the City Council, made the following *valuation* of all the lands and buildings belonging to the City on the first day of May, 1864 :

Public squares, including the Common and Public Garden,	}	\$6,907,000 00
Public buildings,		3,365,500 00
Vacant lands, wharves, etc,		1,196,500 00
Grammar School-houses,		1,050,000 00
Primary School-houses,		623,600 00
Engine and station houses,		422,700 00
Other buildings,		278,100 00
Deer Island and buildings,		75,000 00
		\$13,918,400 00
		\$13,918,400 00

The valuation of the property belonging to the City, as returned by the Assessors in 1859, was \$12,227,700, against, in 1864, \$13,918,400; showing an increase of City property since 1859, by the Assessors' returns, of \$1,690,700.

PUBLIC LAND BONDS AND MORTGAGES IN THE  
TREASURY APRIL 30, 1867.

Received during the year 1866-67, on the following accounts :

Neck lands,		\$261,924 66
City Wharf,		3,647 04
Jail lands,		1,656 00
South Boston lands		27,128 00
South Bay,		125,331 00
Albany Street,		21,847 00
		\$441,533 70
Total,		\$441,533 70
Bonds on hand April 30, 1866,		\$291,225 31
Instalments received on bonds of 1865-66,	\$52,854 16	
Instalments received on bonds of 1866-67,	48,014 40	
	*\$100,368 56	
Amount cancelled on bonds,	13,927 26	114,295 82
		\$176,929 49
Bonds received this year,		264,604 21
		\$441,533 70
		\$441,533 70
*Of the above	\$100,368 56	
Deduct amount received on La Grange Street land, transferred to credit of Station House Ward 8,	[409 64	
Leaves total amount paid to the sinking fund 1866-67,	\$99,958 92	

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND SQUARES, CITY PROPER.

The Common and Malls, containing forty-eight and one-quarter acres, exclusive of the Cemetery, which contains one and one-quarter acres. The length of the iron fence around the Common is one mile and one-eighth.

Public Garden, on the west side of Charles Street, containing about twenty-four and one-quarter acres.

Fort Hill, about 40,000 feet in the enclosure.

Franklin Square, on the east side of Washington Street, containing 105,205 feet.

Blackstone Square, on the west side of Washington Street, containing 105,000 feet.

Chester Square, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, containing 57,860 feet.

Union Park, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, containing 16,000 feet.

Worcester Square, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, containing 16,000 feet.

Lowell Square, on Cambridge Street, containing 5,772 feet.

#### PUBLIC GROUNDS AND SQUARES, SOUTH BOSTON.

TELEGRAPH HILL, on which the Reservoir stands. Independent of the Reservoir, there is a lot, containing about 190,000 feet, reserved for a public walk, and which is enclosed with an iron fence.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE. — This Square, situated between Broadway and Second, and M and N streets, contains about six and one-half acres, and has been properly graded, the walks arranged, the gutters paved, and trees set out.

A STRIP OF LAND, situated between the Old Road, Fourth and M streets, and east of the primary school-house, has been set aside and dedicated as a public square. An iron fence has been erected around it. The lot contains 9,510 square feet.

#### PUBLIC GROUNDS AND SQUARES, EAST BOSTON.

Maverick Square, East Boston, containing 22,500 feet, of which 4,398 feet are enclosed by an iron fence.

Central Square, East Boston, containing 49,470 feet, 32,310 of which are enclosed by an iron fence.

Belmont Square, East Boston, containing 30,000 feet, enclosed by an iron fence.



## SALABLE LAND

IN CHARGE OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

NECK LAND. — *Exclusive of Streets and Public Squares, viz :**Southeast of Harrison Avenue, south of Dover Street.*

Building lots, estimated at	789,840 square feet.
Wharf lots,	26,024 “
Dock lots,	10,464 “
Reserved lots,	45,120 “
	<u>871,448 “</u>

*Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street.*

Building lots, estimated at	<u>56,194 square feet.</u>
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*Between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street.*

Reserved lots, estimated at	<u>16,317 square feet.</u>
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*Northwest of Tremont Street.*

Building lots, estimated at	<u>122,472 square feet.</u>
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## RECAPITULATION OF NECK LAND.

Salable lots, estimated at	968,506 square feet.
Reserved lots, estimated at	61,437 “
Wharf lots, estimated at	26,024 “
Dock lots, estimated at	10,464 “
Total,	<u>1,066,431 “</u>

A lot bordering on the Providence Railroad, mostly in Roxbury, containing about 30,000 square feet.

A lot on the southwest side of Camden Street, between the Providence Railroad and land belonging to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, 94,848 square feet.

Town Slip, Broad Street, between Foster's and Rowe's wharves, rented for \$50 per annum.

A lot containing 16,800 square feet, on the corner of Newbury and Berkeley streets, and another lot containing 8,400 square feet, on the corner of Marlboro' and Berkeley streets; acquired under an agreement between the Commonwealth, the Boston Water Power Company, and the City, relating to filling up the Back Bay.

A lot of land containing about 17,500 square feet, in charge of the Committee on Public Lands—it was formerly a part of the jail-yard, and was received in exchange for a lot on Fruit Street, containing about 15,300 square feet, which has been added to the jail-yard. Now occupied by Sewer and Internal Health Departments for storing purposes.

*South Boston.*—Between Old Road and Fourth, also between Fourth and First streets, and K and O streets, the City owns about 824,550 square feet of upland.

*East Boston.*—On Seaver Street, opposite Belmont Square,—two lots which were taken possession of for non-compliance with conditions of sale. Contents about 5,000 square feet.

#### RESERVED LOTS.

The City during the past year has purchased of the Boston Water Power Company, as per indenture of December 31, 1864, three lots of land, situated on Rutland, Canton and Dartmouth streets, west of Tremont Street, and which are to be held as reserved lots—subject to the order of the City Council—containing 86,850 square feet.

The following amount of South Bay land on Albany Street, south of Brookline Street, has been set apart for the use of the departments mentioned as follows:

Paving department,	55,292 square feet.
Internal Health department,	32,780 “
Sewer “	50,177 “
Water “	72,617 “
City Hospital,	69,318 “
Other City purposes,	58,140 “
Total,	<u>338,324 “</u>

THE GOODNOW LAND, on Third Street, about 6,683 square feet, willed to the City Hospital. *See City Hospital Trust Funds.*

### LAND

#### IN CHARGE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAYING OUT AND WIDENING STREETS.

A small wedge of land, corner of North Square and North Street; remnant of estate taken in 1859 to widen this street, containing about 480 feet; about 426 feet of this will be required for the widening of North Square, leaving only 54 square feet to be sold.

A gore lot running 62 feet on Water Street, containing 393 square feet, leased until first of May, 1868, at \$1,000 per annum.

Lot on Fruit Street, corner North Grove Street, opposite the City Stable, containing 1,108 square feet.

Lot on Cross Street, East Boston, of about 900 square feet, of which 337½ feet will be required for widening. Now used by the Paving Department for storing paving stones, etc.

A strip of flats lying on the southerly side of and adjoining Dover Street Bridge, between Harrison Avenue and the Harbor Commissioners' Line, in two parcels, divided by Albany Street. The lot contains 17,618 square feet with a wooden building upon it, which rents for about \$600 per annum.

Three estates on Washington Square containing respectively  $381\frac{4}{10}$ ,  $462\frac{5}{10}$ ,  $999\frac{35}{100}$ , square feet, — in all,  $1,843\frac{25}{100}$  square feet; and two estates on Belmont Street, containing respectively  $779\frac{8}{10}$ ,  $641\frac{37}{100}$  square feet, — in all,  $1,421\frac{75}{100}$  square feet. The above estates were surrendered to the city by the owners pursuant to the special Act of the Legislature of 1865, and will be sold at public auction at such time as the city may deem advisable, and the net proceeds thereof applied towards the expenses of widening and grading of Oliver Street, etc.

### WHARF PROPERTY.

AT EAST BOSTON — a wharf lot on Condor Street, 70 feet on said street, running to Commissioners' Line, about 800 feet. Ad-

joining this is another lot belonging to the Boston Water Works, about 50 feet front on said street, and running down to the Commissioners' Line. The two make a front of 120 feet on Condor Street. The wharf lot is under charge of the Paving Department.

THE "JAIL WHARF" — so called, on Cambridge Street and North Charles Street, running to the Commissioners' Line, containing 37,626 square feet of wharf, occupied by the Paving Department. This is part of the Jail-land purchase.

#### FERRY PROPERTY.

PEOPLE'S FERRY, — to East Boston. Cost to the City, \$125,000.

On the 4th of March, 1859, the People's Ferry Company conveyed to the City by deed recorded, L. 752, f. 363, all the property, real and personal, which the Company possessed, with the exception of their boats and franchise. This property consists of 17,360 square feet of avenue; 10,511 square feet of solid wharf inside the ferry gates, and about 31,531 square feet of water lot between the sea wall and the Commissioners' Line, making a total on the *Boston side* of 59,402 square feet of land. See *City Document No. 69* of 1863.

On the *East Boston side* of the Ferry, 80,600 square feet of avenue, solid wharf and water lot, originally taken by said People's Ferry Company from the Maverick Wharf Company, under and by virtue of their charter, and conveyed to the City by a deed from said Maverick Wharf Company, 24th February, 1859, L. 753, f. 40.

The drop, tank, and all the buildings and other improvements situated on or attached to the said property, which are now being put in complete repair.

The People's Ferry Company obligated themselves to maintain and operate the said Ferry for the term of ten years, at such rates of toll and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Aldermen should prescribe.\*

EAST BOSTON FERRY. — Cost to the City, \$125,000,

On the 1st November, 1859, the East Boston Ferry Company

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\* They stopped running the Ferry Dec. 1, 1863.

conveyed to the City by deed recorded, L. 767, f. 150, the following described property, viz:

*First.* The Eastern Railroad Wharf, so called, and the avenue leading thereto from Commercial Street, containing

11,582 square feet of solid wharf.

43,592 square feet of pier wharf and dock, to the Commissioners' Line.

27,950 square feet of avenue.

83,124 square feet.

*Second.* All their rights in the wharf and landing on the East Boston side lying north of the south line of Lewis Street, containing about 4,700 feet solid wharf below the gates of the Ferry; 33,196 feet pier wharf and dock to Commissioners' Line. Total, 37,896 feet. The title to this property consists of the right to use the same for ferry purposes forever, but does not include the right to put it to any other use.

*Third.* The drops, tanks and buildings attached to the above-described property on both sides of said Ferry.

*Fourth.* The East Boston Ferry Company obligated themselves to maintain and operate said Ferry for the term of *ten years*, at such rates of toll and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Aldermen shall prescribe; to permit all officers of the City, when on official business, to cross the ferry without payment of toll, and to keep in good repair, and at their own expense, all property connected with said Ferry.

The City leased to the Ferry Company, at a *nominal rent*, the right to use the drops, slips, and offices, on both sides, connected with said Ferry; and also a right of way over the Eastern Avenue and so much of Sargent's Wharf as the said Company has heretofore used, or may hereafter use, for *ferry purposes*, and none other, during the time the same shall be used exclusively for such purposes. The Eastern Railroad Wharf is leased at \$2,000 per annum, and a dock is reserved for the steamer "H. Morrison" at said wharf, for which the Board of Directors for Public Institutions pay an annual rent of \$1,200.

There is a stable on the People's Ferry Wharf, Boston side, which is leased for three years from April 1, 1867, for an annual rent of \$600.

### ISLANDS.

**DEER ISLAND.** — Containing about 134 acres of upland, and about 50 acres of flats, on which is the large brick building known as the **HOUSE OF INDUSTRY**. Also, the house formerly occupied by the Resident Physician; two large barns, Small-pox Hospital, and other buildings; Steamboat Wharf and another landing place; farming utensils, live stock, merchandise, provisions, tools, etc., required for carrying on the Houses of Industry and Reformation, and the Quarantine Establishment. The island, and buildings thereon, are in charge of the "Board of Directors for Public Institutions."

**GREAT BREWSTER ISLAND**, in the town of Hull, containing about 16 acres.

**GALLOP'S ISLAND**, in Boston Harbor, with the buildings thereon, containing about 16 acres,—used, also, as a Quarantine Station.

### STEAMBOAT HENRY MORRISON.

This Boat is 147 tons burden. She was built in New York in the year 1854, and was purchased in May 1855. She is under the charge of of the Directors for Public Institutions, and is employed in conveying passengers, provisions, etc., to and from the city to the Deer Island Institutions, and Gallop's Island.

### INSTITUTIONS AT SOUTH BOSTON.

The **HOUSE OF CORRECTION** and the **LUNATIC HOSPITAL**.

These Institutions occupy an area of 631,700 feet of upland, to which is appended about 1,310,700 feet of flats, which, with the workshop, outhouses, and other appendages, the furniture farming, and mechanics' tools and utensils, fire engines, provisions, stock on hand for manufacturing and other purposes, horses and

other live stock belong to the city. There is in the House of Correction Workshop a good steam engine of twenty-horse power, and boiler, with shafting, etc., for carrying the machinery of the contractors, and the necessary apparatus for heating the workshops and Chapel with steam. These buildings and grounds are in charge of the "Board of Directors for Public Institutions."

### NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Site for a New Lunatic Hospital in the town of Winthrop, containing about  $181\frac{1}{2}$  acres, costing \$28,108.33. In addition to this amount, \$5,463.64 has been expended, — \$4,500 for plans for the buildings, and the balance for sundry items.

### WATER WORKS.

LAKE COCHITUATE. — Situated within the limits of the towns of Framingham, Wayland, and Natick, in Middlesex County. The extreme length of the lake in a direct line is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the breadth of the widest part about 1,800 feet, with a water surface of 650 acres.

Also the whole line of the Water Works, extending from the Lake, and continuing through a brick aqueduct, iron pipes, and stone tunnel of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to a reservoir in Brookline, of about 23 acres of water surface, and from thence through about 110 miles of iron pipe to and through the City, to other reservoirs in City proper, South Boston and East Boston.

Land purchased in Brighton and Newton, for a new reservoir of the capacity of 730,000,000 gallons, to be called the "Chestnut Hill Reservoir," now in process of construction, and for a driveway around the same, containing  $212\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

The whole net cost of these works to the City up to the 30th of April, 1867, is \$7,114,709.14, — per statement on page 170.

Pipe Yard and Wharf, Albany Street, containing 72,617 feet, upon which there are wooden buildings for storage of pipes, etc.

Pipe Yard and Machine Shop, on Federal (*late Broad*) Street, with tools and machinery, and other property therein, for the use of

the department. This lot contains 9,192 feet, on which is a brick building used as a machine shop. The original cost of the establishment, including tools and machinery, stable, etc, was about \$30,000.

The Report of the Cochituate Water Board to the City Council, for the financial year 1866-67, contains an account of the water pipes and other stock on hand, as they existed at that date. Also a full statement of the condition of the works.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*(All public buildings, not otherwise specially provided for by ordinance, are under the supervision of the Committee on Public Buildings and the Superintendent of Public Buildings.)*

**CITY HALL**, lot on School Street and Court Square, containing in all 26,427 square feet. The old building covered 6,010 feet; the new building covers 13,927 square feet. Total cost of new building \$505,691.42, including furniture in the same.

**COURT HOUSE**, on Court Street, and furniture in the same. The area within the Court House fence measures 15,185 square feet.

**REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PROBATE OFFICES**, in Court Square, covering about 2,380 feet of land. Furniture in the same.

**FANEUIL HALL**.—The lower story and cellar of the "Old Cradle of Liberty" is occupied for a market. Over the old time-honored hall, in which the people hold their meetings, are armory rooms, one of which is occupied by the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company."

**PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING**, and Lot, on Boylston Street, with its books and pamphlets, furniture, etc. The lot is 107 feet on Boylston Street, extending to Van Renssalaer Place, which opens at No. 215 Tremont Street. Whole contents of lot, 23,384 feet. In charge of Trustees of Public Library. Repairs made by Committee on Public Buildings, and charged to their appropriations.

**CITY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS**.—These buildings are located on the Square, bounded by Harrison Avenue, Concord, Springfield and



Albany streets, containing 292,633 feet, or about  $6\frac{7}{10}$  acres. The wharf lot on Albany Street, in the rear of the hospital grounds, is used by the Trustees, and upon this lot are located the Small-pox and Cholera hospitals, wooden structures, the former of which was erected during the past year. Total cost of buildings, grading of grounds, and furniture, \$412,101.34. This is exclusive of the land. These buildings and grounds are in charge of the "Trustees of the City Hospital."

OLD HANCOCK SCHOOL-HOUSE, and Lot, on Hanover Street, containing about 4,890 feet, affording accommodations for Police Station No. 1, and three Primary Schools.

OLD ENDICOTT SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cooper Street, 4,742 feet; now occupied as an armory by the 1st Light Artillery Company, and by two Primary and two Grammar Schools.

STONE JAIL, on Charles Street, near Cambridge Street, containing within its enclosure 134,250 square feet, with a small building used for offices, lock-ups, &c., attached to the same. In charge of the Sheriff of Suffolk County. Repairs and alterations made by the Committee on Jail, of the Board of Aldermen.

RECEIVING-HOUSE, on North Grove Street, intended for the reception of dead bodies, subjects for Coroner's inquests, etc.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL BUILDING. The land and buildings thereon, situated on Worcester and Springfield streets, purchased of the Boston Lying-in Hospital Corporation, in 1858, for \$45,000; resold to the New England Female Medical Society, in 1859, for \$50,000, and which reverted to the City in October 1861. The lot contains 40,000 feet, and is now occupied by invalid soldiers, and is known as the Discharged Soldiers' Home.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET HOUSE, and QUINCY HALL, over the same. Rents, 1866-7, \$62,936.38. The building covers 27,012 feet of land.

MARKET under FANEUIL HALL, containing about 8,250 feet. Rents, 1866-7, \$16,188.00.

OLD STATE HOUSE and lot, State Street, containing about 4,448 feet. Leased for ten years from July 1, 1866, for \$21,000 per annum.

OLD HARBOR POLICE STATION HOUSE, Commercial Street, covering 1,070 feet land. Unoccupied; will be sold.

BATTERY ARMORY BUILDING, on Wareham and Plympton streets. Lot, 8,500 feet; built, 1866; cost, \$29,685.38. Occupied by the Second Company of Light Artillery M. V. M.

BRIDGE ESTATE, so called, containing about 1,228 feet. This is a wooden building, at the junction of Tremont Row and Court Street, being one of the estates purchased, in 1847-8, for the purpose of widening those streets. Rents for \$1,100 per annum

GREENHOUSE in the Public Garden, with its appendages.

#### HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Latin and English High, on Bedford Street, built in 1844. Lot 12,980 feet. An additional story added in 1863. The Latin School was established in 1635, and the High School in 1821.

Normal, for girls, on Mason Street, built in 1848, with large additions and alterations in 1861-2. Lot 12,771 feet.

Normal Training, on the corner of Allston and Somerset streets. Lot 5,488 feet, exclusive of stable lot. 812 feet in stable lot. The stable is rented for \$350 per annum.

Adams, at East Boston, on Sumner and Lamson streets, built in 1856, with an engine-house; the latter not occupied. Lot 21,600 feet.

Boylston, Fort Hill, built in 1818; rebuilt in 1852-3. Lot 8,204 feet.

Bowdoin, Myrtle Street, built in 1848. Lot 4,892 feet.

Brimmer, Common Street, built in 1843. Lot 11,097 feet.

Bigelow, Fourth Street, South Boston, built in 1849-50. Lot 12,660 feet.

Bowditch, South Street, built in 1861-2. Lot 12,006 feet.

Chapman, Eutaw Street, East Boston, built in 1849-50. Lot 13,040 feet.

Dwight, Springfield Street, built in 1857. Lot 19,125 feet.

Eliot, North Bennet Street, built in 1838; rebuilt, and lot enlarged, 1859-60. Lot 11,077 feet.

- Everett, Camden and Northampton streets, on a City lot running from street to street, built in 1860. Lot 32,409 feet.
- New Franklin, Ringgold Street, corner Hanson, built in 1859. Lot 16,439 feet.
- Old Franklin, Washington Street, rebuilt in 1845. Lot 15,073 feet. Occupied by a branch of the Quincy School. The Ward Room for Ward 10 is in this building.
- Phillips, new, corner of Anderson and Phillips streets, built in 1861-62. Lot 11,190 feet.
- Prescott, on Prescott, Saratoga, and Bennington streets, East Boston, built in 1865. Lot 39,952 feet.
- Hancock, on Richmond and Prince streets, built in 1847. Lot 27,468 feet, including land recently purchased for Primary School-house lot.
- Lyman, Meridian Street, East Boston, built in 1846. Lot 13,616 feet.
- Lincoln, Broadway, near K Street, South Boston, built in 1859. Lot 17,560 feet.
- Lawrence, corner of B and Third streets, South Boston, built in 1856. Lot 14,343 feet.
- Mayhew, Hawkins Street, built in 1847. Lot 9,625 feet.
- Quincy, Tyler Street, built in 1847, destroyed by fire in March 1859; rebuilt in 1859-60. Lot 11,766 feet.
- Wells, Blossom Street, built in 1833. Lot 6,890 feet.
- Winthrop,\* on the Johnson lot, Tremont Street, built in 1854-55. Lot 15,078 feet.
- Lot on Ferdinand Street, purchased in 1865 for a Grammar School-house, containing 25,691 feet; cost \$32,171.
- Total number of feet of land occupied by High, Latin, Normal, and Grammar School-houses, 402,040 feet. The cost of these houses and land has been about \$1,982,335.34.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSES.

- Bennet Avenue, leading from North Bennett Street, built in 1842. Lot 1,583 feet; 2 rooms.

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\* The Johnson School-house was built in 1835, taken down and rebuilt, and name changed in 1854-55.

- Blossom Street, built in 1845. Lot 5,055 feet ; 3 rooms.
- Belcher's Lane, built in 1840. Lot 1,639 feet ; 2 rooms.
- Charter Street, 2 houses ; the front has 4 rooms and the rear 3 rooms. Lot 5,233 feet.
- Cooper Street, built in 1840. Lot 4,743 feet ; 4 rooms.
- Concord Street, built in 1845, remodeled and enlarged in 1861. Lot 10,773 feet ; 12 rooms.
- Cove Street, built in 1866. Lot 10,773 feet ; 12 rooms.
- City Point School, on Fourth Street, between L and M, built in 1850, enlarged in 1865. Lot 6,000 feet ; 6 rooms.
- East Street, old house built in 1835 ; 12 rooms. New house built in 1866 ; 9 rooms. The lot contains 22,049 feet.
- East Street Place, built in 1849. Lot 2,743 feet ; 4 rooms.
- East Street (*Engine House*), old No. 20's house ; 1 room — the lower story being used for storage.
- East Orange Street, built in 1850. Lot 2,500 feet ; 3 rooms.
- Grant Place, built in 1862. Lot 6,139 feet ; 6 rooms.
- Genesee Street, built in 1848. Lot about 5,418 feet ; 3 rooms.
- Groton Street, built in 1852. Lot about 4,567 feet ; 6 rooms.
- High Street Place, built in 1860. Lot 3,940 feet ; 6 rooms.
- Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston, two buildings. The front, built 1823 ; the rear, in 1840. Eight rooms in front, and 3 rooms in the rear. Lot about 11,401 feet.
- Hanover Avenue, on Hanover Street, opposite Charter Street, built in 1842. Lot 1,860 feet ; 3 rooms.
- Hanover Street (rear of the Church), built in 1851. Lot 2,508 feet ; 3 rooms.
- Hudson Street (near Oak), built in 1850. Lot 3,840 feet ; 4 rooms.
- Harrison Avenue (near Essex Street), built in 1862. Lot 5,550 feet ; 4 rooms for schools, and a room for the use of the citizens of Ward 5.
- Joy Street, corner of Smith Court, built in 1834. Lot 2,108 feet ; 2 rooms.
- Lane Place ; two houses with 4 rooms each, one built in 1847, and the other in 1852. Lot 4,507 feet.
- Lexington Street, East Boston, built in 1846. Lot 3,777 feet ; 3 rooms.

- Mather School-house, on Broadway, between B and C streets, built in 1842. Lot 10,132 feet; 10 rooms, and a Ward Room for the citizens of Ward 7.
- Newbern Place, leading from Carver Street, built in 1840. Lot 1,669 feet, and 3 rooms.
- North Margin Street, built in 1837. Lot 1,655 feet; 2 rooms.
- North Bennet Street, built in 1862. Lot 6,790 feet of land, 4 rooms, and a Ward Room for the citizens of Ward 2.
- Old Phillips, corner of Anderson and Pinckney streets. Lot 5,533 feet; 6 rooms, and a Ward Room for the citizens of the 6th Ward.
- Old Hancock, on Hanover Street; 3 rooms.
- Paris Street (E. Boston), built in 1849. Lot 4,693 feet; 6 rooms.
- Porter Street (E. Boston), built in 1853. Lot 7,500 feet; 6 rooms.
- Poplar Street, built in 1860-61. Lot 6,040 feet; 6 rooms.
- Phillips (formerly Southac) Street, built in 1852. Lot 3,742 feet; 4 rooms.
- Purchase Place and Lane Place. A wooden house. Lot 1,043 feet; 2 rooms.
- Richmond Street, now building. Lot 14,000 feet; 14 rooms.
- Rutland Street, built in 1851. Lot 7,830 feet; 6 rooms.
- Sheafe Street, built in 1848. Has 2,347 feet of land; 3 rooms.
- Silver Street (S. Boston), between Federal and A streets, built in 1848. Lot 5,382 feet; 6 rooms.
- Snelling Place, from Hull Street, built in 1855. Lot 4,799 feet; 6 rooms.
- South Margin Street, built in 1825. Lot 1,587 feet; 2 rooms.
- Sumner Street, East Boston, near Lamson Street, built in 1843. Lot 2,260 feet; 2 rooms.
- Suffolk Street, built in 1859-60. Lot 10,922 feet; 8 rooms.
- Thacher Street, built in 1846. Lot 1,988 feet; 3 rooms.
- Tyler Street, built in 1855. Lot 3,900 feet; 6 rooms.
- Wall Street, built in 1853. Lot 3,645 feet; 6 rooms.
- Warren Street, built in 1854. Lot 3,047 feet; 6 rooms, and a Ward Room for the citizens of Ward 8.
- Webster Street (E. Boston), built in 1852. Lot 5,040 feet; 6 rooms.

Williams Street, built in 1847. Lot 2,722 feet; not occupied.

Washington Village, Dorchester, corner of Middle Street, built by the Town of Dorchester in 1848; purchased by the City of Boston in 1855; enlarged from four to twelve rooms in 1865. Lot 12,041 feet.

Washington Square, Fort Hill, built in 1863-64. Lot 4,000 feet; 6 rooms.

Western Avenue: a wooden house on a water lot of 2,079 feet. The building (only) is owned by the City; 2 rooms.

The Primary School-houses occupy about 274,912 square feet of land. The cost of these houses and land has been about \$1,134,532.00.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*The following property is in charge of the Chief of Police, and kept for use in his department:*

##### STATION HOUSES, *viz*:

No. 1. — In Old Hancock School building, Hanover Street, two first floors and basement; lot 4,890 feet.

No. 2. — Brick house, Court Square; lot 2,035 feet.

No. 3. — Brick house, Joy Street; lot 4,234 feet.

No. 4. — Brick house, built in 1865, in La Grange Street; lot 5,040  $\frac{6}{15}$  feet.

No. 5. — Brick house on East Dedham Street; lot 3,372 feet.

No. 6. — Brick house, Broadway, South Boston; lot 2,850 feet.

No. 7. — Brick house on Meridian Street, East Boston; lot 3,775 feet.

No. 8. — Brick house on Commercial Street, corner Salutation Street, Ward 2; lot 3,236 feet; built in 1866. This is the Harbor Police Station House.

TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS, connecting Stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 with Central Station or head-quarters, in the City Hall.

HARBOR POLICE BOATS. — Schooner "Quarantine," of 42 tons, with her small boat, furniture and other appurtenances. The Harbor Police Boat, 8 tons measurement, 23 feet long, schooner-rigged, built in 1855, with iron ballast, sails, rigging and furniture; cost

about \$450, including two beds and two compasses; also two row boats.

**FURNITURE.** — A Rogue's Gallery, containing photograph likenesses of 400 notorious male and female rogues; cooking ranges, clocks, three hundred police billies, two hundred revolvers, one hundred pairs handcuffs, bedsteads, beds and bedding, in the eight Station Houses.

**ONE TOP BUGGY**, one sleigh, harness, and buffalo robe. Various other articles, as per schedule annexed to the Annual Report of the Chief of Police, dated in January 1867, the estimated value of which is \$26,034.60.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**STEAM FIRE ENGINES.** — Eleven, located as follows, viz: six in City proper, three at East and two at South Boston.

**HORSE HOSE CARRIAGES.** — Eight, located as follows, viz: six in City proper, one each in East and South Boston.

**HAND HOSE CARRIAGE.** — One at Washington Village.

**HOOKS AND LADDERS.** — Three Carriages, located as follows: two in City proper and one at East Boston.

**HORSES.** — Thirty-four.

**FUEL WAGONS.** — Two in Engine House, East Street, and one on Paris Street, East Boston; one in Engine House, No. 2, at South Boston.

**FIRE HOOKS.** — Seven.

**FIRE LADDERS.** — Eighty-three, of different sizes.

**HOSE.** — About 28,000 feet of leading and suction.

**STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOUSES.** — Eleven, located as follows, viz: Broadway, near Dorchester Street; Fourth, near K Street; Washington, near Dover Street; Scollay's Building; Marion Street, E. B.; Wall Street; Purchase Street; North Bennet Street; Paris Street, E. B.; Mount Vernon Street, corner of River; Sumner, corner of Orleans Street.

**HOSE CARRIAGE HOUSES.**—Nine, viz: Salem Street; Hudson Street; Fruit Street; Northampton Street; Shawmut Avenue; Chelsea Street, E. B.; Warren Street; B Street; Washington Village.

**HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES.**—Three, viz: one on Harrison Avenue, corner of Wareham Street; one on Friend Street; and one on Summer Street, corner of Orleans, E. B.

**SPARE APPARATUS.**—One Steam Fire Engine; two Hand Engines; there is one Hose Carriage, with 400 feet of Hose, located on the Mill-dam. This hose is only used by the residents of that location.

**RESERVOIRS.**—One hundred and thirty-two, of which thirteen are located at East Boston, nineteen at South Boston, and the balance in the different Wards of the City. They contain from 300 to 400 hogsheads each, and are mostly supplied by rain water from the roofs of buildings. Sixty-five of these reservoirs are now connected with the Cochituate water pipes.

**THE ENGINES, HOSE, CAPS, AXES, LADDERS,** and all the other Apparatus used by the Fire Department, are owned by the City, and are under the care and control of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

**HYDRANTS.**—For supplying water in cases of fire, 1,539, viz: in the City proper, 1,011; at South Boston, 332; at East Boston, 196,—an increase of 32, in all, over last year. The hydrants are located at an average distance of 250 feet from each other.

#### TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARMS.

*The following property is in charge of the Superintendent:*

**MAGNETIC FIRE ALARM APPARATUS,** in City Hall, the whole cost of which is over \$40,000.

**WORKING LINES OF WIRE,** about seventy miles.

**SIGNAL BOXES,** in use, seventy-nine.

**STRIKING MACHINES,** twenty-seven, one of which is not in use.

**ENGINE-HOUSE ALARM GONGS,** sixteen.



ENGINEERS' GONGS, seventeen.

CLOCKS. — One electric watch clock; one repeating clock, for striking signals; one do. for tapping-box signals.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, for striking bells, two.

RELAY MAGNETS, twenty.

OFFICE BELLS, eleven.

STOCK AND FURNITURE. — One switch-board; one large galvanometer, for alarm-battery; one do., for testing purposes; six small do., for signal batteries; 2,000 feet new iron wire; 600 insulators; 50 iron brackets; 2,000 lbs. zinc; 1,000 lbs. sulphate of copper, 800 porous cups for batteries; lot of old machinery and old iron, useless except for repairing other machinery, or to sell as old material; office furniture, bedsteads, bedding and sundry other articles.

#### INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*The following property is in charge of the Superintendent of the Health Department:*

SOUTH CITY STABLE, SHOPS AND SHEDS. — Situated on Albany Street, on the South Bay Territory, opposite Newton Street. The lot belonged to the City, before being used for this purpose, and contains 92,911 feet. The stable and buildings connected therewith are of brick. The stable is two stories high, with French roof, and has accommodations for 100 horses. Total cost, exclusive of land, \$79,089.23.

Connected with the stables are blacksmith, wheelwright and harness-makers' shops, with all the necessary tools, in which all the wagons, carts, harnesses, etc., used by the Department, are constructed and kept in repair.

OFFAL DEPOT. — Erected in the year 1864 on the wharf fronting on Albany Street, opposite Brookline Street, on the other side of the dock from that used by the Paving Department. The lot which the building occupies, and the yard attached to the same, contains 32,780 feet, and belonged to the City, for being used for that purpose. Total cost of building, \$18,578.89.

This building is used for the deposit of house offal daily collected in the City carts, and is thence conveyed from without the limits of the City by the contractor for the removal of the same.

**WEST STABLE**, North Grove Street.— This is a brick building, a story and half high, 128 feet by 50, located on North Grove Street, built in 1861. It has accommodations for 38 horses, with all the required out-buildings and conveniences. The lot contains about 47,500 feet.

The Superintendent of the Internal Health Department has charge of the City stables, horses, carts, wagons, etc., necessary for the business of keeping the streets, places, yards, cellars, etc., in good order and condition; collecting and removing from the City all the house offal, and abating nuisances of all kinds; collecting all the house ashes, dry dirt, etc. A particular inventory and valuation of the property in his charge, including 99 horses, is attached to his Annual Report to the City Council, made in January last. The estimated value of the whole at that time was \$75,971.24.

Prisoners and Paupers are conveyed to and from the institutions at South Boston and to the Deer Island steamboat by vehicles furnished by this Department.

**CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE**, City Hall.— The following property is in charge of the physieian, viz: Seventeen volumes of medical books relating to the business of the Department; various other books; one case of instruments, and sundry other instruments.

#### PAVING DEPARTMENT.

*The following property is under the charge of the Superintendent of Streets:*

**BUILDING AND WHARF** on Albany Street, opposite Sharon Street, adjoining the City Stable. The building is of brick and wood, and covers some 8,000 square feet of land, and is divided into a shed for breaking stone for macadamizing, blacksmith and carpenter's shops, and a tool-room. The total contents of the lot, including wharf and building, is 55,292 square feet. The building was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$10,940.86.

CHARLES STREET WHARF, opposite the Jail, containing about 28,000 square feet; used for landing and storing of materials for the Department.

FOUNDRY BUILDING, on North Grove Street, Vine and Fruit streets; used for breaking stone for macadamizing, and for storage of tools and materials. This building is under a lease, which came into possession of the City through the purchase of the Attleboro' Bank property, upon which the City Stable stands, on the opposite side of North Grove Street.

The Superintendent of Streets, in his Annual Report to the City Council, January 1867, gives a schedule of property belonging to the Paving Department, consisting of two horses, buggy, wagon, sleigh, harnesses, tools, etc.

#### SEWER DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Sewers has under his charge 413,639 feet of sewers built by the City and under its exclusive control. He occupies a small wooden building on North Grove Street, and a larger one on the South Bay Land, on Albany Street, for the storage of materials, tools, etc.; also a wharf lot on same street, for landing materials. In his Annual Report to the City Council, January 1867, the Superintendent of Sewers gives a schedule of the tools and other property belonging to this Department.

#### SEALERS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two of these salaried officers annually appointed by the Mayor, under the ordinance of July 1863. One of them has charge of the business of the north section, and the other that of the south section, of the City. They have in their charge property consisting of various sets of standard weights and measures, etc.; also two horses, three sets harnesses, three wagons, two blankets, two robes.

#### CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

*The following articles are in charge of the City Engineer, viz:*

Instruments for surveying and drawing; drawing and other paper, books, tools, drawing-boards and horses; hanging maps and

plans of the City since 1795; 41 volumes of plans and profiles of streets and indices to same; 3,223 loose plans in drawers; 1,000 engraved plans; and various other articles.

#### LAMP DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Lamps has charge of 3,610 gas, and 1,373 fluid lamps; posts, brackets, ladders, oil cans, measures, canisters, and other furniture in use by the Lamp Department.

#### PUBLIC SCALES.

One on the South Stable Yard, Albany Street; one on Haymarket Square; one on Central Square, East Boston.

#### POUNDS.

One on the South Bay land; one at East Boston, and one at South Boston.

#### FURNITURE.

In the various offices in City Hall, Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, Probate Office; in the Grammar and Primary School-houses owned by the City, and in several rooms hired for school and other purposes.

#### COMMON, Etc.

*List of property in charge of Superintendent of Common and Squares.*

One deer house on Common, 1 duck house on Public Garden, 3 hand-carts, 3 lawn-mowers, 4 wheelbarrows, 1 horse snow-scraper, 1 snow-plough and planer, 1 stone roller, 1 cast-iron roller, 1 carpenter's bench, 20 shovels, 26 hoes, 10 old scythes, 10 snaths, 6 sickles, 12 garden trowels, 11 edging irons, 3 tree scrapers, 20 iron rakes, 10 wooden rakes, 3 spades, 8 picks, 10 pick handles, 8 s~~h~~edding forks, 1 pair English grass shears, 2 pair pruning shears, 1 grindstone, 1 iron bar, 2 garden reels and line, 1 pruning chisel, 1 hand bell, 1 post iron wrench, 1 wagon

wrench, 2 brands (*Common*), 1 brand (*Public Garden*), 2 hot-bed frames and 10 sashes, 5 ladders, 2 benches, 2 baskets, 2 images (*Chester Park*), 6 cast-iron vases, 2 statue frame coverings, 70 cast-iron and 20 wooden notices (*Keep off the grass*), 100 bundles broom stuff, 60 feet rope, 1 tool-chest and tools, 6 whetstones, 86 cast-iron seats, 16 feet hose, 6 water-pots, 1 stove, 1 pair blocks, dahlia bulbs, 200 flower-pots, barrels, water-pails and brooms, 2 barrels grain, 4 saws, 1 axe, 1 garden syringe, 1 saw-horse, 300 dahlia-poles, 120 garden trellises, 167 zinc-top seats, and 88 cast-iron do., 1 lantern, 4 manure-forks, 9 broom-handles, 2 hay-forks, 2 iron posts and caps, 1 garden-engine.

LIVE STOCK. — 8 deer, 8 ducks, 7 swans.

### CEMETERIES.

SEVEN, viz: the *South*, on the Neck; the *Central*, on the Common; the *Granary* and the *Chapel*, on Tremont Street; one on *Copp's Hill*; one at *South Boston*; and one at *East Boston*.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY. — Located in the towns of Dorchester and West Roxbury, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the City. Contents  $84\frac{3}{4}$  acres. House occupied by the Superintendent of the Cemetery is owned by the City.

TOMBS. — Twenty-five in the South Burial-ground.

One infant tomb in the South Burial-ground.

Two infant tombs in the Copp's Hill Burial-ground.

One for adults and one for infants in the Granary Burial-ground.

One in the Chapel Burial-ground for infants.

One in the Central Burial-ground for infants.

Three receiving tombs at East Boston.

☞ No graves are now allowed to be dug in the cemeteries in the City proper.

ONE FUNERAL CAR.

HEDDING CHURCH CLOCK—transferred from the Deer Island building to this church.

# TRUST FUNDS.

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## FRANKLIN FUND,

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG MECHANICS

*As it stood January 1, 1867.*

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DR. FRANKLIN, in his will, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, one thousand pounds sterling, which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than £60 nor less than £15, to one applicant, at 5 per cent interest; to be repaid in annual instalments of 10 per cent each. These loans are restricted to "Young Married Artificers, under the age of 25, who have faithfully served an apprenticeship in Boston, so as to obtain a certificate of good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond for the repayment of the money."

The Doctor calculated (not anticipating any losses) that the one thousand pounds would increase in the course of one hundred years, to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds (\$582,000); and of this amount he would have the managers lay out £100,000 in public works; and the remaining £31,000 he would have continue on interest for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculated that the fund would be £4,610,000; of which, £1,610,000 was to be at the disposition of the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and the balance to the Government of the State.

The Trustees under the Will are the Selectmen (now Board of Aldermen), united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopalian, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches in the Town of Boston. The first loan was made in May, 1791.

The Treasurer of the Fund, FREDERIC U. TRACY, Esq., in his annual report to the trustees, makes the statement of its condition, Jan. 1, 1867, viz :

Received of William Minot, Esq., former Treasurer,	\$110,182 56
Interest accrued, being increase of the Fund,	7,509 76
	<hr/>
Amount of Fund January 1, 1867,	<u>\$117,692 32</u>

This amount consists of

Deposit in Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company,	\$116,714 29
Deposit in Provident Institution for Savings,	451 91
“ Suffolk Savings Bank,	430 12
One bond,	96 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$117,692 32</u>

Treasurer of the Fund, FREDERIC U. TRACY, Esq., City Treasurer.  
Office, City Hall.

#### FRANKLIN SCHOOL MEDAL FUND.

This is a legacy by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in 1790, the interest on which, since 1792, has been invested in silver medals, and distributed at the annual examination, among the most deserving boys in the WRITING AND GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.

One certificate of City Five per cent Stock,	\$1,000 00
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#### LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation made by the late HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, in the year 1844, the interest on which is payable annually to the Sub-Committee of the ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL for the time being; and is by them distributed in prizes for the best performances in various branches of literature and science in that institution; and in such other rewards to the scholars in that school as the Committee shall recommend.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock,	\$2,000 00
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## LAWRENCE LATIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation made by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, in the year 1845, the interest on which is payable annually to the "Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, for the time being," and is distributed in prizes for the general encouragement of the scholars in such a way as the Sub-Committee of that school shall consider advisable.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock,	\$2,000 00
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## LATIN SCHOOL PRIZE FUND.

This is a donation from a number of Gentlemen of Boston, in the year 1819, the interest of which is invested in prizes which are annually distributed among the most deserving scholars in the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock,	\$1,050 00
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## WEBB FRANKLIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a legacy made in the year 1828, by RUFUS WEBB, Esq., who was for a great many years a WRITING MASTER in one of our Public Schools.

The income from this fund is applied to the purchase of books, etc., for the use of the Indigent Scholars in the WRITING DEPARTMENT OF THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock,	\$1,000 00
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## SMITH FUND.

This is a legacy by ABIEL SMITH, Esq., of Boston, who died in 1815, to the SELECTMEN of the TOWN OF BOSTON, for the time being.

The income from this fund is appropriated towards the expense of "the Free Instruction of COLORED CHILDREN in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic."



One certificate of City Five per cent Stock, payable in the year 1880, for	\$4,000 00
Eleven shares Suffolk National Bank, Boston, par value,	1,100 00
Thirteen shares in the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, par value,	1,300 00
Four shares Continental National Bank, par value,	400 00
Two United States 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ Bonds,	200 00
	<u>\$7,000 00</u>

## POOR WIDOWS' FUND.

This is a donation made by Mrs. JOANNA BROOKER and others to the Selectmen of Boston for the time being.

The income from this Fund is paid over in equal proportions to the Aldermen of the City, and they distribute the same, at their discretion, for the relief of POOR WIDOWS and SICK PEOPLE.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, due 1878-79,	\$1,500 00
One certificate of City Six per cent Stock,	1,700 00
	<u>\$3,200 00</u>

## PUBLIC LIBRARY FUNDS.

**BIGELOW FUND.**— This is a donation made by Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, in August, 1850, when Mayor of the City.

The income from this fund is to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the increase of the Library.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock for	\$1,000 00
Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library for the time being.	

**BATES FUND.**— This is a donation made by JOSHUA BATES, Esq., of London, in March 1853.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock for	\$50,000 00
"The income only on this fund is to be, each and every year, expended in the purchase of such books of permanent value and authority as may be found most needful and most useful."	

Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

**PHILLIPS FUND.** — This is a donation made by the Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, in April 1853.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, for \$10,000 00

The interest on this Fund is to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for the said library.

Also, a bequest by the same gentleman, in his will, dated 28 September, 1849.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, for \$20,000 00

The interest on which is to be annually devoted to the maintenance of a free public library.

Both of these items are payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

Mr. Phillips died on the 29th July, 1860, at the age of 82, and this latter sum was realized by the City in April 1861.

**LAWRENCE FUND.** — This is a bequest by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, for \$10,000 00

The interest on this Fund is to be exclusively appropriated for the purchase of books for the said library, having a permanent value.

Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

**TOWNSEND FUND.** — This is a note secured by mortgage on an estate in the town of West Roxbury, for \$4,000.

It is a donation from William Minot, and William Minot, Jr., Esqrs., executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend, of Boston, at whose disposal she left a certain portion of her estate, in trust, for such charitable and public institutions as they might think meritorious. Said executors accordingly selected the Public Library of the City of Boston, as one of such institutions, and attached the following conditions to the legacy: "The income only shall in each and every year be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the library; each of which books shall have been published in some one edition at least five years at the time it may be so purchased."

**FRANKLIN CLUB FUND.**

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, for \$1,000 00

This is a donation made in June 1863, by a literary association of young men in Boston, who, at the dissolution of the Association, authorized its Trustees, Thomas Minns, John J. French, and J. Franklin Reed, to dispose of the fund on hand in such manner as to them should seem judicious. They elected to bestow it on the Public Library, attaching to it the following conditions: "In trust, that the income, but the income only, shall, year by year, be expended in the purchase of books of permanent value for the use of the Free Public Library of the City, and, as far as practicable, of such a character as to be of special interest to young men." The Trustees expressed a preference for books relative to Government and Political Economy.

Beside the above, the following donations have been made to the Public Library, and the amounts have been appropriated to the purchase of books, according to the intention of the donors, viz :

The late Hon. Samuel Appleton,	\$1,000 00
Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard,	1,000 00
James Brown, Esq., late of Cambridge,	500 00
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	300 00
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq.,	200 00
James Nightingale, Esq.,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,100 00
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## RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUNDS.

Bigelow donation,	\$1,000 00
Bates donation,	50,000 00
Phillips donation,	10,000 00
Phillips bequest,	20,000 00
Lawrence bequest,	10,000 00
Miss Townsend's bequest,	4,000 00
Franklin Club,	1,000 00
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Invested funds,	\$96,000 00
Donations expended,	3,100 00
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	\$99,100 00
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## PHILLIPS STREET FUND.

This is a bequest from the Hon. JONA. PHILLIPS, who died in July 1860.

One certificate of City Six per cent Stock, payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being, for \$20,000.

The interest on this fund "may be expended annually by the Board of Aldermen, subject to the approval of the Mayor, to adorn and embellish the Streets and Public Places of the City."

## CITY HOSPITAL FUNDS.

THE GOODNOW FUND. — Mr. ELISHA GOODNOW, of South Boston, (Ward XII.) who died in the year 1851, and whose will is dated 12 July, 1849, bequeathed to the City "all the rest and residue of his Estates, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of," — supposed to be some \$25,000 in value, — for the purpose of establishing, in the Eleventh or Twelfth Wards of the City, a Hospital for the Sick. One half of said funds to be applied for the establishment and maintenance of free beds, which should always be at the disposal and under the control of the officers of the Government of said Hospital for the time being. Under this Will, the City came into possession of certain real estate situated on Cross Street, which has been disposed of, and has produced thus far the sum of \$16,500, which has been invested in City of Boston Six per cent Stock.

There is a lot of Land belonging to this Estate, situated on Third Street, South Boston, containing 6,683½ feet, valued by the Assessors, in 1860, at \$4,000. The New York Central Railroad passes through this lot, but no settlement for damages has ever been made with this corporation.

THE NICHOLS FUND. — Mr. LAWRENCE NICHOLS, who died in September 1862, made the following bequest to the City: — "I give to the City of Boston, towards the establishment and endowment of a City Hospital, in case such hospital shall have been established at the time of my decease, the sum of one thousand dollars." And in case such hospital should not have

been established by the City at the time of his decease, he directed the same amount to be deposited with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and suffered to accumulate by the addition of interest, until such an hospital should be established.

The executor of the will, Wm. Perkins, Esq., has paid into the treasury nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$937.25), being the amount devised, less the *Internal Revenue Tax* on the same, and \$530.50 as one of the "*residuary legatees in the United States,*" from the surplus remaining undisposed of. The \$937.25, with the accumulated interest thereon, has been invested in a certificate of City Stock for \$1,000. The balance (\$530.50) remains in the hands of the City Treasurer.

## RECAPITULATION CITY HOSPITAL FUNDS.

<i>Goodnow Fund.</i> — One certificate City Six per cent, payable to the Mayor for the time being,	\$16,500 00
<i>Nichols Fund.</i> — One certificate Six per cent Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being,	1,000 00
Cash in City Treasury,	530 50
	<hr/>
	\$18,030 50
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The ordinance in relation to the City Hospital, R. O., Sec. 9, page 328, provides that said script shall be deposited with the Auditor, who shall receive the interest as the same shall become due thereon, and add it to the moneys which shall have been appropriated for the use of the hospital.

## THE HAWES FUND.

Being a property left by JOHN HAWES, Esq., of South Boston, who died in 1829. By his will, made in 1813, he directed that the income of a portion of his real estate should be applied to certain benevolent purposes, among which were the endowment of places for religious worship, and the establishing and supporting of Public Schools in Ward 12, *South Boston*, in such a

way and manner as, in the opinion of certain Trustees, should most tend to the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of said Ward.

The income is derived from one-half of the rents of certain real estate, situated in South Boston, and on the Neck, near the Roxbury line, Ward 11, in the City proper.

No report is made to the City Government by the Trustees of this fund.

#### THE BIRD FUND.

This is a property left by the late JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., of South Boston, who died in June 1835. It consisted of one-half of his real and personal estate, which was placed in the hands of trustees.

By the terms of the Will, which is dated January 1835, *the net income* of this property is to be applied, after the death of his mother, to the "support of a seminary of the first order for the education of females, to be established and located in South Boston, Ward 12."

No report is made by the Trustees of this Fund to the City Council.

# A P P R O P R I A T I O N S

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1 8 6 7 - 6 8 ,

*And an Estimate of the Ways and Means of meeting the same.*

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By the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts is required to lay before the City Council, in the month of February, annually, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditure of the then ensuing financial year, under the respective heads of Appropriation; together with an estimate of the Ways and Means of paying the same.

Such estimates were duly made, and laid before the Council in February last; they were referred to a Special Committee, by whom an order was reported which finally passed the City Council.

That Order was in substance as follows :

*It is hereby ordered by the City Council,* That to defray the expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with the last day of April, 1868, the following sums of money be, and the same are, hereby respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimate and in the applications of the various Committees and Boards.

*And it is further ordered,* That no money shall be expended, and no debt be incurred, for any object or purpose, for which a specific appropriation is herein made, beyond the amount which is so specifically appropriated: *Provided, however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed by individuals, to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the City, shall be strictly

applied, according to the intention of the contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly; that is to say: For

Adams School House,	\$12,000 00
Advertising,	4,000 00
Annuities,	1,200 00
Albany Street Bridge,	72,000 00
Armories,	16,000 00
Bells and Clocks	2,000 00
Boston Harbor,	9,300 00
Bridges,	14,000 00
Cemeteries	7,700 00
City Debt	400,000 00
City Hospital	91,000 00
Common, etc.,	41,050 00
County of Suffolk,	225,000 00
Engineer's Department,	20,000 00
External Health Department,	7,500 00
Fire Alarms,	19,500 00
Fire Department,	159,500 00
Harbor Dredging,	16,300 00
Internal Health Department,	232,400 00
Interest and Premium,	930,000 00
Incidental Expenses,	75,000 00
Lamps,	250,500 00
Markets,	8,200 00
Meridian Street Bridge,	17,000 00
Militia Bounty,	30,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery,	12,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital,	100,000 00
Old Claims,	1,500 00
Overseers of the Poor,	50,300 00
Paving, etc.,	250,000 00
Police,	473,835 00
Public Bathing,	20,000 00
Public Buildings,	58,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,626,785 00</u>



<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$3,626,785 00
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, viz :</b>		
House of Industry,	\$115,000 00	
House of Correction,	78,000 00	
Lunatic Hospital,	55,000 00	
Steamboat "H. Morrison,"	13,000 00	
Pauper expenses,	12,000 00	
General expenses at City Office,	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	279,000 00
Public lands,		12,000 00
Public Library,		38,000 00
Printing and stationery,		30,000 00
Reserved Fund,		250,000 00
Salaries,		100,000 00
<b>SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES, viz :</b>		
High and Grammar School In-		
structors,	\$368,700 00	
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	84,000 00	
Grammar Schools, School Commit-		
tee,	35,900 00	
Salaries Officers School Commit-		
tee,	12,500 00	
Primary School Instructors,	174,750 00	
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	70,000 00	
Primary Schools, School Commit-		
tee,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	750,850 00
Sealers Weights and Measures,		6,800 00
Sewers and Drains,		50,000 00
State Tax,		1,700,000 00
War Expenses,		10,000 00
Water Works,		179,000 00
Water Works, Interest and Premium,		550,000 00
Widening Streets,		160,000 00
		<hr/>
Total Appropriations for 1867-68,		\$7,742,435 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

Amount appropriated,	\$7,742,435 00
From which deduct the estimated income, as stated on page 228, viz :	<u>1,279,900 00</u>
We have the amount to be raised by taxation, viz :	<u><u>\$6,462,535 00</u></u>
To meet which a gross tax was ordered to the amount of	\$6,656,411 00
From which deduct for amount which will not be realized in time for this year's service, viz :	<u>193,876 00</u>
We have the amount required, as stated above, viz :	<u><u>\$6,462,535 00</u></u>

## WAYS AND MEANS.

1867-68.

---

An estimate of the Ways and Means of meeting the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1867-68:

*(Commencing with the first day of May 1867, and ending with the last day of April 1868.)*

Armories,	\$10,000 00
City Hospital,	6,000 00
Common,	1,200 00
County of Suffolk,	40,000 00
Corporation Tax,	300,000 00
External Health,	1,100 00
Fees, etc.,	2,300 00
Fire Department,	600 00
Fire Alarms,	50 00
Interest,	75,000 00
Harbor dredging,	18,000 00
Internal Health Department,	25,100 00
Militia Bounty,	30,000 00
Markets,	950 00
Outstanding Taxes,	100,000 00
Overseers of the Poor,	10,500 00
Public Library,	300 00
Public Institutions,	25,000 00
Paving Department,	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$651,100 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$651,100 00
Police Department,	4,200 00
Rents,	95,000 00
Sewers and Drains,	10,000 00
Sealers of Weights and Measures,	3,250 00
School Fund,	7,000 00
Unclaimed Drafts,	1,500 00
Water Works,	507,850 00
	<hr/>
Estimated Income,	\$1,279,900 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Estimated Expenditures, as stated on page 225,	\$7,742,435 00
Estimated Income, as above,	1,279,900 00
	<hr/>
Amount to be raised by Taxation, 1867, for the financial year 1867-68,	\$6,462,535 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

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**A N N U A L   R E P O R T**

**OF THE**

**CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER,**

**FOR THE**

**FINANCIAL YEAR**

**1866-67.**

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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

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*Boston, May 13, 1867.*

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:

*Gentlemen:* I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts with the City and County for the financial year ending April 30th.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

*City Treasurer.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

---

*In Board of Aldermen, May 13, 1867.*

Referred to the Committee on the Treasury Department. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK,

*Chairman.*

*In Common Council, May 16, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS,

*President.*





to April 30, 1867, with FRED. U. TRACY, City Treasurer, Cr.

1867.		No. of Acc.		
April 30.	By Cash received and credited to the following Appropriations, viz :			
	Armories, from Commonwealth,	83		\$11,814 45
	Back Bay Drainage, from Boston Water Power,	84		50,000 00
	Bonds, Instalments on Bonds,	85		99,958 92
	City Hospital, Interest on Trust Funds, from Superintendent,	86	\$1,050 00 7,108 88	8,158 88
	City Clerk, for License Fees, etc.,	87		2,198 88
	City Registrar, Fees for Publishments,	88		1,501 00
	Common, Rent of Greenhouse, Sale of Iron Fence on Fort Hill,	89	1,025 00 400 00	1,425 00
	City Hall, Sale Lumber, etc.,	90		140 40
	City Debt, Permanent Loans per Or- der City Council,	91		1,225,175 00
	Central Charity Bureau, Contributions,	92		11,622 40
	Com. on Red'n of City Debt, Interest on Amt. due them,	98		26,856 85
	Dover Street, Rent of House, Estates Sold and Instal- ments on Bonds,	93	309 75 4,752 50	5,062 25
	Dog Fund, from City Clerk,	94		1,527 00
	External Health, from Port Physician, from Sale Stoves, Lumber, etc.,	95	6,185 50 349 00	6,534 50
	Carried forward,			\$1,451,975 58



CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1867.	<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$1,451,975 53
April 30.	Fire Alarms, from Superintendent,	96		30 29
	Fire Department, from Chief Engineer,	97		788 50
	Grammar Schools, S. Com., from Pupils non-residents,	99		66 12
	Gram. Schools, P. Build., Old Materials,	100		9 91
	House of Correction, from Directors Public Ins.,	101		44,977 68
	House of Industry, from Directors Public Ins.,	102		9,853 74
	Harbor Police Stat'n House, Land Sold,	103		603 15
	Hay Scales, from Supt. South Scales, from Supt. East Boston,	104	43 91 58 09	102 00
	Harbor Dredging, from B. & R. Mill Cor- poration, from Internal Health De- partment,	105	55 00 525 22	580 22
	Instructors Grammar Sch'ls, Interest on Trust Funds,	106		472 60
	Incidental, Amount returned by Com- mittees, Received for Public Baths, from Mayor from an in- dividual of the City,	107	88 72 35 00 25 00	148 72
	Internal Health, for House Offal, for Abatement of Nui- sances, for Sale of Manure, for Removing Ashes, for Sale of Street Dirt, for Sale of Ashes, for Sale of Horses, for Sale of Old Materials, Work for Police Depart- ment,		5,500 00 5,146 15 692 50 684 86 2,009 50 5,699 37 350 00 64 50 2,068 75	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$22,215 63	\$1,509,608 46



CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1867.	<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$22,215 63	\$1,509,608 46
April 30.	Work for Sewer Depart't,		918 91	
	Paving "		1,467 96	
	Public Buildings,		196 72	
	City Hospital,		476 26	
	Public Lands,		16 75	
	External Health			
	Department,		94 00	
	Fire Department,		70 00	
	Horse Keeping,	108	210 00	
	Interest,			25,661 23
	on Bonds,		17,236 54	
	on Taxes,		10,296 61	
	on Bank Deposits,		114,580 12	
	on Rents, Scrip, etc.,	109	19,120 54	
	Lamps,			161,233 81
	from Superintendent,	110		54 67
	Lunatic Hospital,			15,945 97
	from Directors,	111		
	Library,			
	Interest on Trust Funds,		7,450 50	
	from Librarian,	112	504 18	
	Market,			7,954 68
	Coal delivered occupants,	113		541 00
	Militia,			28,998 00
	from Commonwealth,	114		
	Mount Hope,		4,200 00	
	for lots sold,		4,615 60	
	for graves, fees, etc.,	115		8,815 60
	Overseers of Poor,		10,428 79	
	from Treas'r of Overseers,		1,120 50	
	from Commonwealth,	116		11,549 29
	Oliver Street,			
	from sale old buildings,		5,547 88	
	from sale gravel, etc.,	117	25 00	
	Pauper Expenses,			5,572 88
	from Directors Public Ins.,		775 23	
	from Commonwealth,	118	193 35	
	Paving,			968 58
	Assessm'ts on Sidewalks,	119		2,896 75
	Peddlers,			
	Licenses,	120		923 00
	<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$1,780,723 92

Dr. CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

1867.	<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$3,234,417 70	
April 30.	Primary Schools; Public Buildings,	58	62,191 37	
	Primary School-house, East Street,	59	34,207 20	
	Public Lands,	60	22,425 93	
	Public Buildings,	61	50,328 45	
	Public Institutions, Office Expenses,	62	4,759 79	
	Police,	63	453,902 09	
	People's Ferry Drops,	64	18,966 10	
	Police Station No. 2,	65	20,000 22	
	Prescott St. School House,	66	465 32	
	Richmond St. School House,	67	42,214 57	
	Soldiers' Relief,	68	257,407 60	
	Salaries,	69	91,396 90	
	Sewers and Drains,	70	40,391 25	
	Steamboat Henry Morrison,	71	10,862 66	
	Unliquidated Street Claims,	72	13,815 27	
	War Expenses,	73	19,795 05	
	Water Works,	74	122,207 37	
	Water Loan,	75	3,000 00	
	Widening Streets,	76	37,994 16	
				\$4,590,807 00
	<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$4,590,807 00

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1867. April 30.	<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$1,780,723 92
	Primary School-houses, Sale of estate in Bumstead Place,	121		9,500 00
	Public Lands, from Supt. of Sewers, Rent South Bay Lands, Sale of edge-stones, Battery Armory,	122	\$773 37 843 75 58 56 127 50	1,803 18
	Public Buildings, Sale of Marble, Rent Ward Rooms, Instalment on Bond for Sale Station-house on Canton Street,	123	24 07 170 00 175 00	369 07
	Police, Officers' fees collected by Clerk in Police Court, from Chief, for extra ser- vices of Officers, Truck and Carriage Licenses,	124	5,262 80 6,809 24	11,572 04
	Rents, from Public Buildings, from Market Rents,	125	31,092 28 74,624 98	106,317 26
	Richmond St. School-house, Sale of Land, Sale of Old Materials,	126	75 00 23 40	98 40
	Soldiers' Relief, from Commonwealth,	127		164,000 00
	School Fund, from Commonwealth,	128		5,310 30
	Sewers and Drains, Sup't for Permits, Superintendent for Mate- rials Sold, from Internal Health Dept. " Public Buildings, " Public Lands, " Back Bay Drainage, " Paving Department, for Materials Sold, " Assessments,	129	2,392 10 870 12 825 23 124 49 1,208 00 445 25 743 13 71 50 14,550 24	21,230 06
	Sealers of Weights and Measures, from Fees,	130		3,500 64
	<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$2,104,424 87





CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Concluded.*

Cr.

1867. April 30.	<i>Brought forward,</i> Steamboat Henry Morrison, from Directors,	131		\$2,104,424 87
	Station House, Ward 8, Payments for Land in La Grange Place,	132		1,406 25
	Taxes, Collected for 1866, Collected for 1865 and older, from Commonwealth, for Corporation Tax,	133	\$5,109,969 15 250,574 87 883,501 24	
	Refunded, by Order of Mayor and Aldermen,		5,744,135 26 2,765 00	5,741,370 26
	Tremont Street, Payment on Estate,	134		440 00
	Water Works, for Water Rates, Payments by Water Board. Shutting off Water, Mortgage Notes paid, Int'st on Mortgage Notes,	135	517,101 95 12,326 95 1,010 00 50 00 37 90	530,526 80
	Widening Streets, from Suspense account of 1859-60, under the Betterment Law,	136	14,000 00 5,444 81	19,444 81
	Water Loan of 1865, Permanent Loans by Order of City Council,	137		221,000 00
	Cash on hand May 1, 1866,			\$8,625,948 74 2,686,421 24
1867. April 30.	By Balance . . . . .			\$11,312,364 98
				\$4,363,773 74

Boston, April 30, 1867.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Signed,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

*City Treasurer.*



to April 30, 1867, with FRED. U. TRACY, County Treasurer. Cr.

1867.				
April 30.	By Cash received, as follows :			
	From Sheriff, for Fines and Costs, for Board U. S. Prisoners,	141	\$61,306 58 2,245 78	\$63,552 36
	From Clerk of Police Court, Fines and Costs in Criminal Cases, Fees in Civil Cases,	142	17,745 19 1,638 19	19,383 38
	From Clerk of Municipal Court, Fines and Costs in Criminal Cases, Fees in Civil Cases,	143	29,662 91 2,431 86	32,094 77
	From Justices in Chelsea. Fines and Costs in Police Court,	144		752 63
	From Master of House of Correction, Fines and Costs,	145		200 33
	From House of Industry, Fines and Costs, Deer Island,	146		616 35
	From Clerk of Superior Criminal Court, Half Surplus Fees,	147		4,425 00
	From Clerk of Superior Court, Half Surplus Fees,	148		1,474 49
	From Clerk of Supreme Ju- dicial Court, Half Surplus Fees,	149		206 15
	From Clerk of Police Court, Sale of old Desk,	150		25 00
	Balance . . . . .			\$122,930 46 83,006 64
				\$205,937 10

Boston, April 30, 1867.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Signed,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

County Treasurer.

TREASURER OF THE CITY OF BOSTON AND COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. Cr.

<p>1867. April 30. To Balance, as per Account Current with the City of Boston,</p>	<p>1867. April 30. By Balance, as per Account Current with the County of Suffolk,</p>	<p>\$83,006 64</p>
<p>April 30. To Balance . . . . .</p>	<p>Balance . . . . .</p>	<p>\$4,280,767 10</p>
		<p><u>\$4,363,773 74</u></p>
		<p><u>\$4,363,773 74</u></p>
		<p><u>\$4,280,767 10</u></p>

BOSTON, April 30, 1867.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Signed,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

*City and County Treasurer.*

## CITY OF BOSTON.

---

*In Board of Aldermen, May 20, 1867.*

The Joint Standing Committee on the Treasury Department, to whom were referred the accounts of the City and County Treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1867, respectfully

### R E P O R T :

That they have made a careful examination of the accounts, and compared them with the records in the Treasurer's office; and they find that the entries correspond with the receipts and vouchers on file.

The business of the office during the past year has amounted to

	\$11,518,302 08
On County Account,	\$205,937 10
On City Account,	<u>11,312,364 98</u>
The balance of cash on hand was	\$4,280,767 10
The amount of Bonds and Notes held by the City was	441,533 70
The amount to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt was	3,998,744 62
In Bonds of the City,	\$263,175 00
In Cash,	3,735,569 62

This largely exceeds any amount heretofore carried to the Reduction of the City Debt.

The Committee have great satisfaction in being able to present such a gratifying statement of our financial affairs.

For the Committee.

G. W. MESSINGER,  
*Chairman.*

*In Board of Aldermen, May 20, 1867.*

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. W. SLACK,  
*Chairman.*

*In Common Council, May 23, 1867.*

Concurred.

WESTON LEWIS,  
*President.*



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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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