

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06542 039 8

No. 6346.52

1891.



GIVEN BY

City of Charlestown.



City Document, No. 26.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. KENT.

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTOWN,

6326.52

REPORTS

1871

OF THE MYSTIC WATER BOARD—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY—
SCHOOL COMMITTEE—CITY TREASURER—OVERSEERS OF
POOR—AND ENGINEERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.



CHARLESTOWN :

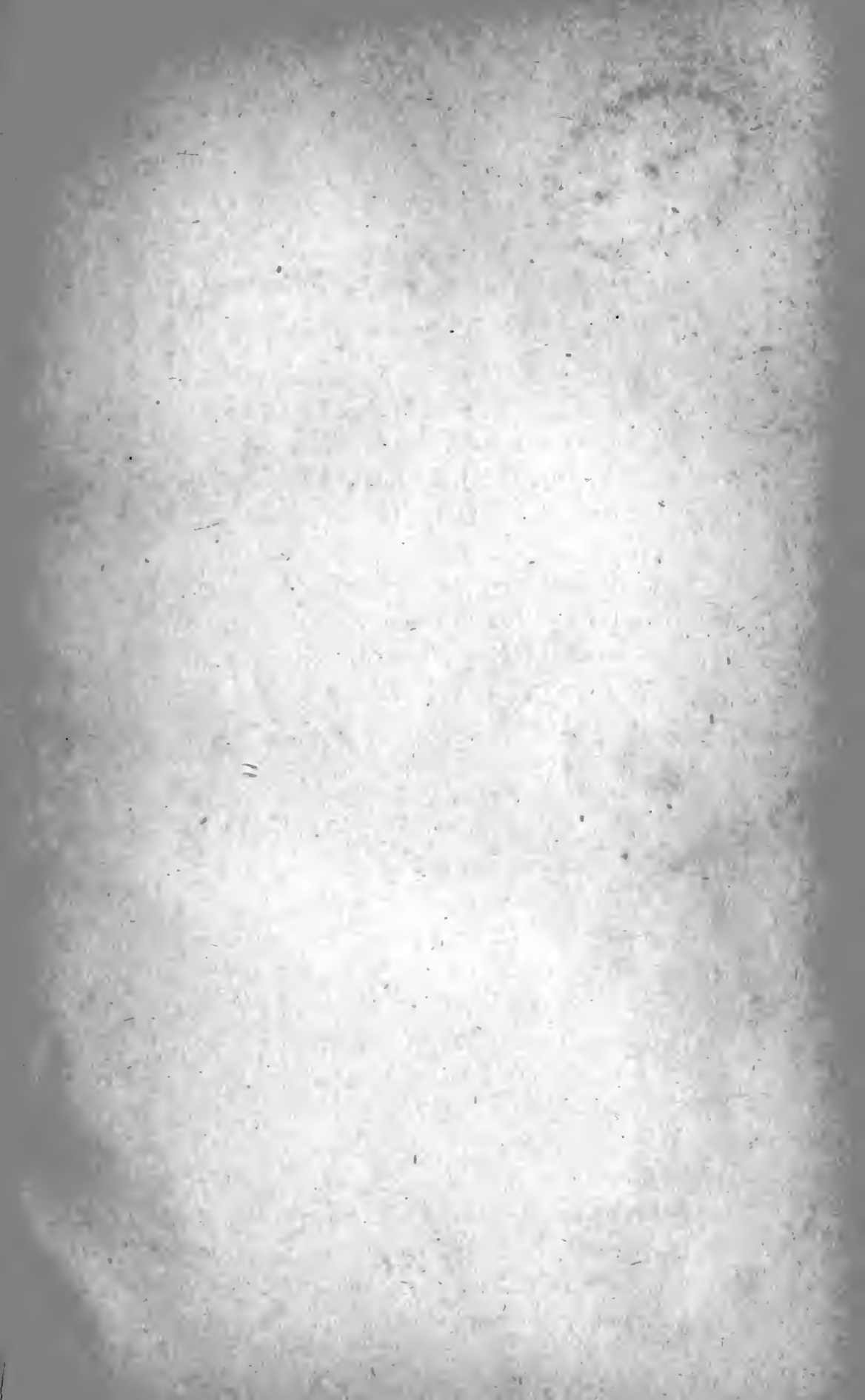
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

1871.



City of Charlestown.

Nov. 23, 1871.





MAYOR KENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

We to-day inaugurate the twenty-fifth municipal government of the City of Charlestown. Yearly, for a quarter of a century, men have stood here, as we stand to-day, asking God's blessing for our city, and his guidance for themselves, and have taken a solemn obligation to be faithful to the trusts reposed in them.

These trusts are highly honorable in their nature and character ; and if, as I sometimes think, there is less respect for the positions we hold than formerly, it must be owing partly to the people themselves, and partly to those who administer the matters of government. It is in *our* power to *merit* the confidence reposed in us, and to *make* our places honorable to ourselves and valuable to our community. I can assure you, gentlemen, that the interests of our city at the present day are such as to demand the sacrifice of some portion of your time, and *much* of your careful thought, and wisest and most conscientious judgment.

In conformity to established custom, it is my duty now to call your attention to some of the material interests of our city, and to give you such general information in regard to them as may seem proper or necessary.

EDUCATION.

From nearly every point of approach to our city, the most conspicuous edifices are those devoted to educational purposes, typifying, I am sure, the preëminence which this interest has always held in our community, and enduring

monuments of the liberality of our city. I am glad to be able to-day to assure you that our public schools, in all respects, compare favorably with those of our sister cities, and are just sources of pride to us. I need not rehearse any reasons, as trite as they are true, for your care of this interest. I should as soon try to tell you of the benefit of the sunlight or the showers. You *know* that the proper demands of it, and for it, *must* be met. It is *our* duty to provide buildings and equipments, and the necessary funds for carrying on the schools, though the responsibility for the *expenditure* of these funds rests upon the School Board, and not upon us. During the past year, the high-school building has been enlarged and improved at an expense of about \$84,000. The structure was dedicated on the 14th of December last, and the regular sessions of the school commenced on the next day. The last city government authorized the purchase of a lot of land on Bow and Prescott streets, for the erection of a grammar school, to take the place of the present Harvard school. It will be your duty, probably, to authorize and supervise the construction of a building upon it. You will also be called upon to consider the necessity of soon providing a first-class primary school in nearly the same locality, — and I am inclined to think that even a *slight* investigation will convince you that the necessity exists. The city owns a lot of land on Richmond street ample for the purpose. The last census gives six thousand children in our city between the ages of five and fifteen years, — a fact which needs no comment from me. There is a growing demand for increased primary school accommodations in the Winthrop school district, and the condition of the Winthrop grammar school is quite unsatisfactory; but I think the erection of any new buildings may be deferred, and the demands, for the time being, supplied in other ways. The school buildings, I think, are generally

in fair condition, as constant improvements have been made in them. I submit for your good judgment the expediency of selling the entire school lot on Harvard street, with the building, on the completion of the new school referred to on Bow street. Accommodations for the Hose Co. now occupying the building may be found elsewhere, and I certainly think the best interests of the city require the sale of this property. It would probably command a fair price, and I have no faith in repairing or remodelling the building for any other purpose.

SEC. 2 of chapter 248 of the acts of 1870, reads as follows: "Any city or town may, and every city and town having more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall, annually make provision for giving free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the school committee." In conformity to this requirement, an evening school for drawing has been established in the commodious rooms of the high-school building. Commencing the 21st of December, some one hundred and fifty pupils, of all ages, presented themselves for instruction—a most gratifying testimony to the interest prevailing in the minds of the people regarding the subject. Our evening schools this season are better attended than last, about two hundred pupils being regular and devoted in their studies. Everything considered, Charlestown never has done so much for education as is now being accomplished, and the results, moral and intellectual, can hardly be estimated.

As a part of the subject of education, I invite your attention to our Public Library. This is in the charge of able and faithful men, who believe in it as an educator of the people, and who are doing all in their power for its success. Since its transfer to the present rooms in City Hall, its patronage has increased, and the cheerful and commodious reading-

room has been found to possess special attractions. There are indications that it is outgrowing its present apartments, however, and that with much further increase of popular interest in it, more room will be required for its use. I commend the report of the trustees to your consideration, and ask such action from you for its support, as may seem necessary for its continued usefulness.

During the past year, the city has received from the executors of Mr. Otis Clapp, a bequest of about 800 volumes of books, and quite a large selection of coins, shells and insects. The books have been placed in the Public Library, and the collection of coins, &c., in a room fitted for the purpose in the new high-school building. The bequest is a valuable one, and deserves mention in terms of gratitude for the gift, and respect for the good intentions which prompted it.

HEALTH.

The obligations upon you for the care of the sanitary condition of our community, are certainly not less strong than those appertaining to educational interests. We rejoice in a city whose site is naturally healthy, with an abundant supply of water and of draining facilities, with territory mostly composed of the original soil, and with flowing rivers on two sides of it. Still there exists in our city grave causes of complaint, so far as the health and comfort of a large portion of our citizens are concerned. As the conditions of property change, as buildings increase in number, as the population becomes more dense, and light and air are more obstructed, so certain things become grievances and even nuisances, which were never before thus considered. Many of these causes of complaint might be removed or modified by the individuals responsible for them, and in some cases, I am glad to say, they have cheerfully conformed to all

proper requirements. I hope others will follow so good an example.

During the past year there has been constructed 4,723 feet of sewer, at an average expense of \$2.93 per foot, or total cost of \$13,825.44. The sewers have been generally constructed from 18 to 20 inches diameter.

Much complaint still exists in regard to the inequality and unfairness of the system of levying assessments for the construction of drains and sewers. I called the attention of the government of last year to this fact, and I again recommend a candid consideration of the matter to the proper committee.

Our public bath houses, sources of pleasure and health to so many, continue to be largely patronized. The buildings are in good condition. The facilities for bathing at Medford street are by no means what they should be, but the situation perhaps is the best, all things considered, that can be obtained. The houses were open from June 13 to September 13, and during this time, the premises on Medford street were used by 3,590 men, 10,748 boys, 2,559 women and 10,315 girls — a total of 27,212. The house at Warren bridge during the same period of time was used by 1,877 men, and 27, 517 boys; — total, 29,394. Total, in both places, 56,506.

I think the system of collecting the offal of the city commenced in 1869, has not thus far proved one of any *saving*, and we must look for its recommendation, therefore, to a faithful and satisfactory performance of the work. It is one in which our citizens are immediately interested, and one which requires the constant care and vigilance of the committee who supervise it.

STREETS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The city government which expired to-day, found, on coming to their places one year ago, a large legacy of authorized, but unfinished, work. Their attention was at once called to this, and they promptly commenced their task. They *originated* scarcely anything, and the embellishing and grading of Sullivan square is their only monument in this respect. It is only exact truth and justice to say, that the government of 1870 was one of *work* and *retrenchment*. They faithfully performed the duties of *finishing* and *paying for* such projects as other administrations had left them; and I am glad to be able to say to you, that all matters have been adjusted and closed that can be closed, and that you will have but few unfinished subjects to consider.

As I remarked a year ago, in my judgment, the improvements in our city are generally worthy of the name. I think, however, that the cost of them has not been sufficiently considered oftentimes, and that we have been hasty in pushing them. The subject of betterments, under the statute, is one which has caused a good deal of discussion and opposition in the application of it. In a city like ours, betterments are not so tangible or so widely extended in their effects as in cities of larger business. Many of the natural localities for improvements are inhabited by persons of limited means, or owned by elderly persons of very conservative views, and who have but little of the progressive spirit of the times. They naturally enough, perhaps, ask to be let alone, and spend the balance of their days without molestation. On the first of December, 1870, there stood upon the books of the treasurer, \$25,060.20 of uncollected assessments for betterments. A certain amount of improvements yearly,

I have no doubt is desirable, and the people seem to demand it; but I should counsel care and thorough investigation into such matters, before initiating them. There is now authorized, but not commenced, the laying out and extension of South Eden street, Ham's court, and Arlington avenue. This is work enough to do *well*, within the limits of a year, and I recommend no further expenditure in this direction.

The committee on repair of streets of the last year were actively engaged, and accomplished a great deal of work. Canal street was filled, and has become a large thoroughfare, relieving Main street from a portion of heavy teaming, and materially enhancing the value of the property on its limits. Many other streets have been greatly improved during the year. Among these are Alford, Lincoln, Prospect, Chelsea, Medford, Foss, and Cambridge streets. On all these streets, large amounts have been expended, and important surface improvements made. There are many others, also, on which minor sums have been spent for their benefit. There still remains much to be done in the way of paving and repairing many of our thoroughfares, and I think money could be expended more to the satisfaction of tax-payers in this mode than perhaps many others.

A commission was appointed the past year, consisting of Messrs. Wm. B. Long and George H. Jacobs of our city, who were authorized to take into consideration, and report upon the expediency, expense, etc., of reducing the grade of Bunker Hill, and of filling the Mill Pond and flats on the southerly side of the city. Since entering on their duties, they have been actively engaged, and are preparing the necessary plans, surveys, and estimates, which will ere long, I hope, be laid before you, and to which your careful attention and candid judgment will be called. So far as the Mill Pond is concerned, I think the proprietors of it are satisfied that their interests in relation to it are identical

with those of the city, and that a satisfactory arrangement can be made mutually beneficial, both to them and to the city. The necessary authority to fill flats we have already had granted to us by the legislature.

The reduction of Bunker Hill is a larger undertaking; but, considering the sums that have been spent, and will continue to be spent, for damages in that vicinity, in an indefinite and piecemeal endeavor to improve property; considering the amount of territory there that can never be made available except through some comprehensive plan that shall better the whole of it; considering, too, the necessity, every day becoming more apparent, for streets easy of use from one side of the city to the other, it is a matter well worthy of your most intelligent thought.

Under this head of improvements, I must call your attention to a subject which I brought to the notice of the last government; and this is, the necessity of a public hall in our city. Private enterprise appears to see no inducement to erect one. I think it is the great want of our people at this time, and it seems to me the strongest arguments can be adduced in its favor. It will benefit men, women and children, by providing a place of healthful amusement or instructive entertainment. It will give character to our city, and it will certainly tend to dignify our political gatherings. It might be a source of some income, but this I consider a secondary consideration, compared with the returns we should get from it in other ways. I have intimated that the library is outgrowing its present accommodations. A substantial edifice might be erected near the centre of population, with a commodious lower story for its uses, and the upper portion devoted to an audience hall. I hope this matter may commend its importance to you.

BRIDGES.

On this important subject, I quote largely from my remarks of one year ago, as I think the information then given may be interesting to both you and our citizens. By authority of the legislature of 1869, commissioners were appointed and authorized to construct draws in Charles River and Warren bridges of forty-four feet in width. With infinite delay, inconvenience and damage to our people and to business, this work has been accomplished so far as relates to Charles River bridge. The authority referred to further authorizes the same commissioners to apply to the construction of said draws any unexpended balance of the Charles River and Warren bridge fund; to divide any balance of the fund remaining after the completion of the work, between the cities of Boston and Charlestown; to assess upon the two cities any deficiency of said fund; and lastly, to apportion to them the expense of maintaining and keeping in repair the said draws and bridges after they shall have been completed. By the acts of 1870, chapters 303 and 401, the duties of the commissioners were somewhat modified, and the width of all draws in bridges in Charles and Miller's Rivers, was prescribed at thirty-six feet. By chapter 303, the said commissioners were directed to make their award above referred to, at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1870; and by the provision of the same act, when such award has been accepted by the Supreme Court, the bridges become highways, and are thereafter to be managed by the cities of Boston and Charlestown by a commission consisting of one person from each city, and chosen under such ordinances as the cities shall establish. Until such commissioners are chosen, the mayor of the several cities, *ex officios*, constitute the board of commissioners.

This board are required "forthwith" to cause a draw to be constructed in Warren bridge thirty-six feet wide. The award of the commissioners under the acts of 1869, has been made to the Supreme Court, but has not yet been accepted by it; and I sincerely trust it never will be. I do not for a moment impugn the motives of the gentlemen composing the commission; but I am at a loss to see upon what basis of facts as to the use of the bridges, or upon what general considerations of equity, they ever arrived at the terms of their decree. Their report shows items as follows:—

For ordinary expenses of maintenance of		
bridges while under their care . . .	\$13,301	29
For widening Charles River bridge draw . . .	39,333	12
For new fender Charles River bridge . . .	3,450	00
For paving, surveys, &c.	5,225	09
		<hr/>
	\$61,309	50

Leaving, after payment of this total sum, an unexpended balance of the bridge fund, of about \$14,575.09. The commissioners award the amount expended and the balance remaining, to be divided *equally* between the two cities. I have been looking for some mode, if there is one, by which this award may be re-opened on equitable grounds, or be recommitted to the commissioners for further consideration. I used my best efforts during the last session of the legislature, to influence the proper committee to report a bill for the construction of a new bridge between Boston and Charlestown, and I also endeavored to enlist the interest of the city of Boston in the subject, believing that their interest was identical with ours in the matter. For many reasons not necessary to enumerate, I failed in my purpose, but my faith in the necessity of such a bridge is stronger every day. It can be justified on grounds of economy alone, I believe.

Under chapter 309, acts of 1868, commissioners were appointed, and by them were imposed upon Charlestown the following conditions in reference to Chelsea bridge: Of the sum of \$70,732, awarded as the value of the franchise and damages to the turnpike corporation and Malden bridge proprietors (owners of the Chelsea bridge), Charlestown was decreed to pay one-tenth, or \$7,073.20, and further to maintain and repair 1,921 feet of the said bridge, with the draw therein. From this sum is to be deducted the amount paid by the Lynn horse railroad company, viz: one-half of the *surface* repairs of the said 1,921 feet length. The draw is small, and the expense of it inconsiderable compared with that maintained by the city of Chelsea.

I have had occasion to make a report to the city council recently upon the condition of this dilapidated structure, forced upon us in its *dry* old age for support. The repairs upon it during the past year are between three and four thousand dollars. There can be no question but the best economy is, immediately to fill and make solid such portion of the bridge as we may. All considerations of safety and propriety require your prompt attention to this subject. I suppose the work can be done in the winter season as well as in summer. There is a probability that many of the laboring people of the city will be out of work this winter, and the calls on me lately have been large in this respect. The filling of the bridge appears to me to be an imperative necessity, and would furnish labor for many men. I think it is cheaper and better every way to furnish *work* for the needy, rather than *soup*, though we may be required to do both. I suggest also the importance of widening the bridge-way at the time of filling.

By an act of the legislature of 1869, the county commissioners were authorized to award the expense of maintenance and repairs of Malden bridge to such cities and towns as are

benefited by it, and also to determine the amount to be expended yearly for its support. By their decree, Charlestown is to pay twenty-five per cent of the amount fixed for the year 1870. This amount is \$8,000, and our proportion is consequently \$2,000. It is quite important that the amount of travel from Charlestown over this bridge should be determined, as our yearly proportion of the expenses is based upon this fact.

Our city is further obliged to repair and maintain that portion of the draw and bridge at the Prison Point, which lies on its side of the channel. This is but small, however; but in the event of the widening of the draw, in conformity with the acts of 1869, the city would be obliged to bear one half the expense.

FINANCIAL.

The accounts of the city are made up to March 1, in each year, and that is the proper time to make any comparison of expenditures, or statements of debt. I cannot satisfactorily to myself, or even with tedious explanations, understandingly to you, attempt to do so at this time. The last government found a large floating debt incurred or authorized by their predecessors, arising partly from the under-estimate of the cost of the various improvements of the past few years, and which had been gradually accumulating in one way or another for a long time. Their policy was to fund, or put into the shape of city bonds, this debt. It was thought better to do this, than to raise by taxation the required amount of deficiency. The issue of city bonds during the year ending to-day, is \$267,000. However much the city debt may have been increased in 1870 (and it is only the *form* that has been changed in a great degree), I deny, in the most absolute terms, that the council of that year is responsible to any

extent for it. They only performed the somewhat ungracious task of completing and paying for improvements and work authorized by others, and their various committees adhered closely to the limit of their appropriations. They did in a few cases exceed them, and the circumstances were such as to render this almost unavoidable ; but as a whole, on the first of December, the appropriations had not been exceeded but to a small extent. I certainly recommend to you the propriety of continuing the funding policy so far as occasion remains to do so, though I hope the first of March will show it not to be necessary to any great extent. I have labored diligently to close up unfinished work, and get the liabilities into tangible form, so that this government might start fairly, and have only its own matters to attend to. There are many considerable expenditures for which it has not been usual to make appropriations. I recommend that provision be made for all purposes, both large and small ; and that as a general rule, nothing be done that is not provided for, and taxed for, under the appropriation bill. When the appropriations have been made, then I trust that the rule of not exceeding them on any pretext whatever, will be made absolute by the various committees. In this you shall find your best safeguard against debt.

During the past year, all the outstanding and overdue notes held by the city have been collected.

By authority of the last council, an ordinance establishing a sinking fund was passed. Under the terms of it, not less than \$15,000 yearly must be appropriated, and placed in the hands of the committee on the fund, and by them invested, or applied to the purchase of the debt of the city. To this fund must also be added the sale of any land owned by the city, and any unexpended balances of appropriations. This fund amounts at the present time to \$21,468.50. I think the establishment of the fund a prudent movement. It will soon

accumulate fast, and be a help and convenience to us in many ways.

In leaving this subject, I can only counsel you to do as your predecessors have done, endeavor to get all liabilities into proper form, and watch diligently that the expenditures are not unwarrantably increased.

POLICE.

I said, a year ago, that this department was a difficult one to manage satisfactorily. Experience has fully confirmed this statement. The duties of the policemen naturally bring them in direct opposition to the prejudices and vices of a large part of the community, but I have endeavored to impress upon them the importance of independence and character in the discharge of their functions. I have never hesitated to support them when in the right, or to condemn them in what appeared wrong, and I hope that the general character of the department has improved during the past year. I wish, sometimes, that public sentiment was stronger in favor of sustaining ordinances manifestly for the good of all, and that severer penalties might be enforced in many cases for the defiance of them. The mode now adopted of appointing the regular police force, or during good behavior, is proving itself to be wise and salutary. Though not here to flatter any one, I feel it but just to say, that I have ever found the marshal prompt and ready to enforce the laws and the requirements of the city council. The State constables now located in the city, have done good service for us, and aided often by our police, much has been accomplished in enforcing the statute in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors. This is shown by the decrease recently of arrests and committals to the station house for drunkenness, especially on Saturday

nights. It may not be known to you that there are in the city two hundred and thirty places where liquor is sold. They are of all grades, and prolific sources, to a greater or less extent, of idleness, crime, and misery.

From the report of the marshal as made to me, I note the following facts: The whole number of committals to the station house during the past year was 1860. Of these, 640 were for drunkenness, 530 were night lodgers, and 690 were for different offences; 370 of the number were brought before court and punished by fine or imprisonment; 18 boys and girls were put to reformatory institutions, and 9 insane persons were sent to the Asylum at Worcester. Compared with the year 1860, the number of arrests are 150 less, lodgers 76 less, cases of drunkenness 60 less, and 48 less complaints in the court.

The number of deaths for the year is 599, or 83 less than in 1869. Of the whole number, 7 died at the State Prison, 2 at the Almshouse, 2 were found drowned, and 7 killed by accident.

The marshal represents the necessity for an additional day patrolman, and urges the importance of providing "lock ups" in Wards two and three. He expresses great confidence in his subordinate officers, and says that the detective officers have been very successful in recovering stolen property.

WATER.

The water-works continue in successful and satisfactory operation. Notwithstanding the great scarcity of rain the past season, the lake has yielded an ample supply for the wants of our inhabitants, and the neighboring places furnished from its source.

The financial resources have fully realized the estimate for the year, the amount of revenue in excess of the cost of

maintenance and interest being about \$60,000, which will go to the credit of the construction account. Under the authority of the city council, a contract has been made with Mr. George H. Norman, for laying a second main supply pipe, thirty inches in diameter, and the work on the same has been completed, with the exception of about twenty-five hundred feet at this end of the line. A twenty-inch main has been laid from the terminus of this line through Main and Medford streets to Chelsea bridge, and a sixteen-inch main through Canal and Mill to Main street. The cost of these two mains will not exceed \$200,000. Connections will shortly be made with the portion of thirty-inch pipe laid, that will greatly facilitate the delivery for Chelsea, East Boston and Somerville. Including the cost of the new mains, the net water debt will be about \$1,225,000. It is judged that this amount will not necessarily be increased, as the cost of anticipated additions to the construction account, for increase of pumping power and storage facilities, will doubtless be met by the surplus revenue of the two succeeding years, and after that period, we may reasonably anticipate a material annual reduction thereof.

The amount of water bonds issued at the present time is \$1,122,000.

I have only to add a just appreciation in behalf of the city and the people, for the ability and faithfulness which continues now as heretofore, to direct the operations of this valuable interest.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The number of inmates at the almshouse January 1, 1870, was forty-one, and the number at the present time is the same. During the year, twenty-eight have been admitted. One birth has occurred in the house. Twenty-four have

been discharged, and five have died. Of the forty-one present inmates, five are boarders on account of other places, five on private account, four work for their board, and twenty-seven are supported by the city. Good health has generally prevailed, and under the present judicious management, this department of our city will compare favorably, perhaps, with that of any of the kind in our sister cities or towns. I call your attention to the subject of heating the building, as one worthy of your consideration. The use of steam for the purpose commends itself on the ground of safety as well as economy.

The sum of \$11,400 was appropriated for this department the past year, and will be sufficient for its ordinary demands. There has been a large increase in the calls for assistance, and the appropriation of \$1,200 made specially for medical relief is already exhausted. The subject of appointing a city physician has been much discussed for some years past, but thus far has found no favor with the government. It is one entitled to judicious inquiry.

At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed, giving to any soldier serving one year in the late war on the quota of any town, a legal claim on that town for support. It would seem, therefore, of the highest moment, that we should at once proceed to do, what should have been done years ago—procure an accurate record of all who served on the quota of our city during the war of the rebellion. We need it as an honorable historical document, and we also need it for a practical and important purpose.

Since the removal to a neighboring city of that faithful friend of the poor, Rev. O. C. Everett, his place has been supplied by Rev. Charles F. Barnard. This gentleman, in pursuing his own peculiar vocation, is at the same time acting with our overseers of the poor, and materially aiding them in their duties. I think it not inappropriate to allude

to him, and to express the obligations we must all feel for so faithful an ally in good works.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The department is worthy of honorable mention for the efficiency, promptness, discipline and general good character of its members. I think there are evidences of a laudable desire among them to make it a credit to our city, and to themselves. No material change has been made in its constitution during the year. It consists of one hundred and thirty-eight men, divided as follows: chief engineer and four assistants; four hose companies of twenty men each; two steamers and a hose company of twenty-three men; one ladder company of thirty men. The houses are in good order, as well as the apparatus; though I am informed by the report of the chief engineer, that the hose is in a very ordinary condition,

The fire telegraph has been changed so far as the distribution of the alarm bells is concerned, during the past year, and is now satisfactory in its practical workings. The whole number of alarms during the year was eighty-two. Of these thirty were slight fires, requiring no service from the department, and twelve were false, or needless. The amount of loss is large, owing to the destruction of the Tudor Company building, though the average number of fires is no greater than that of the past few years.

The total amount of loss is	.	.	.	\$169,395.00
Amount of insurance	.	.	.	146,815.00
				<hr/>
Net loss	.	.	.	\$22,580.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year a contract has been concluded with Martin Milmore, of Boston, for the erection of a soldiers' monument. The design is of an original and interesting character. The contract price is \$20,000 for the work complete in every particular. The location selected by the committee is on Winthrop square. The monument, by the terms of contract, is to be in place on or before the 17th of June, 1872, and the proper foundation will be set during this year. The basin has been removed to Sullivan square the past season, and it is now proposed to erect the monument in its place. Nothing has been done this season for the renovating or appearance of this square; therefore, it was deemed best to leave it until the foundation, at least, for the monument was in position.

It has been the practice to make abatements on tax bills, and on drain and betterment assessments, in cases where parties owning and occupying the property so taxed or assessed, were infirm or aged, and had but limited means of support. There have been many such cases in our city, and the consideration shown is but just and proper. But considering that these estates may, and in most cases undoubtedly will, naturally fall into possession of those amply able to pay these claims, I have thought whether it may not be worth while to attempt to get some legislation by which these abatements may become a perpetual lien on the property. I believe the subject is one quite worthy of consideration.

The question of annexation to Boston is still agitating to some extent our community, with I suppose about the same difference of opinion as existed one year ago. So far as the city government is concerned, I take the same position that

I did then. It is a matter with which we have no concern under the present aspect of it, and except by the expressed wishes of those from whom we derive authority.

Our city has many rear lots of land reached by narrow passages or streets. To supply the demand for dwellings at a reasonable rent, and at the same time to make them remunerative to the owners, the tendency seems to be to erect buildings cheap in character and material, and at the same time to crowd them so closely, as in case of fire, to seriously endanger whole neighborhoods. I am told that many blocks of wooden buildings of fair outside appearance, and containing six or eight tenements, have nothing but partitions of wood to separate them. The city is very compact in buildings, and notwithstanding our abundance and power of water, the destruction by fire in some localities, and under some not unlikely conditions, would probably be very serious. It is a consideration worthy of your thought, as well as that of our citizens.

The copying of the old records of the town, and the classifying and arranging of the documents and papers belonging to it and to the city, has been progressing favorably during the past year. Mr. Harry H. Edes has charge of the latter, and Mr. A. B. Shedd, of the former portion of the work. Mr. Edes promises me that he will complete the undertaking during the year 1871, unless some unforeseen contingency should arise.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus, gentlemen, as fully perhaps as may be within the limits of an address of this kind, brought to your notice such prominent interest of our city as will be likely to engage your attention, and have further given you such general information as I deem of importance to you. I have

done it imperfectly, I am aware; but familiarity with your duties as they arise, will supply any deficiency of mine in the detail of them.

We are now ready to complete our organization, as relating to the distinct branches of the government, and to begin our year of service. We have taken solemn obligations to support the laws, and to do our duty faithfully and impartially to the community, and to every member thereof. If we are faithful, independent and conscientious in our action, we shall not only satisfy our best and highest convictions, but will also secure the approval of those who have placed us here.

I offer you the customary congratulations and good wishes of the bright and pleasant new year. It shall be through no act of mine, if its declining sun does not shine upon a pleasant, harmonizing, and useful relation and intimacy between us.

REPORT OF THE MYSTIC WATER BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE MYSTIC WATER BOARD,
CHARLESTOWN, MARCH 15, 1871.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL :

THE Mystic Water Board has the honor to present herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the operations connected with, and the present condition of, the Charlestown Water Works.

The supply of water at the lake continues abundant and ample, although during a portion of the year it reached a point lower than at any time since the construction of the works. The remarkable drought experienced during the past year admonishes us, that in view of the largely-increasing demands for a supply from our lake, it would be wise and prudent to provide additional storage capacity at a very early period ; hence, it is recommended that the necessary action to accomplish this object should be had immediately.

The height of the lake in the spring caused some damage to the dam, requiring some 800 hundred loads of stone to make the necessary repairs, and the water was washed into the land of Mr. Wyman, beyond the boundary line. It is deemed advisable to purchase a small strip of land, which may be done at a moderate expense, and establish a permanent boundary. The reduced height of the lake, during the drought, furnished an opportunity long desired to cleanse the basins and bays in the vicinity of Bacon's Dam, which has been done to the advantage of the purity of the water, as well as that of furnishing additional storage capacity.

From the lake to the pumping works we find everything in satisfactory condition. The engines are in good order, and give undiminished satisfaction. The coal-shed erected is found to be a

great improvement, and a great saving thereby in the expense of handling coal has been effected.

For the purpose of enlarging the engine-house for the accommodation of additional pumps, a strip of land adjoining, containing about two and a half acres, has been purchased for the sum of \$400. Another adjoining parcel, containing about 80,000 square feet, and necessary for the same purpose, the Board not being able to acquire by purchase, has taken and holds under the provision of the act of the legislature, and awarded therefor the sum of \$1,000, which is deemed to be the full value. In the matter of procuring an additional engine, as authorized by the City Council (the necessity for which becomes more apparent in view of the enormous consumption of water during the severe cold weather), the Board is proceeding with all proper despatch, and hope to have it in operation before the close of the year.

The force main is in good condition, no repairs having been required. The grounds at the reservoir have been properly graded and put in order to conform to the new grade of the road.

Under the authority granted by the City Council, a contract has been made with George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I., for the construction of a 30" iron and cement main pipe from the reservoir to Sullivan square, a 20" from Sullivan square through Medford street to Chelsea bridge, and a 16" iron from the same point through Canal and Mill streets to Hancock square, there connecting with the 16"; the contract embraces all the gates, hydrants and other appurtenances. It was intended that these pipes should have been completed by the first of November ulto., but a variety of circumstances prevented it. It will require but a short time after the weather permits, to complete the remaining 2,300 feet of 30", and we shall then realize the great benefit sure to be derived from this much-needed addition to our facilities for supply.

In making the connections with the new mains, it became necessary to shut the water off from the city on two occasions. Once in November, about eighteen hours, and once in December, twenty-four hours. By the favor of the Cochituate Water Board, we received a supply from the Boston pipes while the Mystic was shut off. For this and other courtesies received at their hands, as also

from the Water Boards of Chelsea and Somerville, we desire to express our acknowledgments.

The necessity for a convenient storage shed and yard for pipes, lumber, &c., and for a stable, being urgent, the Board purchased and has fitted up a fine brick stable with 13,000 feet land connected, situated on Tuft's street, the entire cost of which is \$8,723.50.

The town of Everett has taken preliminary measures for a supply of water; should it be desirable on its part to obtain it from Mystic Lake, the Board is of opinion that it would be advisable to furnish it, if satisfactory terms can be agreed upon; particularly so, for the reason that the laying of a main pipe through that town connecting with the distribution pipes in the high lands of Chelsea, would be of very material benefit to the distribution and circulation in that portion of Chelsea; and also prevent the liability of freezing up the pipes on Malden Bridge, the limited supply now furnished through these pipes rendering it necessary to waste large quantities of water during the severe cold weather.

In a financial point of view, the works continue to prove a gratifying success. With the increased and increasing demand for water, the income from water rates is steadily increasing, and gives promise of a liquidation of the debt incurred in the construction, in much less time than was anticipated, when the enterprise was initiated.

The income for water rates for 1870 was \$156,216.08. Cost of maintenance, \$36,820.83. Interest on water bonds, \$58,340.00, leaving an excess of \$61,055.25 to be credited to the construction account.

AMOUNT OF WATER RATES SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE WATER.

Charlestown.	1865,	.	.	.	.	\$27,079	10
"	1866,	.	.	.	.	47,323	16
"	1867,	.	.	.	.	60,188	83
"	1868,	.	.	.	.	68,815	32
"	1869,	.	.	.	.	74,369	81
"	1870,	.	.	.	.	82,227	95
						\$360,004	17	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>								
						\$360,004	17	

REPORT OF THE CLERK
OF THE
MYSTIC WATER BOARD,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

REPORT OF THE CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE MYSTIC WATER BOARD,
CHARLESTOWN, March 5, 1871.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., *President Mystic Water Board.*

SIR, — In conformity with the City Ordinance, I have the honor to submit herewith, the annual report of the Clerk for the year 1870 : —

The number of water-takers registered January 1, 1871, was 10,706, distributed as follows: Charlestown, 4,100; Chelsea, 2,700; Somerville, 1,014; East Boston, 2,892.

During the year 1870, the water was supplied as follows, viz :

	Dwelling Houses.	Families.	Stores and shops.	Manu- factories.	Stables.
Charlestown	4,008	6,596	273	45	264
Chelsea	2,043	2,834	130	11	92
Somerville.....	994	1,183	18	5	98
East Boston	2,079	4,959	221		163
Total.....	9,124	15,572	642		617

The water has also been supplied for 8 tug-boats, 18 fire engine and hose houses, 74 public schools, 49 saloons, 80 offices, 24 churches, 5 armories, 6 hotels, 4 railroads, 1 brewery, 3 tanneries, 3 gas houses, 2 sugar refineries, 1 distillery, 2 potteries, 1 drain pipe factory, 3 coal oil companies, 1 bleachery, 1 tube works, 1 chemical works, the Navy Yard, Naval Magazine, Naval and U. S. Marine Hospitals, State Prison, McLean Asylum, 2 City Halls and the Chelsea Ferry Company.

The amount of receipts for water rates for 1870 has been as follows: Charlestown, \$73,338.75; Boston, \$36,822.74; Chelsea, \$21,386.12; Somerville, \$10,387.67; making \$141,935.20; and there was due to January, 1871, \$14,280.80, making a total of

\$156,216.08 for that year. The aggregate amount of water rates to January 1, 1871, is \$481,462.24.

The expenses of the office for 1870, including all the charges for collection and care in Chelsea and Somerville, were \$1,333.65, viz. : for clerk hire, \$996.00 ; printing, advertising and stationery, \$387.65. For the expenses of collection, etc., in East Boston, the sum of \$2,500 per annum is allowed by the terms of the contract, which amount is reserved by the city of Boston, so that the amount of receipts credited to that city is clear of all charges and expense.

The number of places shut off for non-payment of water rates was 50, 41 of which have been let on again. The amount collected for off and on water and fines was \$165.00.

Statement showing the number and kind of water-fixtures contained within the premises of water-takers, to January 1st, 1871.

	Bath Tubs.	Water Closets.		Self Acting Hoppers.	Foun- tains.	Sinks.	Wash Hand Basins.	Taps.	Prite Hyd'ts	Uri- nals.
		Pan.	Hopper							
Charlest'n..	619	823	253	389	4	6,040	1,173	1,383	121	26
Chelsea	299	275	62	68	5	2,870	254	189	35	11
Somerville .	198	254	109	24	3	1,185	232	180	28	17
East Boston	227	295	666	18	1	2,428	518	528	46	26
Total	1,343	1,647	1,090	499	13	12,523	2,177	2,282	230	80

Statement showing the number and sizes of Meters in use.

WHERE APPLIED.	SIZE OF METERS.				
	½ inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.
Charlestown, &c.....	30	14	16	1	2
Chelsea.....	3	2	4	1	
Somerville.....	7	7	4		1
East oston.....	36	15	2	2	
Total.....	76	38	26	4	3

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. PEIRCE.

Clerk.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

CHARLESTOWN WATER WORKS

1870.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 10, 1871.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., *President Mystic Water Board.*

SIR, — In conformity to the city ordinance, I herewith present the annual report of the Superintendent for the year ending December 31, 1870.

The works are in complete working order throughout. There has been an abundant supply of water during the year, although the level of the lake at one time reached a lower point than ever before since the works were completed, but it is now up to high water mark. The consumption has been the largest of any year since the water was let on to the city. The number of gallons drawn from the reservoir was 1,405,095,151, an excess over last year of 600,085,285. The supply to East Boston, which began Jan. 1st, including the leak in their pipe in the river, was about 400,000,000, as near as can be estimated; the balance is on account of the gradually increasing consumption in Charlestown, Chelsea, and Somerville. This increasing consumption demonstrates more than ever the necessity of the new main which is now being laid and which is partially completed. Ground was broken for the "thirty" inch main on the 23d of August. It is divided into three sections, two of which are completed, extending from the reservoir to Mt. Vernon street, Somerville, a distance of 14,800, leaving about 2,300 feet to be completed next season. The 20-inch main is completed and the water was let on Tuesday, Jan. 24, and it is now supplying Chelsea and East Boston. The new 16-inch iron main from Cambridge street, through Canal and Mill street, connecting with the 16-inch cement pipe on Main street, is completed, and the water was let on December 7th. It is now

supplied by the 8-inch pipe on Cambridge street, but is to be connected with the 30-inch when completed.

The water has been shut off wholly from the city once during the year, — on the 12th of November, — for the purpose of putting in the iron partitions and sluice-gates at the reservoir gate-house, and again partially on the 9th of December, to make the connection of the new 30 and 20-inch main with the 24-inch, and on each occasion the city was supplied with Cochituate water, through the courtesy of the Boston Water Board.

LAKE.

The greatest depth of water at the lake during the year was in January, which was 12 inches *above* high water level; and the least depth was in October, which was 30 inches *below* high water level, or 23 inches above the *top* of the conduit. From January 1st to August 1st, the average depth was $6\frac{6}{10}$ inches above, and from August 1st to January 1st the average depth was 18 inches below high water level, making the average for the year $11\frac{4}{10}$ inches below high water level.

Advantage was taken of the low level of the water to raise and repair the riprap around the lower end of the lake, and also to improve a shallow section which was left exposed at the upper end, by grubbing it out about an average depth of one foot, thus removing a large amount of grass, water-weeds, and other accumulations, which has greatly improved its appearance. The fish-ways have proved a success, the fish passing through easily and in considerable numbers.

CONDUIT.

The Conduit is in good condition throughout, no change apparently having taken place since it was thoroughly examined a year ago. At the head gate-house a perforated cast-iron floor has been substituted for the old plank floor, which is a decided improvement.

The iron gratings that protect the inlets from the lake to the well-room in the gate-house, give us considerable trouble, in becoming clogged up, and are so situated, that it is impossible to remove them. New gratings, to be placed inside the house, and

arranged to slide similar to the screens, are being prepared, which, I think, will entirely remedy this difficulty. The pipe chamber is in good condition.

ENGINE-HOUSE.

The Engine House is in excellent condition. The engines have performed their duty satisfactorily, although a much greater demand has been made on them than on any previous year. They have been run alternately every day in the year, and on an average 18.5 hours per day, and on 44 days they were run 24 hours per day, making 18,298,468 strokes, and pumping 1,408,484,028 gallons, using 3,258,200 lbs. of coal, being an increase of 69½ per cent in the number of hours, 74¾ per cent in the number of gallons pumped, and 67 per cent in the amount of coal used in pumping, and showing a duty of 530,783 lbs. of water raised 1 foot high per lb. of coal.

The amount of coal used in firing and banking was 209,249 lbs., or 6½ per cent of the whole amount used, and showing a saving in this item of 64½ per cent over that of last year. The number of gallons pumped per lb. of coal used is 406.2, last year 338. The coal shed has proved a very valuable and convenient auxiliary to the engine-house, and it would be next to an impossibility now to dispense with it.

FORCE MAIN.

The force main has remained in good condition during the year, requiring no repairs. On Sept. 2d, for the first time, both pumps were put to work at the same time, and the result was very satisfactory. The pressure being even and more uniform, and increased only 2 lbs., while the pumps worked smoother and steadier.

RESERVOIR.

The Reservoir and the grounds about it are in excellent condition. On the southeast side, the picket fence has been removed, the grade of the road has been lowered to conform to that of the new road around the college grounds at the point of entrance. On each side of this the banks have been sodded and surmounted by a hedge, thus making a great improvement in appearance of the

grounds and also being in keeping with the improvements that are being made about the college grounds.

In the gate house, a perforated cast iron floor has been substituted for the old wooden one. The well-room has been divided into three equal compartments, by inserting cast iron partitions in which are located sluice gates, by which it can be thrown into one as before when desired. This is one of the most important improvements that has been made on the works, as by it the supply to the city is under perfect control, and repairs in the well-room can be made at any time without shutting off the water from the city, which it was impossible to do before. The new thirty-inch main has also been carried through into the well-room, and a thirty-inch gate established in the gate-chamber. The average depth of water in the reservoir has been 21.8 feet, equal to 25,955,084 gallons.

SUPPLY MAIN.

The supply main is in very good order, but one slight leak having occurred on it during the year; and when the large amount of water that has passed through it is considered, and the number that are entirely dependent on it for their daily supply of water, it must be a matter of congratulation to the Water Board and to all concerned that no accident has occurred to it during the year.

DISTRIBUTION PIPE.

The distribution pipes in this city, of which there are now about 24 miles, are all apparently in good condition. During the year there have been fourteen leaks on the wrought iron and cement pipe, of which one was a defective joint, and thirteen were defective pipes. On the cast iron pipe there have been sixteen leaks, of which fifteen were defective joints, and one was caused by the pipe being broken by driving piles. In this city the number of feet of cement pipe laid during the year was 11,518 feet; of cast iron pipe the number of feet laid was 2,800 including the new mains. Forty-six new gates have been set in different parts of the city.

In Chelsea, there has been laid during the year 3,037 feet of wrought iron and cement pipe, and 1,615 feet of cast iron pipe, including two gates.

In Somerville, there has been laid 58,933 feet of wrought iron and cement pipe, including fifty-seven gates.

SERVICE PIPES.

There have been entered, during the year, in Charlestown, 291 new service pipes; in Somerville, 388; in Medford, 1, and in Everett, 1. Of the tin-lined pipes, 12 have been taken out and replaced by lead; also 1 rubber pipe.

There have also been 452 new service pipes entered in Chelsea, making a total for the year of 1,133.

The number of new meters set in this city, during the year, was 5; in Somerville, 7; in Chelsea, 1; total, 13. The number set previous was 79, making in all, 92.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The drinking founts were all thoroughly repaired last winter; the old iron supply pipes were replaced with lead. This was a decided change for the better, as they have worked very well the past season, requiring but very little care. Three new drinking founts, of an entirely different pattern, were set in Somerville, the latter part of the season, by order of the selectmen. They possess one advantage over these in this city, by being self-acting, by which no more water is taken than is actually used for drinking purposes.

PIPE YARD.

The new yard and stable which were purchased by the Board last season were occupied for the first time, June 18. Since that, the yard, which was much below the grade of the street, has been filled up, and a strong and substantial fence has been built around the entire lot. It will probably be necessary next season to put up a building for the storage of such material as requires to be protected from the weather.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. BIGELOW,

Superintendent.

The following tabular statements show the amount of pipe laid and the amount of service pipe entered during the year; also the materials on hand at the end of the year.

ENGINE RECORD.

Months.	Pumping time per month. Hours. Min.	Number of strokes per month. Strokes.	Lbs. of wood. Lbs.	Coal used.			Loss by banking. Per cent.	Loss by clinkers. Per cent.	Average No. of strokes per minute. Strokes.
				Banking. Lbs.	Pumping. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.			
1870.									
January	512.00	1,312,684	400	24,300	251,300	275,600	7.9	42.6	
February	493.16	1,309,722	500	21,828	247,300	269,128	7.	44.2	
March	529.10	1,411,888		22,093	254,500	276,593	7.	44.4	
April	462.00	1,242,984	400	22,136	209,300	231,436	7.	44.8	
May	513.45	1,394,972		22,595	225,100	247,695	7.7	45.2	
June	561.15	1,539,536		22,224	246,400	268,624	8.	45.7	
July	689.15	1,809,380	400	14,273	333,200	347,473	2.	43.2	
August	696.50	1,840,192	400	9,800	330,000	340,600	2.8	44.	
September	629.00	1,626,778	400	11,350	291,600	302,950	5.	43.1	
October	614.00	1,605,144	400	15,000	292,000	307,000	6.	43.5	
November	561.00	1,476,480	500	12,850	266,200	279,050	6.	44.	
December	652.40	1,728,708	500	10,800	310,500	321,300	7.	44.	

TABLE OF OBSERVATIONS AT LAKE, AND OF DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

Months.	Depth of water above bottom of conduit.	Surface of lake above bottom of conduit.	Depth of water on overfall.	Depth of water in reservoir.	Ounces of water in rain-gauge.	Rain fall. Inches.	Temperature of water in gate house. 12 M.	Mercury in the shade.			Water consumed per month.		Water consumed per day.		Average number of gallons per day to each inhabitant.	Average number of gallons per day to each consumer.
								6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		
1870.																
January.....	4.6	10.7	12.	21.4	322	3.2 2	30	18	34	20	101,438,258	3,272,201	37	42		
February.....	4.6	10.7	6.	21.6	410	4.1 0	30	18	33	21	100,308,586	3,582,449	41	46		
March.....	4.6	11.3	11.7	21.3	106	1 06	33	19	34	25	108,810,160	3,510,000	41	45		
April.....	4.6	10.1	9.6	21.5	388	3.88	46	36	50	40	95,704,358	3,190,145	36	41		
May.....	4.6	10.5	4.	21.4	54	.54	60	31	48	38	107,689,755	3,473,803	40	44		
June.....	4.6	10.5	2.	21.7	238	2.38	72	65	80	75	118,170,539	3,939,017	45	51		
July.....	4.6	10.4	4.	22.			78	70	90	81	138,531,597	4,468,760	51	57		
August.....	4.6	9.5		22.4	284	2.84	75	80	91	85	141,882,262	4,576,848	52	60		
September.....	4.6	8.3		22.1	7	.07	65	70	75	65	125,691,647	4,188,321	48	56		
October.....	4.6	7.8		22.7	327	3.27	60	55	68	60	120,829,893	3,897,738	45	50		
November.....	4.6	7.9		22.2	281	2.81	46	35	48	40	114,324,372	3,810,812	43	50		
December.....	4.6	9.4	1.	21.6	48	.48	38	20	30	25	131,985,225	4,257,567	48	54		

The conduit is 5 feet 8 inches high.
High water mark is 10 feet 2 inches above bottom of conduit.

DISTRIBUTION PIPES LAID IN CHARLESTOWN IN 1870.

STREET.	20 in.	16 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	TOTAL.	Kind of Pipe.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
Williams Court . .							168		168	Cement.
Warren Avenue . .				24					24	"
Decatur					250				250	"
School								117	117	"
Arrow							100		100	"
Jefferson Avenue .							175		175	"
North Mead								129	129	"
Cambridge			400						400	"
Lincoln					125				125	"
Cook Street Court .							80		80	"
Dorrance						275			275	"
Fremont						50	150		200	"
Quincy								120	120	"
Jackson					250				250	"
Polk Street Court .							65		65	"
Sherman Square . .							160		160	"
Main and Medford .	5,980								5,980	"
" " "	200								200	Iron.
Canal and Mill . .		2,700							2,700	"
Total	6,180	2,700	400	24	625	325	898	366	11,518 feet.	

Laid previous, 120,219 = 131,737 ft.

	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.	3 in.	2 in.	
Somerville . .	60		5,155	25,534	24,570	3,131	483	= 58,933
Laid previous .	5,887		16,542	20,965	16,554	177	11,18	= 61,243 = 120,176 ft.
Chelsea	16 in.	291		533	3,565	273		= 4,662
Laid previous .	1,460	5,722	9,078	17,548	58,631	18,621		= 111,060 = 115,722 ft.

TOTAL.	CHARLESTOWN.	CHELSEA.	SOMERVILLE.
	131,737 feet. { 24 miles, 5,017 ft.	115,722 feet. 21 miles, 4,842 ft.	120,176 feet. = 367,635 feet. 22 miles, 4,016 ft. = 69 miles, 3,315 ft.

SUMMARY OF PIPES, GATES AND HYDRANTS CONNECTED WITH THE WORKS DECEMBER 31, 1870.

PIPE.	PIPE.										Aggregate		
	36-inch.	30-inch.	24-inch.	20-inch.	16-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	4-inch.	3-inch.	2-inch.	1-inch.
Iron	974	3713	16867	200	7928	108	373	3916	708	10977	1274		47,088 feet.
Cement		15205	5980	5980	5206	9434	8822	48941	100196	140604	25859	9388	370,216 "
Aggregate													{ 417,254 feet. 79 miles 134 feet.
Gates	GATES.										Gates.		
	80-inch.	24-inch.	20-inch.	16-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	4-inch.	3-inch.	2-inch.	1-inch.	
	5	6	4	10	16	12	49	178	293	50			= 623 gates.
HYDRANTS.	Charlestown.				Chelsea.				Somerville.			Medford.	
	Lowry.	121							7			6	366 Hydrants.
	Flush. Post.	34			5	81			26	90		2	
			155			86			117			8	

SUMMARY OF SERVICE PIPE CONNECTED WITH WORKS, DEC. 31, 1870.

ENTERED IN 1870.	3-inch.	2-inch.	1½-inch.	1-inch.	¾-inch.	½-inch.	TOTAL.
Charlestown.....				135	1,053	1,260	8,955 feet.
Chelsea.....				18	66	296	10,182 "
Somerville.....		324	189	96	1,687	4,509	16,905 "
Medford.....						80	80 "
Everett.....					172		172 "
Entered previous.....							36,294
Aggregate.....							216,999
							<u>258,293 feet.</u>

TOOLS AND MATERIALS ON HAND AT ENGINE HOUSE.

1 Portable Forge ; 2 pair Bellows ; 2 Platform Scales ; 1 Truck ; 1 Ratchett ; 2 pairs Tongs ; 30 Wrenches ; 1 Deferential Block ; 1 set pipe Taps and Dies ; 1 Anvil ; 2 Vises ; 1 Die-stock and Taps : 13 Cold chisels ; 8 Iron Bars ; 1 Sledge ; 3 Saws ; 3 Brass Lanterns ; 6 Brackett Lamps ; 2 Desks ; 1 Table ; 2 Clocks ; Brass Tray, and set of oil Fillers ; 150 feet Hose, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; 8 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; 90 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; 2 sets Fire Irons ; 3 Shovels ; 1 Coal Car ; 5 Brooms ; 2 Pails ; 2 Wheelbarrows ; $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Soft Soap ; 10 bars Soap ; 3 Oil Cans ; $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel Sperm Oil ; 5 barrels Kaolin ; 130 Fire Brick ; 13 feet Iron Pipe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; 21 do., 1 inch ; 65 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; 18 do., $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ; about 600 tons Coal ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ cords Wood.

MATERIALS ON HAND AT PIPE YARD.

36 feet of 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe ; 80 feet do. 30-inch ; 260 feet do. 34 inch ; 2 Sleeves, 36 inch (whole) ; 5 do. 30 inch ; 4 do. 24 inch ; 3 do. 30 inch (clamps) ; 2 do. 24 inch ; 1 pair Callipers ; 1,000 common Brick.

TOOLS AT GATE HOUSES.

2 Iron Bars ; 3 Chains ; 3 Bog Hooks ; 3 Nets ; 3 Grapples ; 2 Ice Chisels ; 1 Ice Hook ; 3 Boat Hooks ; 1 Boat ; 4 Oars ; 3 Hoes ; 12 Shovels ; 5 Wheelbarrows ; 1 Hammer ; 1 Sledge ; 1 Trcrowel ; 5 Pails ; 1 Oil Can ; 3 Drills ; 6 Chisels ; 3 Picks ; 1 Spade ; 2 Iron Rakes ; 1 Wooden Rake ; 1 Seythe ; 1 Derrick ; 2 sets Falls and Blocks ; 50 pounds Rope ; 1 Iron Roller ; 3 Pumps ; 1 Table ; 1 Stove ; 1 Grass Cutter.

DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT.

3 pieces 24-inch Iron Pipe ; 7 do , 16 inch ; 1 do., 12 inch ; 1 do., 10 inch ; 10 do., 8 inch ; 8 do., 4 inch ; 2 do., 3 inch ; 3 cast iron Pipe Sleeves, 16 inch ; 1 Clamp do., 16 inch ; 2 cast iron Branches 8×8 inch ; 2 Tees 4 inch ; 7 Quarter Beads 4 inch ; 1 Reducer 8 to 4 ; 2 do., 6 to 4 ; 1 do., 4 to 3 ; 2 Bands 8 inch ; 6 Plugs 4 inch ; 1 Furnace ; 1 set Caulking Tools ; 4 Hammers ; 23 lengths Wrought Iron and Cement Pipe 16 inch ; 4 do., 12 inch ; 13 do., 8 inch ; 34 do., 6 inch ; 127 do., 4 inch ; 128 do., 3 inch ; 92 do., 2 inch ; 20 do.,

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 2 Branches 10×10; 2 do., 8×4; 1 do., 6×6; 1 do., 6×4; 3 Sleeves 4 inch; 66 do., 3 inch; 48 do., 2 inch; 14 Cement Plugs; 2 Mortar Boxes; 2 Mortar Hods; 2 hot water Kettles; 11 packages Rivets; 1 Riveting Iron; 2 pairs Rubber Mittens; 4 bbls. Cement; 2 Derricks and Falls; 1 Tool Chest; 6 Rammers; 1 piece of Enamelled Cloth; 4 Sledge Hammers; 6 Pumps; 8 Cold Chisels; 2 Paving Hammers; 2 Pairs Shears: 4 Steel Wedges; 6 Street Horses; 2½ coils Hemp Rope; 1 Gate 6 inch; 2 do., 10 inch; 11 Gate Frames; 10 Gate Wrenches; 8 Gate Stems; 45 lbs. Red Lead; 1 Lowry Hydrant 16 inch; 2 Lowry Hydrants Pots; 4 Valves for do.; 2 Stems; 3 Chucks; 4 Barrels; 9 Frames and Covers; 1 Valve Wrench; 1 Flesh Hydrant; 7 Covers for do.; 6 Casings; 1 Pot; 1 Valve; 6 Stems; 26 Composition Nuts; 2 pair Hydrant Tongs.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

520 lbs. Lead Pipe 2 inch; 397 do., 1½ inch; 388 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 1612 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 927 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 118 lbs. Block Tin; 45 lbs. Solder; 2 Solder Pots; 7 Solder Moulds; 2 Fire Pots; 6 Soldering Irons; 3 Stop Cocks 2 inch; 5 do., 1½ inch; 45 do., 1 inch; 141 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 18 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 19 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 6 lever handle Stop Cocks 1 inch; 4 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 11 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 11 do $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 3 Corporation Stops 1¼ inch; 30 do., 1 inch; 33 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 23 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 87 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 1 do., 2 inch; 1 Valve 2 inch; 1 Union 1 inch; 10 Soldering Nipples 2 inch; 1 do., 1½ inch; 6 Couplings 1 inch; 2 iron Pipe Drills 2 inch; 1 do., 1½ inch; 1 do., 1¼ inch; 2 do., 1 inch; 1 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 1 Tap for the same 2 inch; 1 do., 1¼ inch; 2 do., 1 inch; 1 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 7 Rimmers for the same; 1 Drill for cement pipe 2 inch; 1 do., 1¼ inch; 1 do., 1 inch; 1 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 1 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 1 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 183 Stop Cock Covers; 3 pair Pipe Tongs 2 inch; 2 do., 1½ inch; 2 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 2 do., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 1 set of Dies for iron pipe; 1 bbl. Resin; 1 stationary Drill; 1 Crab; 1 Ratchett; 1 Metre 1 inch; 1 do., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, Worcester pattern; 3 do., Blake; 1 do., Hartford; 2 Metre Unions 2 inch; 18 do., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 3 Wrenches.

STABLE.

1 Light Business Wagon; 1 Heavy do.; 1 old do.; 2 Hand-

carts ; 2 Harnesses ; 2 old Harnesses ; 2 Horses ; 1 Grain Chest ; 1 Hay Cutter ; 1 Jack ; 5 Blankets, and the necessary stable furniture ; 1 Bundle English Hay ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Salt Hay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20 Shovels ; 20 Picks ; 6 Wheelbarrows ; 3 Ladders ; 14 Lanterns ; 8 Nut Wrenches ; 1 Spirit Level ; 1 Pair Scales ; 1 Marking Pot and Brush ; 1 Mallet ; 3 Saws ; 2 Steel Squares ; 3 Pair Pliers ; 3 Stone Drills ; 3 Cutting Chisels ; 2 Wood Chisels ; 1 Grindstone ; 1 Stove ; 4 Oil Cans ; 3 Tape Lines ; 2 French Lines.

MYSTIC WATER BOARD.

1871.

EDWARD LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS CHILDS,
LYMAN R. BINGHAM,

}

From the Citizens at Large.

PETER S. ROBERTS,

From the Board of Aldermen.

JAMES W. JACOBS,

From the City Council.

WM. W. PEIRCE,

Clerk and Registrar.

CHARLES H. BIGELOW,

Superintendent of the Works

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of Charlestown:

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library present their Annual Report to the City Council, made up to the 15th of November, 1870.

The whole number of volumes belonging to the library, at this date, is 11,647. The number of volumes added since our last report, is 654; of which 59 were donations, and 595 were purchased. In addition to these, the late Mr. Otis Clapp gave by his will his library of about 800 volumes, which have not yet been entered in the accession catalogue, and there are a few new books now nearly ready to be entered therein: these, with the additions which will be made before the end of the financial year, Feb. 28, 1871, will carry the library up to nearly 13,000 volumes. During the year, 1,047 volumes have been rebound. The record of persons using the library shows an addition this year of 971, which makes 10,792 in all since its first opening. The total circulation since the opening of the library is 543,331. The circulation for the year, 57,783, a gain of 23,678 over the last year,

and 6,850 over the year ending Nov. 15, 1868. This gain has been gratifying to the board, as it fulfils the prediction of their last report, and indicates continued interest in the library, which needs but the stimulation of frequent additions of new books, to keep the circulation up to the highest point. The demand for new books, if only partially supplied, helps very much the circulation of the old, as a great many persons who would not come to the library at all, if it were not for the new books, take out old ones to fill up the time they may be waiting for the new. Libraries, like everything else, to be useful must be kept alive and active, and we therefore hope that for the coming year we may be supplied with funds sufficient for the purchase of a large number of the new and valuable book publications. This will insure an increase in the circulation over the present year, and a continued demand for what is interesting and instructive in the whole collection of books which we have in charge.

The new table and furniture in the reading-room have greatly improved its appearance, and added much to the comfort and convenience of visitors there. The reading-room is a pleasant place, and well provided with the best publications of the day; and it affords us satisfaction to be able to report, that it is used, and seems to be appreciated, by a large number from all classes in the community. The old, the middle-aged, and the young, are daily represented there; and the tax-payer who would like to know what becomes of his money, would be satisfied by a

visit or two at this room, that so much of it at least as is used for this purpose, is wisely and well expended. The library room is convenient, and the work in it can be done with ease and expedition; but it is too small for the library; and we are already puzzled to contrive for more shelf room, which is now actually needed. We can get a little temporary relief by putting shelves on the wall above the alcoves, and by storing some of the books, but little used, in a room which has been furnished by the committee on city property, in the fourth story of the building; but for any further growth of the library we seem to be wholly unprovided. We hope to see, at no distant day, an appropriate building, near the centre of the present city limits, which shall be known as the Public Library of Charlestown, which shall be the evidence of public and private generosity, and the assurance of actual and advancing good sense and good taste in the community.

At the regular meeting of the board, in July, Mr. John H. Holmes, the librarian; sent in his resignation, to take effect after the end of August, and in September, Dr. C. S. Cartée was elected to fill the vacancy. He is so well known that any remarks concerning him will be unnecessary; and we simply state our belief, that he possesses such qualifications as will insure his success, and make him a most acceptable officer to all interested in the library.

We present the financial condition of the library in the following statement:—

Balance November 15, 1869,	\$1,417 85
Amount received for Dog licenses under chap. 250 of the act of the Legislature of 1869,	\$676 26
Collections for Fines,	104 16
" Catalogues,	41 29
" Old Paper,	9 56
Sales of Settees, &c.,	44 00
Appropriation for the year ending Feb. 28, 1871,	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,793 12
Pay Rolls have been sent to the City Clerk amounting to	3,163 61
Leaving unexpended at this date a balance of	<hr/>
	\$2,629 51

The items of expenditure have been as follows:—

For Salaries,	\$1,275 30
" Books and Periodicals,	967 07
" Binding,	289 15
" Stationery,	46 83
" Printing and Advertising,	56 50
" New tables and chairs for Reading Room,	120 00
" New shelving, gas fixtures, painting, &c.,	225 29
" Insurance,	45 00
" Teaming,	29 20
" Incidentals,	44 30
" Expenses of removal,	45 10
" Cleaning rooms,	19 87
	<hr/>
	\$3,163 61

In closing this report, we have no new suggestions to make in regard to the value of public libraries. We look upon them as a part of the system of general education, and as deserving the same interest and care as the schools. The superintendent of our schools, in his last semi-annual report, remarks, that "in questioning pupils, and making suggestions to teachers, he approves and encourages every effort to go beyond the text-books to interest the pupils in the *subjects* taught, and thus lead them to gather information and illustration from other sources; and he thinks it desirable, that all the branches in ordinary business should be taught in a practical manner, and, if possible, a general interest should be awakened in some department of literature, history, or science, which will induce the children after leaving school to make a good use of the Public Library." We think he takes a correct view of the matter, and if his advice is followed, not only will the schools increase the importance of the library, but the library will add to the usefulness of the schools, and we shall have begun to act upon the right idea, that the school-days of the citizen and true man must never cease.

For the Board of Trustees of the Public Library,

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER,

President.

OFFICERS
OF THE
CHARLESTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1870.

Trustees:

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, *President.*

GEORGE HYDE,
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM,
GEORGE P. KETTELL,
GEORGE D. EDMANDS,

RICHARD NASON,
JAMES ADAMS, JR.,
AARON O. BUXTON,
ENOS MERRILL.

Librarian:

C. S. CARTÉE.

4

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, September 15, 1870.

MESSRS. GARDNER, FINNEY and CUTTER were appointed a Committee to prepare the Annual Report.

Attest :

F. A. DOWNING,
Secretary.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, December 29, 1870.

Mr. FINNEY submitted the Annual Report of the School Committee, which was accepted ; and it was ordered that eight hundred copies be printed for distribution.

Attest :

F. A. DOWNING,
Secretary.

R E P O R T .

By regulation and custom, the Annual Report of the School Committee is required at the close of the municipal year. As the school year commences in September, and the financial year in March, it is impossible to present the complete results of the year's work in school, or a complete record of the year's expenses.

The Committee will endeavor, however, with the aid of the Superintendent's report, to present an outline of what has been done during the year, what is now doing, and what it is hoped will be accomplished.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

By virtue of his office, the Mayor of the city is Chairman of the Board of School Committee. The Committee are much indebted to his Honor, William H. Kent, for the interest he has manifested in the subject of education, for his constant attendance at the meetings of the Board, and for his courtesy, efficiency, and impartiality as a presiding officer during the past year.

At the first meeting of the Board in January, the organization was completed by the choice of F. A. Downing for Secretary, William H. Finney for Treasurer, and Abijah Blanchard for Messenger.

At a subsequent meeting, the various Standing Committees were appointed as designated elsewhere.

SUPERINTENDENT.

At the close of his second year of service, Rev. J. H. Twombly sent a communication to the Board, declining to be a candidate for reëlection, and the office was filled by the choice of Prof. B. F. Tweed, of Washington University, St. Louis. Mr. Twombly had attended to the examination of the several schools in January and February. He was the first Superintendent, and brought to the office ability, earnestness, and a heart thoroughly alive to the importance of the great work in which he had engaged. The labors he performed in stimulating and systematizing the schools are worthy of high commendation.

The present incumbent of the office, Mr. Tweed, is not a novice in education nor a stranger to Charlestown, having been formerly master of the Bunker Hill School. His high reputation as an educator commands the confidence of all. He has entered upon his work with a quiet and practical efficiency that insures success in this, as it has already achieved it in other departments of the same general work.

FINANCES.

The amount asked of the City Council for the financial year, commencing March 1, 1870, was:—

For Salaries of Teachers, Officers and Superintendent,	\$88,750 00
Support of Evening Schools.....	1,000 00
Incidental Expenses.....	15,050 00
	<hr/>
	\$104,800 00

This sum, in addition to the amount to be received from the State for the city's proportion of income of the school fund, was appropriated to be expended under the direction of the School Committee.

The expenses, including the pay-roll of January 1, 1871, have been

For Salaries of Teachers, &c.....	\$69,752	81	
Support of Evening Schools.....	67	75	
Incidental Expenses.....	9,406	59	
			<hr/>
			\$79,227 15
Leaving a balance for expenses in January and February, of.....			\$25,572 85

It is estimated that at the close of the financial year, there will remain an unexpended balance of about \$8,000.

The principal of the fund of which the School Committee are Trustees, amounts to \$5,600, invested in two notes of the city, at six per cent interest. The balance of income now in the hands of the Treasurer, which can be applied towards school expenses, is \$814.77.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance. — William Peirce, Charles E. Daniels, Nahum Chapin.

On Books. — Wm. H. Finney, James F. Hunnewell, George A. Hamilton.

On Music. — S. S. Blanchard, Washington Lithgow, John Turner.

On Printing. — William R. Bradford, Nahum Chapin, Willard Rice.

On Examination of Teachers. — Geo. W. Gardner, Chas. F. Smith, Nahum Chapin, Charles E. Daniels, William Peirce, Wm. H. Finney.

On Fuel. — John Sanborn, William Raymond.

On Evening Schools. — Wm. H. Finney, William Raymond, A. E. Cutter, Nahum Chapin, L. P. Crown.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

District No. 1.

<i>No. Sch'l.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Committee.</i>
1	Helen G. Turner	Haverhill street	} John Turner, Charles E. Daniels, Geo. W. Gardner.
2	Effie G. Hazen	Cor. Charles & Bunker Hill Sts.	
3	Elizabeth B. Norton	" " " " " "	
4	Lilla Barnard	" " " " " "	
5	Mary H. Humphrey	" " " " " "	
6	Ella Worth	" " " " " "	
7	Martha B. Stevens	" " " " " "	
8	Sarah A. Atwood	" " " " " "	
9	S. Josephine Chase	" " " " " "	

District No. 2.

10	M. Josephine Smith	Mead Street	} A. J. Bailey, Wm. H. Finney.
11	Elizabeth W. Yeaton	" " " " " "	
12	Abbie P. Richardson	" " " " " "	
13	Melissa J. A. Conley	" " " " " "	

District No. 3.

14	Jennie D. Smith	Sullivan Street	} Washington Lithgow, Charles F. Smith, William Raymond.
15	Frances M. Lane	" " " " " "	
16	Ellen Hadley	Medford " " " " " "	
17	Mary A. Blanchard	Cross " " " " " "	
18	Carrie E. Osgood	" " " " " "	
38	Mary F. Richards	Medford " " " " " "	

District No. 4.

19	Martha Yeaton	Bunker Hill Street	} John Sanborn, Nahum Chapin, S. S. Blanchard.
20	Mary P. Swain	" " " " " "	
21	Persis M. Whittemore	Moulton Street	
22	Frances B. Butts	" " " " " "	
23	Louisa W. Huntress	" " " " " "	
24	Carrie C. Smith	" " " " " "	

District No. 5.

25	Louisa A. Pratt	Common Street	} James F. Hunnewell, Willard Rice, L. P. Crown.
26	Elizabeth A. Prichard	" " " " " "	
27	Elizabeth R. Brower	" " " " " "	
28	Catherine C. Brower	" " " " " "	
29	Mary F. Kittredge	" " " " " "	
30	Effie A. Kettell	" " " " " "	
31	Matilda Gilman	Soley " " " " " "	

District No. 6.

32	Ellen M. Armstead	Bow Street	} A. E. Cutter, Geo. A. Hamilton, Wm. R. Bradford.
33	Elizabeth F. Doane	" " " " " "	
34	Sarah E. Smith	" " " " " "	
35	Charlotte M. W. Tilden	" " " " " "	
36	Caroline A. Rea	Richmond Street	
37	Frances A. Foster	" " " " " "	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

1	Lucy M. Small	Winthrop Street	Nahum Chapin,
2	Anna R. Stearns	Main " " " " " "	A. J. Bailey.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL.

Committee. — Charles E. Daniels, John Turner, A. J. Bailey.

Teachers. — Charles G. Pope, Principal; Henry F. Sears, Sub-master; Abby F. Crocker, Head Assistant; Mary A. Eaton, Martha Blood, Emily M. Warren, Sarah A. Benton, L. Edith Howe, Georgia A. Smith, Abbie P. Josselyn, Angelia M. Knowles, Lydia S. Jones, Mary S. Thomas, Ida O. Hurd, Emma S. Randlett, Alice M. Burt.

WARREN SCHOOL.

Committee. — Wm. H. Finney, A. E. Cutter, Wm. Raymond, Wm. R. Bradford.

Teachers. — George Swan, Principal; E. B. Gay, Sub-master; Sarah M. Chandler, Head Assistant; Annie D. Dalton, Margaret W. Veazie, Elizabeth Swords, Frances L. Dodge, V. A. M. L. Dadley, Georgeanna Hamlen, Abbie E. Holt, Ellen A. Pratt, Julia A. Worcester, Abby C. Lewis, Maria L. Bolan, Alice Hall.

PRESCOTT SCHOOL.

Committee. — Charles F. Smith, Washington Lithgow, Willard Rice.

Teachers. — Geo. T. Littlefield, Principal; Frank W. Lewis, Sub-master; Mary G. Prichard, Head Assistant; Martha M. Kenrick, Mary C. Sawyer, Julia C. Powers, Elizabeth J. Farnsworth, Ellen C. Dickinson, Lydia A. Sears, Georgie T. Sawyer, Frances A. Craigen.

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

Committee. — Nahum Chapin, John Sanborn, L. P. Crown, S. S. Blanchard.

Teachers. — Caleb Murdock, Principal; Wm. B. Atwood, Sub-master; Mary A. E. Sanborn, Head Assistant.; Bial W. Willard.

Harriet E. Frye, Mary F. Goldthwaite, Arabella P. Moulton, Josephine A. Lees, Abbie M. Clark, Ellen R. Stone, Elsie A. Woodward, Jennie E. Tobey.

HARVARD SCHOOL.

Committee. — William Peirce, James F. Hunnewell, Geo. A. Hamilton.

Teachers. — Warren E. Eaton, Principal; Darius Hadley, Sub-master; Abbie B. Tufts, Head Assistant; Ann E. Weston, Lois A. Rankin, Fanny B. Hall, Fidelia L. Howland, Susan H. Williams, Emma F. Thomas.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Committee. — Geo. W. Gardner, A. E. Cutter, Geo. A. Hamilton, James F. Hunnewell, A. J. Bailey, S. S. Blanchard.

Teachers. — Caleb Emery, Principal; Alfred P. Gage, Master of English Dept.; George W. Drew, Sub-master; Katherine Whitney, 1st Assistant; Dora C. Chamberlain, 2d Assistant; Frances M. Read, Mary L. Coombs.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The reports of the sub-committees on these schools represent them generally to be in a satisfactory condition. Still there is undoubtedly a great difference between the best and the poorest. The Superintendent has given a good deal of attention to these schools, with results already noticeable, and it is hoped that under his judicious management the best will become still better, and the poorest at least approximate the best.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Perhaps these schools might be more appropriately termed "Ungraded schools." They were established for children who were too old to attend the primary

schools, and not sufficiently advanced to enter the grammar schools. But it should not be understood that as soon as a pupil reaches the age of nine years, he is to be immediately transferred from a primary to an intermediate school. In many cases such children can as well pursue their studies in the primary school as in the intermediate; and in most instances the scholar should retain his connection with the primary until he enters the grammar school.

The teachers of these schools are worthy of high commendation for faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of their arduous duties.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools, to use the almost stereotyped expression of sub-committees, "are in good condition as a whole." "*As a whole*" indicates, however, that in some particulars they may be improved. And when may it be expected that school committees will have no use for such a convenient phrase in giving commendations to schools? It is gratifying that it can be used conscientiously. But there are some faults, and there have been some disturbing agencies, as will be seen by reference to the superintendent's report.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The new building for this school was dedicated on the 14th December, 1870, with appropriate and interesting exercises, an account of which will be found in the Appendix to this report. With its efficient corps of teachers, and all its added privileges, it is

confidently hoped and expected that the school will more than ever meet the wants of the community. In a school made up, as the High School is, of scholars from all the ranks of life, and of great variety of tastes and inclinations, it is necessary to provide a course of study to meet all their varied wants. The committee have therefore modified the course of study, and have established a course of three years, or an English Department. They believe that both valuable mental discipline and increased knowledge can be attained by pursuing this course when the scholar does not intend to take the time for the four years' course. This course of study is so arranged and interwoven with the full course, that in the studies pursued in common, there are the same advantages for each,—the same teachers and the same thoroughness of instruction. The high prestige of the school is shared alike by all. In looking for a teacher for this department, the committee selected Mr. A. P. Gage, who for several years had been the efficient and successful principal of the Bunker Hill School, and he was transferred to the position of master of the English Department in the High School. This arrangement, while leaving the head mastership of the school solely with the principal, secures a better superintendence, by assigning specific duties to the master of the English Department, and giving him a special supervision of that department. With this arrangement, and the additional facilities offered in the new building, the school starts upon its new career under the most favorable auspices.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools for the winter of 1869-70 were not so fully attended as during the previous winter. The whole number belonging was, of males 150, females 74. The average attendance was, males 52, females 39. Notwithstanding the small proportion of attendance compared with the whole number, there is no doubt that much good was accomplished by these schools. The pupils generally appeared to appreciate the efforts made for their benefit, and many of them made astonishing progress in their studies. The schools for the present season of 1870-71 were established in the latter part of November—two for females and two for males; and the attendance has thus far greatly exceeded that of the year before.

These evening schools have already become a part of our educational system, and as experience is gained in their management, will, without doubt, be more and more efficient.

DRAWING SCHOOLS.

In compliance with a law of the State, passed at the session of the legislature of 1870, a school for instruction in mechanical, or industrial drawing, has been established under the direction of the Committee on Evening Schools. A meeting for organization was held on Friday evening, December 16th, at the High School-house, at which 117 pupils above the age of fifteen years presented themselves for admission; and it was found necessary to divide them

into two classes, each of which meets two evenings a week in the High-School house. The present number of pupils is 188, there having been accessions each evening that the school has been in session. The committee have engaged the services of Mr. Lucas Baker, who comes highly recommended for his accomplishments as a teacher of drawing. It may perhaps be necessary to establish a third class, and it will undoubtedly become needful to engage an assistant in this branch, as it is found that considerable individual instruction is necessary for progress.

The experience of other cities, as well as the limited experience in this city, leads the Board to believe that this class of schools meets a decided want which has existed in our Commonwealth, and will be productive of the best results in all respects, though the law requiring the establishment of such schools, no doubt, contemplates its utilitarian, rather than its æsthetic, value.

PROSPECTIVE WANTS.

Notwithstanding the many calls by the School Committee upon the City Government, and the liberal and generous responses thereto, there still remains much to be done for better school accommodations. The present Harvard School building is entirely inadequate to the wants of the district. It is not large enough, by nearly one half, for the number of scholars, and was built originally without proper regard to ventilation or yard conveniences.

The City Government have recently passed a vote to buy a large lot of land a short distance only from the present location. It is to be hoped that the work thus begun will be continued, and that by the time another annual report is published, a new and commodious building, commensurate with the needs and standing of this school, will be ready for occupancy. Aside from sanitary considerations, we need the refining and elevating influences of good buildings and accommodations. All the scholars in our schools have hearts to be moved, and fancies to be wakened; and it is during the period of youth, while the mind is most susceptible, that every good influence possible should be brought to bear upon it.

Besides, the residents of this district have the undoubted right to all the benefits possessed by others in different parts of the city, where so much has been done.

The Warren School, the Bunker Hill, the Prescott, and the High School, have now all the accommodations and privileges we can reasonably ask for. There only remain the Harvard and Winthrop schools to be provided for with like generosity. The territory of the city is so small, and so almost entirely built upon, that after these two schools are provided for, it is not likely there will be any further call for Grammar or High School buildings for a generation or two to come, or until the "mill pond" is filled in and completely built upon with dwelling houses.

The taking of the proposed lot on Bow street for the Harvard Grammar School will necessitate the

removal of the Primary School building now standing upon it. It will therefore become necessary to provide accommodations for these four schools. Indeed, there is now need for one or more school-rooms for this district, and the Board would suggest that a new primary school-house, to contain eight rooms, be built on the lot of land in Richmond street, owned by the city and now occupied by two wooden, primary school-houses.

Increased primary school accommodations are also needed in the vicinity of Polk and Medford streets; and it has been found necessary to engage Harvard Chapel for the accommodation of a large number of surplus scholars in that vicinity. It has been suggested that in the event of the erection of a new building for the Winthrop School, it would be desirable to have it built upon the lot of land on Prospect street, known as "Rydal Mount"; and the present building could be easily remodelled to accommodate five or six primary schools.

It is also desired that better accommodations should be furnished for the scholars attending the primary schools in the two one-story wooden buildings on Medford street, both of which are small and inconvenient, and one of which is wholly unfit; by its location and surroundings, for the purpose for which it has been used.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The subject of corporal punishment in school has become a question of great importance in considering

the proper methods of discipline and instruction, and it should receive the careful and candid consideration of all interested in the maintenance and progress of public schools. We read of a master in the olden time "who would in winter whip his boys over for no other purpose than to get himself a heat." Happily those times have long since passed away; but unhappily they have left their trace behind.

The opinion of the School Committee of Charlestown on this subject is expressed in the following regulation:—

"The discipline in the schools shall be such as a kind, judicious, and faithful parent would exercise in his family, avoiding corporal punishment, especially in the case of girls (and by corporal punishment is understood all inflictions of bodily pain), in all cases where good and wholesome restraint and discipline can be secured by milder measures."

The committee require that a record shall be kept of each case of corporal punishment, with the attendant circumstances, and a monthly report be made to the superintendent.

It will be observed that although the Committee do not prohibit the use of corporal punishment, they require that it should be avoided as far as possible. In other words, they authorize its *use* in certain cases, but prohibit its *abuse*.

The Committee believe that the occasions for its use are far more rare than the instances of its infliction. It is undoubtedly easier *for the time*, for an

incompetent teacher to dispose of a case of infraction, or supposed infraction of the rules, by administering two or three blows with a rattan, than by using that form of discipline which “a kind, judicious, and faithful parent would exercise in his family”; but in many cases the punishment works almost irreparable injury to the child, and is subversive of good order and real discipline in the school. It has generally been remarked by those who have carefully examined the records of corporal punishment in our schools, that, as a rule, the most incompetent teachers do the most whipping; and it would seem that a teacher who is unable to maintain good order without the excessive use of the rod, should be replaced by one who can secure “wholesome restraint and discipline” “by milder measures.”

The Committee understand corporal punishment to mean “all inflictions of bodily pain.” But if the monthly reports can be relied on, either the term is understood differently by some of the teachers, or else there has been no other form of punishment administered in our schools but the use of the rod, — as there appears no record of pinching, shaking, slapping, &c. Perhaps, however, some of these modes, such as slapping on the head, might be more appropriately termed *capital* punishment. But in whatever sense the term may be understood, it remains as the settled opinion of the Committee that all inflictions of bodily pain should be avoided when consistent with good order and discipline. By good order and discipline the Committee would not be understood as

at all approving of that precise and tedious strictness which is so detrimental to the proper relation between master and pupil, as also to the healthy and hearty progress of the school in its studies. It is absurd to require perfect uniformity in a class, thus destroying all of the native imagination and force of the individual scholar. All restraint not absolutely needful, either to the mind or the body, should be avoided.

While the Committee would hesitate long before expressing the opinion that corporal punishment should be entirely abolished, they believe its *abuse* to be far more detrimental than would be its abolition; and unless its administration be restricted to extreme cases of insubordination, public opinion will demand its prohibition by law.

But there are other forms of punishment as objectionable as that of bodily pain. The Scriptures tell us that a tongue can scourge. A taunting or sneering word may sting more than the tingling rattan, and a teacher that is continually finding fault will soon cause discouragement and derangement of a class of scholars, who, under judicious treatment, might be zealous and studious.

The Committee are aware that much might be said in excuse for a teacher in contracting the *habit of fretting*, for it is frequently an unconscious habit; they fully realize the strain to which a teacher's patience is often subjected; but they nevertheless desire to call the attention of teachers to the subject, with the hope that the habit may be broken up, if formed, or guarded against if not already contracted.

While speaking thus plainly and earnestly to teachers, it is but just to say that, in some cases, at least, parents are equally responsible for the excessive use of the rod in our schools.

It will be seen that the Committee wish to restrict its use to extreme cases of insubordination, and every one conversant with our schools knows that those cases rarely occur when the home influence is what it should be.

A petulant or thoughtless word, reflecting upon the teacher, in the presence of a child, is often the *cause* of such insubordination, and renders the punishment necessary. If the pupil feels that the teacher has the confidence of his parents, he is not apt to place himself in an attitude of insubordination.

The Committee would not, by this, intimate that parents should take no interest in the discipline of the school, or submit to what they consider wrong without complaint. On the contrary, they consider it the duty of parents to manifest such an interest, and afford such aid as will contribute essentially to good order, and prevent the necessity of resorting to harsh modes of discipline. In case of doubt of the reasonableness of a school requirement, if the parent will go to the teacher, and in the spirit of kindness, make known his supposed grievance, such an interview, in a vast majority of instances, will put the teacher and the parent in harmony, and thus exert a twofold influence on the pupil,—an influence that will render punishment unnecessary.

In conclusion, the Committee commend the report of the Superintendent herewith submitted, for a more detailed statement of the condition of the schools, and for more comprehensive suggestions in relation to their management.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board.

WM. H. FINNEY,
GEO. W. GARDNER,
ABRAM E. CUTTER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the requirements of your Rules and Orders, I present to you my first Semi-Annual Report, — it being the eighth of the Semi-Annual series of the Superintendent of Public Schools in this city.

The following statistics will give a concise view of our schools for the Term ending July 23, 1870. A careful perusal will show their condition in point of numbers, regularity of attendance, &c., and, perhaps, while indicating existing evils, may suggest a remedy.

Number of children in Charlestown between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1870.....	6,081
Number of pupils in all the schools during the term ending July 23, 1870, about	6,137
Number in High School.....	250
“ Warren School	831
“ Winthrop School.....	560
“ Harvard School	447
“ Prescott School	548
“ Bunker Hill School	827
“ Primary Schools	2,488
“ Intermediate Schools.....	186
Average attendance in all the schools	4,582
“ “ High School	224
“ “ Warren School	681
“ “ Winthrop School.....	450
“ “ Harvard School.....	318
“ “ Prescott School.....	448
“ “ Bunker Hill School.....	638
“ “ Intermediate Schools.....	106
“ “ Primary “	1,717

Per centage of attendance in High School .....	.95 $\frac{7}{10}$
“ “ Warren School.....	.92+
“ “ Winthrop School.....	.92+
“ “ Harvard School .....	.95+
“ “ Prescott School.....	.94
“ “ Bunker Hill School.....	.94+
“ “ Intermediate Schools.....	.79+
“ “ Primary Schools .....	.85+
Number of pupils admitted to the Grammar Schools in March, 1870	249
Number admitted to the Warren School.....	63
“ “ “ Winthrop “	51
“ “ “ Harvard “	41
“ “ “ Prescott “	34
“ “ “ Bunker Hill “	60
Number of graduates from the Grammar Schools, July 23d, 1870	146
Number of graduates from Warren	40
“ “ Winthrop.....	38
“ “ Harvard.....	9
“ “ Prescott.....	35
“ “ Bunker Hill.....	24

Knowing that great efforts had been made by the Board, and by my predecessor, to grade the schools and to arrange a “course of study,” I determined, in entering upon the duties of my office, to make myself acquainted with the schools as at present organized, to compare them with those of other cities, and to improve the methods of instruction and discipline in them, rather than make hasty innovations in a system which is the result of many years’ experience. I did not, indeed, feel that I was an entire stranger to the schools of Charlestown. A pleasant remembrance of them, as they were twenty years ago, led

me to hope that I might find them in such a condition as to make my duties pleasant and profitable.

In this, I have not been disappointed; for, though the system is essentially the same, great improvements have been made in grading, and a much greater degree of uniformity of attainments is secured to pupils entering the Grammar and High Schools.

This is an important step. The pupils admitted from different schools are able, at once, to advance in the course prescribed, having had essentially the same preparation in the schools from which they were promoted.

There is, however, a limit to this uniformity, that cannot be passed without interfering with the freedom of the teacher, and the individuality of the pupils,—which must ever be respected in whatever deserves the name of education.

There are two extremes to be equally avoided; on the one hand, such a disregard of system as tends to both mental and physical confusion,—and on the other, a too rigid system of dogmatic instruction, which checks and stifles all ingenuity in teachers and pupils, reducing the school to a mere piece of mechanism, where everything goes like clock-work, and with as little thought.

The true principle, I take to be that of nature,—variety in uniformity. That which makes science possible is uniformity. The naturalist finds certain essential characteristics which determine the class; yet within these limits, what endless variety is found. No two human faces are exactly alike, nor, indeed,

so nearly alike as not to be easily distinguishable. What a variety in trees, standing in the tables of the naturalist in the same class.

Thus nature, while ever mindful of that uniformity on which order is based, seems to delight in the variety which makes all things beautiful; and the naturalist and the artist are alike lovers of nature, — the one for its uniformity, the other for its infinite variety.

The same is true of character, — that which, as teachers, we seek to develop.

There is a science of metaphysics based on essential elements, — on uniformity; but within this well-defined sameness, and in perfect harmony with it, we have all those various shades of character drawn by a Shakspeare or a Dickens, or which we meet in actual life.

The characters of our friends are as distinctly marked, and as plainly recognized by us as their faces or forms.

Let us, then, have in the school-room the greatest freedom in methods of discipline and instruction consistent with a *general uniformity* of attainment.

No school committee can frame definite rules that will secure a good school. A *general* course of study, not too literally insisted on, may aid the best teachers and stimulate the poorest; but it should be understood that teachers are to secure the results indicated in the "course," by their own ingenuity. Perhaps it would be better in all cases to have a course, or programme of *subjects* to be taught, independent

of text-books; but whatever the programme, I would have it interpreted with a freedom which would render it so, in fact.

The text-book prescribed by the Committee, is the only one the teacher can require the pupils to obtain. But if he is able, from his own knowledge, or that obtained from other authors, to improve on the text-book prescribed, so much the better. It is not Kerl's grammar or Greenleaf's arithmetic that we care for, but English grammar and arithmetic; and these books are prescribed as aids. If the teacher can furnish or find better methods, as he doubtless can in some respects, he shows himself to be a live teacher by adopting them. The text-book should be used by the teacher, not the teacher by the text-book.

However perfect our school system, it is but a lifeless mechanism without "the spirit of the living creature in the wheels."

In fact, the more perfect the system, the greater the necessity of ingenuity in the teacher to prevent settling into a formal routine, wearisome alike to teacher and taught, and making our schools, not seminaries, but cemeteries, of learning.

The object of our schools is not merely to impart knowledge, but to quicken thought, to teach pupils how to investigate. The *process* by which the pupil arrives at a result is often more important than the result itself.

The pupil, if educated, in the proper sense of that term, must be educated by his own activity, under proper guidance and restraint. Hence, any system

which makes, or seeks to make, all the pupils alike, regardless of personal idiosyncracies, is not an educational institution, but a manufacturing establishment, where "nature's journeymen make men," and, as in Shakspeare's time, the men thus made "imitate humanity most abominably."

Here, then, is the point where the true teacher shows himself. While the knowledge he imparts to each is essentially the same, the methods he adopts are as various as the capacities and dispositions of his pupils.

It is not, I repeat, the amount of knowledge, imparted in a given time, which determines the character of the teaching. The cramming system is no more conducive to mental vigor and health than to physical.

EXAMINATIONS.

It cannot be denied, I think, that some of our methods of examination tend to drive teachers to this process of cramming. When the teacher's reputation depends wholly or chiefly on the ability of his pupils to give a categorical answer to the questions of the text-book, or on the number of scholars he sends to the High School, and the percentage of questions answered, he is, in a manner, forced to adapt his teaching to the examination they are to undergo. Now, if the test questions involve the memorizing or unimportant dates, exact definitions in the words of the author, or arbitrary rules, it is vain to urge the teacher to be independent of the text-book.

Teaching follows the law of demand and supply as

truly as any article of merchandize. Teachers are quick to notice the questions proposed by those in authority over them, and their teaching is, to a great extent, moulded by the character of those questions.

In visiting the schools, questioning the pupils, and making suggestions to teachers, I have approved and encouraged every effort to go beyond the text-book, to interest the pupils in the *subjects* taught, and thus lead them to gain further information and illustration from other sources.

Our teachers, I am happy to say, have, with great unanimity, expressed a decided preference for this mode of teaching, and are disposed heartily to cooperate in all endeavors to improve the methods of instruction in our schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The whole number of pupils belonging to these schools, on the 30th of June, was 2,082, — an average of about 55 pupils to a school. This, if the pupils were equally distributed, would be a reasonable number; but, for evident reasons, they are not so distributed, and while some fall short of this number, others are crowded. It will be remembered that the committee appointed by the Board to equalize them by redistricting, after investigation reported, that it is not redistricting, but more *room*, that is required; and an order was passed requesting the City Government to furnish it.

This excess of pupils exists only in Districts No. 4 and No. 6. The six schools in No. 4, had, in

June, an aggregate of 430 pupils, — an average of about 72 to a school. Taking the same data, the establishment of two new schools in this district would give 54 pupils to each school, and would supply only the immediate wants of the district.

In District No. 6, the excess of pupils is chiefly in the lowest grade; No. 34 and No. 36, having an aggregate of 142 pupils, — enough for three schools, — while the erection of buildings in the district, containing nearly thirty tenements not yet occupied, indicates a large accession to the Primary Schools.

The condition of our Primary Schools, in respect of discipline and instruction, is, as a whole, satisfactory, and compares favorably with schools of a similar grade in most cities and towns in this vicinity.

What is here stated, however, of the whole, collectively, cannot be said of each school, individually.

We have some excellent schools, and others that are not all that could be desired, nor that we have a right to expect. If this difference could in all cases be accounted for by the difference in numbers or accommodations, it might be easily remedied, and would furnish an additional argument for good accommodations and limited numbers. Unfortunately, however, our smallest and best accommodated schools are not uniformly the best, nor are our largest the poorest. This statement is not made as an argument in favor of large schools or poor school-houses, but to show that it is the teacher more than anything else that determines the character of a school.

Hence the necessity of great care in the selection of teachers. Our salaries are such, that we can com-

mand the services of teachers who have had some experience; and as that is the only sure test, I believe justice to our schools requires that we should ignore all individual claims unless backed by a successful experience..

The idea that almost any one can keep a Primary School has gone by.

The requirements are, in all respects, fully equal to those in the lower grades of the Grammar Schools, and in some respects, greater. The Grammar School assistant may, at any time, appeal to the principal, in matters of instruction or discipline, while the teacher of a Primary School has no such appeal.

It may also be laid down as a general principle, that the younger the pupils, the greater will be the call on the teacher for ingenuity in *imparting* instruction.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It has been my object so to distribute the time devoted to the various exercises, as to secure to each a recognition of its relative importance, as compared with others.

Primary teachers have frequently told me that it was not possible to give so much time to *reading* as is desirable, on account of the number of studies required, each of which was marked on a scale of *ten*, in the examination for promotion to the Grammar School.

I think there are some grounds for this complaint. We certainly require more in Arithmetic than is

required in any other city with whose schools I am acquainted. In Boston, Cambridge, &c., no *written* Arithmetic is required for promotion to the Grammar Schools, while we require a knowledge of the processes of Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. Without, however, excluding these from the course of study, I have advised teachers to practise only the simplest examples, and urged that special attention should be given to Reading, Spelling, and the Tables, and have made them tell more on promotion.

Printing, writing, drawing, &c., in these schools, I regard chiefly as aids in discipline, and in reading and spelling.

Physical exercises, and singing, take but little time, and are excellent safety-valves for the exuberant nervous energy of childhood. But none of these are to be regarded as, in any sense, the *rivals* of Reading, Spelling, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Of this grade we have two schools; the number of pupils in them in June was 147. No. 1 has respectable accommodations; but the room occupied by No. 2 is quite too small for the school. Nor would a more commodious room remedy the evils arising from an excess of pupils in the Intermediate Schools. The grading in these schools is necessarily much less perfect than in our Primary Schools, the material poorer and less tractable, and the requirements such as to call for more personal attention and instruction. Such being the case, it seems to me that the number

of pupils should be considerably less than in a Primary School.

When our Grammar School accommodations will allow it, I think there should be a room in each building assigned to this intermediate grade, giving the pupils the benefit of a master's discipline.

The condition of our Intermediate Schools with regard to discipline and instruction is much better than we are entitled to expect; and, notwithstanding the difficulties under which they have labored, our intermediate teachers have proved that a good teacher can make a good school in the face of great obstacles.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The buildings occupied by these schools remain the same as they were last year, except that they are one year older.

What was then said of the Harvard and Winthrop school-houses, is true now, and may be said with greater emphasis.

It was found necessary, on account of the crowded condition of some of these schools, to change the boundaries of the districts. This, of course, gave great dissatisfaction to many of the pupils, who were obliged to leave teachers and classmates to whom they had become strongly attached.

The Committee will recollect that they were flooded with petitions to remain, and the startling fact was revealed, that a large percentage of our Grammar School pupils — if we take the number transferred as reliable data — were invalids.

This change, occurring in the middle of a term, interfered sensibly with the regular progress of the schools; for, grade as we may, and prepare as definitely as we can the "course of study," there will be a difference in the administration of the several schools. Though they may reach certain objective points, at the same time there is, and must be, if the teachers are what they should be, a marked difference in the ways and means by which they have accomplished the same end.

But however great the evils resulting from these changes, they are liable to occur frequently so long as our Grammar school-houses remain in their present condition. The last change was made to relieve the Harvard and Winthrop schools, by utilizing some seats temporarily vacant in the Bunker Hill school-house. There are already indications that the Bunker Hill school will need relief in March, that can only be obtained by restoring essentially the old limits to the district. But whatever inconveniences and hardships have resulted or may result from these changes, it should be understood by our community, in justice to the School Committee, that they are in no way responsible for them. They have not failed to make known the wants of the schools, and have provided the best accommodations their means would allow, with the least possible change in the district lines.

With the exception of the interruption caused by re-districting, our Grammar Schools have suffered

during the term only the occasional inconvenience of a change in assistant teachers.

The principals of these schools are all gentlemen of experience, who, I believe, merit and possess the confidence of the Committee and the community.

The presence of a head-assistant in the room with the principal, affords him an opportunity to bring himself into more immediate relation with all the pupils, and to advise with subordinate teachers of less experience.

The beneficial results of this arrangement are seen in comparing our own schools, in regard to discipline and instruction, with schools of similar size where it does not exist, and where the supervision by the principal is necessarily much less perfect.

The methods of instruction in our Grammar Schools, though not in all cases up to our ideal, are, I believe, fully equal to those of the best schools in the Commonwealth. They are not, of course, equally good in all the schools. There is a tendency, in all professions, to fall into routine, and the teacher is not exempt from this liability.

I might, however, give many instances of improved methods in our schools, which promise, and are already giving better results. An exercise in composition, in one of our schools, written in my presence, and upon a subject named by me, gave better evidence of the pupils' proficiency in English grammar, — "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," — than could possibly be obtained by hearing them analyze and parse what somebody else wrote.

Our Grammar Schools constitute what may be called the "popular branch" of our public schools. A large majority of the pupils who enter them from the primary schools, finish their school education in them, — in many cases not even completing the prescribed course.

It seems desirable, then, that in these schools, all the branches required in ordinary business should be taught in a practical manner, and if possible, a general interest awakened in some department of literature, history, or science, which will induce our children, after leaving school, to make good use of our public library.

For this latter object, our "course of study" makes but imperfect provision. Yet some of our teachers, perhaps all in greater or less degree, by familiar lectures, or conversations on interesting and important subjects not in the regular course, are sowing this seed broadcast, some of which cannot fail to fall into good ground; and whoever succeeds in awakening this interest in his pupils is more than a *teacher*, he is an *educator*. He not only gives us good specimens of fruit, but plants and cultivates the tree that bears the fruit.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The course of studies which has been, with some few exceptions, a growth in our New England schools, embracing what is now required by law to be taught in every town, has been adopted, essentially, as the course of our Primary and Grammar Schools. It includes "orthography, reading, writ-

ing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, the history of the United States, and good behavior.”

This course is the result of a long and comprehensive experience.

This fact alone is sufficient reason for caution in disturbing it. A wise conservatism, while not allowing itself to be made a slave to the past, will be careful not to mistake mere innovation for improvement; but will adhere to what commends itself to the reason, all the more tenaciously if it has stood the test of experience. But, while believing in a wise conservatism, let us not fall into the error of supposing that we have arrived at perfection, nor entertain so poor an opinion of ourselves as to think that we can make no improvement on the past.

Have we developed all the latent power in our time-honored curriculum? and does not the progress of society in the sciences and the arts, in their application to business, require that something be added to the list? I propose to consider these two questions at some length.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography is first named, perhaps because regarded as of the first importance, and the most difficult attainment.

It runs through our whole course in the Primary and Grammar Schools; and even then, such is the irregularity of our composite language, that the eye is not unfrequently pained by bad spelling. There are certain principles of orthography which, if taught, would prevent mistakes that often occur in

several classes of words in very common use. But I suppose we must depend mainly on practice, in this branch, as we have heretofore done. There is a question among teachers of the extent to which the spelling-book should be used, and the class of words which should occupy the chief attention of the pupil.

My own opinion is, that while a spelling book with words well classified may assist pupils in recognizing the general principles already alluded to, a large part of the practice in spelling should be upon words which the pupils are in the habit of using in conversation, or meeting with in their reading.

The orthography of words of whose meaning and use they have no conception, will hardly be retained for a long time, but may be easily acquired when such words become a part of their vocabulary.

READING.

Reading stands next in the course,—an art in itself sufficiently wonderful, if its commonness had not made us insensible to its value.

But reading gives us a more or less perfect transcript of the writer's mind, according to the degree of perfection to which the art is carried.

A merely tolerable reader will obtain the main ideas of a writer, especially where the understanding alone is addressed. But in all that constitutes our best literature, in poetry, and in the choicest specimens of prose, it is only a cultivated ear and a well-trained voice, that can bring out the æsthetic element, the sentiment, and feeling,—and, at the same

time, intimate the mental mood of the writer or speaker. In proof of this, I might confidently appeal to any one who has heard familiar pieces read by experts in such a manner as to invest them with beauties, which, with their own reading, they had never discovered. We pay the price of an ordinary volume to hear a good elocutionist read a few selections from Hood, Dickens, and Shakspeare, when we have the books containing those selections unread upon the shelves of our own library; or, if not unread, yet read with greater interest after paying a good reader for breathing into them a living soul.

It has seemed to me that we fail in our schools, to make this exercise what it might be made.

Of all the branches taught in our Grammar Schools, this appeals to the greatest number of faculties.

Apart, then, from its own value as an art, it is, perhaps, of greater *educational* value than any other school exercise. It calls, if rightly taught, more faculties into play than any other. Nothing but a perfect understanding of the author's meaning can secure correct emphasis, force, rate, and inflection. The sentiment, if appreciated, will manifest itself in the quality and modulations of the voice.

As a means of general culture, it has no rival. It opens to the pupils the richest treasures of thought and sentiment on all conceivable subjects. A teacher who has command of a good elocution, can give; by reading, a more subtile analysis of a choice specimen of prose, or a beautiful poem, than can be imparted in any other way.

But, to make the reading exercise what is here claimed for it, every teacher should not only be a good reader, but should understand the *principles* of elocution. It may not be necessary to teach those principles abstractly, or to say anything of the technical terms employed in the art; but the teacher should be so possessed with those principles that they will be unconsciously recognized by him in all his teaching; and he should be able at all times to give a *reason* for the emphasis, quality of tone, the rate, pitch, &c., with which he reads a passage. No one would be considered qualified to teach music because he sang or played well by rote, if he knew nothing of the science of music; nor should one undertake to teach reading without making himself acquainted with the *principles* of elocution.

Much of the early instruction in this branch is necessarily mechanical and imitative. The ear must be cultivated to an appreciation of all the elements of expression, and the voice to their utterance.

When this is done, by systematic practice in articulation, inflection, stress, &c., in the lower classes, it is not too much to expect that, in the higher classes, the reading exercise may be made to convey much information on important subjects, to create and strengthen a literary taste, — in short, to become an efficient means of general culture.

WRITING.

Writing has received much attention in our schools recently, and though, perhaps, of less educa-

tional value than some others, is still of great practical importance.

This, as a mechanical exercise, is carried to a great degree of perfection in our Grammar Schools. Of the special merits of particular systems, I am not prepared to speak. They all, doubtless, have their excellences, and are all valuable in educating the powers of exact observation, and training the hand to the execution of exact forms.

GRAMMAR.

Grammar, too, is found among the recognized studies in all our New England schools, and has even given the name to what is perhaps considered the most important grade of schools.

And yet, it may be doubted, whether, as generally taught, it is of much practical value. If it is merely a critical art, designed to enable one to detect errors in what somebody else has written, perhaps the common mode of teaching it is as good as any. But if, as the books say, it is "the art of speaking and writing correctly," then, committing the text-book to memory, and learning to analyze and parse, and correct false syntax, do not teach the art.

In teaching any art, three things are required, — a knowledge of principles, an examination of models, and systematic and abundant practice. A text-book, in the hands of a judicious teacher, may assist in teaching a knowledge of principles.

Analysis and parsing—or the examination of models—will show the application of these princi-

ples; but systematic and abundant practice alone will secure the power of "speaking and writing correctly." The great error that we have committed in teaching grammar is, undervaluing, or wholly omitting, practice in writing.

What proportion of the time now allotted to grammar in our schools, is spent in composition? I think, at least, half the time might be devoted to it without detriment to the exercise in analysis and parsing. How does the carpenter learn his trade? Not simply by studying the working plan of the architect, and committing to memory the *names* of the several parts, and the manner in which they are put together. He must *do* what he wishes to learn. "Ye shall *know* of the doctrine," says the great Teacher, "if ye *do*," &c. This is true in all things. We learn to read by reading; to sing by singing; to paint by using the brush. We learn a trade by working at it, of course under proper guidance, and subject to criticism, — that what is done poorly at first, may be improved upon. We laugh at the folly of the man who resolved never to go into the water till he had learned to swim. Let us beware lest

"Like that strange missile that the Australian throws,
Our verbal boomerang slaps us on the nose."

GEOGRAPHY.

Geography seems to me to have usurped more time in our schools than properly belongs to it.

We attempt to teach more facts than can be retained in the memory, and more than would be of any value if they were remembered.

The most accurate knowledge of the form of a country, and one which will be the most deeply impressed on the memory, is best obtained by *drawing* it; and the location of the mountains and great rivers will best indicate the character of the surface.

If any one wishes to test the value of *drawing* the form, as compared with *seeing* it, in order to get an accurate idea of it, let him ask a dozen adults, who have been able to read for years, to make the printed letters of the alphabet, and, ten to one, less than half the number will be able to do it. Such, at least, has been the experience of those who have taught at the Teachers' Institutes.

With regard to topical geography, it seems proper that we should have a fuller knowledge of our own State and country than of others.

The descriptive part of our school geographies, if read with a constant reference to the outline map, and accompanied by such interesting remarks as the teacher may be able to offer, will make a deeper impression, and be longer remembered than if committed to memory, verbatim, as a task. But it may be said, that many teachers are not competent to teach in this way; that their knowledge of geography is almost wholly derived from the text-book. If this is the case, the remedy is at hand. It is that the *teacher* should study the lesson; not exclusively from the text-book, but from a gazetteer, or some other work, and learn some interesting fact in regard to every important place mentioned,—something with reference to the occupation of its inhabitants, some curiosity it contains, or interesting historical event

connected with it. It becomes then more than a little circle on the map; it is a place around which some human interest clusters, and concerning which there is an interest to know more.

The location of places will neither be learned with interest nor retained in the memory, unless held by association with some interesting event or historical fact. And this suggests the value of some historical reading in connection with geography; the pupil, of course, having his atlas before him and looking out every place of importance mentioned in the history.

In this way, I believe, more valuable geographical knowledge would be obtained in the time now devoted to that study, with the additional advantage of having acquired such a knowledge of the history of some of the most interesting countries as would stimulate many to more extensive reading. The mathematical geography taught in our Grammar Schools will, of course, be reserved for the higher classes, who can best understand it.

ARITHMETIC.

Arithmetic is justly regarded as one of the most practical of school studies, and I think it one of the best taught. Undoubtedly there are faults, in some instances, in teaching this branch. But the errors which exist in our modes of teaching grammar are avoided to a great extent, by the fact that most of the pupils' time is occupied in the solution of problems. That is what they wished to learn, and, as already said, the way to learn it is to do it.

It is perhaps due to the labors of Warren Colburn that arithmetic has been taught better than anything else. I am not sure that there is not a *tendency*, at the present time, to work more by *rule* and less by analysis, than Colburn would approve. If such tendency exists, I doubt very much whether it is in the right direction.

HISTORY.

The history of the United States is also a study required by statute; and I should be glad to give the subject of general history a place in our Grammar schools, while we make it more prominent in our High School. That it has not held a more important place in all our New England schools is probably owing to the fact, that it has been poorly taught. The text-books have bristled with unimportant dates, and facts uninteresting to children, who have been required to commit to memory whole pages of them which could be retained only just long enough to answer the requirements of the recitation. The great object of the study of history — creating a desire to know more — is thus defeated.

It is but recently that such works as Dickens' Child's History of England have revealed to the young the romance of history, and shown them that truth may be not only "stranger than fiction," but more interesting.

DRAWING.

Drawing has pushed its way into the course of required studies.

The instincts of childhood, which could not be whipped out, impelling the pupil to make pictures on his slate, came gradually to be "endured," perhaps not without a touch of pity, and is finally "embraced." Is this the insidious approach of vice, or, is it not rather a proof that the instincts of childhood may be wiser than the mature judgment of manhood?

Is it not possible that some other restless activity of youth, which now subjects the offender to punishment, may hereafter be found to be in the same category? "Take heed that ye offend not one of these little ones."

Such being the history of the introduction of this branch into the regular course, it would not be strange if it were found that many of our teachers are but poorly qualified to give instruction in it. I will, therefore, suggest that it might be well in this respect to follow in the footsteps of Boston and some other cities, and employ, at least temporarily, a competent teacher in this department, to exercise a general supervision in all our schools.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The last, but not least, of the requirements of the statutes is, that "instruction be given in good behavior." We have no text-book in our schools intended exclusively to teach "good behavior"; nor is there an hour specially set apart for recitation in it. Nor is it necessary. It would be as absurd to think of teaching good behavior in that way as to

teach to "speak and write correctly," simply by teaching to parse.

There are, however, opportunities constantly occurring for teaching good behavior. Perhaps, in some instances, teachers are liable to limit the phrase too much, and think of it chiefly or wholly as referring to behavior in the school-room. This, of course, is part of it, but by no means the whole, nor the most important, except as it is made to extend its influence over the whole.

It is at this point that we touch what is called the "order" or "discipline" of a school, and the question is, how we can secure this, and at the same time make it contribute to "good behavior" everywhere, and at all times.

Mere quiet or stillness in a school is not necessarily good order. If secured by harsh and objectionable means,—if the pupil is subjected to constant constraint, the very stillness becomes subversive of good order. There are so many hidden springs coiled in children, that nature will vindicate her claims, even in the face of severity.

How, then, shall the teacher proceed to secure good order, and to teach "good behavior"? In the first place, let him *presume* all scholars to be well-disposed. To be suspected of wrong-doing is dangerously near to being guilty of doing wrong.

Let the teacher frequently, and good-naturedly, speak of the necessity of good order to the comfort and well-being of the pupils, showing that disorder is an offence not only against him, but each other.

Nothing but the spirit that hopeth all things can secure order, in its best sense. The teacher must not only be just and firm, but magnanimous and kind.

Then, again, there will be no good order without industry.

“Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do.”

Keep the scholars at work, and relieve the tedium by frequent changes. Change is rest.

Try every means of interesting the pupils before resorting to punishment. But punishment will sometimes be necessary? Undoubtedly. But let it be after all the means of persuasion which a fertile brain and a kind heart can suggest, have failed,—and then let it be inflicted more in sorrow than in anger.

In the minor modes of punishment, as stopping after school, etc., it is not always the greater length of time that is most effective. Five minutes is often as good as half or three quarters of an hour. If the penalty for tardiness is to pay double the time after school, the pupil soon finds it a bad bargain to pay ten minutes for five, and there is an inducement for him to get into school as soon as possible even if he is tardy.

For graver offences, but those which do not affect the quiet of the school-room, as falsehood, etc., it is doubtful whether severity is the best remedy. The natural penalty for falsehood is loss of confidence. Let the teacher impress this on the mind of the pupil, and show him, in all kindness, the only method

by which he may regain his lost confidence. I do not say that this will cure all tendencies to falsehood. Neither will the rod. But I do say it is not by what the pupil *deserves*, but by what will probably be for his good and that of the school, that we should regulate our punishments. Isabella's words to Angelo, when pleading for the life of her brother, whom she admits to have been *justly* condemned, may well be addressed to every one entrusted with a "brief authority" in the school-room.

" How would you be,
 If He which is the top of judgment,
 Should but judge you as you *are* ?
 Oh, think on that, and mercy then
 Will breathe within your lips
 Like man new made."

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduates of our Grammar Schools — if the Committee have done their duty — have passed all the examinations in that grade, and the report of the condition of the several schools and of the faithfulness and success of the teachers is made from data obtained by those examinations.

The object of our examination for promotion to the High School, is to ascertain whether the pupil can join the class with profit to himself, and without detriment to the school. There are certain studies in which each lesson depends on principles developed in a preceding lesson, like arithmetic, where it is necessary that the pupils shall have done essentially the same work. But in geography and history,

grammar and spelling, uniformity of attainment is much less important.

There are many pupils in our Grammar Schools, whose primary training (in the country perhaps) was imperfect, and who may fail to get the required percentage for admission to the High School; but whose habits of thought and study, — in a word, whose mental discipline is such that they would have no difficulty in taking a prominent position in the class, if admitted.

I am informed by the principal of our High School that candidates who have failed to obtain the required percentage, but have been admitted by the Committee on the High School, upon obtaining "satisfactory evidence of their good conduct and ability to sustain themselves," have almost uniformly taken a respectable rank, and not unfrequently a high rank. At Westfield, also, where a "School of Observation," as it is termed, under the supervision of the principal of the Normal School, occupies the position of a Grammar School, the pupils uniformly enter the High School on a lower percentage than from the other Grammar Schools, but they as uniformly are found among the first scholars in the upper classes of the High School. This is due, undoubtedly, to the fact that the instruction in the "School of Observation," as its name indicates, is broader than in the Grammar Schools, tending to develop and educate rather than to cram for the High School; and it suggests that the rank of pupils in the advanced classes of the High School is a better test of the

quality of the instruction in the Grammar Schools than the number and percentage of those who enter.

In view of these facts, and the difficulty of determining by a single written examination, the exact scholarship and capacity of pupils, it seems to me that this examination should be regarded as but one element, and that the same consideration of the Committee on the High School which is now given to those who fail, should be given to all the candidates.

HIGH SCHOOL.

DURING the term ending July 23d, this school was separated into three parts, — its sessions being held in three places, viz.: about one hundred of the junior class in Harvard Hall, with Mr. Littlefield and Miss Downes; the second middle class with Mr. Adams and Miss Coombs, in City Hall; and the first middle and senior classes, and about twenty of the juniors, with Mr. Emery, Miss Whitney and Miss Chamberlain, in Seminary Hall.

This separation of the school was, of course, attended with some disadvantages, especially in regard to supervision and general exercises; but *most* of the classes accomplished the requirements of the prescribed course, and made good proficiency in all their studies.

The monthly written examinations of all the classes, conducted by their respective teachers, and the oral examinations by the Superintendent, and by the principal as often as other duties would allow, indicated a satisfactory degree of ability, faithfulness, and thoroughness on the part of the teachers, — with a single exception, — and a corresponding interest and progress on the part of the pupils generally.

In consequence of the disintegrated condition of the school, and the want of a suitable place for a

public exhibition, the usual graduating exercises were omitted.

The class, however, met in the Seminary Hall, with a few of their friends, where they received their diplomas from the acting chairman of the High School Committee, and were addressed by the Superintendent.

The graduating class consisted of twenty-nine members, — eight boys and twenty-one girls, — being 46 per cent of its original number.

Of the four boys of the college class, three entered Harvard, and one, Middletown, Conn., all honorably admitted; two, with unimportant conditions, and two, free.

The changes in the course of study, and the organization of the High School, which, it is confidently believed, will render it more efficient as a preparation, and a means of culture for those who are to enter upon active business pursuits, although begun during the term of which this is a report, were not completed, and will more properly receive attention in the next report, when we shall be able to speak of the practical working of the system inaugurated.

With many thanks to you, gentlemen, for the kind consideration I have received at your hands, and the aid afforded me in the discharge of duties new to me, and therefore, perhaps, imperfectly understood, this Report is respectfully submitted.

B. F. TWEED,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

APPENDIX.

DEDICATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL-HOUSE.

THIS elegant and commodious building was dedicated by appropriate exercises on the 14th of December, 1870.

The services were introduced by a hymn, sung by the pupils of the High School, under the direction of J. M. Mason, Esq., teacher of music in the Public Schools. Selections from the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Addison Parker. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. W. Warren.

Geo. B. Neal, Esq., Chairman of Committee on City property, on passing the keys to the Mayor, made the following statement:—

Mr. Mayor, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my agreeable duty, in behalf of the Committee on Public Property, under whose supervision this building for the use of the Charlestown High School has been erected and furnished, to announce to you the completion of this noble work, and that we are ready to surrender to the School Committee this commodious and beautiful edifice, completely fitted up and furnished, to be by them devoted to the purposes for which it has been designed.

But before doing so, I will make the following statement, which I trust will be of interest to you all. The area of the lot of land on which the original building stood and upon which a portion of the present structure now stands, is 8,332 square feet, and was purchased by the city Aug. 2, 1847, for the sum of \$6,338, or at a cost of about 75 cents per square foot. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 7, 1847, and the building dedicated on the 17th day of the month of June following, both under the direction of our first Mayor, the Hon. G. Washington Warren, who had been one of the most earnest and active friends and promoters of the then new enterprise of establishing a High School in our city. The cost of the building was somewhat less than \$20,000, so that the whole outlay, including the cost of land, was only about \$26,000.

The accommodations thus afforded were for a long time considered amply sufficient for the school; but as the city increased in population, and in consequence, the number of pupils attending the school became larger and larger from year to year, the demand for a more commodious building became more and more pressing. Great changes and improvements in school architecture had been made in the meanwhile, so that, at the end of twenty years from the time of its erection, the building was generally admitted to be decidedly behind the age.

In fact, it became at length so crowded with scholars, owing to the large numbers promoted from the Grammar Schools, that it was found absolutely nec-

essary to transfer a portion of the pupils to the upper rooms in the City Hall.

The City Council at last decided to take measures to remedy the difficulty, and accordingly they authorized the purchase of a lot of land adjoining the original one, on the southerly side. The area of this lot is 3,882 square feet, and cost at about \$2.12½ per foot, \$8,250. Several plans for a new building, or for an enlargement of the original structure, were proposed; but finally it was decided to remodel the old building and to add to it on the southerly side, a very large and entirely new wing. The plans and specifications for the same were prepared and furnished by Mr. S. J. F. Thayer, of Boston, a skilful and successful architect, under whose personal superintendence the work of enlargement and alteration has been done.

The principal contractor for this work was Mr. Amos Brown, a well-known carpenter and builder of our city. The principal sub-contractors were as follows:—

For Masonry.....	Robert R. Wiley.
Plaster Work.....	Chas. P. Brooks.
Painting and Glazing.....	Horatio G. Waldron.
Stone Work.....	J. F. & F. L. Gilman.
Iron Work.....	Cook, Rymes & Co.
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.....	F. A. Titus.
Steam Heating Apparatus.....	Geo. W. Walker & Co.

The elegant and tasteful cases for books, minerals, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and several of

the teachers' desks, were manufactured and furnished by Wassenius & Whittle, the settees by W. O. Haskell & Son, and the new desks and chairs for the pupils, by Joseph L. Ross. The furniture which was taken from the old building, having been fitted up for use in the new, as far as practicable, the entire outlay for new furniture did not exceed \$5,500. To sum up the whole, the present structure, with its contents and the land upon which it stands, has cost the city about \$87,000, not including the furniture from the old school-house just referred to; but if we include that, the estimated value of the whole establishment may safely be fixed at \$90,000. Desks and chairs have been arranged in the three principal school-rooms for 300 pupils; but whenever it may become necessary, further accommodations for 175 more pupils, can be provided in the spacious recitation rooms.

Fears for the safety of the former building, through supposed defects in its construction, having often been entertained, (and I must confess that those fears were not wholly groundless), great pains have been taken to make the present structure perfectly safe; and to that end, intermediate and cross walls and solid masonry have been built up from the ground to the upper flooring; the walls have been firmly bound together by cross-ties of iron, and massive iron girders resting on brickwork have been placed in the floors. I can therefore with confidence assure you that no fears need be entertained for a moment, that the floors or the walls will settle or

yield in the least, however crowded with people the building may be at any time.

I think it entirely unnecessary for me at this time to enter into any description of this building or its appointments, or to speak in justly-merited terms of commendation of the very excellent workmanship therein displayed, or of the skill and taste of the architect, as shown in its design and general arrangement, for immediately after the close of these dedication services, the whole building will be thrown open to your inspection, and you will be able to see and judge for yourselves. I think, however, that you will agree with me in the opinion that this structure, with its furniture, in workmanship, design, and finish, is not excelled by any of the kind in this vicinity.

And now, Mr. Mayor, in placing in your hands these keys, and thus transferring the charge of this temple of learning, with all its appointments, to the Board of School Committee which you represent, let me congratulate you and all here present upon the successful completion of this good work, which reflects great credit upon those who have been directly employed in its construction, and stands a real ornament and honor to the city in which it is located. May thousands of our youth of both sexes hereafter go forth from its spacious halls to take their respective parts in the business and active duties of life, well fitted by the discipline and instruction here received, to occupy with honor and credit stations of distinction and high trust in the community, to fill accept-

ably the more humble positions in life, or to improve and adorn the domestic circle. May no fire or any other casualty occur to mar or destroy this noble structure, but may it stand, for many long years to come, an enduring evidence of the wise forethought and liberality of our City Government in the cause of popular education; and if in the distant future it must no longer exist, let it pass away only when it has fully accomplished all the high and holy purposes for which it was erected.

His Honor Mayor Kent, on receiving the keys and passing them to the Chairman of the High School Committee, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman of Committee on City Property :

It is my duty perhaps, at least my privilege, to receive from you the keys of this completed building. I feel it no more than just, representing the government at this time, to add a proper appreciation and commendation of, and for, the zeal, faithfulness, and ability displayed by you and your committee, and the contractors under you, in the prosecution of the work. I believe the building is conceded to be nearly perfect in its details and appointments—at least to-day. What may be demanded to-morrow, in this rapid age of improvement, I cannot say. But at the present speaking, I believe it satisfies all. It needs no comments from me; it speaks for itself. And now, Mr. Chairman of the High School Committee, to you, in my turn, I transfer it. I have the honor to-day to represent, as I may

be able, those whose duty it is to build and equip school-houses. You, if you please, represent those whose duty it is to apply them to their proper use. The city of Charlestown has been liberal in its appropriations for education. It is becoming in a community to be thus liberal, that believes in morality and education as the corner and foundation stones of all civil law and order,—of all progress, social and intellectual. As a consequence of this liberality, our schools rank high with those of our sister cities in the Commonwealth. I trust that with the increase of the means and appliances of knowledge, there may come an increased degree of responsibility on the part of those more immediately entrusted with the education of the children.

A little child (so runs an allegory I have somewhere read) seated at his father's door, and gazing at a neighboring hill bounded by the blue horizon, became suddenly inspired with the idea of reaching that shining belt of azure. With infinite toil and trouble he gained the summit, when lo! another eminence and a new horizon, and the object of his desire as far off as ever. Nothing daunted or disheartened he pressed on, pressed on, until his childish desire became a manly faith; until, having met with all the disappointments and trials of mortal life, his head became white and he died. But traveling on the surface of the round globe, the object of his desire he never achieved.

In matters of education, as in all the highest and noblest aims and purposes of our lives, whether we

consider the means to be employed or the ends to be attained, it is not likely we shall ever reach our ideal standard. It is none the less our duty to press onward towards it, without fainting or distrust—with a *child's* faith and a *man's* purpose.

I have the honor now, sir, to symbolically place in your hands this beautifully-completed temple of knowledge. Long may it stand, and long may there continue to go from it the wisest and purest and best influences for the good of humanity.

Rev. Dr. Gardner, Chairman of the High School Committee, on receiving the keys, and passing them to the Principal of the High School, made the following remarks:—

Mr. MAYOR,—I receive these keys, sir, as significant of a trust to which the members of the sub-committee on this school hope not to prove recreant. It will be our constant aim to make the High School, in its inner life—the school-soul—not unworthy of such a material habitation.

Ancient Athens, in the plain of Attica, has its historic Acropolis, around whose rocky base the waves of war have surged, and on whose summit the masterpieces of architecture have stood for twenty-five centuries. The Parthenon most fitly crowns the citadel. Genius outlives brute force,—Minerva is mightier than Mars.

Ladies and gentlemen: Bunker Hill is the historic Acropolis of modern Athens; and this majestic structure, now dedicated to art, science, and all good

learning, is our Parthenon, — crowning and shedding additional glory on our citadel. We dedicate this temple to a divinity mightier than Minerva. Our goddess is not an ideal wrought in marble, ivory, and gold ; but an idea, taking on beautiful forms in the living, intelligent young images of God before us. The old Greek mythology had no god or goddess of popular education. The old Gréeks had no such idea. It is essentially modern — Christian.

I seem to be standing in presence of two audiences to-day. These living faces before me represent one; these mute busts in their places on the wall, another. This silent audience of the great departed suggests to me the proper functions of our American High School. There are Homer and Cicero, with charming verse and eloquent tongue, to plead the cause of classical learning. Whatever else may be introduced, the study of the old classic tongues of Greece and Rome must not be ignored. The study of language, in its wider relations, is the study of the world's life. Philology is the key to history, to philosophy, to science. Far distant be the day when the Latin and Greek languages shall be left out of the curriculum of what shall even look toward a liberal education.

Then there is Benjamin Franklin — his very *simulacrum* seems to talk of science in its relations to practical life. And Shakespeare and Milton — have they come here to bid us study our own strong and noble mother tongue, in its rich literature? The High School is not only a preparatory school for the University; with a far greater number it is preparatory

to the immediate work of life. One of the proper functions of this school is to supplement and complete the English studies of the Grammar School. The father who wishes his son or daughter to pursue an English and commercial course of study simply, without the classic languages, has the same claim to such advantages here as he who would have his son "fit for college." Hence, the School Committee have taken great pains to adapt the courses of study to the actual wants of the people, in the direction of higher instruction of all kinds, and have established an English and commercial course, under the immediate charge of a master, whose success in other departments of instruction insures the same in this. The study of the natural sciences will henceforth be made more prominent, and special attention by the master be paid to such pupils as are fitting for business life.

It is to be remembered, too, that this is a mixed school, for the education of girls as well as boys. The day is past when woman is content with sucking learning through a straw, while her brother quaffs the open bowl. The High School must be made high enough to teach and train young ladies for the few positions which it is allowed them to fill in the higher and more remunerative work of life. This is a 'right' which we purpose to concede.

Thus the function of the High School in our country is three-fold, — to furnish preparatory instruction to those who wish to enter higher institutions of learning; to give a good, practical business educa-

tion to those who wish to enter immediately upon mercantile or mechanical pursuits; and to afford such facilities for a complete course of study in science and letters, as shall insure a fair measure of discipline and culture to young ladies, who are denied admission to the colleges.

With such a work before it, the great outlay for such buildings and appliances as are to-day devoted to the uses of this school, is eminently wise, and will prove a paying investment in the best sense of the word.

It remains for me only to pass these keys on to him who will hold the trust as its immediate custodian,—the honored principal of the school,—who for so many years has ably filled this position, and who carries a key in his own bosom that has never failed to unlock the minds and hearts of his pupils.

On receiving the keys, Mr. Emery, Principal of the High School, replied as follows:—

It is with no ordinary pleasure that I receive this pledge of your confidence, with the kind words you have spoken. I accept it as a fit symbol of the teacher's *prerogative* and *duty*; as it opens to us the halls of this beautiful temple, so is it the teacher's privilege to unlock the mysteries of science and the treasuries of learning.

It is for this purpose that you have erected this noble edifice, consecrated to the service of public instruction and culture.

The first High School has accomplished its work and passed away,—or rather has been developed into

the new, and incorporated with it—1848 with 1870—the old with the new; *the old*, one of the most perfect in its time, but constructed upon the single idea of artistic effect, with little reference to the comfort or convenience of teachers or scholars; *the new* embodying all that was worthy in the old, together with the essential improvements of more than twenty years of experience and progress.

The history of the old is already written; that of the new commences to-day; and if its record shall not be even brighter than that of its predecessor it will not surely be the fault of our liberal city fathers, or of the gentlemen of the committee which you represent. You have given us all the facilities we have asked or desired, and I am not insensible to the corresponding responsibilities; but, under the wise supervision and coöperation which you have so generously granted us hitherto, and with the able and efficient teachers with whom I have the honor to be associated, it shall be my endeavor that the just expectations of the *committee* and the *community* shall not be disappointed.

The following ode, written for the occasion, by A. E. Cutter, was then sung:—

DEDICATION ODE.

There, valor's monumental pile,
Here, Academic Hall;
Fit structures for historic hill,
And worthy coronal.

Where swarthy Mars roll'd his black cloud,
And lighted it with flame,
Sweet peace is found, and temple raised
To mild Minerva's name.

There, as at Freedom's holy shrine,
 Be pilgrim homage paid;
 Here, scholars scan the classic line,
 The lofty Iliad.

For meet it is, in scholar's mind, —
 Call it not base alloy, —
 To mingle thoughts of Bunker Hill
 With Homer's siege of Troy.

Then side by side thus proudly stand;
 Due honor give each one;
 This, dedicate to life's great aim,
 And that, to great deeds done.

The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. B. F. Tweed, being called upon by the Chairman, spoke as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I feel some embarrassment in rising to speak at this stage of the proceedings. The gentlemen who have preceded me have all had a definite duty to perform. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Property gave the *key* to their remarks, and they certainly have rung almost all imaginable changes upon it.

My misfortune is,—and it is one that will be appreciated by every musician, at least,—that I have lost the key. I may say, however, that it seems fitting that Bunker Hill should be chosen as the site of an institution, whose mission it is to perpetuate the blessings which follow in the train of freedom.

The school-house, open alike to the sons and daughters of the rich and poor, is the logical sequence of the monument, erected to the memory of the citizen soldiery who here laid down their lives that we might enjoy the blessings of civil liberty.

This splendid edifice, beckoning all our children to its embrace, and pointing our sons to the classic halls of Harvard and Tufts, or to lucrative and honorable positions in the great commercial houses of yonder metropolis, is itself a monument of the fidelity of the sons to the principles of their sires. It is more than this. It is one of a line of fortresses, stronger than any of a merely military character, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The roll-call of the school-bell, commencing on our eastern borders, and following the rising sun in his course through the heavens, is the signal for the parade of an army that spans the continent.

De Quincey, in one of his inimitable essays, supposes the inhabitants of some distant planet to have so far excelled us in the construction of optical instruments as to be able to see all that we are doing; and asks, What is the grandest sight we ever have to offer them?

Is it St. Peter's, with its lofty dome and long-drawn aisles? Is it the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where rival kings vie with each other in the splendor of their royal retinue? "No," he says; "These are mere baubles in celestial eyes;" and curiously enough, he gives his verdict in favor of a public execution as the grandest and most imposing of all human spectacles. Not, of course, a vulgar "hanging," where the scaffold has but its due; but a public execution, where the victim wears the crown of martyrdom, and is perhaps a woman, who, according to De Quincey, can die more grandly than man.

From this verdict, Mr. Chairman, I feel bound to dissent. There is, doubtless, a tragic interest and a moral grandeur in such a scene that may well arrest the attention even of superior beings, and cause them to burn with indignation at the treatment of the world's prophets and Saviours, who "have come to their own and their own received them not."

But, for simple beauty unalloyed by any painful associations, for moral grandeur suggestive only of the noble and true, it seems to me that the march of this great procession of school-children, with its "thousands of thousands and ten times thousands, which no man can number," must be an object of intenser admiration and purer delight; and the tones of the school-bell reverberating over hill, plain, mountain, and valley, till they are lost in the murmurs of the Pacific waves, must greet celestial ears with a harmony not unlike the music of the spheres.

To-day, Mr. Chairman, and by these ceremonies, we but proclaim an accomplished fact.

The High School House is already dedicated.

The ground is hallowed where it stands; its very adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended is its dedication.

By these ceremonies, we publicly recognize the fact, that the city government has erected and fully and beautifully equipped our fortress.

In behalf of the School Committee, we now man it, and wheel our division of the grand army of the republic into line.

To use the words of the beautiful ode we have just sung, may our youth, as they here pursue "life's great aim," resolve that they too, like their ancestors, will not leave the world without a record of "great deeds done."

Hon. G. Washington Warren, the first Mayor of Charlestown, during whose administration the High School was established, was then called upon by the Chairman, and responded as follows: —

REMARKS OF JUDGE WARREN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, — In introducing me to this assembly, whose presence shows their interest in the cause of popular education, you announce me as the one who laid the corner-stone of the *Old High School* building in 1847. I accept the distinction, though it carries with it the imputation of age. And I am willing to confess ten years more. For in 1837, I was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools under the town government, who were instructed to consider and report upon a plan of a High School and of the cost thereof. The Board devolved the duty upon me to prepare and present that report; and being then comparatively fresh from college, and having previously devoted a few years to instruction in the higher branches, I entered upon the work imposed upon me with proper zeal; and in due time I presented to the town meeting a complete sketch and outline of a High School proposed to be established, with full estimates. But no sooner was the report read, when, much to my surprise and disgust, a mo-

tion to *indefinitely postpone* the whole subject was carried, upon the simple assertion of the mover, that “of all institutions, the High School was the most aristocratic!”

But a good object, having firm friends, though postponed for a time, you may be sure, will succeed at last. In ten years — a very short period for a community, but a momentous one to that generation of youth who were meanwhile deprived of the means of higher instruction which the law required should be given them — the new city celebrated its coming by the establishment of a High School, which, in all its appointments, should be inferior to none then existing. So it was, that the first city government, within six months of its inauguration, procured this glorious location, and laid with ceremony the corner-stone of the former building, — the only municipal building in Charlestown, I believe, whose corner-stone was laid with public ceremonial.

On our following anniversary, the 17th of June, 1848, that building was publicly dedicated as a fit commemoration of the day. In delivering it over, sir, to the gentleman then occupying your position, I remember to have observed, that those who should hereafter have the management of its concerns, should ever bear in mind, that the principal cause of the partial defeat of our revolutionary fathers in the first great national battle fought on this memorable spot, was the *want of ammunition*; and they should therefore take care that ample means be always provided to maintain this institution, so fortunately placed, in

order that the successive generations here instructed should learn to prize and to perpetuate their invaluable heritage. And so far, we may say, this High School has been nobly sustained. If at any time there was any apprehension that succeeding administrations of the city might overlook some of its interests through the influence of the old prejudices of the town, the result showed those fears to be groundless.

As we look around us, the foundation of this school does not seem to have been so very long ago. For here the principal, in the maturity of his manhood, still flourishes in full vigor, who, in his prime, first presided over its auspices. For an interval of a few years he strayed over to Boston; but, on a vacancy occurring, the committee and the friends of the High School were determined to bring him back; and may he long continue to shed here the lustre of his brilliant reputation and his true dignity of character, and to impart the rich fruits of his experience and of his well-stored mind. We gladly remember how fortunate this school has been in all its teachers and assistants. To this the graduates of the school will bear willing testimony. We can hardly wish more for its future than it may have the same signal advantages always secured to it.

We are truly sensible, sir, how short and insufficient is the longest school term for acquiring what may and should be taught. The most that can be hoped to accomplish is to lay a solid foundation of the elements and rudiments of knowledge; to expand

the youthful mind and make it receptive and appreciative, and thus deliver over the keys of the different branches of learning, with which each one for himself may be able in after life to unlock and explore its richest treasures. The great art of teaching is to show how to study. If the mind can be trained to master one subject thoroughly, it will by the same process find out of itself how to master other subjects. "Ex uno discite omnia."

The honorable secretary of the Board of Education has told the young ladies that if they would learn the Greek language so as to be qualified to teach it, they would find immediate employment. But those who do not intend to be teachers would find ample inducement and pleasure in this study, in being able to read the New Testament in its own vernacular; and then by comparing the ancient with the modern Greek, as it may be read in a newspaper from Greece of the latest date, in curiously tracing the resemblance between the words now spoken at Athens and those in which Saint Paul preached there. There is no reason why ladies, in their self-culture, should not pursue the study of the ancient languages. I knew a class of ladies in Hebrew who became quite proficient in that which is the oldest and simplest of all.

But, sir, not to exceed my brief limit, I will come to a practical conclusion. Alderman Neal, Chairman of the Building Committee, has stated that the whole cost of the land and building provided in 1847 was about \$26,000. That was the day of small things,

when a thousand dollars seemed as large a sum to the tax-payer as ten thousand does now. For twenty-four years the old building answered well its purpose. The cost, then, to the city is about a thousand dollars a year. The enhancement of the land would pay even for the demolition of the building, if that had been done. So it will be seen that the city, with its increased population, has only done its duty in providing these superior but much-needed accommodations, whatever they may have cost, it being presumed that the committee have been judicious in their expenditures. We hail this enlargement, and auspicate for the future as brilliant a career for the High School as it has heretofore enjoyed. May this improvement, sir, enliven the interest of your committee and of their constituents, and quicken the zeal of teachers and pupils; may every facility for study, and every advantage of instruction be here given and improved; so that the High School, standing up by the monument, shall be always signalized as our favored free University of public instruction.

Hon. J. White, secretary of the Board of Education; Mr. Jonathan Kimball, superintendent of schools in Salem; and Mr. A. P. Marble, superintendent of schools in Worcester, were called upon, and responded with interesting and eloquent remarks.

The pupils then sung another hymn, after which the exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. O. C. Everett.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School embraces three courses.

ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Three Years.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Physiology ; Physical Geography.
2. Algebra.
3. History of England ; English Language and Literature, and English Composition.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Book-Keeping by Double Entry, with practice in Banking, Insurance, and Business Forms ; Exercises in Elocution, Readings in Natural History ; Spelling and Defining.

MIDDLE CLASS.

1. Ancient and Modern History.
2. Arithmetic reviewed ; Natural Philosophy ; Mechanical Drawing.
3. Geometry.

Wednesday and Saturday.

French Grammar ; Rhetoric ; Reading, Spelling, and Defining.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Science of Government ; Chemistry.
2. Astronomy ; Botany ; Geology.
3. French Grammar and Reader.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Mental Philosophy ; English Literature and Biography.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL COURSE.

Four Years.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Physiology ; Physical Geography.
2. Algebra.
3. Latin Grammar and Reader.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Exercises in Elocution, Readings in Natural History, Spelling and Defining, Practice in Business Forms, and English Composition.

SECOND MIDDLE CLASS.

1. Ancient and Modern History.
2. Arithmetic reviewed ; Natural Philosophy, with practice in Mechanical Drawing.
3. Latin Reader, finished ; First Book of Cæsar's Gallic War.

Wednesday and Saturday.

French Grammar, Rhetoric, Reading, Spelling and Defining.

FIRST MIDDLE CLASS.

1. Science of Government ; Chemistry.
2. Geometry.
3. Second, Third, and Fourth Books of Cæsar ; Cicero against Catiline, — Latin Division. French Grammar, and Translation, — French Division.

Wednesday and Saturday.

French Grammar and Reader ; Mental Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Astronomy ; Botany ; Geology.
2. French Grammar and Reader.
3. The First Six Books of Virgil, — Latin Division. Noël et Chapsal's Grammaire Française, and Translating English into French, — French Division.

Wednesday and Saturday.

English Literature and Biography ; Moral Philosophy.

PREPARATORY COLLEGE COURSE.

Four Years.

Junior Class same as the English and Classical Course.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Ancient and Modern History.
2. Latin Reader, finished ; First Book of Cæsar's Gallic War.
3. Greek Grammar, and Greek Lessons.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Ancient Geography, Reading, Rhetoric.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Geometry.
2. Second, Third, and Fourth Books of Cæsar ; Cicero against Catiline.
3. Greek Grammar, continued ; Xenophon's Anabasis.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Latin and Greek Composition ; Sallust ; Cicero, finished.

SENIOR CLASS.

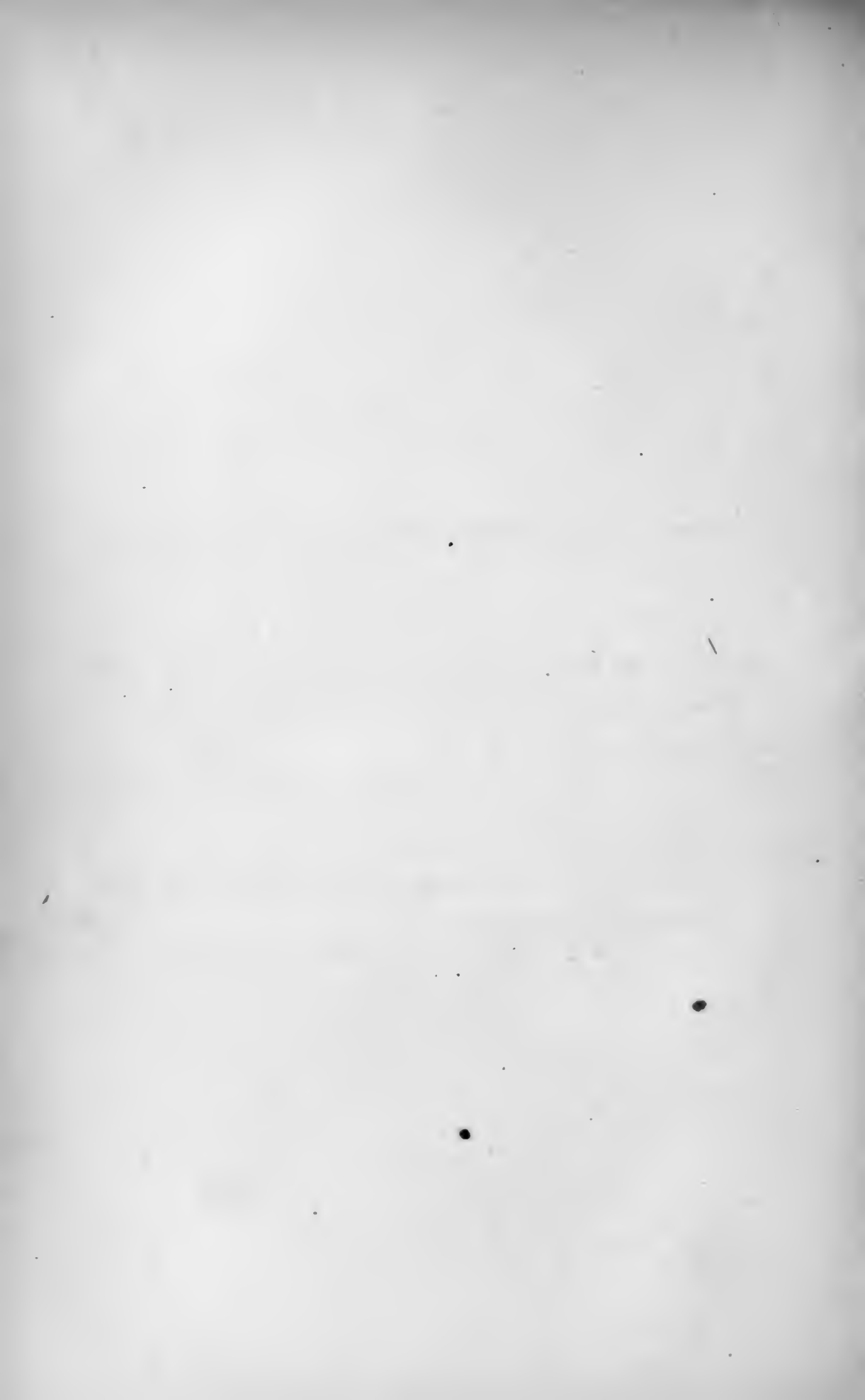
1. The Æneid of Virgil.
2. The Anabasis, finished ; Three Books of Homer's Iliad.
3. Algebra and Geometry, reviewed.

Wednesday and Saturday.

Latin and Greek Composition ; General Review.

GENERAL EXERCISES BY ALL THE SCHOOL.

1. Calisthenics, by the girls, daily.
2. English Composition ; Public Reading by the girls, and Declamation by the boys, every Saturday.
3. Instruction in Music and Drawing, twice a week.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 13, 1871.

Report received, and referred to the Committee on Finance,
and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, March 20, 1871.

Referred in concurrence.

JOHN T. PRIEST, *Clerk.*

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

April 3, 1871.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the City Treasurer's statement of his Receipts and Expenditures for the financial year ending Feb. 28, 1871,

REPORT,

That they have made a careful investigation of the books, papers, bonds, mortgages, notes, &c., in the hands of the Treasurer. They find the books kept in a systematic method, deserving of passing commendation. The accounts are properly vouched; and the balance on hand at the date named was as he states, one hundred thirty-four thousand, three hundred four dollars and thirty cents. (\$134,304.30).

In conformity with the ordinance, the Committee submit herewith a detailed statement of the Expenditures of the city for the said financial year, with a statement of the City Debt, a schedule of City Property, and the estimated value thereof.

The Committee recommend that one thousand copies of the same be printed for distribution among the citizens.

WM. H. KENT.

GEO. B. NEAL.

H. WELLINGTON.

J. B. NORTON.

JOHN FENDERSON.

JOSEPH W. HILL.

A. D. HOITT.

A. O. BUXTON.

Committee on Finance.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 3, 1871.

Report accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, April 3, 1871.

Concurred.

JOHN T. PRIEST, *Clerk.*

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 3, 1871.

ORDERED : —

That the Joint Standing Committee on Printing cause to be printed for the use of the citizens one thousand copies of the City Treasurer's statement of his Receipts and Expenditures for the financial year ending Feb. 28, 1871, together with a statement of the City Debt, a schedule of City Property, and the estimated value thereof, and that the City Clerk give public notice when the same are ready for distribution, the expense of same to be charged to the Appropriation for Contingencies.

Passed, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, April 11, 1871.

Concurred.

JOHN T. PRIEST, *Clerk.*

Dr.

LINUS E. PEARSON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT TO

March 1, 1871.

To Cash on hand, as per account, March 1, 1870			\$39,408.58
“ from loans on City Notes			300,875.60
“ sales of City Bonds			234,000.00
“ “ “ Water Loan Bonds			150,000.00
“ “ collector of Taxes of 1864	\$167.20		
“ “ “ “ “ 1867	9,345.15		
“ “ “ “ “ 1868	320.64		
“ “ “ “ “ 1869	30,892.43		
“ “ “ “ “ 1870	414,940.99	455,666.41	
“ “ Mystic Water Board “ Water Rates ”		164,996.11	
“ “ Assessments on Drains and Sewers		13,022.64	
“ “ “ “ “ Betterments		12,200.95	
“ “ “ “ “ for construction of Sidewalks		7,886.26	
“ “ Sundry payments on Notes receivable		11,996.30	
“ “ Interest accrued on City Bonds sold, Notes due the City, Taxes, &c.		13,551.52	
“ “ Interest accrued on Water Bonds sold		2,000.00	
“ “ State, on account of State Aid, 1869		17,000.00	
“ “ “ Amount paid by City “ Militia Bounty ”		7,235.90	
“ “ “ “ “ “ Armory Rent ”		1,400.00	
“ “ “ City’s proportion of School Fund, 1869		1,757.42	
“ “ Sales of house offal, from Mar. 1, 1870, to Mar. 1, 1871 State, sundry Cities, Towns, &c., reimbursement of amount paid by City for aid furnished by “ Poor Department ”		6,293.44	
“ “ Fines, Officer’s fees, &c., due the City from Police Court, for the years 1869 and 1870, “ Police Dept. ”		4,865.19	
“ “ Hugh Kelly & Son, balance due on bond for sale of Land on Mystic Street		1,956.01	
“ “ Hugh Kelly, one-half of purchase money for sale of land on Bunker-hill Street, “ Gun House Lot ”		1,281.70	
“ “ John S. Whiting, for sale of strip of land on Bow St. John Fitzgerald, for right of way over strip of land on Richmond Street, “ School Lot ”		520.40	
“ “ Bunker-hill-Monument Association, 3d and 4th pay- ments due City on account of extension of Monu- ment Avenue to Main Street		500.00	
“ “ Dog Licenses refunded, as per act of 1869, sales of catalogues, fines, &c., “ Public Library ”		170.62	
“ “ P. J. Stone, Treas, cash dividend on forty shares of stock in Mystic-river Corp., owned by the City		1,200.00	
“ “ U.S. Navy Department, sale of signal-box, “ Fire Alarm Telegraph ”		968.11	
“ “ Sales of old materials, manure, &c., “ Repairs of Sts. ” Excess of original award over verdict of Sheriff’s jury, in case of John Cronin et al. “ Park Street ”		662.41	
“ “ Sales of old settees, “ High School Furniture ”		311.80	
“ “ R. Denvir, error in bill for labor, “ Drains and Sewers ” City Clerk, fees, &c., as follows, viz.: Recording Mortgages, \$232.65; Marriage Licenses, \$210		112.50	
“ “ Billiard Table Licenses, \$135.00, Circus Licenses, \$150	442.65	104.00	
“ “ Junk Dealers’ “ \$21.75, auctioneers’ “ \$2.00	235.00	21.00	
“ “ Costs on taxes, &c., “ Contingencies ”	23.75	751.40	
		551.32	

\$1,453,567.59

MARCH 1, 1871, WITH CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

Cr.

March 1, 1871.

By Amount paid on City Deferred Roll of 1869	\$47,821.23
“ “ “ Soldiers’ Deferred Roll of 1869	1,525.29
“ “ “ City Pay Rolls of 1870 and 1871, Nos. 1 to 12	774,031.69
“ “ “ Soldiers’ Pay Rolls of 1870 and 1871, Nos. 1 to 12	14,087.16
“ “ “ City Notes	265,070.00
“ “ “ Interest on City Bonds and Notes	69,843.38
“ “ “ Interest on Water Loan Bonds	60,340.00
“ “ Committee on “Sinking Fund,” as per terms of ordinance	21,468.50
“ “ State Treasurer being tax on National Bank Stock owned by non-residents erroneously credited to taxes of 1868	68.08
“ “ State Treasurer, State Tax, 1870	46,200.00
“ “ County Treasurer, County Tax, 1870	18,807.96
“ “ Cash on hand to balance	134,304.30
	\$1,453,567.59

L. E. PEARSON, *City Treasurer.*

CHARLESTOWN, March 1, 1871.

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

City Property	\$323,193 55
Notes Receivable	18,452 55
Interest on Water Bonds	284,811 90
Warren Institute for Savings	4,000 00
Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank	3,000 00
Water Construction	1,236,279 44
Cash	134,304 30
Water Maintenance	150,287 42
Militia Bounty	100 00
Reduction of City Debt	723,263 64
Collector of Taxes, 1869	3,515 54
State Aid	27,239 56
Betterment Assessments	34,295 29
Drain Assessments	8,218 06
Sidewalk Assessments	5,399 97
Collector of Taxes, 1870	34,774 61
	<hr/>
	\$2,991,135 83

EXPENDITURES

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1871.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Kent, Mayor,	\$2,000 00	
Linus E. Pearson, City Treasurer,	2,500 00	
Daniel Williams, City Clerk,	2,500 00	
Thomas E. Smith, City Messenger,	1,700 00	
Henry W. Bragg, " Solicitor,	1,250 00	
T. Edward Ames, " Civil Engineer,	1,500 00	
John T. Priest, Clerk of Common Council,	400 00	
Erdix T. Swift, City Marshal,	1,600 00	
" " " Health Officer,	100 00	
" " " Supt. of Burials,	100 00	
Wm. S. Robbins, Supt. of Streets,	1,500 00	
Israel P. Magoun, Chief Engineer Fire Dept.,	500 00	
Wm. E. Delano, Asst. " " "	100 00	
Edward E. Turner, " " " "	100 00	
John Bartlett, " " " "	100 00	
John Louer, " " " "	100 00	
Wm. E. Delano, Sec'y of " " "	75 00	
David B. Weston, " " Overseers of Poor,	1,000 00	
George S. Pendergast, Ch'm.,	1,500 00	
Nahum Chapin,	} Board of Assessors,	700 00
John Gary,		700 00
C. S. Carteé, Clerk of Assessors,		500 00
L. H. Bigelow, " " "	250 00	
Geo. S. Pendergast, " " pro tem.,	150 00	

Amount carried forward, \$20,925 00

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$20,925 00
S. Augustus Rogers, City Sealer,		490 00
Charles A. Lerner, Milk Inspector,		100 00
Alex. L. Brown, Asst. in Treas. Office,		555 33
Charles G. Gibson, " " " "		167 15
Charles A. Pearson, " " " "		77 52
L. H. Bigelow, " " City Clerk's Office,		487 00
E. R. Wilde, " " " " "		13 00
		<hr/>
		\$22,815 00
Amount expended,	\$22,815 00	
" appropriated,	22,425 00	
	<hr/>	
Deficit,	\$390 00	

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Caleb Emery,	\$2,500 00
Alfred P. Gage,	2,050 00
George Swan,	1,900 00
George T. Littlefield,	1,900 00
Caleb Murdock,	1,900 00
Warren E. Eaton,	1,900 00
E. P. Gay,	1,500 00
Henry F. Sears,	1,500 00
Wm. B. Atwood,	1,500 00
Darius Hadley,	1,500 00
Frank W. Lewis,	1,168 27
James M. Mason,	1,000 00
Nathan W. Littlefield,	800 00
John G. Adams,	780 00
George W. Drew,	733 34
Charles G. Pope,	864 75
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$23,496 36

EXPENDITURES.

13

Amount brought forward,	\$23,496 36
Samuel J. Bullock,	336 54
Catharine Whitney,	900 00
Abby F. Crocker,	700 00
Sarah M. Chandler,	700 00
Mary G. Prichard,	700 00
Mary A. E. Sanborn,	750 00
Abbie B. Fiske,	700 00
V. A. M. L. Dudley,	624 31
Bial W. Willard,	625 00
Anna R. Stearns,	625 00
Lucy M. Small,	625 00
Dora C. Chamberlin,	675 00
Mary L. Coombs,	600 00
Mary S. Thomas,	575 00
Edith L. Howe,	575 00
Angelia M. Knowles,	575 00
Lydia S. Jones,	575 00
Martha B. Stevens,	575 00
Ida O. Hurd,	575 00
Margaret Veazie,	575 00
Julia A. Worcester,	575 00
Frances L. Dodge,	575 00
Alice Hall,	575 00
Georgianna Hamlin,	575 00
Abby E. Holt,	575 00
Maria L. Bolan,	575 00
Ellen A. Pratt,	575 00
Mary C. Sawyer,	575 00
Ellen C. Dickinson,	575 00
Martha M. Kenrick,	575 00
Lydia A. Sears,	575 00
Georgianna T. Sawyer,	575 00
Frances A. Cragin,	575 00
Elizabeth J. Farnsworth,	575 00

Amount carried forward,

\$44,132 21

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$44,132 21
Abby M. Clark,	575 00
Arabella P. Moulton,	575 00
Mary F. Goldthwait,	575 00
Harriet E. Frye,	575 00
Elsie A. Woodward,	575 00
Josephine A. Lees,	575 00
Ann E. Weston,	575 00
Susan H. Williams,	575 00
Fannie B. Hall,	575 00
Lois A. Rankin,	575 00
Emma F. Thomas,	575 00
Fidelia L. Howland,	575 00
Helen G. Turner,	575 00
Effie G. Hazen,	575 00
Elizabeth B. Norton,	575 00
Lilla Barnard,	575 00
Mary H. Humphrey,	575 00
Ella Worth,	575 00
Mary J. Smith,	575 00
Elizabeth W. Yeaton,	575 00
Abbie P. Richardson,	575 00
Maria J. Conley,	575 00
Jennie D. Smith,	575 00
Frances M. Lane,	575 00
Ellen Hadley,	575 00
Mary A. Blanchard,	575 00
Martha W. Yeaton,	590 00
Mary P. Swain,	575 00
Persis M. Whittemore,	575 00
Frances A. Butts,	575 00
Louisa W. Huntress,	575 00
Carrie C. Smith,	575 00
Louisa A. Pratt,	575 00
Elizabeth A. Prichard,	575 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$63,697 21</u>

EXPENDITURES.

15

Amount brought forward,	\$63,697 21
Elizabeth R. Brower,	575 00
Catharine C. Brower,	575 00
Matilda Gilman,	575 00
Ellen M. Armstead,	575 00
Sarah E. Smith,	575 00
C. M. W. Tilden,	575 00
Carrie A. Rea,	575 00
Fannie A. Foster,	575 00
Carrie Osgood,	575 00
Mary A. Eaton,	550 00
Martha Blood,	567 63
Georgie A. Smith,	541 66
Emma S. Randlett,	537 50
Abby P. Josselyn,	528 25
Elizabeth Swords,	585 58
Julia C. Powers,	550 00
Jennie E. Tobey,	541 66
Helen R. Stone,	545 83
S. A. Atwood,	558 33
Josephine S. Chase,	545 83
Mary F. Kittredge,	533 33
Effie A. Kettell,	533 33
Elizabeth Doane,	562 50
Paulina Downes,	300 00
Frances M. Reed,	300 00
Nancy Chandler,	287 50
Henrietta J. Merrill,	287 50
Rose J. Prescott,	287 50
Almira Delano,	287 50
Annie D. Dalton,	262 50
Abby S. Lewis,	262 50
Mary F. Richards,	262 50
Maria T. Savage,	276 45
S. Addie Benton,	218 75

Amount carried forward, \$79,586 34

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$79,586 34
Emily M. Warren,	185 09
Alice M. Burt,	155 24
Marietta F. Allen,	136 30
Caroline M. Sisson,	127 69
Anna S. Osgood,	87 50
Annie M. Prescott,	107 26
Elizabeth M. Gardner,	23 54
Homer Sweetser,	20 00
Lottie Knight,	10 09
Mary S. Dana,	8 02
Benj. F. Tweed, Supt. of Schools,	2,500 00
F. A. Downing, Secretary of School Committee,	300 00
Wm. H. Finney, Treasurer of " "	350 00
Abijah Blanchard, Messenger " "	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$84,197 07
Amount appropriated,	\$90,507 42
Amount expended,	84,197 07
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$6,310 35

SCHOOL CONTINGENCIES.

Joseph Smith, care of rooms and labor,	\$993 45
Daniel Conant, " "	841 63
J. S. Cunningham, " "	851 39
John Johnston, " "	940 56
Matthew Boyd, " "	254 17
Daniel L. Small, " "	670 85
Moses Eastman, " "	87 50
Ann Taylor, " "	135 00
Martha Conway, " "	125 00
Catharine Keenan, " "	110 00
Bridget Kelly, " "	70 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$5,079 55

EXPENDITURES.

17

Amount brought forward,	\$5,079 55
Margaret O'Brien, care of rooms and labor,	45 00
Catharine Rogers, " "	85 00
Mrs. Moore, " "	25 00
Catharine Peterson, " "	41 50
Benjamin Hatchfield, " "	8 00
Henry Smith, " "	25 25
A. W. Locke, printing,	404 50
C. S. Wason & Co. " "	350 00
Wm. H. DeCosta, " "	63 95
Caleb Rand, " "	45 00
Boston Journal, " "	2 50
A. E. Cutter & Co., books, stationery, &c.,	2,436 81
J. G. Jones, " "	131 82
S. K. Abbott & Co., binding books,	10 00
Ira Bradley & Co., " "	56 50
Joseph L. Ross, furniture,	379 50
Geo. M. Starbird, carpentry,	141 04
Archer & Lund, " "	34 03
E. J. Norris, " "	14 74
H. B. & W. C. Chamberlin, repair apparatus,	92 25
H. W. Homer, " furniture,	53 74
Geo. H. Marden, window shades,	127 25
Brintnall & Osgood, " "	6 52
J. C. LeFerre, " elevators,	247 00
E. O. Webster, locks, keys, &c.,	31 10
J. Junio, " "	9 45
John McLoud, brushes, &c.,	214 86
Boston Ice Co., ice,	13 50
Charles West, glazing,	99 93
Charlestown Gas Co., gas,	162 87
S. P. Hill & Co., sundries,	259 78
A. C. Palmer, wall-paper,	28 79
A. J. Carter, carpeting,	30 00
Childs, Crosby, & Lane, carpeting,	72 86
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$10,829 59</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,		\$10,829 59
O. Ditson & Co., use of pianos,		68 00
Harvard Chapel, " " "		54 00
Water Board, water rates,		363 90
American Tablet Co., blackboards,		20 50
G. & E. H. Gifford, iron work,		11 34
B. W. Gage, crockery,		4 62
H. G. Waldron, painting,		2 00
Rufus Mason & Son, "		94 50
Enoch J. Clark, "		34 30
A. Blanchard, disbursements,		167 36
Charles H. Wing, stoves, and repairs,		53 54
Griffin Gibson, " " "		194 72
N. H. Stevens & Son, " " "		188 05
Hadley & Wright, iron fence,		4 00
Jasper Stone, clocks, and repairs,		161 20
Lewis Hunt, hardware,		19 50
Wm. B. Moore & Son, hardware,		2 34
F. A. Titus, plumbing,		45 62
Stowell & Co., chemicals,		2 40
Thomas Sprague, rubbers,		8 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,329 48
Amount appropriated,	\$15,050 00	
" expended,	12,329 48	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,720 52	
Transferred to evening schools,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended,	\$1,720 52	

HIGH SCHOOL ENLARGEMENT, FURNISHING, &c.

Amos Brown, builder, contract,	\$53,712 88
S. J. F. Thayer, architect, "	1,262 50
Geo. W. Walker & Co., furnaces, contract,	6,353 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$61,328 38

EXPENDITURES.

19

Amount brought forward,	\$61,328 38
R. R. Wiley, mason work,	672 40
C. L. Lothrop, " "	179 65
H. G. Waldron, painting,	515 62
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron work,	455 65
John Louer, " "	13 75
F. A. Titus, gas fittings,	1,111 18
Brintnall & Osgood, paper and hanging,	33 86
John McLoud, stone work,	6 75
Ch. Gas Co., service pipe,	8 20
J. F. & F. L. Gilman, stone work,	242 72
Morss & Whyte, window guards,	260 42
Alex. Campbell, plumbing,	56 53
C. S. Parker & Sons, roofing work,	59 18
Burns & Goodwin, fuel for drying,	72 30
Charles P. Brooks, plastering,	24 00
J. W. Wilson, teaming,	60 00
A. J. Carter, storage of furniture,	390 00
John Johnston, labor,	141 37
Harvard Chapel, rent of rooms,	450 00
Free Will Baptist Society, rent of rooms,	425 00
W. W. Wheildon, advertising,	3 50
A. J. Carter, furniture,	86 00
Joseph L. Ross, " "	384 00
H. W. Homer, " "	15 17
J. W. Ross, " "	100 99
W. O. Haskell & Sons, furniture,	921 06
Thomas A. Upham, furniture,	181 00
Wassineus & Whittle, " "	3,719 30
Benjamin Brintnall, " "	131 10
John McLoud, " "	84 00
	<hr/>
	\$72,133 08
Expended prior to March 1, 1870,	\$9,748 82
" since " " "	72,133 08
	<hr/>
Total cost,	\$81,881 90
Rec'd from sale of settees,	104 00
	<hr/>
City Debt,	\$81,777 90

NEW HARVARD SCHOOL.

Henry D. Austin, estate,	\$6,500 00
Betsey Putnam Heirs, "	5,016 34
Andrew Sawtell, estate,	15,875 60
S. J. F. Thayer, plans and specifications,	1,900 00
Caleb Rand, printing, "	40 00
C. S. Wason & Co., printing and advertising,	3 00
George B. Neal, revenue stamps,	16 00
Water Board, water rates,	7 00
	<hr/>
	\$29,357 94

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Lucius Baker, teaching,	\$220 00
Bradford H. Locke, "	56 00
Bial W. Willard, "	54 00
Helen R. Stone, "	47 25
Annie S. Osgood, "	52 00
Ellen A. Pratt, "	45 50
Darius Hadley, "	65 00
Lois A. Rankin, "	45 50
Mrs. Darius Hadley, "	10 50
Henry F. Sears, "	65 00
Julia C. Powers, "	45 50
L. E. Howe, "	21 00
Elizabeth J. Farnsworth, teaching,	5 25
G. Gilman & Co., gas fittings,	9 94
Amos Brown, carpentry,	205 24
A. E. Cutter & Co., books, stationery, &c.,	303 61
John Johnston, janitor,	44 00
Martha Conway, care of rooms,	20 00
C. S. Wason & Co., printing,	27 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$1,342 29

EXPENDITURES.

21

	Amount brought forward,	\$1,342 29
Appropriated,	\$1,000 00	
Trans. from school contingencies,	1,000 00	
Balance from last year,	265 83	
	<hr/>	
Total,	\$2,265 83	
Expended,	1,342 29	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended,	\$923 54	

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Infant School Society, appropriated, and expended, \$200 00

CARE OF TRUANTS, &c.

City of Lowell, care of truants,		\$308 78
S. P. White, expenses to Lowell,		14 32
C. S. Wooffindale, " " "		3 58
State Reform School, support of boys,		526 55
State Nautical School, " " "		134 00
State Industrial School, " " girls,		239 42
		<hr/>
Amount expended,	\$1,226 65	\$1,226 65
Appropriated,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Deficit,	\$226 65	

FUEL FOR SCHOOLS.

Burns & Goodwin, coal and wood,		\$4,541 64
Levi Goodnow, shavings,		33 00
Matthew Boyd, labor on fuel,		161 70
J. S. Cunningham, labor on fuel,		27 00
Daniel Conant, labor on fuel,		29 80
Abijah Blanchard, services,		18 00
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward,		\$4,811 14

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$4,812 14
Appropriated,	\$4,500 00	
Balance from last year,	802 16	
	<hr/>	
	5,302 16	
Expended,	4,811 14	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended,	\$491 02	

REPAIRS SCHOOL-HOUSES.

David S. Tucker, carpentry,	\$84 73
John Randall, "	320 63
E. J. Norris, "	129 89
Archer & Lund, "	27 52
John B. Wilson, "	312 22
George M. Starbird, "	108 87
Joseph W. Hill, "	14 36
R. R. Wiley, mason-work,	2,487 76
C. L. Lothrop, "	583 55
Dennis Kelly, "	68 71
Mark Pope, painting,	12 50
Rufus, Mason, & Son, painting,	299 13
H. G. Waldron, "	122 27
F. A. Titus, plumbing,	11 50
Alexander Campbell, plumbing,	45 35
James Gaffney, "	6 32
Griffin Gibson, "	36 75
John McLoud, plumbing, stove work, &c.,	218 00
G. Gilman & Co., gas-fittings,	44 78
George Mitchell, plastering,	105 73
H. Riley & Sons, slating,	9 88
C. S. Parker, roofing work,	94 26
G. W. Walker & Co., repair furnaces,	20 68
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron-work,	5 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$5,170 39

EXPENDITURES.

23

Amount brought forward,	\$5,170 39.
Jacob Caswell (estate), repair pumps,	6 00
Joseph L. Ross, furniture,	365 76
Daniels & Harrison, “	65 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,607 15
Expended,	\$5,607 15
Appropriated,	\$4,000 00
	<hr/>
Deficit,	1,607 15

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

John H. Holmes, librarian, salary,	\$527 04
C. S. Carteé, “ “	466 66
S. Edwards, “ assistant, salary,	345 75
Annie Stevens, “ “ “	196 75
Crosby & Damrell, books and periodicals,	268 21
T. T. Sawyer, “	155 17
Lewis Dwight, “	10 00
Lee & Shepard, “	484 33
Noyes, Holmes, & Co., books,	202 05
Little, Brown, & Co., “	6 45
John H. Holmes, “	55 00
D. C. Colesworthy, “	78 74
William H. Piper, “	302 20
Henry Hoyt, “	23 30
L. Angier, “	20 00
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery,	73 26
C. S. Carteé, “ and books,	145 73
Thomas Groom & Co., “	2 00
Lawrence, Wilde, & Hull, furniture,	90 00
S. Peirce & Co., “	30 00
Seth Goldsmith, binding,	155 08
Charles Hersey, “	50 25
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$3,687 97

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$3,687 97
C. S. Wason & Co., printing,	47 25
Caleb Rand, “	45 50
Rand, Avery, & Frye, “	122 40
H. G. Waldron, painting,	11 85
John B. Wilson, carpentry,	287 64
G. Gilman & Co., gas-fittings,	50 64
Brintnall & Osgood, cord, &c.,	13 82
Frederick Small, repair of stamp,	9 75
Amariah Storrs & Co., cards,	11 25
Washington Ins. Co., insurance,	37 50
E. W. Bean, teaming,	2 50
Stowell & Co., gum,	5 10
Childs, Crosby, & Lane, matting,	70 30
C. J. Peters & Son, stereotypes,	6 00
William H. DeCosta, printing,	14 25
William W. Wheildon, “	25 00
Brewer & Co., expressage,	14 10
William B. Moore & Son, hardware,	2 45
Richard Murphy, labor,	2 00
Thomas E. Smith, “	19 87
S. A. Rogers, “	9 75
Post-Office, box-rent,	3 00
Boston Advertiser, subscription,	24 00
Commercial Bulletin, “	4 00
G. W. B. Taylor, paper,	46 90
Whipple & Smith, pamphlets,	24 98
	<hr/>
	\$4,599 77

Appropriated,	\$3,500 00
Balance from last year,	900 76
Sundry receipts,	968 11
	<hr/>
	\$5,368 87
Expended,	4,599 77
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$769 10

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Orison Little, captain,	\$1,195 00
Benjamin Williams, lieutenant,	1,200 00
Charles Stone, police services,	957 00
Albert E. Dodge, "	1,021 50
Samuel Palmer, "	1,086 00
L. H. Hutchings, "	1,089 00
Charles E. Fuller, "	1,065 00
Reuben T. Whittier, "	1,095 00
Joseph H. Knox, "	1,095 00
James F. Green, "	1,071 00
Dennis C. Brennan, "	798 00
John Studley, "	390 00
Thomas C. Vose, "	1,089 00
Augustus Johnson, "	1,086 00
William Faunce, "	1,083 00
Ephraim Freeman, "	1,050 00
Augustus Johnson, "	930 00
Joseph B. Cotton, "	1,083 00
William H. Brown, "	1,086 00
Rufus W. Sprague, "	1,086 00
Jeremiah H. Pearson, "	984 00
Ephraim Tarbox, "	1,056 00
Henry Fox, "	1,083 00
Richard H. Lund, "	1,065 00
Reuben S. Randall, "	1,077 00
Thomas C. Kelly, "	1,065 00
John S. Robinson, "	978 00
Samuel T. Vaughan, "	1,032 00
Charles Clark, "	1,089 00
Silas W. Braley, "	1,086 00
Thomas W. Sargent, "	1,089 00
John H. Brower, "	1,080 00
Robert Sylvester, "	1,071 00

Amount carried forward,

\$34,310 50

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$34,310 50
Charles S. Wooffindale, police-services,	1,104 00
Sumner P. White, "	1,095 00
John L. Webb, "	838 50
Emory F. Wright, "	184 50
Gustavus A. Norton, "	322 50
Joseph W. Noble, "	201 00
Dennis Cass, "	225 00
Perez R. Jacobs, "	174 00
Thomas W. Gardner, "	105 00
L. P. Young, "	282 00
Seth Thing, "	121 50
Zina Campbell, "	108 00
John P. Sullivan, "	39 00
John Carlisle, "	72 00
William H. Dennis, "	52 00
J. F. Hatch, "	58 50
Clark D. Garey, "	69 00
A. S. Lang, "	99 00
Charles D. W. Lane, "	36 00
Joseph E. Palmer, "	21 00
John McDonald, "	21 00
G. Kidney, "	15 00
Edward MisKelly, "	10 50
Wm. E. Clayton and 26 others, "	167 00
Water Board, water-rates,	30 00
Bridget Shehan, labor,	100 32
S. G. Bean, one bay horse,	250 00
William H. Chapman, boarding horse,	246 30
Garland & Priest, horse-shoeing,	5 00
Thomas D. Strand, "	5 00
Dr. Saunders, horse doctoring,	8 00
Charles T. Mullett, horse blanket,	2 50
Joseph Dickson, horse harness,	104 75
D. L. McGregor, " "	2 80
Amount carried forward,	\$40,486 17

EXPENDITURES.

27

Amount brought forward,	\$40,486 17
E. L. Bruce, buggy, whip, robe, &c.,	135 00
Dearborn & Co., one carryall,	60 00
John Bryant, carriage repairs,	44 25
James Emery & Co., carriage repairs,	22 05
T. V. Heath, carriage repairs,	3 75
Maynard Bros., carriage-hire,	1 00
Bariaut & Shaw, " "	2 00
E. T. Swift, disbursements,	13 00
S. A. Davis, medical services,	16 00
J. S. Whiting, " "	5 00
N. D. Parker, " "	6 00
William Mason, " "	2 00
Gas Company, gas,	336 11
C. W. C. Association, sundries,	51 52
Hayward & Co., " "	11 50
A. N. Swallow, " "	10 75
J. T. & N. Glines, " "	13 75
William B. Moore & Son, " "	9 95
Oliver W. Hall, " "	8 00
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery, &c.,	40 16
Caleb Rand, printing,	37 00
C. S. Wason & Co., printing,	19 00
John Louer, repair rattles,	3 00
Ephraim Tarbox, strapping billies,	4 00
Watson & Bisbee, " "	11 50
William Read & Sons, hand-cuffs,	35 25
D. Evans & Co., badge-buttons,	23 75
George R. Kelso, bedding and repairs,	33 00
H. C. Amory, meals for prisoners,	35 75
J. Edwin Bray, " " "	78 66
Griffiths & Co., " " "	64 00
R. R. Wiley, whitewashing,	6 00
Heming Ericsson, posting bills,	8 00
E. J. Klous, coat and pants,	19 00

Amount carried forward,

\$41,655 87

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$41,655 87
William B. Moore & Son, hardware,	19 00
A. J. Carter, carpet,	15 15
John McLoud, repairs,	3 00
Boston Ice Company, ice,	12 00
Meadows & Enwright, repair furniture,	5 50
Mary Jaegar, lounge,	5 00
James Miskelly, constable services,	14 00
Brintnall & Maynard, towels,	1 50
Walter S. Tower, sponge,	2 15
	<hr/>
	\$41,733 17
Appropriated,	\$41,000 00
Sundry receipts,	1,956 01
	<hr/>
	\$42,956 01
Expended,	41,733 17
	<hr/>
Balance unexp'ded,	\$1,222 84

REPAIRS OF STREETS.

James Reardon, labor,	\$843 00
Andrew J. Boynton, "	699 75
Robert B. Cochran, "	666 00
George H. Brown, "	699 75
Frank Norton, "	699 75
George W. Woods, "	630 50
Cornelius Broderick, "	704 25
Daniel Flynn, "	448 00
John Murray, "	394 00
John Waters, "	172 00
Patrick Lally, "	172 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$6,129 00

EXPENDITURES.

29

Amount brought forward,	\$6,129 00
William H. Dennis, labor,	284 00
Lawrence Hewitt, "	424 00
James Carroll, "	456 00
William Gilmore, "	367 00
Patrick Fitzgibbons, "	486 00
Patrick Murphy, "	235 00
Michael Fitzgerald, "	399 00
Thomas Stack, "	475 00
Thomas Flaherty, "	467 00
Terence McManus, "	494 00
J. Cullinane, "	509 00
William Casey, "	482 00
William Wells, "	534 00
George Farmer, "	244 00
Patrick Reardon, "	165 00
Patrick Toomey, "	470 00
J. G. Woods, "	493 00
Dennis Cronin, "	191 00
James Sullivan, "	124 00
John Reynolds, "	123 00
James Kimball, "	305 00
John Terrey, "	275 00
Lawrence Bamerick, "	121 00
Michael Higgins, "	162 00
Patrick Cochran, "	137 00
C. P. Briggs, "	175 00
Timothy Guiney, "	146 00
Michael Sullivan, "	127 00
William B. Robbins, "	96 00
Charles Gabriel, "	92 00
Samuel W. Robbins, "	72 00
Patrick Murphy, 2d, "	75 00
Patrick Welch, 2d, "	85 00
S. A. Rogers, "	49 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>15,468 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$15,468 00
Henry G. Dwight, labor,	79 00
George W. Spurr, "	64 00
David Bunting, "	73 00
Michael Campbell, "	34 00
James Larvin, "	25 00
John H. May, "	23 00
Timothy Desmond, "	23 00
James Holbrook, "	24 00
Charles Cullinane, "	26 00
Edward Miskelly, "	24 00
Patrick Brennan, and 72 others, labor,	626 00
Turner, Kidney, & Co., paving, setting edgestone, &c.,	35,003 77
John Donovan, teaming,	2,345 75
P. O'Riordon, "	2,310 00
R. R. Wiley, teaming ashes, snow, &c.,	3,578 66
John Bamerick, "	837 25
Timothy Calnan, "	34 00
Patrick Brown, "	7 00
Wm. Freeman, "	3 00
Richard Coleman, "	21 00
Timothy Wholly, "	129 00
Edmund Keyes, "	1,652 40
John Doyle, "	6 00
James McNulty, "	560 00
Patrick Ryan, "	6 00
J. B. Burroughs, Drawman P. P. bridge,	89 88
H. H. Burroughs, " "	23 75
Daniel S. Lawrence, " Chelsea bridge,	850 00
Adam Bowlby, " "	840 00
Daniel Crimmins, road stone,	878 40
Dennis Kelly, "	41 00
Hugh Kelly, "	981 20
J. F. & F. L. Gilman, stone work,	264 70
Amount carried forward,	\$66,951 76

EXPENDITURES.

31

Amount brought forward,	\$66,951 76
Benjamin Fiske, bricks,	40 00
Franklin Hopkins, lumber,	3,133 59
Hall Brothers, “	168 18
Trickey & Jewett, “	19 76
Thomas McGrath, painting,	93 25
E. J. Clark, “	54 00
John McMath, “	18 33
Dennis Cummings, grading,	136 75
R. R. Wiley, mason work,	4 25
Kelly & Joy, “	6 25
Jesse U. Jones, carpentry,	222 03
S. G. Kelso, “	31 55
John Cass, “	98 20
Wm. Quigley, teaming,	10 00
John Townsend, “	10 50
Patrick Kenney, “	252 00
Joseph Dickson, harness,	346 73
D. L. McGregor, “ repairs,	1 70
J. G. Ripley, iron work,	39 48
James Emery, “	291 01
Cook, Rymes, & Co., “	38 62
J. & E. H. Gifford, “	86 45
C. Fowler & Son, “	3 00
Garland & Priest, “	48 09
Thos. D. Strand, “	67 48
E. R. Robinson, “	122 79
John Louer, “	27 38
Asa Storey, hay,	536 72
S. H. Fall, hay and straw,	91 48
Richard Nason, grain,	614 11
S. D. Sawin, “	27 90
Water Board, water rates,	3 00
Wm. Allen, hardware,	14 00
Lewis Hunt, “	92 05

Amount carried forward,

\$73,702 39

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$73,702 39
Edmund Keyes, fuel,	10 75
P. R. Jacobs, serving notices,	45 15
Caleb Rand, printing,	10 00
C. S. Wason & Co.,	10 25
Wm. H. DeCosta, "	1 20
James D. Jenkins, sprinkling pots,	13 00
B. S. Hussey, sundries,	5 50
Timothy Calnan, watering streets,	6 00
R. W. Gordon, "	3 00
Malden Bridge, city's assessment,	2,000 00
C. L. Lothrop, cesspools,	509 06
John Bryant, "	261 00
J. E. Bray, "	369 75
Hartwell Mayers, "	126 73
John Kelly, "	156 22
C. Dinevan, "	68 00
J. H. Lombard, gravel,	207 00
Chas. J. Barry, weighing,	123 41
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery,	12 68
T. J. Hunnewell, repair carts,	6 96
Anthony S. Morss, tools,	26 52
F. A. Titus, " and repairs,	4 00
G. G. Brown, broom stuff,	4 00
Joseph Robinson, "	15 68
Nathaniel Butters, "	1 20
B. S. Hussey, sundries,	17 52
M. P. Griffin,	75
E. A. Foster, damage on Chelsea Bridge,	119 00
Dana & Goodrich, drilling for fence,	127 50
Wm. Saunders, veterinary services,	4 00
James Marshall, "	8 00
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$77,976 22

EXPENDITURES.

33

	Amount brought forward,	\$77,976 22
Expended,	\$77,976 22	
Assessments abated,	354 51	
	<hr/>	\$78,330 73
Appropriated,	\$54,500 00	
Sidewalk assessments, &c.,	8,249 15	62,749 15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit,		\$15,581 58

PURCHASE AND CARE OF TREES.

Kendall Bailey, labor,		\$16 50
Edward Miskelly, "		217 50
William Casey, "		50 00
Thomas Barrett, trees,		48 00
Caleb Green, "		4 00
Franklin Hopkins, lumber,		45 85
B. E. Gline, hardware,		2 87
John McMath, paint,		35 69
		<hr/>
		\$420 41
Expended,	\$420 41	
Appropriated,	200 00	
	<hr/>	
Deficit,	\$220 41	

CANAL STREET GRADING.

Patrick O'Riordon, teaming dirt,		\$3,531 20
John Donovan, "		1,424 35
Hugh Kelly, "		4,039 40
		<hr/>
	Amount carried forward,	\$8,994 95

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$8,994 95
John Bamerick, teaming dirt,		1,911 40
Patrick Kenney,	"	631 50
Timothy Wholley,	"	806 50
R. R. Wiley,	"	484 50
Timothy Calnan,	"	153 50
James McNulty,	"	192 20
Richard Coleman,	"	224 00
J. H. Lombard & Co.,	"	109 50
Charles Sullivan,	"	86 25
Wm. Freeman,	"	318 50
Patrick Ryan,	"	53 00
John Doyle,	"	469 25
Edmund Keyes,	"	333 50
Dennis Crimmins,	"	170 25
William Quigley,	"	281 05
Patrick Cain,	"	580 20
Richard Tierney,	"	651 75
John Lombard,	"	324 75
Daniel Scannell,	"	77 15
Michael McMahan,	"	5 50
Charles Turcotte,	"	4 25
John Flanagan,	"	3 50
Patrick Brown,	"	116 25
Timothy Donovan,	"	156 95
Jeremiah McCarty,	"	62 50
John Donovan, 2d,	"	280 75
Maurice Freeman,	"	62 50
Turner, Kidney, & Co.,	"	74 50
Michael Lombard,	"	8 25
Johnson & Richmond,	"	75 25
Joseph E. Bray,	"	12 50
S. D. Sawin & Co.,	"	283 60
Dennis Kelly,	"	10 80
E. B. Stetson,	"	2 00

Amount carried forward, \$18,012 80

EXPENDITURES.

35

Amount brought forward,	\$18,012 80
E. L. Bruce, teaming dirt,	6 60
Wm. H. Parks, "	344 25
Prentice Sargent, "	1,313 25
S. A. Rogers, services,	75 00
C. P. Briggs, "	270 00
John Murray, "	142 00
Wm. Gilmore, "	151 00
John P. Perkins, repair of culvert,	315 97
E. J. Clark, signs,	13 75
J. W. Hill, "	6 38
Caleb Rand, printing,	6 00
Hartwell Mayers, cesspools,	249 57
John Cass, drain repairs,	19 53
	<hr/>
	\$20,926 10

Appropriation (balance), \$19,340 65

Credited from "Laying out sts." acct., 1,585 45

Expended to March 1, 1871, \$20,926 10

WALNUT STREET GRADING.

Patrick Cain, grading,	\$2,093 98
Rosanna Clark, damage to estate,	390 00
Patrick W. Maloney, "	400 00
John Carney, "	
Stephen Joyce, "	
John Milliken, "	
Thomas Casey, "	
William Welch, "	100 00
Alice Green, "	1,500 00
John O'Brien, "	700 00

Amount carrie

\$7,383 98

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$7,383 98
John McCormick, damage to estate,		300 00
James Mahoney,	"	500 00
Richard Porter,	"	300 00
John Mullen,	"	350 00
James McNulty,	"	300 00
John Hayes,	"	600 00
Edward Dulleny,	"	800 00
Henry Harding,	"	600 00
Gilbert Williams,	"	300 00
Patrick Grady,	"	400 00
James H. Dow,	"	400 00
Ellen Cohalan,	"	400 00
John Mead,	"	300 00
Morris Freeman,	"	300 00
William Casey,	"	300 00
Patrick Hayes,	"	500 00
John Murray,	"	125 00
John Killilee,	"	400 00
John B. Wilson, appraisals,		10 00
R. R. Wiley, mason work,		204 25
		<hr/>
		\$14,773 23
Credited from account "Laying out streets,"	\$14,773 23	
Expended,	<hr/> 14,773 23	

PROSPECT STREET EXTENSION AND GRADING.

Nathan Tufts, damages to estate,	\$4,743 00
Charles Tufts,	7,595 50
Gilman Heirs,	5,372 40
Henry W. Bragg,	96 00
Isaac E. Brown,	44 49
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$17,851 39

EXPENDITURES.

37

Amount brought forward,		\$17,851 39
P. O'Riordon, grading,		2,539 05
John B. Wilson, carpentry, repair of estates,		867 35
R. R. Wiley, mason work, " " "		1,807 80
Dennis Kelly, " " " " "		502 75
J. F. & F. L. Gilman, edgestone,		24 57
		<hr/>
		\$23,592 91
Credit by Betterments,	\$9,708 00	
" from account " Lay-		
ing out streets,"	14,000 91	
	<hr/>	
	\$23,708 91	
Expended,	\$23,592 91	
Betterments abated,	116 00	\$23,708 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MAIN STREET WIDENING.

(Between Franklin and Eden Streets.)

F. A. Hall, damages to estate,		\$7,145 00
Benjamin Phipps, "		4,620 56
Walker Heirs, "		1,487 00
J. Perkins, "		619 00
Joseph Caldwell, "		931 00
R. M. Wilson, "		1,917 50
William Stickney, "		1,507 50
Poor & Robbins, "		150 00
C. L. Lothrop, "		75 00
Thomas M. Paine, "		100 00
R. B. Stickney, "		1,250 00
R. R. Wiley, teaming,		41 75
John Donovan, "		40 50
John B. Wilson, carpentry, repair of estates,		775 00
		<hr/>
Credited from account " Lay-		\$20,660 81
ing out streets,"	\$20,660 81	
Expended,	20,660 81	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CEDAR STREET EXTENSION.

Joseph S. Hart, damages to estates,		\$1,002 00
John P. Barnard, "		763 50
Thomas Coop, "		186 00
W. Gilman, "		334 00
Ephraim Linscott, "		126 00
John McGill, "		34 00
R. R. Wiley, mason work, repair estates,		150 00
John B. Wilson, carpentry, " "		73 96

\$2,669 46

Betterments assessed,	\$2,835 00
Expended,	2,669 46

Balance to account " Laying out streets,"	\$165 54
--	----------

ALFORD STREET.

John Kent, damages to estate,		\$1,932 56
Chester Guild & Sons, damages to estate,		10,604 75
Charles K. Guild, " " "		186 00
P. O'Riordon, grading and sea-wall,		42,465 98
P. R. Jacobs, serving notices,		3 00
John Murray, labor,		52 00
Daniel Flynn, "		52 00
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron fence,		1,037 19
N. Tufts, Jr., & Son, drawing Mill Pond,		420 00

\$56,753 48

Credit with Betterments,	\$12,799 00
" from account " Laying out streets,"	43,954 48

Expended,	\$56,753 48
-----------	-------------

BALDWIN STREET WIDENING.

Amos Stone, land taken,		\$500 00
Nathl. E. Hill, " "		1,765 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,265 00
Expended,	\$2,265 00	
Betterment abated,	22 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,287 00
Betterments assessed,	1,180 00	
Credited from account "Laying out streets,"	1,107 00	\$2,287 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WARREN STREET WIDENING, (At Crafts' Corner.)

Benjamin F. Dean, et al., interest on award,		\$156 89
Anna B. Brown, " " "		156 89
Bailey Brothers, damages to estate — verdict,		1,371 17
R. R. Wiley, repair of stable, corner Henley Street,		250 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,934 95
Expended,	\$1,934 95	
Betterments abated,	500 25	
Deficit, March 1, 1870,	10,929 38	
	<hr/>	
Total amount expended,	\$13,364 58	
Cr. from acct. "Laying out sts.,"	13,364 58	

FOSS STREET.

A. Gage & Co., damage to estate,		\$5,672 75
Turner, Kidney, & Co., edgestone and paving,		1,683 83
		<hr/>
		\$7,356 58
Betterments assessed,	\$268 00	
Cr. from acct. "Laying out sts.,"	7,088 58	
	<hr/>	
Total amount expended,		\$7,356 58

LINCOLN STREET GRADING.

Patrick Kenney, grading,		\$4,066 40
P. R. Jacobs, serving notices,		6 50
		<hr/>
		\$4,072 90
Appropriated,	\$3,600 00	
Cr. from acct. "Laying out sts.,"	472 90	
	<hr/>	
Total amount expended,		\$4,072 90

LAYING OUT STREETS.

A. R. Thompson (heirs), Main St., damages,		\$1,324 00
Alson Studley, Canal St., "		200 00
Asa Lewis, Warren St., "		224 00
John Cronin, Call St., "		75 00
Mrs. Wetherbee, Kingston St., "		224 50
Nathan Tufts, Edgeworth St., "		410 00
William Currey, " " "		16 50
James Armstrong (heirs), Adams St., "		100 00
Prentice Sargent & Bro., Lincoln St., "		3,000 00
J. S. Whiting, Bow St., "		19 50
Josiah Brackett, Wesley St., "		230 00
Edward Thorndike, Moulton St., "		300 00
F. R. Roberts, " " "		200 00
S. G. Burbank, Arlington Ave., "		300 00
Geo. M. Starbird, fence repairs, Bow St.,		5 25
S. P. Kelley, serving notices,		3 00
P. R. Jacobs, " "		16 25
P. O'Riordon, grading Edgeworth St.,		597 53
C. S. Wason & Co., printing and advertising,		21 38
W. W. Wheildon, " "		7 50
W. H. DeCosta, " "		10 65
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward,		\$7,285 06

EXPENDITURES.

41

Amount brought forward,	\$7,285 06
John B. Wilson, appraising estates,	195 00
John Donovan, teams and labor,	57 75
R. R. Wiley, " "	211 00
Gas Company, re-setting lamp-posts,	8 88
Enoch J. Clark, painting signs,	4 25
	<hr/>
	\$7,761 94

Expended,		\$7,761 94
Betterments abated,		1,890 40
Debited to sundry streets,		127,269 51
		<hr/>
		\$136,921 85
Appropriated,	\$15,000 00	
Betterments assessed,	701 04	15,701 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit,		\$121,220 81

SULLIVAN SQUARE FOUNTAIN.

James & Kirtland, fountain,	\$1,861 76
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron fence,	640 00
Metropolitan Steam Co., freight,	44 37
Mr. Saville, setting up fountain,	7 50
H. Wellington, committee's expense to New York,	36 00
R. R. Wiley, mason work,	1,288 05
Earl Wyman, carpentry,	125 00
H. G. Waldron, painting,	63 59
George E. Rogers, teaming,	11 50
	<hr/>
Appropriated and expended,	\$4,077 77

SULLIVAN SQUARE GRADING.

Hartwell Mayers, labor, &c.,	\$954 00
R. R. Wiley, teaming earth,	410 75
Simonds & Lord, loam,	38 00
Timothy Donovan, "	10 50
John T. Bamerick, "	150 00
Patrick Kenney, "	117 00
John Donovan, "	159 00
Hugh Kelly, "	68 50
Patrick Kenney, sods and labor,	310 75
McNulty, " "	361 00
	<hr/>
Appropriated and expended,	\$2,579 50

SULLIVAN SQUARE FENCE.

Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron fence, contract,	\$5,313 00
Appropriated and expended,	\$5,313 00

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

S. W. Robbins, mason work,	\$1,365 00
John Waters, labor,	526 50
Patrick Lally, "	508 49
Michael Campbell, "	415 00
J. Larvin, "	386 00
John H. May, "	327 00
Patrick Grady, "	414 00
Charles McCarty, "	340 00
Jeremiah Hickey, "	460 50
Stephen Joyce, "	413 00
James Carroll, "	408 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$5,563 49

EXPENDITURES.

43

	Amount brought forward,	\$5,563 49
Thomas Collins,	labor,	323 00
John Ahearn,	"	349 00
John Keenan,	"	337 00
John Graham,	"	301 00
Dennis Cronin,	"	290 00
John Reagan,	"	286 00
George Farmer,	"	255 00
John McKern,	"	201 00
Dennis O'Brien,	"	261 00
P. P. Sullivan,	"	179 00
Patrick Culnane,	"	133 00
John Stammers,	"	110 00
James Barrett,	"	177 00
Michael Ash,	"	178 00
James Sullivan,	"	141 00
Michael Higgins,	"	145 00
Patrick Fitzgibbon,	"	51 00
Michael Fitzgerald,	"	70 00
Lawrence Hewitt,	labor,	61 00
Patrick Rice,	"	68 00
Daniel Moriarty,	"	54 00
Michael Gilmore,	"	24 00
Timothy Lane,	"	32 00
John Kelly,	"	59 00
John McDonald,	"	45 00
Michael Mahar,	"	30 00
Patrick Hayes,	"	86 00
Manuel Rogers,	"	29 00
Robert Dennen,	"	42 00
Henry A. Rice,	"	33 00
Patrick Cochran,	"	39 00
John Madden,	"	27 00
Patrick O'Loan,	"	85 00
Thomas Reagan,	"	22 00

Amount carried forward,

\$10,086 49

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$10,086 49
James McCratt,	labor,	38 00
Jeremiah Holland,	"	74 00
James Grimes,	"	28 00
John Coughlin,	"	39 00
Thomas Lahey,	"	60 00
Martin Curran,	"	20 00
William Cashman,	"	33 00
Timothy Guiney,	"	14 00
Edward Hughes,	"	14 00
Patrick Toomey,	"	18 00
Terence McManus,	"	14 00
Joseph Hamill,	"	16 00
J. G. Woods, and ten others,	labor,	93 00
Bay State Brick Co.,	bricks,	1,485 00
James Dana,	"	28 00
Wellington Bros.,	cement and sand,	833 70
Winslow, Stewart, & Co.,	" "	27 86
S. H. Fall,	" "	37 70
R. R. Wiley,	sand, teaming, &c.,	1,277 86
John Bamerick,	"	39 00
John Donovan,	"	58 00
D. S. Tucker,	carpentry,	180 51
E. J. Norris,	"	3 50
John P. Perkins,	culvert,	915 00
Cook, Rymes, & Co.,	iron work,	48 65
G. & E. H. Gifford,	"	50 20
Philip Ham,	"	23 19
A. E. Cutter,	stationery,	11 53
F. Hopkins,	lumber,	114 26
Day & Collins,	drain pipe,	633 25
C. S. Wason,	printing and advertising,	24 00
W. H. DeCosta,	" "	10 85
W. W. Wheildon,	" "	4 50
Lewis Hunt,	hardware,	24 61
	Amount carried forward,	\$16,378 66

EXPENDITURES.

45

Amount brought forward,		\$16,378 66
C. L. Lothrop, mason work,		408 54
Kelly & Joy, “		15 00
J. E. Bray, “		27 50
Hartwell Mayers, “		20 50
P. R. Jacobs, serving notices,		19 50
John Bryant, cesspool covers,		76 50
Turner, Kidney, & Co., paving,		69 28
Joseph W. Hill, repair sewer,		14 81
Fred. Lund, buckets,		13 50
Sloop “Starlight,” repairs Gas-House, sea-wall,		50 00
Geo. E. Edmands, oil, &c.,		35 10
J. F. & F. L. Gilman, stone curbs and labor,		123 49
Baldwin & Emerson, “ “		192 00
Chas. Robinson, Jr., legal advice,		25 00
Gas Company, repair drain pipe,		27 30
		<hr/>
		\$17,496 68
Expended,	\$17,496 68	
Assessments abated,	1,061 24	
	<hr/>	
		\$18,557 92
Appropriated,	\$5,000 00	
Balance of old acct.	2,660 31	
Drain assessments,	10,208 50	17,868 81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit,		\$689 11

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hose Company No. 1, services, &c.		\$400 00
“ “ 2, “		400 00
“ “ 3, “		400 00
“ “ 4, “		400 00
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward,		\$1,600 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$1,600 00
Hose Company, " (steamer), services, &c.	300 00
Hook and Ladder Company, "	600 00
Albert C. Smith, engineer of steamer,	1,165 80
Charles Miller, fireman "	755 00
Isaac W. Brackett, " "	375 00
Daniel K. Wheelock, driver "	840 00
John S. Linscott, extra services,	7 50
N. E. Abbott and others, extra services,	51 50
L. B. Kimball " "	12 00
Hook and Ladder Company, "	20 00
Thomas W. Wright, "	10 00
J. W. Sweetser, "	2 00
Wm. H. Ferris, refreshments,	20 00
Boston Fire Company, "	13 30
Somerville " "	33 00
Cambridge " "	10 00
Hose Company No. 2, "	25 00
Hook and Ladder Co., "	50 00
Israel P. Magoun, "	30 00
John P. Conklin, "	25 00
S. R. Wiley, "	39 50
Stumcke & Goodwin, "	12 00
Mullett & Bradbury, "	7 00
Wellington Bros., fuel for steamer house,	36 00
DeCosta & Sawyer, "	262 00
S. O. Little & Co., "	48 25
George Prescott, "	19 80
S. & E. Knight, "	10 00
Israel P. Magoun and others, poll tax refunded,	146 00
John Louer, repair of apparatus,	489 95
James Emery, "	44 25
Caleb Larkin, "	1 00
Lockwood & Lumb, "	61 05
Union Machine Co., "	10 00
Cook, Rymes, & Co., "	334 21
Amount carried forward,	\$7,466 11

EXPENDITURES.

47

	Amount brought forward,	\$7,466 11
John B. Wilson,	carpentry, repairs,	1 50
David S. Tucker,	"	77 63
Joseph W. Hill,	"	97 45
Samuel O. Weston,	painting,	198 38
H. G. Waldron,	"	50
C. H. Tufts,	"	247 75
McMath & Reed,	"	155 02
John McLoud,	oil, lanterns, rep. stoves, &c.,	402 14
Hunneman & Co.,	axe,	5 00
Edwd. O. Webster,	locksmithing,	16 40
John J. Hillman,	lanterns, repairs, &c.,	48 00
F. D. Chase,	" " "	31 88
Wight, Benner, & Co.,	lanterns,	4 00
William B. Moore & Son,	" " "	1 75
Thos. S. Johnson,	badges,	77 50
Joseph Dickson,	harness, repairs, &c.,	109 14
George Jacobs,	hand stamp,	3 50
Water Board,	water rates,	75 00
Kent & Gore,	cotton waste,	46 69
Edwd. E. Turner,	repair furniture,	20 50
David E. Torrey,	" hose house,	11 37
T. J. Whittemore,	" "	13 00
Brintnall & Osgood,	paper and hanging,	89 92
Chas. Holm & Son,	"	95 88
E. L. Bruce & Co.,	hay, grain, and straw,	34 83
Chas. D. Wild,	" "	21 32
Brooks & Stover,	" "	244 93
N. Tufts, jr., & Son,	" "	28 86
Mrs. Isaac W. Brackett,	washing bedding,	37 62
Murphy & Leavens,	brushes,	19 00
W. S. & G. O. Wiley,	carriage hire,	102 00
Morris Mead,	horse hire,	20 00
Geo. W. Hobbs,	stationery,	15 76
Mrs. J. W. Stocking,	horse medicine,	3 50
	Amount carried forward,	\$9,823 83

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$9,823 83
Garland & Priest, horse shoeing,	39 47
Samuel Gould, "	47 06
B. W. Simonds, hose ropes,	9 00
James Boyd & Son, "	251 12
J. Baker & Co., "	10 22
John Healey, services to injured fireman,	10 00
S. A. Davis, medical services,	20 00
James B. Bailey, "	10 00
Gas Company, gas, steamer house,	131 36
F. A. Titus, chandelier,	40 82
Alex. Campbell, plumbing,	10 75
G. Gilman & Co., gas fittings,	4 75
Geo. S. Bailey, "	75
George R. Kelso, chairs,	45 00
Wm. H. Wilson, fire hats,	62 50
Gamewell & Co., services on fire alarm,	52 50
Charles E. Gibbs, " "	37 00
George E. Rogers, fire alarm gong,	75 00
Dexter & Bros., vitriol for fire alarm,	48 73
Charles Williams, battery for fire alarm,	12 00
Torsloff & Hinckley, cloth,	12 00
T. S. Clogston, repairs,	4 75
C. S. Wason & Co., printing,	71 65
Caleb Rand, "	24 00
Boston Herald, advertising,	2 25
Brintnall & Maynard, bedding,	9 00
Geo. D. Edmands, repair water-closets,	36 75
Russell & Fitch, removing night soil,	4 00
H. D. & R. Lockwood, belfrey on factory,	76 55
John Bryant, reservoir covers,	75 50
A. J. Wilkinson, emery cloth,	1 25
Israel P. Magoun, disbursements,	25 00
H. R. Bishop, ladders,	65 39
Bunker Hill Hose Co., vane,	25 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$11,174 95</u>

EXPENDITURES.

49

Amount brought forward,	\$11,174	95
Corey & Goodwin, sundries,		10 90
John Flynn, horse hire,		28 00
John Gallagher, whitewashing,		168 00
		<u>11,381 85</u>
Expended,	\$11,381	85
Appropriated,	10,000	00
Deficit,	\$1,381	85

NEW HOSE.

James Boyd & Sons, 3,000 feet hose,	\$3,998	75
Appropriated and expended,	3,998	75

HYDRANTS.

Water Board, for use of hydrants,	\$2,400	00
Appropriated and expended,	2,400	00

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Gamewell & Co., fire-alarm boxes, &c.,	\$975	00
Wm. Blake & Co., alarm bells,	2,526	84
Hayden & Crafts, hanging bells;	198	50
Amos Brown, building belfrys,	962	76
John B. Wilson, " "	1,400	00
S. J. F. Thayer, plans of belfrys,	139	65
Wm. R. Bradford, iron castings,	31	69
C. C. Diamond, gilt eagle for belfry,	168	00
		<u>6,402 44</u>
Expended,	\$6,402	44
Appropriated (balance),	\$4,973	87
From sale signal box,	300	00
		<u>5,273 87</u>
Deficit,	\$1,128	57

REPAIR STEAMER "HOWARD."

Cook, Rymes, & Co., rebuilding steamer, contract,	\$1,400 00
Appropriated and expended,	1,400 00

SUPPORT OF POOR.

State of Massachusetts, support of paupers,	\$224 49
City of New Bedford, "	50 10
City of Boston, "	344 02
City of Lynn, "	58 25
City of Chelsea, "	5 00
Worcester Hospital, "	1,657 96
Town of Wakefield, "	256 36
Taunton Hospital, "	230 57
Town of Natick, "	24 00
Massachusetts General Hospital, "	9 00
John L. Perry, burials,	189 00
E. N. Coburn, "	45 00
John Bryant, "	15 00
John Reade, "	23 00
Woodlawn Cemetery, burials,	154 00
Benjamin F. Stacey, medicines,	243 34
William L. Bond, "	47 05
George P. Kettell, "	220 60
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., "	41 52
Stowell & Co., "	1 55
Thomas J. Stevens, medical services,	305 50
G. H. W. Herrick, "	52 00
Thomas Crozier, "	12 50
S. H. Hurd, "	39 00
N. D. Parker, "	860 50
H. H. Fuller, "	12 00
Overseers of Poor, cash-orders drawn on Treasurer,	1,580 15
Amount carried forward,	\$6,701 46

EXPENDITURES.

51

Amount brought forward,	\$6,701 46
Robert Todd, fuel,	314 04
Burns & Goodwin, fuel,	1,226 34
Gas Company, “	51 00
Winslow, Stewart, & Co., fuel,	3 50
George Prescott, “	5 88
S. P. Hill & Co., groceries,	288 42
Brooks & Stover, “	190 38
L. R. Bingham, “	38 00
G. F. & B. Hurd, “	646 05
C. W. C. Association, “	578 18
F. E. Downer, “	1,072 50
Charles B. Goodrich, “	116 25
S. D. Sawin, “	125 00
Mullett & Bradbury, “	322 80
J. W. & A. Roberts, “	230 05
L. B. Hathon, “	34 00
M. B. Hall, “	125 00
Learnerd Downing, “	23 00
Lyman Stickney, “	47 00
Corey & Goodwin, “	302 00
J. W. Roberts & Co., “	507 00
James Rea & Son, “	26 00
E. B. Burgess, “	135 25
Charles A. Barker, “	73 00
Sawyer & Smith, “	154 39
George W. Stevens, “	17 00
A. N. Swallow, “	28 00
Bradford & Gary, provisions,	273 33
E. A. Gary, “	489 46
Dupee, Farnum, & Co., provisions,	90 50
Hobbs & Wilson, “	117 94
V. M. Dunn, fish,	156 78
J. G. Holbrook, fish,	38 72
Sawyer & Smith, butter,	42 22
Amount carried forward,	\$14,590 44

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$14,590 44
Hall & Fiske, butter,	64 02
Mystic Water-Board, water-rates,	75 00
Boston Ice Company, ice,	89 75
Hayward & Co., coffee,	9 84
J. T. & N. Glines, coffee,	16 65
Lewis Klous, clothing,	115 74
N. Martin & Co., shoes,	105 92
J. W. Rand, caps,	4 50
Brintnall & Maynard, dry goods,	223 36
William Murray & Son, "	91 77
Edward Carnes, Supt., salary,	600 00
" " disbursements,	299 57
Charles J. Barry, hay, lime, &c.,	60 48
Edward Carnes, "	215 42
N. Tufts, Jr., & Son, grain and meal,	155 41
Ladd & Brown, " "	55 90
William S. Phipps, dentistry,	2 00
W. S. & G. O. Wiley, carriage hire,	12 50
Offal Department, swill,	285 50
Edward Carnes, "	100 00
Caleb Rand, printing,	5 50
William W. Wheildon, printing,	19 50
S. A. Rogers, sealing-scales,	7 70
Lewis Hunt, hardware,	11 30
Dennis Kelly, white-washing,	64 67
Earl Wyman, carpentry,	223 73
S. W. Fuller & Co., lumber,	39 32
Philip Ham, iron work,	19 01
John Bamerick, horse hire,	6 00
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery,	18 54
Cooper & Burgess, plumbing,	4 35
Charles H. Wing, tin ware,	9 63
Jasper Stone, spoons,	5 60
Timothy Brinnen, gravel teaming,	16 11

 Amount carried forward,

\$17,624 73

EXPENDITURES.

53

Amount brought forward,		\$17,624	73
P. O'Riordon, gravel teaming,		40	36
E. W. Bean, "		60	62
Turner, Kidney, & Co., paving,		23	13
H. G. Waldron, painting,		62	85
Rufus Mason & Son, painting,		10	50
Rand & Byam, soap,		38	74
Water Board, hydrants, labor, &c.,		12	45
Damon, Sherburne, & Co., glass,		5	00
B. W. Gage, crockery,		45	72
George W. Robinson & Co., bell, &c.,		11	47
Cooper & Burgess, repair stoves,		3	75
Cyrus Carpenter & Co., cooking stove,		55	50
Thomas Gaffney, "		8	50
Carpenter & Woodward, oil,		13	11
Griffin Gibson, copper boiler,		22	80
		<u>\$18,039</u>	23
Balance of old account,	\$655	87	
Appropriated,	12,600	00	
Sundry receipts,	4,865	19	
		<u>\$18,121</u>	06
Expended,	18,039	23	
Balance unexpended,	\$81	83	

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Orison Little, supt. of lamps, services,		\$200	00
Daniel Conant, lighting and care of lamps,		80	00
J. S. Cunningham, " "		480	00
J. S. Cunningham, Jr., " "		480	00
Daniel L. Small, " "		480	00
Amount carried forward,		<u>\$1,720</u>	00

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount brought forward,	\$1,720 00
Russell S. Lufkin,	lighting and care of lamps,	400 00
Elmer Lufkin,	“ “	80 00
J. H. McDonald,	“ “	50 67
Chas. E. Cutter,	“ “	480 00
H. C. Gardner,	“ “	429 33
George W. Williamson,	“ “	400 00
John McLoud,	lanterns, repairs, oil, fluid, &c.,	808 49
F. A. Titus,	gas fittings, &c.,	6 70
G. Gilman & Co.,	“	7 50
Heming Ericcson,	labor,	1 50
Burns & Goodwin,	fuel,	1,316 84
Oriental Oil Co.,	oil,	13 02
A. N. Swallow,	oil, wicking, &c.,	97
Caleb Rand,	printing,	16 50
Gas Company,	gas, street lamps,	14,504 16
“ “ “	City Hall,	791 78
“ “	repairs, alcohol, &c.,	637 56
John Louer,	iron work,	276 36
E. R. Robinson,	“	85 00
H. G. Waldron,	painting,	1 50
W. F. Hodgkinson,	“	111 00
W. S. & G. O. Wiley,	carriage hire,	6 00
Robert Stimpson,	lamp post,	25 00
Amos Brown,	carpentry,	2 00
Nathaniel Shattuck,	ladders,	32 25
Expended,	\$22,204 13	\$22,204 13
Appropriated,	20,240 00	
Deficit,	\$1,964 13	

NEW LAMPS AND FIXTURES.

Gas Company,	lamp-posts, lamps, &c.,	\$835 20
Appropriated,	\$1,000 00	
Expended,	835 20	
Balance unexpended,	\$164 80	

REPAIRS PUBLIC PROPERTY.

R. R. Wiley, mason work,	\$201 36
C. L. Lothrop, " "	343 12
Louis Little, " "	22 25
C. S. Parker & Son, roofing,	72 58
H. Riley & Sons, slating,	12 32
O. D. Mooney, plastering,	118 50
John Mitchell, "	10 00
Charles P. Brooks, "	29 88
John B. Wilson, carpentry,	670 54
George M. Starbird, "	542 46
David S. Tucker, "	279 82
Nathaniel Shattuck, "	42 08
Joseph W. Hill, "	515 01
John McLoud, stove work,	82 00
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron work,	75
John Louer, " "	1 00
Cushing & White, lightning rods,	60 66
T. J. Blake, boiler repairs,	4 92
Prescott, Ring, & Co., steam-pipe valves,	17 62
Mörss & Whyte, wire railing,	151 75
F. A. Titus, gas-fittings,	1,184 86
G. Gilman & Co., "	222 01
S. O. Weston, painting,	110 86
H. G. Waldron, "	391 67
McMath & Reed, "	42 00
Enoch J. Clark, "	131 17
Benjamin F. Fish, painting,	52 00
J. T. Hoyt, whitewashing,	84 00
Joseph Caldwell, flagstaff and labor,	37 28
Alexander Campbell, plumbing,	47 47
Hadley & Wright, "	5 75
Turner, Kidney, & Co., paving,	140 63
Enoch R. Morse, safe knob,	9 00

Amount carried forward,

\$5,637 32

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$5,637 32
G. M. D. Fernald, speaking tube,	34 00
Gas Company, repair lanterns,	3 00
T. J. Whittemore, labor and stock,	6 00
C. C. Holm & Son, paper and papering,	16 44
Brintnall & Osgood, " " "	68 44
E. O. Webster, hardware,	4 55
Lewis Hunt, " "	3 23
Parker & Gannett, grass mower,	36 00
Hook and Ladder Company, repairs of house,	75 00
S. A. Rogers, repairs of city weights,	2 25
Russell & Fitch, removing night soil,	4 00
C. J. Barry, coal,	9 75
Meadows & Enwright, repairs furniture,	5 50
Joseph Ward & Sons, repairs of old paintings,	13 50
S. J. F. Thayer, plans for hose-house,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,968 98
Expended,	\$5,968 98
Appropriated,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Deficit,	\$3,968 98

PUBLIC BATHS.

Lorenzo Gary, officer at bath house,	\$298 00
Joseph B. Hutchins, " " " "	294 00
Patrick Reddy, " " " "	276 00
Mrs. Dunn, labor, " " " "	65 00
H. G. Hubbard, carpentry,	26 00
Boston Ice Co., ice,	9 00
Richard Nason, sundries,	1 50
Waverley House, dinner to committee from Salem,	8 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$977 50

EXPENDITURES.

57

Amount brought forward,		\$977 50
Lorenzo Gary, repairs,		28 20
John McLoud, brooms,		2 00
C. S. Wason & Co., printing, &c.,		7 38
J. R. Bolan, mooring bath house,		6 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,021 08
Appropriated,	\$1,800 00	
Expended,	1,021 08	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended,	\$778 92	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

P. O'Riordan, teaming earth, burial grounds,		\$6 00
C. S. Wason, printing,		15 50
Caleb Rand, " "		23 00
John Cass, lumber for fence,		169 48
John Bamerick, grading burial grounds,		383 00
Dennis Kelly, mason work, " "		18 75
Thomas J. Stevens, medical services,		3 00
C. W. Stevens, " "		3 00
N. D. Parker, " "		20 00
John L. Perry, burials,		20 00
J. E. Downing, services,		1 00
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery,		8 50
		<hr/>
		\$671 23

Appropriated,	\$400 00
Balance of old account,	623 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,023 09
Expended,	671 23
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$351 86

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron work,	\$7 00
E. G. Clark, labor,	15 00
John Fitzgerald, mowing grass,	20 00
W. F. Hodgkinson, painting,	18 00
Thomas Connorton, mowing grass, &c.,	126 75

\$186 75

Appropriated,	\$500 00
Expended,	186 75
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$313 25

COLLECTION OF OFFAL.

George Todd, superintendent, services,	\$1,056 00
Andrew P. Wilson, labor,	141 75
Morris Cochran, “	706 50
Robert Dower, “	706 50
Edward Corbett, “	693 25
Edward Finerty, “	628 00
John Bowdoin, “	628 00
Patrick Rice, “	498 00
Matthew Muller, “	4 75
A. S. Morss, tools,	13 15
Hoyt & Lewis, repair of pungs,	18 50
T. V. Heath, “ “ wagons,	2 50
John Louer, wagon, sled, &c.,	411 38
G. & E. H. Gifford, tools,	2 33
Richard Nason, grain,	347 20
Frank E. Downer, “	26 80
A. D. Hoitt, hay,	47 87
S. H. Fall, “	20 70

Amount carried forward, \$5,953 18

EXPENDITURES.

59

Amount brought forward,	\$5,953 18
E. L. Bruce & Co., hay and straw,	17 48
Alson Story, “	220 17
Ladd & Brown, “	9 20
B. S. Hussey, oil, &c.,	9 91
Enoch J. Clark, painting,	88 50
William Curry, “	1 50
Maynard Bros., boarding horses,	15 00
F. A. Titus, repair of hoes,	4 75
Parker & Gannet, hay-cutter, &c.,	30 45
Frederick Lund, pails,	6 40
George Todd, sundries,	10 22
Earl Wyman, carpentry,	60 07
Charles T. Mullett, sundries,	3 07
Joseph Dickson, harness repairs,	2 33
S. P. Hill & Co., sundries,	2 65
Lewis Hunt, hardware,	1 13
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery,	1 58
E. R. Robinson, iron work,	3 18
Caleb Rand, printing,	9 00
C. S. Wason & Co., “	3 75
Wm. H. DeCosta, “	5 00
Wm. W. Wheildon, “	2 50
Thos. D. Strand, blacksmithing,	49 01
J. G. Ripley, “	35 98
	<hr/>
	\$6,546 01

Appropriated,	\$1,800 00
Received from sale offal,	6,293 44
	<hr/>
	\$8,093 44
Expended,	6,546 01
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$1,547 43

MILITIA BOUNTY.

Co. A, 5th Regiment,	\$1,160 90
“ D, “ “	804 50
“ H, “ “	598 50
“ G, “ “	781 50
“ C, 1st Battalion Cavalry,	3,990 50
	<hr/>
	\$7,335 90
Amount disbursed,	\$7,335 90
Received from State,	7,235 90
	<hr/>
Due from State,	\$100 00

ARMORY RENT.

Co. H, 5th Regiment, armory rent,	\$250 00
“ G, 9th “ “	412 50
“ C, 1st Batt. Cavalry, “	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,462 50
Expended,	\$1,462 50
Received from State,	1,400 00
	<hr/>
Deficit,	\$62 50

CONTINGENCIES.

C. S. Wason & Co., printing and advertising,	\$1,031 72
Wm. H. DeCosta, “ “	208 80
Wm. W. Wheildon, “ “	240 50
Caleb Rand, “	423 25
W. & E. Howe, “	1,008 00
Am. Bank Note Co., “ city bonds,	650 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$3,562 27

EXPENDITURES.

61

Amount brought forward,	\$3,562 27
Daily Advertiser, subscription,	20 13
Bank Note Reporter, "	3 00
A. E. Cutter & Co., books, stationery. &c.,	303 61
George W. Hobbs, " "	84 07
S. V. Collins, " "	163 50
Aaron R. Gay, " "	5 00
A. C. Libby, " "	2 00
Post-office, postage and revenue stamps,	70 39
George B. Neal, " "	5 00
A. B. Shedd, " "	6 00
L. E. Pearson, disbursements,	6 15
Thos. E. Smith, " "	51 75
Walsh & Co., ink-eraser,	1 00
Maynard & Noyes, ink,	2 25
Henry Prentiss, ringing bells,	100 00
Edward Parker, " "	8 00
Joseph Smith, " "	8 00
Edmund Conway, " "	6 00
Timothy Callahan, " "	8 00
J. H. Bryant, " "	9 00
J. C. Burbank, " "	9 00
Samuel F. Harding, " "	8 00
Joseph Caldwell, two flagstuffs,	217 00
R. S. Randall, care of " "	76 00
Charles B. Stevens, recording deeds,	1 60
Town of Everett, tax of 1870,	22 61
H. R. Bishop, ladders,	10 75
Timothy Calnan, watering streets,	230 00
Mystic Water Board, water rates,	68 00
Clemens Herschell, estimates for new bridge,	25 00
Stephen Smith & Co., furniture,	200 00
George R. Kelso, " "	53 65
George W. Berry & Co., " "	36 00
Childs, Crosby, & Lane, " "	16 50
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$5,399 23</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$5,399 23
Russell & Fitch, moving night soil,	20 00
Hicks & Badger, copper work,	15 50
H. W. Bragg, City Solicitor, expenses and disbursements,	585 22
Jasper Stone, clocks and repairs,	203 67
S. A. Rogers, labor,	63 25
E. R. Wild, "	41 25
A. Davis, "	12 25
Heming Ericson, "	2 50
Richard Power, marble work,	15 47
Isaac W. Brackett, injured fireman, per order C. C.,	525 00
Post 11, G. A. R. decoration day, " "	400 00
Lucy H. Stetson, injuries, " "	400 00
Susan G. Harrington, " " "	200 00
John McGill, injuries to son, " "	500 00
Thomas H. Hall, Mess. Com. Council, " "	100 00
L. W. Chamberlin, ex-Treasurer, " "	100 00
Co. A, 5th Regiment, gas for armory, " "	50 00
" D, " " " " " "	50 00
" H, " " " " " "	50 00
" G. 9th " " " " " "	50 00
" C, 1st Battalion Cavalry, " "	50 00
J. A. D. Worcester, city dinner at Mattapoisett,	600 00
Cape Cod R. R., fare to and from " "	200 00
Shawmut Band, music for " "	50 00
Maynard Bros., carriages,	70 00
Dearborn & Co., "	20 00
W. S. & G. O. Wiley, "	178 00
Chapman & Shaw, "	10 00
John P. Barnard, "	20 00
Waverley House, collation, steamer "Inquiry,"	19 00
Hovey & Co., bouquets, decoration day,	30 00
John McLoud, plumbing,	13 00
Enoch R. Morss, lock, &c., for safe,	62 00

Amount carried forward, \$10,105 36

EXPENDITURES.

63

Amount brought forward,	\$10,105	34
Brintnall & Osgood, curtains,		9 05
Brintnall & Maynard, cloth, &c.,		16 39
Rand & Byam, soap,		15 93
Cushing & White, vane and setting,		95 00
Alex. Campbell, rent of rooms,		61 25
Trinity M. E. Church, rent, Mission Hall, elections,		80 00
Barney Hull, " Union Hall, "		75 00
L. H. Bigelow, street service for Assessors,		162 00
George F. Morgan, " "		195 99
Nathaniel Shattuck, carpentry, repairs,		61 13
George M. Starbird, " "		51 00
Wm. T. Gardner, constable service, col'g poll taxes, &c.,		66 00
Abijah Blanchard, "		30 50
Stephen P. Kelley, "		14 00
Perez R. Jacobs, "		130 10
James Miskelly, "		33 50
Charles Burcham, "		2 00
Richard F. Murphy, collecting poll taxes,		39 00
L. W. Chamberlin, tax sales,		18 00
Pruden Simpson, auctioneer services,		10 00
James M. Simpson, "		58 91
Lewis Hunt, hardware,		41 42
Wm. B. Moore & Son, "		29 29
John T. Rand, sundries,		6 00
Cornelius Check, cleaning windows,		23 00
M. Sanson, stationery,		2 50
J. T. Priest, "		1 00
Amos Brown, appraising estates,		32 00
Boston Ice Co., ice,		99 00
Matthew Rice, report on bridges,		87 00
Mass. General Hospital, care of injured man,		13 00
Cook, Rymes, & Co., iron work,		13 60
A. N. Swallow, alcohol, &c.,		12 39
George G. Powers, filterers,		3 50
Amount carried forward,	\$11,693	79

Amount brought forward,	\$11,693 79
Edmund Butler, teaming,	2 00
J. W. Wilson, “	3 00
Johnson & Richmond, removing walls, Tudor bld'g,	178 50
Prescott, Ring, & Co., steam piping,	6 45
F. E. Downer, brooms, soap, &c.,	15 79
E. O. Webster, keys, &c.,	15 63
Boston Directory, one copy,	4 00
Thomas Connorton, mowing grass,	50 00
R. R. Wiley, mason work,	129 62
B. F. Brown, insurance city scales, &c.,	3 75
Ward officers, services at elections,	150 00
James Walker, refreshments for ward officers,	35 00
H. T. Amory, “ “	25 00
John Bryant, returns of deaths in 1870,	15 50
John Reade, “	14 60
John L. Perry, “	13 30
Erdix T. Swift, “	7 60
E. N. Coburn, “	7 00
Patrick Denvir, “	6 20
L. R. Horne, surveys and plans (B. Hill grade com.),	2,000 00
A. W. Locke & Co., printing, “	41 00
C. S. Wason & Co., “ “	13 00
Michael Fitzgerald, labor, “	22 50
Michael Higgins, “ “	26 00
Daniel Flinn, “ “	29 25
Wm. Blake & Co., castings, “	17 31
Robert McLaughlin, granite posts (B. Hill Grade Com.),	80 00
Henry A. Rice, setting “ “	41 40
E. W. Bean, teaming, “	2 50
A. E. Cutter & Co., stationery, “	57 40
George H. Jacobs, disbursements, “	23 52
	<hr/>
	\$14,730 61

EXPENDITURES.

65

Expended,		\$14,730 61
Charged with Soup House,		2,226 08
" " 17th June,		3,000 00
" " Armory Rents,		62 50
		<hr/>
		\$20,019 19
Appropriated,	\$16,000 00	
Sundry receipts,	1,292 72	17,292 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit,		\$2,726 47

SOUP HOUSE.

Edward Miskelly, cooking,		\$256 75
G. A. Winslow, " "		138 00
Orin Gilmore, bread,		73 64
G. A. Sanderson, bread,		65 12
Charles B. Goodrich, bread,		98 80
Thomas Parker, " "		79 00
Emri B. Stetson, " "		76 96
John Armstrong, " "		73 00
William Davis, " "		65 40
David O'Flanagan, " "		59 40
L. O. Bemis, " "		59 00
Michael O'Keefe, " "		48 60
D. L. & J. C. Bean, " "		79 00
Henry Cutler, fish,		142 42
Caleb Drew, milk,		12 40
F. E. Downer, groceries,		237 06
Richard Nason, fuel,		57 00
George Prescott, " "		26 85
Jasper Stone, clock,		4 50
Charles P. Brooks, rent,		75 00
J. W. Noble, jr., teaming,		4 50
H. P. Dannels, meat,		487 56
T. A. Meadows, crockery,		6 12
		<hr/>
Expended and charged to "Contingencies,"		\$2,226 08

17TH JUNE CELEBRATION.

High School Cadets, parade,	\$50 00
Post 11, G. A. R., “	100 00
Co. A, 5th Regt., “	100 00
“ D, “ “ “	100 00
“ H, “ “ “	100 00
“ G, 9th Regt., “	100 00
“ C, 1st Batt. Cav. “	400 00
Engineers, Fire Dept., “	75 00
Hook and Ladder Co., “	75 00
Hose Co., No. 1, “	75 00
“ “ 2, “	75 00
“ “ 3, “	75 00
“ “ 4, “	75 00
“ (Steamer), “	75 00
O'Connor's Band, music,	202 00
Shawmut “ “	100 00
Chelsea “ “	222 00
Edmand's “ “	162 00
Boston Cornet Band, music,	162 00
“ Brigade “ “	170 00
First Light Battery, salute,	60 00
W. S. & G. O. Wiley, carriages,	90 00
Peter Chevalier, “	10 00
Hicks & Whittle, “	10 00
Wm. H. Chapman, “	20 00
Maynard Bros., “	40 00
Charles F. Barnard, floral procession,	65 00
Wm. Beals, decorations,	250 00
Samuel A. King, balloon ascension,	200 00
Gas Company, “ gas,	123 00
Johnson & Richmond, labor,	76 25
*George E. Rogers, teaming,	5 50
Caleb Rand, printing,	13 00

Amount carried forward,

\$3,455 75

EXPENDITURES.

67

Amount brought forward,		\$3,455	75
C. S. Wason & Co., advertising,		38	50
William H. DeCosta, “		35	50
William W. Wheildon, “		55	50
Bunker-hill Yacht Club, regatta, prizes, &c.,		300	00
J. Edwin Bray, collation,		38	00
Robert Baker, services,		2	00
James Poolley, “		2	00
Nathaniel Shattuck, music stands,		50	29
F. A. Roberts, chiming bells,		10	00
R. R. Wiley, teaming,		4	00
F. A. Titus, lanterns,		23	00
			<hr/>
		\$4,014	54
Expended,	\$4,014	54	
Appropriated for “Contingencies,”	\$3,000	00	
Income J. Foss’s 17th June Fund,	143	51	
“ Babcock Music “	182	70	3,326 21
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit,		\$688	33

WATER WORKS.

Paid on “Construction” account,		\$189,455	17
“ “Maintenance” “		35,813	40
“ “Interest” “ (Water Bonds) net,		58,340	00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$283,608	57

NOTES PAYABLE.

H. M. & F. M. Wingate,	\$1,500	00
G. Washington Warren,	4,125	00
Merchants National Bank,	10,000	00
Faneuil Hall “ “	50,000	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$65,625	00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount brought forward,	\$65,625 00
Warren Inst. for Savings,	70,000 00
J. W. Roberts & Co.,	10,000 00
Bunker-Hill National Bank,	60,000 00
Monument Bank,	15,000 00
New-England Mut. Life Ins. Co.,	20,000 00
Eagle Nat. Bank,	20,000 00
Betsey and Joanna Putnam,	4,445 00
	<hr/>
	\$265,070 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Warren Institute for Savings,	\$11,050 00
Provident " " "	1,000 00
City Bonds (coupons),	37,625 00
Discounts on City Bonds sold,	4,458 75
Brokerage " " " "	751 25
Government Tax on City Bonds sold,	9 20
New-England Mut. Life Ins. Co.,	7,000 00
Bunker-Hill National Bank,	2,554 16
Monument " "	540 00
Faneuil Hall " "	982 08
Eagle " "	361 67
Merchants " "	66 11
H. M. & F. M. Wingate,	90 00
Peirce Fuel Fund,	90 00
Trustees Poor Fund,	1,203 12
Trustees School Fund,	336 00
D. B. Weston, Guardian,	54 00
G. Washington Warren,	291 16
Fitchburg Railroad Co.,	110 25
J. W. Roberts & Co.,	169 18
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$68,741 93

EXPENDITURES.

69

Amount brought forward,	\$68,741	93
D. G. Haskins,	449	38
Winchester Home Corp.,	432	00
J. & B. Putnam,	32	00
County Tax, interest on,	188	07
	<u>69,843</u>	38

Expended,	\$69,843	38
Deficit, Old Account,	34,010	22
Cr. to Sundry Accounts,	469	72

\$104,323 32

Appropriated,	\$45,000	00
Sundry receipts,	13,551	52
	<u>58,551</u>	52

Deficit,	\$45,771	80
----------	----------	----

STATE AID.

Paid to Soldiers and Families,	\$14,087	16
--------------------------------	----------	----

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

Jonathan Stone, per order C. C.	\$20	87
Emily G. Moody, " "	59	41
	<u>80</u>	28

Appropriated,	\$500	00
Expended,	80	28
	<u>419</u>	72
Balance unexpended,	\$419	72

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Tax of 1869 (abated by Assessors),	\$917 44
“ “ 1870 “ “ “	13,780 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,697 44

Amount abated,	\$14,697 44
Credited with Unapp. Taxes,	6,122 64
	<hr/>
Deficit,	\$8,574 80

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

State Treasurer, tax of 1870,	\$46,200 00
County Treasurer, “ “ “	18,807 96
	<hr/>
	\$65,007 96

FUNDED MUNICIPAL AND WATER DEBT AND TEMPORARY LOANS.

To whom due.	Date.	Time.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Trustees of Schools,	May 1, 1837	Permanent,	6 per cent.	\$600 00
“ “	“ 22, 1848	“	6 “	5,000 00
Provident Inst. Savings,	Jan. 29, 1853	20 years,	5 “	20,000 00
Warren Inst. for Savings,	Sept. 1, 1857	“	6 “	25,000 00
Pierce Fuel Fund,	Sept. 20, 1860.	Permanent,	6 “	1,500 00
Warren Inst. for Savings,	Oct. 1, 1864	8 years,	6 “	25,000 00
N. E. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	Jan. 1, 1868	3 “	7 “	50,000 00
D. B. Weston, Guardian,	Feb. 26, 1868	Demand,	6 “	900 00
Trustees of Poor Fund,	April 1, 1868	Permanent,	6 “	17,187 50
Winchester Home Corp.	Nov. 1, 1868	Demand,	6 “	7,200 00
N. E. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	Jan. 2, 1869	3 years,	7 “	30,000 00
Winchester Home Corp.	July 13, 1869	Demand,	7 “	3,000 00
Warren Inst. for Savings,	Aug. 2, 1869	1 year,	7 “	80,000 00
Sinking Fund,	Dec. 6, 1870	Demand,	6 “	20,000 00
Bunker Hill Nat. Bank,	Dec. 17, 1870	4 months,	6 “	50,000 00
Warren Inst. for Savings,	Jan. 9, 1871	3 months,	7 “	30,000 00
George S. Putnam,	Jan. 2, 1871	Demand,	7 “	555 00
Andrew Sawtell,	Jan. 2, 1871	1 year,	7 “	15,875 60
Monument Nat. Bank,	Jan. 9, 1871	3 months,	6 “	15,000 00
				\$396,818 10
City Loan Bonds,	Jan. 1, 1853	20 years,	5 per cent.	20,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1862	20 “	5 “	20,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1862	15 “	5 “	110,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1863	20 “	5 “	38,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1866	10 “	5 “	1,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1868	20 “	6 “	100,000 00
“ “	Jan. 1, 1869	20 “	6 “	95,500 00
“ “	July 1, 1869	20 “	6 “	78,500 00
“ “	Jan. 1, 1870	20 “	6 “	136,000 00
“ “	July 1, 1870	20 “	6 “	90,000 00
				\$689,000 00
Water Loan Bonds,	Oct. 1, 1862	20 years,	5 per cent.	100,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1863	20 “	5 “	202 000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1863	30 “	5 “	6,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1864	30 “	5 “	102,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1864	10 “	6 “	81,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1864	8 “	6 “	92,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1865	20 “	6 “	1,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1865	10 “	6 “	7,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1865	10 “	6 “	59,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1866	20 “	6 “	35,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1866	10 “	6 “	130,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1866	20 “	6 “	60,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1866	15 “	6 “	26,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1866	10 “	6 “	57,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1867	10 “	6 “	11,000 00
“ “	Oct. 1, 1867	20 “	6 “	50,000 00
“ “	April 1, 1868	30 “	6 “	3,000 00
“ “	July 1, 1870	20 “	6 “	100,000 00
“ “	Jan. 1, 1871	20 “	6 “	50,000 00
				\$1,172,000 00
				\$2,257,818 10

NET INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY, MARCH 1, 1871.

Water Debt Funded	\$1,172,000 00
Municipal Debt Funded	758,287 50
Municipal Debt "Temporary Loans"	327,530 60
Accounts audited and unpaid	122,030 18
	\$2,379,848 28
To meet this there was Cash on hand March 1, 1871	\$134,304 30
Amount due from State on State Aid and other accounts	27,239 56
Amount due from sundry persons "Notes Receivable"	18,452 55
Uncollected taxes for the years of 1869 and 1870	38,290 15
Betterment Assessments uncollected	34,295 29
Drain and Sewer Assessments uncollected	8,218 06
Sidewalk Assessments uncollected	5,399 97
	266,199 88
	\$2,113,648 40

The Sinking Fund for the Reduction of the City Debt amounts, with the amount appropriated this year, to over \$40,000.00, which amount is so much offset to the net debt stated.

SCHEDULE, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FUNDED CITY AND WATER DEBT AND DATES WHEN THE SAME BECOMES PAYABLE.

Year.	City.	Water.	Total.
1872		\$92,000 00	\$92,000 00
1873	40,000 00		40,000 00
1874		81,000 00	81,000 00
1875		66,000 00	66,000 00
1876	1,000 00	187,000 00	188,000 00
1877	135,000 00	11,000 00	146,000 00
1881		26,000 00	26,000 00
1882	20,000 00	100,000 00	120,000 00
1883	38,000 00	202,000 00	240,000 00
1885		1,000 00	1,000 00
1886		95,000 00	95,000 00
1887		50,000 00	50,000 00
1888	100,000 00	3,000 00	103,000 00
1889	174,000 00		174,000 00
1890	226,000 00	100,000 00	326,000 00
1891		50,000 00	50,000 00
1893		6,000 00	6,000 00
1894		102,000 00	102,000 00
* Permanent	24,287 50		24,287 50
	\$758,287 50	\$1,172,000 00	\$1,930,287 50

* Pierce Fuel Fund, and amounts held by the City belonging to Trustees of Schools, and Trustees of Poor Fund.

VALUATION, TAXATION, &c., FROM 1847 TO 1870 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Amount Taxed.	Rate.	Polls.
1847.....	\$6,018,690	\$2,396,455	\$8,415,145	\$68,899 15	\$7 60	3296
1848.....	6,363,745	2,376,440	8,740,185	105,173 10	11 40	3690
1849.....	6,583,000	2,238,100	8,821,100	84,671 40	9 00	3521
1850.....	6,783,050	2,064,650	8,847,700	90,729 42	9 60	3861
1851.....	7,259,400	1,943,300	9,202,700	94,000 92	9 60	3707
1852.....	7,546,500	2,070,900	9,617,400	95,377 32	9 30	3957
1853.....	7,723,900	2,381,900	10,105,800	107,521 50	10 00	4309
1854.....	10,010,800	3,198,800	13,209,600	102,886 20	7 30	4302
1855.....	10,464,800	2,895,500	13,360,300	116,152 96	8 20	4399
1856.....	11,135,700	3,026,700	14,162,400	125,846 16	8 40	4588
1857.....	11,678,400	3,057,600	14,736,000	144,279 30	9 30	4823
1858.....	12,070,000	3,024,600	15,094,600	136,169 90	8 30	5016
1859.....	12,315,200	3,008,100	15,323,300	147,561 63	9 00	5001
1860.....	12,518,200	3,181,600	15,699,800	149,612 70	9 00	5543
1861.....	12,405,400	3,003,100	15,408,500	155,904 60	9 60	5322
1862.....	12,692,800	3,506,350	16,199,150	166,443 84	9 60	5466
1863.....	12,057,200	5,712,000	18,669,200	195,380 16	9 80	6211
1864.....	13,233,800	3,892,100	17,125,900	252,164 24	13 60	5753
1865.....	13,280,600	4,022,400	17,303,000	332,856 67	19 60	5767
1866.....	13,619,750	4,577,150	18,196,900	332,491 44	17 60	6113
1867.....	16,883,200	6,503,200	23,386,400	394,631 00	16 50	6556
1868.....	17,441,500	7,232,100	24,723,600	380,965 38	14 80	7528
1869.....	17,908,500	7,760,000	25,668,500	446,578 80	16 80	7674
1870.....	18,904,200	9,064,900	27,969,100	463,495 60	16 00	7995

SCHEDULE AND VALUATION

OF THE

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY.

City Hall, land and furniture, City Square,	\$150,000 00
High Schoolhouse, " Monument Square,	90,000 00
Winthrop " " Bunker-hill Street,	21,000 00
Warren " " Summer Street,	92,000 00
Bunker-hill " " Baldwin Street,	80,000 00
Prescott " " Elm Street,	60,000 00
Harvard " " Harvard Street,	20,000 00
Harvard " (unfinished) and land, Bow St.,	40,000 00
Primary " land and furniture, Cross Street,	2,400 00
" " " Bunker-hill St.,	1,500 00
" " " Mead Street,	15,000 00
" " " Kingston St.,	3,000 00
" " " Moulton St.,	15,000 00
" " " Sullivan St.,	1,500 00
" " " Soley St.,	1,000 00
" " " Common St.,	20,000 00
" " " Richmond,	5,000 00
" " " Bunker-hill St.,	20,000 00
" " and furniture, Medford St.,	500 00
" " " " "	500 00
Amount carried forward,	\$638,400 00

VALUATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

75

Amount brought forward,	\$638,400 00
Winthrop-street Building, land, &c., occupied by Hook & Ladder Co., Armory, &c.,	20,000 00
Hose House No. 1, and Land, Main Street,	8,000 00
“ No. 2, “ “	4,000 00
Steamer House and Land, Elm Street,	20,000 00
Land and Flats, Medford Street,	8,500 00
Lot of land, Bunker-hill Street,	2,500 00
City Stables and Land, Medford Street,	10,000 00
Five Hose Carriages and Hose,	5,000 00
Furniture in Fire Department Buildings,	1,000 00
Two Steam Fire-Engines,	7,000 00
Two Horses for Fire-Engines,	700 00
Fire-Alarm Telegraph,	15,000 00
Hooks, Ladders, and Carriage,	2,000 00
Horses, Carts, Harnesses, &c.,	5,000 00
Gravel Land in Malden,	1,500 00
“ Chelsea,	1,700 00
Water Works,	1,500,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,250,300 00

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF OVERSEERS OF POOR.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 10, 1871.

Report accepted, and ordered that the same be printed with the City Treasurer's Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN T. PRIEST, CITY CLERK, *pro tem.*

In Common Council, April 11, 1871.

Concurred,

JOHN T. PRIEST, CLERK.

REPORT.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—Notwithstanding no ordinance exists requiring an exhibit from this department, we believe a brief statement is due both to ourselves and those we represent, and most respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

At the commencement of our financial year, March 1, 1870, we had 42 inmates in our Almshouse; and during the year ending Feb. 28, 1871, 82 had been admitted, making the total number in the house for the year 124.

During the same time, 77 have been discharged, and 6 removed by death, leaving our present number 41; of which 26 are represented as a legal charge, and on expense to the city, 6 are on expense of other cities or towns, 5 are on private account, and 4 are at work for their board.

The gross expense at the house, including repairs and improvements, have been,—

For Salary paid Superintendent and Matron,	\$716 67	
“ “ “ Assistant Matron,	188 13	
		\$904 80
For Provisions bought of E. A. Gary,	\$880 73	
“ Salt Beef “ “ Farnum, Hayward, & Co.,	90 50	
“ Fresh Fish, “ “ V. M. Dunn,	116 24	
“ W. I. Goods, Flour, Butter, &c., sundry persons,	1,070 32	
		2,157 79
For Dry Goods, sundry persons,	\$315 13	
“ Clothing, “ “	130 24	
“ Boots, Shoes, and repairing,	105 92	
		551 29
Amount carried forward,		\$3,613 88

	Amount brought forward,	\$3,613 88
For Carpenter and Mason Work — Painting, Glazing, and Teaming,		576 27
Mystic Water Board,	\$87 45	
For Grain and Meal,	211 31	
" Potatoes, Hay, Lime, and Lumber,	582 67	
" Coal, Wood, and Coke,	508 86	
" New Stoves and Boiler,	90 55	
" Health Department for Swill,	385 50	
" Miscellaneous,	483 37	
	<u> </u>	2,349 71
		<u>\$6,539 56</u>
On which account, we have, —		
Cr. by Cash received for Sale of Pork,	\$343 42	
" " Cow and Calf,	70 00	
" " Boarders, private account,	666 69	
" " " towns and cities,	455 19	
" " Miscellaneous,	78 50	
" " Health Department,*	100 00	
	<u> </u>	1,713 80
		<u>\$4,826 06</u>
Expense in the City out of Almshouse, —		
For Medical Attendance and Medicine,	\$1,766 04	
" Burials and Graves at Woodlawn,	377 00	
" Groceries ordered for sundry families,	3,912 98	
" Fuel " " "	1,222 80	
" Cash Orders,	1,523 72	
" Miscellaneous,	102 75	
	<u> </u>	\$8,905 29
Support out of the City, —		
For Worcester and Taunton Hospitals, Insane,	\$1,929 03	
" Towns and Cities, Relief to our Poor,	485 46	
" State Workhouse, Support of Convicts,	179 59	
	<u> </u>	2,594 08
		<u>\$11,499 37</u>
On which account, we have, —		
Cr. by Cash received from Towns and Cities,	\$2,150 88	
" " State of Massachusetts,	952 51	
" " Miscellaneous,	148 00	
	<u> </u>	3,251 39
		<u>\$8,247 98</u>
Recapitulation.		
	Dr.	
1870, March 1, for Cash on hand,	\$655 87	
" City Council Appropriation,	11,400 00	
" " " Medical Relief,	1,200 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts,	4,965 19	
	<u> </u>	\$18,221 06

* A difference will appear in the Auditor's Account of \$100 received on account of care and sale of swill.

Amount brought forward, \$18,221 06

	Cr.	
By Cash paid on account Support of House,		\$6,539 86
“ “ “ out of House,		8,905 29
“ “ “ “ City,		2,594 08
“ on hand,		81 83
“ Sale of Swill,		100 00
		<hr/> \$18,221 06

By which it will be observed that the expense of relief and partial support out of the Almshouse is largely in excess of the full support of the inmates of the house.

Our board, after careful deliberation, believe this to be the most judicious course to pursue, in dispensing the charities committed to our trust, especially where there are families of young children, who should be watched over and cared for by their natural guardians, and those only who know the love of a parent for their own children.

They will there spend their youthful and happy days with no alienated affections; and, if poor, in their mature years the stigma which invests those who have passed through the portals of an Almshouse will not rest on them.

And here we may express our views briefly in regard to the duty of Overseers of the Poor towards those for whom our State has made us liable when they fall into distress, and have no other means of relief.

In our early history, and before the establishment of the Almshouse system, provision was made generally at the annual town meeting for the care of the poor, which was in most cases by offering them at auction; when, of course, the meanest man, with but a very slight apology for a soul, was declared to be the lucky person: and the widows and orphan children were assigned to his tender mercies, which not unfrequently were very cruel.

But, in process of time, what seemed a better way suggested itself in the Almshouse system; where from the infirmities of age or disease a home might be found. But, like all other charities, this mode has been subject to imposition and abuse;

and a class of idle and dissolute persons have claimed a right to support, when they were abundantly able to earn their own living, and, if not wholly devoid of shame, would shun such an institution as not designed for them: and too often we believe Overseers of the Poor have encouraged such, when, if a prompt refusal had been met, the applicant would have gone, and in an honest way obtained his own living. We think the managers of our Almshouses should in all kindness consider the condition of the applicant; and, if temporary relief only is desired, let it be granted: at the same time, endeavor to assist the person to some employment, and in such ways as will show to him, that, with health and strength, he can be one of nature's noblemen, and care for himself.

In the various and trying discharge of our duties, we have as far as possible endeavored to pursue such a course as we believe will commend itself to every thoughtful and candid mind, both in regard to its domestic economy and indulgence, in allowing a retentive pride of manliness, which in eight out of ten cases ought to be encouraged, toward the applicant.

Our work has somewhat exceeded that of the last year, as a natural result of an increase in population. With such increase, there will be some who have not brought their pocket-books with them. Were it not so, we might in hopeful anticipation look forward to that joyful day, when no pinching hand of want should seek relief from the Overseers of Poor, and charity in kindness and long-suffering should cease to exist, for want of occasion for its healthy exercise.

The whole number of families relieved during the year has been three hundred and eighty-five, an increase of sixty-two over the previous year, representing more than thirteen hundred persons. Fourteen hundred and thirteen orders have been given for groceries, fuel, or cash. Eighty-one persons have been medically treated; and we have buried twenty-three adults and eleven children, and sent twenty-seven persons to the State Almshouse.

Of the total number of families relieved, one hundred and nineteen are those of soldiers who served on the quota of this

city in the late war, being an increase of thirty-four over the previous year, and more than fifty per cent. of the increase during the year.

We must express our disapproval to this mode of relief, furnished in the manner it now is. Not denying its legality, we fail to see why a man who abundantly provided for his family before engaging in the service should, by such act, place himself and family before the community as dependent on the public for support and paupers.

Trusting to the wisdom of our General and State Governments, and believing that eventually a system of relief of a more substantial nature will be adopted by them, for the present we must meet and relieve as the law provides; but with deep regret that a different way, and such as would better comport with the inducement held out when the country was in peril, and men must be had to maintain our national existence, has not already been devised.

Having briefly reviewed the work of the board in its general features for the past year, we would not be unmindful of those who have contributed of their time and means in furtherance of our benevolent work, prominent amongst whom has been the Rev. Mr. Barnard.

A man of long experience, and having a heart in the right place, a hand to act in unison with its pulsation, has always cheerfully acted with us in every desired benevolent work. The ladies, too, with their natural sympathy for the poor and less favored, have been diligent in their missions of relief to the sick and suffering. Whether as almoners of public charities, or from private means, their kind and generous contributions have alleviated much suffering, and in silence caused many to rejoice for the liberal hand that withholdeth not, extended for their relief.

Selected as we have been to this duty, by the suffrage of our fellow-citizens, it has been our earnest desire, first, to meet all applicants in a proper spirit of kindness, and, after due investigation, send no one empty away who apparently was in

need of the sought-for relief; and second, to carefully guard against any waste or misuse of the means committed to our trust for the relief of our worthy poor.

With an approving conscience, we must submit to the public to decide whether we, as good stewards, have been faithful to that trust.

Very respectfully submitted by

Overseers of the Poor.

DAVID B. WESTON, *Secretary.*

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 28, 1871.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 27, 1871.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department, and sent down
for concurrence.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, CITY CLERK.

In Common Council, March 27, 1871.

Referred in concurrence.

JOHN T. PRIEST, CLERK.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, March, 1871.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL: —

GENTLEMEN, — Section 6th of the Rules and Regulations of the Fire Department requires the Chief Engineer annually, in the month of March, to make a report of the condition of the Department, the age, residence, occupation, of the members belonging to the same, the houses and apparatus, cost of maintaining the same, all losses that may occur, all accidents, the number of fires, description of the buildings, names of the owners, and the insurance thereon, and the number of reservoirs and hydrants where water can be obtained. And, in compliance with this section, I most respectfully submit the following report: —

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department consists of a Chief Engineer and four assistants; four hose companies, of twenty men each; one steam-engine and hose company, of twenty-three men, including the engineer, foreman, and driver, who are permanently employed; one hook and ladder company, of thirty men: making in all a total of one hundred and thirty-eight men. They have in charge five four-wheeled carriages, two steam fire-engines, and one hook and ladder carriage.

Our duty during the past year has been very arduous. We have on several occasions been called upon to respond to the alarm bells of this city when there were six or eight buildings on fire at once; but, thanks to the Mystic and the alacrity of the members of the Department, we soon had

the fire under control : and I know of no year while I have been connected with the Department that it has been more prompt and efficient than during the past year.

HOUSES.

The Houses of the different companies are in fair condition. Hose Company No. 4's house has during the past year been put in good condition : the bell-tower has been removed, and the inside of the building greatly improved.

Hose Company No. 2's house has had the bell-tower removed, and the inside of the house renovated twice. The first time, necessity called for it ; and the last time was occasioned by a fire occurring on the premises : and at the present time the house is in good condition. And I know of no very extensive repairs needed on any houses connected with the Department for the ensuing year.

APPARATUS.

During the past year the Howard Steamer has been rebuilt by Cook, Rymes, & Co. ; and I pronounce her at the present time as good, if not better, than when she was new. The Steamer Mystic has been at the shop of the same firm, and had a good overhauling, and thoroughly repaired at considerable expense. Both engines are at the present time in good condition to go into service at any and all times when called upon.

The carriages for the past year have had no very extensive repairs. The running part of the same are in good condition ; but, for the ensuing year, most if not all the hose-carriages will need repainting, and some other repairs, more especially the carriage under the charge of the Howard Company, which needs new wheels and other repairs to make her compete with other carriages connected with the Department.

HOSE.

There is connected with the Department about six thousand feet of leather hose, of which three thousand feet is good, and

in fair condition to attach to a hydrant, but not safe and reliable for the use of steamers. The remaining three thousand feet I would recommend to be sold at any price that can be obtained. We also have about four thousand feet of Boyd's patent hose, with the universal coupling attached to the same; which gives great satisfaction to all parties who use it. And I would recommend that during the present year one thousand feet more be added to the Department, so that we can be able to put one more company in service with the same, to take the place of leather. Of the amount of hose now in service in the Department, not more than one-third is capable of standing the pressure of the steamers; and, as we have on many occasions nearly lost valuable buildings on account of hose bursting, and owing to the service it has seen, I would recommend that this important branch of the Department be replenished as soon as possible.

FIRE ALARM.

During the past year the fire alarm has worked well. The apparatus has been detached from the bell of the St. Francis De Sales Church, and attached to a three thousand pound bell on the Warren Schoolhouse. It also has been detached from the bell of the St. John's Church, and attached to a three thousand five hundred pound bell on the City Hall. In the lower and upper part of the city, the fire alarm gives perfect satisfaction. There has been some complaint from the citizens and firemen near the centre of Ward 3, that they are not properly alarmed in case of fire. And, as the distance between the Warren School bell and the bell on the Rubber Works is greater than between any two alarm bells in the city, I would most respectfully recommend that a two thousand five hundred pound bell be placed on the Bunker-hill Schoolhouse. I would also recommend that a fire alarm box be placed at the head of High and Winthrop Streets, and one near the foot of Baldwin Street on Main, and another at Prudenville. With these suggestions carried out, I think the alarm would be a great deal more perfect than at the present time.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been no fatal accidents the past year, but some narrow escapes. On the evening of May 20, at the fire at F. O. Reed & Co's. glove factory, Mr. Albert C. Abbott, a member of Hose Company No. 1, was badly burnt in the face and hands by an explosion of naphtha. At the same fire, Mr. Albert Smith, Engineer of steamers, lost the end of two fingers by being caught in the machinery of his engine. At a fire in Rideout's stable, on the evening of August 1, Mr. John Uatt of Hose Company No. 4 was somewhat injured by falling from the hay-loft. At the fire in Tudor Buildings, July 21, several members of the Department received slight injuries, but none serious. At the fire at Mr. Charles Curtis's stable on Lawrence Street, on the morning of December 26, Mr. W. E. Bridgett, Secretary of Hose Company No. 3, and Mr. Wm. H. Dennis of the Steamer Company, received severe injuries by the falling of a floor.

At an alarm of fire on the morning of February 17, Mr. Geo. H. Huff, First Assistant of Hose Company No. 1, fell while running with the carriage, and received severe injuries to his arm and head.

Most of the above were provided for by the Charitable Association.

The Charitable Association is still in a prosperous condition, although they have been called upon to pay more benefits than any previous year. It has been the means since its organization of helping a good many needy men connected with the Department, who have been injured while in the performance of their duty. I hope it will continue to receive the merited support it deserves from our citizens.

FINANCES.

The amount appropriated for the Fire Department for the past year was \$10,000; expended \$11,381.85; being a deficiency of \$1,381.85. The amount received for services of steamers and sale of old material was \$136.00.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

During the year ending March 1, 1871, the Fire Department has been called into service by thirty-five fires, to which all or part of the Department was in service, — thirty-two slight fires and repeating alarms, and twelve needless and false. Whole number of alarms, 79.

Loss from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, \$176,275 ; insurance, \$151,495. Total loss, \$28,780.

HYDRANTS.

During the past year there has been put in some eight or ten new Lowry's hydrants. The whole number now in service is 120 Lowry's and 36 single hydrants ; and, as the same is now under the charge of the Superintendent of Streets, I would recommend that they, or any thing appertaining to the Fire Department, be transferred to the Board of Engineers. I know if this recommendation is carried out, it would be more perfect, and give more satisfaction to all parties concerned.

NEW LADDER CARRIAGE AND SPARE LADDERS.

For the last two years it has been fully demonstrated, that the city needed more ladders, and a new hook-and-ladder truck. I would at this time recommend that there be purchased for the use of the department a first-class hook-and-ladder truck, to be located as near the centre of the city as possible ; and as this apparatus is one of the first we need, and in case of hard going the last we get, I would recommend that the said carriage be run by horses at every alarm. There are spare ladders located at the several schoolhouses, and at the houses of Hose Companies 1, 2, and 4, and at the City Hall. There is also in reserve one two-wheeled carriage at the Poor Farm, with two hundred and fifty feet of hose, and at the store-room of the Department on Winthrop Street, one two-wheeled hose carriage, and five hose sleds for winter use.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I would thank the City Government for the respect and courtesy that they have shown me at all times, also for favors that have been asked for, and speedily granted. To the City Marshal and men under his charge thanks are due, for assistance rendered at many times during the year. For services rendered by many of our exempt members, I would return thanks. Will many of our citizens, who have at many times while we have been on duty given us much encouragement, please accept thanks. To my assistants, for the able and faithful manner they have supported me during the past year, I desire to return thanks more sincerely and gratefully felt than any words at my command can express. To the officers and members of the Department, I would say, that words are wholly inadequate to convey to you the feelings of my heart; and I hope that the noble and invaluable services that you have rendered me and the inhabitants of our beloved city will not go unrewarded.

All of which I most respectfully submit to your honorable body.

ISRAEL P. MAGOUN,

Chief Engineer Charlestown Fire Department.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR 1870.

Alderman JOHN LINSOTT, *Chairman*,
“ SAM'L N. NESMITH,
Councilman GEO. E. ROGERS,
“ NATHAN E. GLINES,
“ JOHN GARDNER.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	
Israel P. Magoun,	44	9 Haverhill St.,	Rep. to Gen'l Court,	
Assistant Engineers.				Badge.
1st, Wm. E. Delano,	38	46 School St.,	Clerk,	A.
2d, John Bartlett,	42	1 Moulton St.,	Engineer,	B.
3d, Edward E. Turner,	31	25 Prescott St.,	Carver,	C.
4th, John Louer,	34	34 Pleasant St.,	Blacksmith,	D.

Wm. E. Delano, *Secretary*.

RED JACKET HOSE COMPANY No. 1.

House on Main Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge
Foreman.				
Thos. M. Paine,	26	30 Walker St.,	Saloon Keeper,	14
Assistant.				
Geo. H. Huff,	25	17 Wall St.,	Blacksmith,	7
Secretary.				
John S. Tuck,	26	57 Sullivan St.,	Piano-maker,	12
Treasurer.				
Chas. O. Richardson,	37	Mason Ct.,	Paver,	11
Geo. J. Moore,	29	55 Park St.,	Brakeman,	1
W. S. Oakman,	37	34 Elm St.,	Peddler,	10
A. A. Sanderson,	24	5 Hall's Row,	Teamster,	13
Wm. D. Lander,	28	Lyndeboro' St.,	Sailmaker,	8
John Silva,	24	4 Exeter Place,	Varnisher,	15
Henry C. Dwight,	25	Princeton St.,	Cooper,	2
Frank E. Delano,	28	46 School St.,	Bolter,	5
Augustus Wilson,	45	18 Phipps St.,	Carpenter,	9
Fred Sanderson,	24	5 Hull's Row,	Teamster,	3
Albert C. Abbott,	30	17 Wall St.,	Fireman,	4
Fred. J. Stickney,	30	8 Phipps St.,	Carver,	19
Chas. Bennett,	29	8 Williams St.,	Teamster,	20
Barrent V. Dennis,	49	16 Mead St.,	Hose Maker,	18
T. H. Harrington, Jr.,	38	36 Summer St.,	Merchant,	17
Wm. H. Wellington,	21	16 Mead St.,	Milkman,	16
John Walden,	24	126 Chelsea St.,	Watchman,	6

Twenty members.

List of Property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One four-wheeled carriage, built by Wm. Williams, N. Y., in good order; 1 hydrant chuck, 3 fire hats, 3 hose pipes, 4 lanterns, 8 settees, 16 chairs, 2 stoves, 2 water pails, broom, spanners, wrenches, hose ropes, gas fixtures in hall and engine room, 1 hose sleigh, 25 feet hand hose, 1,000 feet leading hose 20 keys and badges.

BUNKER HILL HOSE COMPANY No. 2.

House on Main Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge.
Foreman.				
L. B. Kimball,	25	98 Cambridge St.,	Teamster,	24
Assistant.				
Wm. E. Story,	40	11 Mead St.,	Painter,	23
Secretary.				
E. A. Roulstone,	33	54 Haverhill St.,	Clerk,	
Treasurer.				
John Gardner,	51	593 Main St.,	Carpenter,	26
Wm. Fernald,	46	1 Canal St.,	"	25
Isaac F. Phillips,	48	7 Bunker-hill St.,	Painter,	28
John Howard,	63	59 Russell St.,	Carpenter,	27
Jos. W. Welsh,	52	16 Charles St.,	Blacksmith,	29
Oliver Dickson, Jr.,	38	60 Pearl St.,	Teamster,	
Kilby J. Paine,	44	28 Sullivan St.,	Painter,	39
Wm. F. Caldwell,	21	32 Cambridge St.,	Baker,	40
Wm. H. Phipps,	22	47 Mill St.,	Laborer,	
John White,	24	569 Medford St.,	"	21
Daniel Griffin,	23	Medford St.,	Morocco Dresser,	
W. H. White,	47	47 Mill St.,	Silver Plater,	
Lewis Little,	23	2 Thorndike St.,	Mason,	41
T. P. Dickson,	33	33 Cambridge St.,	Wheelwright,	34
Geo. E. Tyler,	39	15 Seaver St.,	Teamster,	
E. H. Richardson,	38	Charles-st. Ct.,	Brewer,	
Geo. B. Stanwood,	21	Russell St.,	Printer,	

Twenty members.

List of Property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One four-wheeled carriage, built by C. E. Hartshorn, N. Y., in good condition; 2 hydrant chucks and wrench, 3 hose pipes, 3 lanterns, 6 hose caps, 6 belts and spanners, 6 hose ropes, 1 gooseneck, 1 stove and pipe, hod and shovel, broom, water pot, copper boiler, 2 buckets, 1 steel shovel, 50 feet hand hose, 1000 feet leading hose, 20 keys and badges, 1 patent coupling.

WASHINGTON HOSE COMPANY No. 3.

House on Harvard Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge.
Foreman.				
John McNulty,	22	41 Main St.,	Morocco Dresser,	42
Assistant.				
P. J. Donovan,	22	6 School St.,	Teamster,	47
Secretary.				
Wm. E. Bridgett,	21	10 Wood St.,	Salesman,	50
Treasurer.				
Elias Crafts, Jr.,	62	20 Albion Ct.,	Merchant,	57
David McNulty,	27	35 Moulton St.,	Carver,	41
Chas. H. Bridges,	24	31 Walker St.,	Machinist,	51
Ashel Q. Clark,	31	3 Blaber Place,	Printer,	52
James Turnbull,	25	11 Monument St.,	Cooper,	43
Charles L. Kendall,	23	54 Baldwin St.,	Polisher,	59
Michael McCafferty,	28	Everett St.,	Bolter,	48
G. H. R. Burroughs,	21	49 Pearl St.,	Blacksmith,	45
P. T. Fleming,	25	80 Chapman St.,	Currier,	60
J. J. McCarty,	22	Beach St.,	Morocco Dresser,	44
Daniel F. Flynn,	21	109 Elm St.,	“ “	49
Ashbel Waitt,	62	34 Winthrop St.,	Merchant,	55
A. W. Berry,	21	9 Park St.,	Clerk,	53
Frank Bowker,	21	Austin St.,	Carver,	48

Seventeen Members.

List of Property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One four-wheeled carriage, built by C. E. Hartshorn, N.Y., in good order; 1 sleigh, 1 boiler, 3 water pails, sponge and chamois, stove and pipe, 1 wheel jack, 15 cane bottom chairs, 1 iron shovel, 1 crowbar, 6 fire caps, 15 feet rubber hand hose, 1 hydrant chuck, pipes, wrenches, hose ropes, &c., 1000 feet leading hose, 20 badges and keys, 1 patent coupling.

FRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY No. 4.

House on Bunker-hill Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge.
Foreman.				
Wm. J. Jordan,	34	3 Jackson St.,	Caterer,	61
Assistant.				
M. A. Carroll,	27	29 Joiner St.,	Painter,	62
Secretary.				
Geo. Getchell,	23	51 Pearl St.,	Carpenter,	67
Treasurer.				
Benj. F. Stacy,	36	Vine St.,	Druggist,	64
John Sleeper,	29	8 Albion Ct.,	Calker,	65
James Murphy,	23	16 Cottage St.,	Carpenter,	63
Frank Turnbull,	30	42 Everett St.,	Cooper,	66
L. E. Colbert,	28	5 Decatur St.,	Rope-maker,	68
John Slavin,	22	5 " "	" "	69
Geo. Almeder,	23	37 " "	Coachman,	70
James Lewis,	22	76 Lexington St.,	Rigger,	71
Wm. Butler,	23	44 " "	Plasterer,	72
Edward Grover,	28	71 Decatur St.,	Stone-cutter,	73
M. J. Singleton,	24	37 " "	Upholsterer,	74
George Chell,	45	27 Mystic St.,	Teamster,	75
Harry Wyman,	33	193 Medford St.,	Machinist,	76
John McCurdy,	24	15 Marion St.,	Can-maker,	77
John Cassidy,	24	124 Bunker-hill St.,	Blacksmith,	78
Fred. Smith,	23	193 Medford St.,	Teamster,	79
Rob't Welsh,	24	348 " "	Cabinet Maker,	80

Twenty members.

List of property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One four-wheeled carriage, built by C. E. Hartshorn, N. Y., in good condition; 1 sleigh, 2 hose pipes, 6 pair spanners, 6 hose caps, 1 patent coupling, 1 reducing coupling, 1 wrench, 1 carriage jack, 1 hydrant wrench, 5 settees, 12 chairs, 3 cane seat chairs, 1 table, 7 curtains, 20 feet rubber hose and pipe, 1 stove and funnel, 1 coal hod and shovel, 1 chandelier, 1 chuck.

MASSACHUSETTS HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

House on Winthrop Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge.
Foreman.				
Thos. H. Pike,	31	63 Austin St.,	Spar-maker,	127*
Assistant.				
Geo. Williamson,	36	41 Soley St.,	Ship-joiner,	110
Secretary.				
Thos. W. Strand,	27	2 Salem-st. Ct.,	Clerk,	116
Treasurer.				
Wm. S. Wiley,	40	26 Park St.	Stable-keeper,	122
Geo. B. Edmands,	30	28 Chapman St.,	Tinsmith,	101
Daniel R. Beckford,	40	13 Eden St.,	Merchant,	104
William Selby,	37	2 Joiner St.,	Painter,	108
J. K. Stevens,	30	38 Pleasant St.,	Teamster,	123
W. J. Coggsell,	25	79 Warren St.,	Blacksmith,	130
James Reed,	23	Chelsea St.,	Teamster,	115
Wm. H. Conn,	23	10 Chestnut St.,	Hack-driver,	129
C. H. Risley,	25	69 Decatur St.,	Teamster,	114
W. F. Butler,	31	" " "	"	105
F. D. Woodbury,	22	15 Irvin Place,	Clerk,	124
John Mears,	22	14 Russell St.,	Carpenter,	103
S. W. Fletcher,	26	18 Cottage St.,	Ship-joiner,	126
A. C. Lynn,	22	19 Marion St.,	Cabinet-maker,	109
C. H. Marshall,	22	70 Bunker-hill St.,	" "	117
S. E. Virgin,	22	210 Main St.,	Machinist,	113
J. K. P. Williams,	25	1 Common St.,	Spar-maker,	106
Frank Fall,	21	19 Marion St.,	Brass-finisher,	119
J. Johnson,	26	57 Main St.,	Carpenter,	111
G. T. Clark,	22	64 Decatur St.	Painter,	102
C. H. Broughton,	24	52 Austin St.,	Printer,	128
C. H. Beckford,	21	13 Eden St.,	Clerk,	120
Wm. F. Pike,	23	84 Elm St.,	Painter,	121
E. E. Whiton,	21	10 Tremont St.,	Clerk,	107

Thirty Members.

List of Property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One hook and ladder carriage complete, built by Hittenger & Cook; 2 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 26 chairs, 1 boiler, 1 washbowl, 5 fire caps, 50 feet rubber hand hose, 30 badges and keys.

HOWARD STEAMER AND HOSE COMPANY.

House on Elm Street.

	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Badge.
* Foreman.				
James W. Poor,	28	14 Trenton St.,	Internal Rev. Ass.	
Assistant.				
Wm. Whittemore,	29	Middlesex St.,	Hackman,	91
Secretary.				
E. B. Kenah,	26	154 Chelsea St.,	Letter-carrier,	87
Treasurer.				
Marcellus Carpenter,	45	28 Green St.,	Merchant,	84
John L. Rogers,	24	34 Allston St.,	Chair-varnisher,	100
Thos. H. Wright,	25	61 Russell St.,	Blacksmith,	82
T. J. Whittemore,	31	8 Cross St.,	Joiner,	88
Israel F. Crafts,	24	4 Mead-st. Ct.,	Teamster,	96
Samuel Bridgett,	21	10 Wood St.,	Jig-sawyer,	
Jas. W. Clark,	24	43 School St.,	Clerk,	92
Thos. H. Burbeck,	23	Bunker-hill St.,	Bolter,	89
Charles Miller,	35	39 Bow St.,	Engineer,	
Chas. E. Hayden,	23	14 Cross St.,	Calker,	
Benj. Williams,	21	84 Elm St.,	Machinist,	
Wm. H. Dennis,	23	16 Main St.,	Laborer,	85
Geo. F. Titus,	23	13 Polk St.,	Plasterer,	
John W. Gale,	24	4 Thompson St.,	Clerk,	
Edgar F. Gross,	22	18 Chelsea St.,	Butcher,	

Eighteen Members.

PERMANENT MEN.

JOHN B. CILLEY, *Engineer.*

ISAAC W. BRACKETT, *Fireman.*

DANIEL K. WHEELOCK, *Driver.*

List of Property belonging to city in charge of Co.

One first-class steam fire engine, built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in good order; 1 third-class steam fire engine, built by Wm. Jeffers, in good order; 1 four-wheeled carriage, built by A. J. Jones, Cambridge; needs extensive repairs; 1 wagon, 1 hose sleigh, 1 pair horses, 2 set

of harnesses complete, 2 horse blankets, 1 grain chest, 1 currycomb and card, 2 horse and dust brushes, 2 pitchforks, 2 halters, 2 buckets, 1 broom, 1 stall scraper, &c., in stable ; 2 hose pipes, 5 wrenches, 6 spanners, 2 hose ropes, 5 connecting couplings, 5 oil cans, 1 work-bench, 1 vise, 1 carriage jack, 3 bedsteads, 3 hair mattresses, 3 husk mattresses, 3 pillows and cases, 6 blankets, 9 sheets, 2 towels, wash-bowls and stands, 3 coverlets, carpet in sleeping room, 2 tables, 3 settees, 20 chairs, 1 clock, 1 looking-glass, 20 fronts for fire hats, 1 double fall and tackle, 2 lanterns, 2 coal boxes for wagon, 1 closet, 1 feather duster, 1 broom, 20 badges and keys.

FIRES AND ALARMS,

FROM MARCH 1, 1870, TO MARCH 1, 1871.

March 6. 5, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Slight fire in house of Mr. Flannagan, Medford Street. Caused from drying plastering.

March 29. 8.30, P.M. Alarm from box 12. Fire in Lane's Morocco Factory, rear of Main Street, opposite foot of Sullivan Street. Loss, \$50. Insured. Cause, incendiary.

March 31. 10.15, A.M. Alarm from box 16. Slight fire in house 42 Main Street, owned by Mr. Samuel Frost, and occupied by Mrs. Savage. Loss, \$20. Insured. Cause, defective flue.

April 5. 12.10, M. Alarm from box 25. From an unoccupied dwelling-house on Monument Street, owned by Hugh Kelley. Loss, \$50. Insured. Caused by boys.

April 5. 3, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire in building rear of 531 Main Street, owned and occupied by A. H. Allen for storage. Loss, \$500. Insured. Cause unknown.

April 14. 8.15, P.M. Alarm from box 5. From a burning chimney on Weymes Brothers' mill, Medford Street.

April 18. 11.30, P.M. Alarm from box 31. Fire discovered in an unoccupied house on North Mead Street, owned by A. H. Allen. Loss, \$200. No insurance. Incendiary.

May 7. 11.55, A.M. Alarm from box 13. Fire in block of tenement houses on Donovan's Court, rear of Richmond Street, occupied by several families, and owned by Dennis Donovan. Loss, \$600. Insured. Caused by children.

May 8. 2.30, A.M. Alarm from box 31. Slight fire in barn of Hugh Kelley. No loss.

May 9. 8.05, P.M. Alarm from box 12. Fire in shed connected with Lane's Morocco Factory, rear of Main Street. Loss, \$50. Insured. Incendiary.

May 10. 1.30, A.M. Alarm from box 6. Fire discovered in stable rear of Alford Street, owned by John Gardner, and occupied by Mr. Stimpson. Loss, \$550. Insurance, \$300. Cause, supposed incendiary.

May 18. 9.50, A.M. Alarm from box 2. Fire on Chelsea-bridge dumps. No damage.

May 18. 11.10, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire broke out in a large shed used for storage of lumber, and owned and occupied by S. W. Fuller. Loss, \$6,850. Fully insured. Incendiary.

May 20. 9.15, P.M. Alarm from box 7. Fire broke out in the large kid glove factory owned and occupied by F. O. Reed & Co. The fire spread rapidly, and communicated to the house and barn occupied by Mr. Tibbetts. The house was saved; but the barn was destroyed in the rear. The fire communicated to a house owned by Messrs. Reed, and occupied by Mr. Starks, the roof of which was destroyed. Nothing but the heroic efforts of the Department prevented a large fire. Messrs. Reed's loss, \$16,000. Insured for \$6,500. Mr. Tibbetts's loss, \$1,800. Fully insured. A new stable, in course of erection by Hicks & Whittle, was damaged to the amount of \$1,500. Cause of fire, by explosion of naphtha caused by a lamp in hands of Mr. Reed.

9.30, P.M. Box 7, repeating alarm for above.

May 24. 12.30, P.M. Alarm from box 7. Fire in stable of Mr. Sargent on Frothingham Avenue, occupied by Brooks & Stover. Partly consumed. Sargent's loss, \$600. Insured. Brooks & Stover's loss, \$700. Insured for \$500. Mr. Smith's loss, \$300. Insured. Supposed incendiary.

May 31. 4.40, A.M. Alarm from box 16. Fire in coal-yard of Mr. Carleton, Monument Avenue. Loss \$400. Insured. Cause unknown.

June 4. 11.15, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Slight fire in cooper shop of P. Dunnivan, Medford Street. No loss. Incendiary. At same time, fire was set in the saw-mill of Page & Littlefield, on Main Street, but was extinguished without damage. Incendiary.

June 20. 5, P.M. Alarm from box 24. Caused by lightning striking the provision store of I. Brooks, on Bunker-hill Street. No damage.

June 20. 5.10, P.M. Alarm from box 41. Caused by lightning striking the flag-staff on the armory of the Prescott Guards, on High Street.

June 22. 11.30, A.M. Alarm from box 6. Slight fire in a shop at foot of Dorrence Street. No loss. Cause accidental.

July 1. 9.30, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire in paint shop of Mr. Henderson, owned by A. W. Tufts. Henderson's loss, \$400. Insured. Loss on building, \$50.00. Insured. Cause unknown.

July 6. 9.30, P.M. Alarm from box 41. Caused by curtains taking fire from gas in the house of Hon. T. T. Sawyer, on High Street. Damage, \$600. Insured. Caused by a gaslight.

July 18. 4.50, P.M. Alarm from box 21. Fire broke out in the large five-story brick building of the Tudor Company, on Charles-river Avenue, used as a linseed oil factory. The Department was quickly on hand; but, owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, it was totally destroyed. Another large building near by was saved with slight damage, assistance being sent for. Engines from Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville, and the Navy Yard were present, and rendered valuable assistance. Loss, \$100,000. Fully insured. Cause accidental.

4.55, P.M. Repeating alarm for above fire.

4.57 " " " " "

July 26. 3, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Slight fire in shed owned by S. W. Fuller, Main Street. Loss, \$815. Unknown.

July 29. 1.25, P.M. Alarm from box 21. Slight fire on roof of house rear of Cook, Rymes, & Co. Caused by sparks.

July 30. 3, P.M. Alarm from box 21. From slight fire from same house rear of Cook, Rymes, & Co. Sparks from chimney.

July 30. 8.45, P.M. Needless alarm from box 16. From smoke issuing from a house on Main Street.

August 1. 3.30, A.M. Alarm from box 23. Fire broke out in small stable on Grey Street, owned and occupied by P.

O'Reardon, which was mostly consumed, with four horses. Loss, \$2,200. No insurance. Incendiary.

August 12. 3.30, P.M. Alarm from box 23. Slight fire on roof of the carpenter shop of John B. Wilson, Chelsea Street. Cause, sparks from chimney.

August 12. 4.20, P.M. Needless alarm from box 21. From smoke issuing from house, Warren Avenue.

August 18. 8, A.M. Alarm from box 25. Slight fire from boys setting fire to a bale of excelsior in an unoccupied house rear of Monument Street.

August 18. 11, P.M. Alarm from box 21. Fire broke out in the large stable on the corner of Henley and Warren Streets, owned by John Hurd, and occupied by Jesse Rideout. The Department rallied promptly, and saved the building from total destruction, the roof only being burnt. Loss, \$1,400. Insurance, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

August 19. 10.15, P.M. Alarm from box 25. Slight fire in house of A. P. Holmes, Monument Square.

August 22. 12.10, M. Alarm from box 3. Slight fire in house on Princeton Court. Loss, \$5.00. Accidental.

August 24. 2.10, P.M. Alarm from box 16. Caused by boys setting fire to a spout on a house on Cordis Street.

August 26. 9, A.M. Alarm from box 3. From slight fire in house on Princeton Street. Accidental.

August 27. 12.15, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire in house on Allen Street, owned by A. H. Allen, and occupied by Messrs. Runey and Mahan. Loss, \$200. Insured. Caused by a lamp.

August 30. 10.30, A.M. Alarm from box 3. Slight fire in house on Medford Street. Caused by a lamp.

August 30. 11.30, P.M. Alarm from box 25. Fire discovered in an old unoccupied house on Monument Street, owned by Hugh Kelley. Loss, 50.00. Insured. Incendiary.

August 30. 10.30, A.M. Alarm from box 3. Slight fire in house rear of Medford Street. Caused by a small girl attempting to light a fire by the use of kerosene. The girl was fatally burned. No damage to the house.

August 30. 11.30, A.M. Alarm from box 25. From fire in an unoccupied house on Monument Street, owned by Hugh Kelley. Damage, \$50.00. Insured. Incendiary.

September 1. 1.30, P.M. Alarm from box 3. Slight fire in an old shed on Medford Street. No loss. Supposed to be set by boys.

September 1. 4.30, P.M. Alarm from box 3. From the same shed. Loss \$25.00. Caused by boys.

September 1. 9.00, P.M. Alarm from box 7. Caused by an explosion of a lamp, on Arthur Place.

September 4. 8.15, P.M. Alarm from box 31. From slight fire in the old Morocco Factory, foot of Cook Street. No loss. Caused by stove.

September 6. 9.45, A.M. Alarm from box 25. Slight fire in house of C. Yenché, on Concord Street. Defect in flue.

September 10. 12.20, A.M. Alarm from box 6. Fire discovered in an unoccupied house on Canal Bank, owned by Hugh Callahan. Mostly consumed. Loss, \$1,500. Fully insured. Incendiary.

September 17. 11.20, P.M. Partial alarm from breakage of wires.

September 26. 4.45, P.M. Alarm from box 25. Fire broke out in a large block of new dwelling-houses on Everett Street. The fire was confined to one tenement, owned by P. O'Reardon. Nothing but the promptness of the Department prevented a serious fire. Loss, \$1,000. Fully insured. Cause unknown.

September 27. 4.00, P.M. Alarm from box 31. Fire broke out in a house on Belmont Street, owned and occupied by Mr. Thompson. Loss, \$300. Insured. Cause, accidental.

September 28. 1.40, P.M. Alarm from box 21. Fire discovered in paint-shop of E. J. Clark, on Park Street. Loss, \$25.00. Cause, spontaneous.

October 9. 10.25, P.M. From box 5. Fire broke out in a large stable situated between Canal and Main Street, near the foot of Baldwin Street. Owing to some delay in giving the

alarm, the fire had gained great headway before the Department got to work. The stable was entirely consumed, with its contents, including seven horses, harnesses, grain, &c. The fire then extended to a block of nine houses, belonging to A. H. Allen and others, and to four small houses occupied by colored families. All the above buildings were on fire before the Department arrived, but were all saved, with the exception of the stable, in a damaged condition. The dwellings were occupied by Messrs. Devens, Riley, Burr, Kelley, Runey, and Crosby, on Allen Street; and the houses on the east side of the stable were owned by the Hovey heirs, and occupied by William Morris, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Fenno, and Mrs. Bryant. The stable was owned by Mr. Hutchins, and occupied by himself and others. The whole loss was \$15,000. Insured for \$11,000. Great credit is due to the Department for their heroic efforts at this fire, every building above mentioned being on fire when the Department arrived; and nothing but hard work on their part, and a good supply of Mystic, prevented a large fire. Cause, incendiary.

October 19. 11.50, A.M. Alarm from box 23. From the burning out of a chimney on Ice Court.

October 20. 4.40, A.M. Alarm from box 31. Pulled by some unknown person. This is the first actual false alarm since the fire-alarm went into operation.

October 25. 11.30, P.M. Alarm from box 25. From fire in a storehouse on Clark & Smith's Wharf, Medford Street. Loss, \$400. Insured. Cause unknown.

October 26. 3.30, A.M. From box 25. Re-kindling of above.

November 2. 11.45, P.M. Alarm from box 6. Fire discovered in the milk stable of Mr. Hennesey, rear of Dorrance Street. Roof destroyed. Loss, \$340. No insurance. Cause, incendiary.

November 12. 10.45, P.M. Alarm from boxes 41 and 25. Caused by a fire breaking out in the house of George W. Warren, on Monument Square. The Department rallied promptly, and confined the fire to the room it originated in. Loss, \$1,500. Fully insured. Caused by defective flue.

November 14. 11.45, P.M. Alarm from box 12. From fire being discovered in the stable of Mr. Parks, on Frothingham Avenue, occupied by Mr. Hill and Mr. Frost. Loss, \$350. Insured. Supposed incendiary.

November 21. Alarm from box 6. Fire in the coal-shed of Stickney & Poor, on Cambridge Street. Loss, \$1,000. Insured. Cause, spontaneous.

November 24. 12.45, A.M. Alarm from box 25. Fire discovered in a stable owned by Jesse Stevens, on Elm Street, and occupied by Oliver Dickson, and Stone Brothers, each of whom lost a horse. Whole loss, \$1,800. No insurance. Supposed incendiary.

December 1. 12.00, M. Alarm from box 5. Fire broke out in the building occupied by the Bunker-hill Hose Company, on Main Street. The roof and meeting-room were badly damaged, and the uniforms of the company destroyed. Loss to the city \$500. No insurance. To company \$300. Insured. Incendiary.

December 7. 9.10, A.M. Alarm from box 6. Caused by the upsetting of a dwelling-house near the Gas Works, on Dorrence Street. Assistance being required to rescue a man beneath the ruins, the firemen set to work, and in a few minutes rescued the man, badly hurt.

December 13. 9.05, P.M. Alarm from box 24. From the burning of an outhouse on Ferrin Street, owned by G. W. Turner. Loss \$25.00. Insured. Accidental.

December 22. 1.30, A.M. Alarm from box 5. Caused by fire breaking out in the grocery store of Henry Sharkey, junction of Main and Medford Streets. Building owned by Mrs. Chaplin, whose loss was \$200. Insured. Mr. Sharkey's loss, \$600. No insurance. Cause, incendiary.

December 22. 4, A.M. Needless alarm from box 21. Caused by a gaslight burning in store of Mr. Gaffney on Chelsea Street.

December 24. 2, A.M. Alarm struck from box 5. From a fire in Cambridge, the officer supposing the fire to be in the city.

December 25. 10, P.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire in the billiard room of Mrs. Flynn, 519 Main Street. Loss, \$25.00. Insured. Cause, incendiary.

December 26. Alarm from boxes 12 and 41. Fire broke out in the milk stable of Mr. Charles Curtis, on Lawrence Street, which was nearly consumed. The fire extended to a dwelling-house owned by the same, damaging it somewhat. Whole loss, \$4,000. Insured for \$2,900. Cause, supposed incendiary.

January 5. 8, A.M. Partial alarm from box 42. From slight fire in Navy Yard.

January 21. 1.30, P.M. Alarm from box 14. Slight fire in dwelling-house on Front Street, owned by Michael Reagan. Caused by carelessness.

January 24. 1, A.M. Alarm from box 5. Fire broke out in the large planing mill of Weymes Brothers, on Medford Street. The mill was mostly destroyed; but the adjoining buildings were saved. Loss, \$15,000. Insured for \$8,000. Cause, accidental.

January 24. 1.05, A.M. Repeating alarm for above.

February 1. 8.15, A.M. Alarm from box 5. From the upsetting of a stove in house 480 Main Street. No damage.

February 1. 10, P.M. Alarm from box 7. Slight fire in house of J. T. Reed, Essex Street. Cause unknown.

February 17. 5.30, A.M. Alarm from box 6. From slight fire on roof of Bradford's Iron Foundry, Sherman Square.

February 26. 7.30, P.M. Alarm from box 21. Fire discovered in the store of Mr. Conner's, under the Waverley House. Loss, \$1,500. Insured. Cause unknown.

February 28. 12.30, P.M. Alarm from box 5. From the burning of a shed on Medford Street. Caused by hot ashes. Loss, \$10.00.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Engineers	-	-	-	-	5
" " officers and members	-	-	-	-	128
					<hr/>
					133
Steam-engines	-	-	-	-	2
Four-wheeled carriages	-	-	-	-	5
Two " "	-	-	-	-	2
Hose sleighs	-	-	-	-	5
Whole number working fires	-	-	-	-	35
" " slight "	-	-	-	-	32
" " needless and false alarms	-	-	-	-	12
					<hr/>
Whole number alarms	-	-	-	-	79
Whole amount of loss	-	-	-	-	\$175,635 00
" " insurance	-	-	-	-	149,120 00
					<hr/>
Total loss	-	-	-	-	\$26,515 00
Whole amount of money appropriated	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
" " " expended	-	-	-	-	11,381 85
					<hr/>
Deficiency	-	-	-	-	\$1,381 85
Received for use of steamers and old material					136 00

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

LOWRY'S.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| No. | |
| 1. | Corner of Chelsea Street and Charleston Square. |
| 2. | “ Harvard “ “ |
| 3. | “ Main “ “ |
| 4. | On Main, opposite head of Winthrop Street. |
| 5. | “ “ Pleasant Street. |
| 6. | Corner of Main and Union Streets. |
| 7. | “ “ Austin “ |
| 8. | “ “ Chapman. “ |
| 9. | “ “ Phipps “ |
| 10. | Main Street, opposite Franklin Street. |
| 11. | “ at Reed's Corner. |
| 12. | “ opposite Mead Street. |
| 13. | Corner of Main and Middlesex Streets. |
| 14. | Main Street, opposite Baldwin Street. |
| 15. | Corner of Thorndike and Main Streets. |
| 16. | “ Bunker-hill “ “ |
| 17. | Bunker-hill, opposite Short Street. |
| 18. | Corner of Linden and Bunker-hill Streets. |
| 19. | “ Bunker-hill and Quincy “ |
| 20. | “ North Mead and Bunker-hill “ |
| 21. | “ Belmont and Bunker-hill “ |
| 22. | “ Sullivan and Bunker-hill “ |
| 23. | “ Pearl and Bunker-hill “ |
| 24. | “ Elm and Bunker-hill “ |
| 25. | “ Polk and Bunker-hill “ |
| 26. | “ Everett and Bunker-hill “ |
| 27. | “ Lexington and Bunker-hill “ |
| 28. | “ Tufts and Bunker-hill “ |
| 29. | “ Decatur and Bunker-hill “ |
| 30. | “ Main and Water “ |
| 31. | “ Joiner and Water “ |

32. Corner of Water Street, opposite Trull's Distillery.
33. " Water and Wapping Streets.
34. " Henry and Chelsea " (Mallett's).
35. " Gray and Chelsea "
36. Chelsea Street, opposite 26 Adams Street.
37. " " Tremont "
38. " " Vine "
39. Corner of Chelsea and Medford Streets.
40. " Tufts and Medford "
41. " Lexington and Medford "
42. " Everett and Medford "
43. " Elm and Medford "
44. " Pearl and Medford "
45. " Cook and Medford "
46. " Belmont and Medford "
47. Medford Street, opposite Union Planing Mill.
48. Corner of Quincy and Medford Streets.
49. " Linden and Medford "
50. " Short and Medford "
51. " Russell and Auburn "
52. " Mead and Russell "
53. " Walker and Russell "
54. " Sullivan and Bartlett "
55. " Pearl and Bartlett "
56. " Bartlett and Elm "
57. " Green and Bartlett "
58. " Concord and Bartlett "
59. " Lexington and Tremont "
60. " Edgworth and Tremont "
61. " Ferrin and Jackson "
62. " Bainbridge and Moulton "
63. " Perry and Decatur "
64. Mount Vernon, opposite house 31.
65. Corner of Chestnut Street and Mount Vernon Avenue.
66. " Winthrop Street and Monument Square.
67. " Pleasant and High Streets.
68. " Cross and High "

69. Corner of Elm and High Streets.
70. " Pearl and High "
71. " Walker and High "
72. " Summer and School "
73. " Winthrop and Adams "
74. " Chestnut and Adams "
75. " Putnam and Common "
76. " Warren and Winthrop "
77. " Austin and Front "
78. " Second and Front "
79. " Union and Front "
80. " Arrow and Front "
81. " Walford and Front "
82. " Mason and Front "
83. Front Street, opposite ice stables.
84. Corner Walford and Bow Streets.
85. Corners Washington, Bow, and Arrow Streets.
86. Corner Richmond and Bow Streets.
87. " Washington and Harvard Streets.
88. Washington Street, opposite Washington Place.
89. Corner Union and Washington Streets.
90. " Union and Richmond "
91. " Washington and Union "
92. " Richmond and Austin "
93. " Lawrence and Austin "
94. " Lawrence and Chapman "
95. " Richmond and Chapman "
96. " Essex and Middlesex "
97. " Seaver and Cambridge "
98. " Perkins and Cambridge "
99. " Perkins and Brighton "
100. " Mount Pleasant and Perkins Streets.
101. " Seaver and Haverhill "
102. " Canal and Dorrence "
103. Dorrence Street, near gas-house.
104. Alford Street, opposite Mystic Brewery.
105. Cambridge Street, opposite Fisher's keg factory.

106. Corner Parker and Cambridge Streets.
107. " Henley and Warren "
108. " Thompson and Warren "
109. " Princeton and Marion "
110. Eastern Railroad, between Maine Railroad and Eastern.
111. Corner Moulton and Medford Streets.
112. " Polk and Medford "
113. Fitchburg Railroad Yard.
114. Corner of Water Street and Warren Avenue.
115. " Corey and Moulton Streets.
116. " Cambridge and Canal "
117. Canal Street, near Perkins's Morocco Factory.
118. Canal Street, foot of Allen Street.
119. Corner of Mill and Canal Streets.
120. Main Street, opposite Hose 2 House.
121. Medford Street, between Main and Short Streets.

SINGLE HYDRANTS.

- Corner of Broadway and Columbia Court.
- “ Medford Turnpike and Sherman Square.
- Main Street, opposite car-stables.
- Corner Allen and Canal Streets.
- Mill Street, corner of Canal.
- Frothingham, opposite No. 10.
- Williams Street, “ “ 32.
- Soley “ “ “ 32.
- Cordis “ “ “ 21.
- Albion Court, at the head.
- Main Street, opposite Cambridge Street.
- Corner Webster and Hill Streets.
- Allston Street, opposite No. 26.
- Mystic “ “ “ 23.
- Hittenger's Wharf.
- Tudor's “
- Rubber Works at the Neck.
- Chelsea-bridge Dumps.
- Chelsea Street, near Bridge.
- North Street.
- Charles Street, corner Charles-street Court.
- Fitchburg Railroad Yard.
- Corner Charlestown Square and Warren Avenue.
- “ “ “ “ Chelsea Street.
- “ Joiner and Chelsea Streets.
- “ Henley “ “ “
- “ Chestnut “ “ “
- “ Adams “ “ “
- “ Bunker-hill “ “
- “ Vine and “ “
- “ Bainbridge and “ “
- Chelsea Street, near Chelsea Bridge.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION
OF THE
CHARLESTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

President,
WILLIAM E. DELANO.

Vice-President,
GEORGE B. EDMANDS.

Secretary,
AUGUSTUS WILSON.

Treasurer,
ELIAS CRAFTS, JR.

TRUSTEES.

Committee on Fire Department,
ALDERMAN JOHN LINSOTT.

Board of Engineers,
I. P. MAGOUN.

Red Jacket Hose Company,
WINSLOW S. OAKMAN.

Bunker-Hill Hose Company,
JOHN HOWARD.

Washington Hose Company,
P. J. DONNOVAN.

Franklin Hose Company,
GEORGE GETCHELL.

Massachusetts Hook and Ladder Company,
WM. L. COGGSWELL.

Exempt Fireman,
S. R. BRINTNALL.

The Association was organized March, 1867. The Annual Meeting takes place on the second Monday in March, for the choice of officers. The Board of Trustees meet quarterly.

THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

LOCATION OF SIGNAL BOXES AND KEYS.

- No. 3 — Holmes's Manufactory, Medford Street. Key at same.
- No. 4 — 305 Medford Street. Key at Brooks's counting-room.
- No. 5 — Junction Medford and Bunker-hill Streets. Key at Dodge's apothecary.
- No. 6 — Corner of Seaver and Main Sts. Key at Peaslee & King's store.
- No. 7 — Corner of Main and Eden Sts. Key at Lovering's and W. L. Bond's.
- No. 8 — Main St., foot of Baldwin. Key at Mr. Warner's store.
- No. 12 — Corner Miller and Main Streets. Key at Stickney's store.
- No. 13 — Corner of Washington and Union streets. Keys at 68 Washington St., and H. Thomas's store, Austin Street.
- No. 14 — Front, foot of Arrow Street. Key at Waitt's factory.
- No. 15 — F. R. R. Yard. Key at round house.
- No. 16 — Junction Main and Harvard Streets. Keys at T. S. G. Robinson's store, and W. B. Morse's apothecary.
- No. 21 — City Square, corner Chamber Street. Keys at car-office and police station.
- No. 23 — Corner Henley Street and Henley Place. Key at Mullett & Bradbury's.
- No. 24 — Junction of Tufts, Vine, and Bunker-hill Streets. Key at Stacey's apothecary.
- No. 25 — Corner of Concord and Bunker-hill Streets. Keys at Ginn's store, 156 Bunker-hill Street, and A. P. Melzar's apothecary, 171 Bunker-hill Street.
- No. 26 — Wallace Court. Key at Geo. B. Neal's house.
- No. 31 — Corner Bunker-hill and Webster Streets. Key at car-office.
- No. 32 — Corner of Walker and Russell Streets. Keys at J. W. Tuckerman's store, and house 59 Russell Street.
- No. 34 — 21 Medford Street. Key at Edmand's pottery.
- No. 41 — Steamer house, Elm Street.
- No. 42 — Navy Yard.

Positively no second alarm to be given unless by order of an engineer.

INSTRUCTIONS TO KEY-HOLDERS.

1. On the breaking out of a fire, notice should be immediately communicated to the nearest alarm box, keys of which are always in the hands of the police, and responsible persons in the vicinity of the boxes.

2. Keyholders, upon the discovery or positive information of a fire, will unlock the box, pull down the slide or hook once, and let go. This gives the desired alarm all over the city, repeating itself four times.

3. All persons giving fire-alarms are requested to remain by the box a moment, and, if no clicking is heard in the box, pull again; if you still hear no clicking, go to the next nearest box, and give the alarm from that.

4. Never signal for a fire seen at a distance. Never touch the hook except to give an alarm of fire. Be sure the box is locked before leaving it. Give an alarm for no cause other than an actual fire. Do not give an alarm for a chimney.

5. Owners and occupants of buildings are requested to inform themselves of the locations of the signal boxes near their property; also the places where the keys are kept. Be sure the alarm is properly given. One single stroke of the bells and gongs is not given for an alarm of fire.

6. Alarms will be sounded upon the fire bells thus: for box 5, five strokes 1-1-1-1-1, with short intervals, and repeating. For box 32, three strokes 1-1-1, a pause, then two strokes 1-1, a pause, and repeating. Alarms for other numbers are given in a like manner.

I. P. MAGOUN, *Chief Engineer.*

EXTRACT FROM AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

SECT. 1. Any person or persons who shall wilfully deface, injure, or destroy, or in any way interfere with the fire-alarm telegraph in this city, or any part thereof, or any of its appurtenances, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty dollars for the use of the city.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall open any alarm box connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, except by the authority of, or with the keys furnished by, the Board of Engineers, shall forfeit and pay therefor a penalty of twenty dollars for the offence, for the use of the city.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF 1870,

ON THE

Reduction of Bunker Hill,

AND THE

FILLING

OF THE

Mill Pond and Mystic River Flats.



BOSTON :

PRESS OF NOYES & POOLE, No. 79 KILBY STREET.

1871.

1870

GOVERNMENT

CITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE YEAR 1870

CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

Room No. 15, City Hall, August 18, 1871.

HON. WM. H. KENT, MAYOR,

SIR :

We transmit the Report and Plans, authorized by the several orders of the City Council. The plans for convenience of reference have been left in the room occupied by the Commissioners.

We also present herewith an abstract of the "Commissioners Memoranda," and hereto annex a detail statement of the cost of the commission.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LONG, } *Commissioners on B. H.*
GEO. H. JACOBS. } *Mill Pond and Flats.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 100
1955

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 100
1955

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 100
1955

REPORT.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL, OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

The Commissioners, appointed under the Order, passed April 5th, 1870, "to examine, ascertain, and embody in a report to the City Council all the facts relative to the several projects of reducing the Grade of Bunker Hill, and filling the Mill Pond and adjacent Flats on the west side of the city, which may in their discreet judgment, be requisite for a proper understanding of the difficulties to be overcome in the event of the work being undertaken, said Commissioners, to consult with the owners of the property directly affected, and with parties competent as experts in such works as those herein referred to, to obtain an approximate estimate of the damages involved, and the cost of accomplishing the improvement."—And who were further authorized and directed under an Order, passed June 14th, 1870, "to cause suitable surveys and plans to be made of the territory," embraced in the original order, respectfully,—

REPORT.

That after a careful consideration of the subject entrusted to them, it was believed that no reliable result could be obtained, unless a survey of the territory was made, and plans based thereon, prepared.

It was with reluctance, that this conclusion was reached, as it was well known that a considerable amount of time would be required, as well as a large expense be incurred. But believing that in the end results would justify the expenditure by giving your Commissioners, means and data upon which to base the approximate cost of doing the work, (which they would not otherwise have), and thereby show as nearly as possible, short of actual and reliable contracts, what the total disbursement would be.

If the investigation should show that the work could be done at a reasonable outlay, it was fair to presume that steps would be taken at the proper time for its accomplishment; on the contrary, if the cost was found to be in excess of present or

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 10, 1894.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 15, 1893.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & COMPANY,
PRINTERS,
1894.

REPORT.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL, OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.

The Commissioners, appointed under the Order, passed April 5th, 1870, “to examine, ascertain, and embody in a report to the City Council all the facts relative to the several projects of reducing the Grade of Bunker Hill, and filling the Mill Pond and adjacent Flats on the west side of the city, which may in their discreet judgment, be requisite for a proper understanding of the difficulties to be overcome in the event of the work being undertaken, said Commissioners, to consult with the owners of the property directly affected, and with parties competent as experts in such works as those herein referred to, to obtain an approximate estimate of the damages involved, and the cost of accomplishing the improvement.”—And who were further authorized and directed under an Order, passed June 14th, 1870, “to cause suitable surveys and plans to be made of the territory,” embraced in the original order, respectfully,—

REPORT.

That after a careful consideration of the subject entrusted to them, it was believed that no reliable result could be obtained, unless a survey of the territory was made, and plans based thereon, prepared.

It was with reluctance, that this conclusion was reached, as it was well known that a considerable amount of time would be required, as well as a large expense be incurred. But believing that in the end results would justify the expenditure by giving your Commissioners, means and data upon which to base the approximate cost of doing the work, (which they would not otherwise have), and thereby show as nearly as possible, short of actual and reliable contracts, what the total disbursement would be.

If the investigation should show that the work could be done at a reasonable outlay, it was fair to presume that steps would be taken at the proper time for its accomplishment; on the contrary, if the cost was found to be in excess of present or

prospective benefit, it would probably settle the question at once, and for all time.

Entertaining the opinion that the Commissioners, were appointed to present such information as would enable the citizens to reach one or the other of the above conclusions, a request was made for authority to make the survey and plans.

SURVEY AND PLANS.

Proposals to do the work, in accordance with the specifications, which had been prepared were received from three parties, differing materially in price, and the time within which they proposed to accomplish the work.

The maximum price covered by the proposals, was fifty five hundred dollars, (\$5500), the minimum twenty five hundred dollars, (\$2500), the shortest time six months, the longest nine months—after due consideration, a contract was made with Mr. Loring R. Horne, of this city, for the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, (\$2500), to make the survey and plans; which contract has been faithfully performed to the entire satisfaction of your Commissioners, and in a manner indicating great professional skill and ability on the part of the gentleman doing the work; we believe that in accuracy of detail and in completeness, the survey and plans, will favorably compare with any similar work. In addition to the sum mentioned, two hundred dollars, (\$200), has been paid Mr. Horne, for the survey and plans of a certain portion of territory, deemed to be desirable, not included in the original specifications; making the entire sum paid to Mr. Horne, twenty seven hundred dollars, (\$2700.)

The plans have been so arranged as to give the precise location of each estate, size and area of each lot, class and description of buildings, which with other practical information desirable to possess, has been recorded in suitable books, for reference at any and all times hereafter. And in the opinion of your Commissioners, whatever may be the result of the present inquiry, must be of value to the city and citizens, for present and future use.

MONUMENTS.

In order to define the bounds of the district surveyed, in such a manner as to enable a partial or entire reproduction of the

lines to be made without unnecessary loss of time, monuments, consisting of granite posts, each about five feet in length, and six inches square, with a composition plate suitably inscribed placed thereon, have been put at certain points; the tops of the monuments are from ten to twelve inches under the surface of the street, and their location shown on the general plan. It is believed they will be found to be of value as points from which to run lines in local surveys hereafter required to be made.

PAST ACTION RELATING TO THE GRADE OF THE HILL.

Your Commissioners find, as is generally known to the older citizens, that the reduction of the Hill, was not only a subject of consideration, but of action also, in the years that are passed. The peculiar conformation of the original Hill and its relation to the adjacent territory was such that to facilitate the travel throughout Bunker Hill street, it was found necessary to reduce the grade.

A profile of Bunker Hill, dated June 25, 1846, was made by Eben Barker and G. Learned, indicating a cut of about ten feet from the summit of the Hill. By an Order of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, passed July 19, 1847, the plan was accepted, and the reduction of grade ordered to be made. Subsequently, during the year 1848, Orders, were successively passed "to consider the expediency of a further reduction" to complete the grading of Bunker Hill, "under the direction of a Special Committee," — and a final Order, for the Committee on Streets to complete the grade of the Hill.

The above is believed to be substantially the action under which the Hill was reduced, the amount of reduction being, as near as we can ascertain, about fourteen feet at the summit. It may not be out of place to express a regret that a more radical change was not then made; the obstacles then existing being nothing, as compared with those which now interpose.

DETERMINATION OF GRADE.

Assuming that there is no difference of opinion in any quarter, but that the subject referred to your Commissioners, is one of great local importance, and one that has received not only

consideration at the hands of the city authorities, but has become one to which the citizens generally have directed their attention, from the fact, that in the present condition of the Hill and its surroundings, it is admitted there is not derived therefrom those advantages and benefits which they might be made to yield, we approach the important question, how much shall Bunker Hill be reduced in grade, to meet the present and prospective requirements of the citizens, for business purposes, and for residences?

Your Commissioners are fully impressed with the importance of reaching if possible such conclusions as will commend themselves to the judgment of their fellow citizens. At the same time we are not unaware that upon a question of magnitude, like that under consideration, it is difficult, if not impossible to reconcile conflicting views. We propose to present such views of the reduction of the Hill, as in our opinion, would be for the permanent benefit of the city, leaving the future to decide whether the plans presented are the best adapted to secure that end.

During the time devoted to the consideration of the subject, suggestions have been made that time and expense might be saved, by the adoption of some one of the following plans, — by terracing the Hill; by raising the grade of Main and Medford Streets; by tunneling the Hill, at Mead and North Mead Streets and at Sullivan and Cook Streets; and by taking off about fifteen feet on Bunker Hill at North Mead Street.

After some consideration of each of the above suggestions it is believed that only limited and temporary advantages would be gained, and that the cost of either plan would be greatly disproportionate to the benefits obtained.

For the purposes of our investigations, we include the area lying within the following lines, — commencing at the corner of Bunker Hill and Elm Streets, thence by the northerly line of Bunker Hill Street, to a point which extended shall make a line passing in the rear of lots on Mystic and Pearl Streets, to Medford Street, thence by Medford to the northerly corner of Baldwin Street, thence by the rear of lots on the Northwesterly side of Baldwin Street, to Bunker Hill Street, thence by the rear of lots on the northeasterly side of Bunker Hill Street, to Medford

and Main Streets, thence by the rear of lots on the southwesterly side of Bunker Hill Street to Baldwin Street, South, thence on said Baldwin Street South about forty feet, thence across said Baldwin Street, Irving Place, and Albion Court, to Russell Street, thence by Russell to Pearl, thence from Pearl, by the rear of lots on Bunker Hill to School Street, thence by Bunker Hill to Elm Street, which area for convenience of reference we term the Bunker Hill District.

The above district contains 1,970,152.38 square feet, or about 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The vacant land (exclusive of streets) suitable for building purposes, if the reduction should be made is estimated to be about 487,000 square feet.

In attempting to solve the question, as to the amount of reduction, we have not limited ourselves to a consideration of existing difficulties alone, but have endeavored to keep in view the surroundings, and the prospective improvements which sooner or later must make the territory bordering on Mystic River the most valuable part of our city.

With the limited business now transacted on that portion of the river, adjacent to the territory under consideration, there is much inconvenience and loss of time experienced, in reaching (by teams with ordinary loads) the central portions of our city. It would seem that for the full development of the territory on Mystic River, there should be streets leading to and from the river at such grades as would enable teams with ordinary loads to pass over without difficulty.

Entertaining the view that any reduction made should be a finality, and forever prevent the necessity of further effort in that direction, making available at once the entire area for business purposes or residences, and giving easy transit across the Hill, the Engineer, in preparing the plans was directed to put upon the profiles, lines requiring the following cuts to be made. —

Commencing to excavate at grade on Bunker Hill Street, at a point thirty-five feet westerly from the centre of Elm Street, in such a manner as to require the following excavations to be made on the centre line of Bunker Hill Street, at the points hereinafter mentioned,— opposite Mystic Street, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Pearl Street, North, 6.80 feet, Pearl Street, South, 7.20 feet; All-

ston Street, 15 feet; Cook Street, 21.80 feet, Sullivan Street, 22 feet; Webster Street, 34 feet; Belmont Street, 40.10 feet, Clark's Court, 45.55 feet, Bunker Hill Court, 46.10 feet, North Mead Street, 46.10 feet, Mead Street, 45.80 feet, Auburn Street, 27.16 feet, Quincy Street, 25.73 feet, Walnut Street, 18.21 feet, Baldwin Street, South, 10.23 feet, Baldwin Street, North, 9.70 feet, Charles Street, 2.87 feet, running out to the present grade at Short Street.

The above grades for Bunker Hill Street, will give to the several streets leading to Medford Street, the following grades in each one hundred feet of their several lengths, viz:—Pearl Street, North, 3.98 feet, Allston Street, 3.72 feet, Cook Street, 3.62 feet, Webster Street, 4.37 feet, Belmont Street, 5.03 feet, North Mead Street, 6.29 feet, Quincy Street, 5.10 feet, Walnut Street, 4.30 feet, Baldwin Street, North, 3.62 feet, on that portion of Sullivan Street, from Bunker Hill, to Russell Street, 3.38 feet, on that portion of Mead, from Bunker Hill, to Russell Street, 3.90 feet, and on Auburn, from Bunker Hill, to Russell Street, 4.38 feet.

From the preceeding statement, it will be seen that your Commissioners, have adopted such lines as will leave no doubt that the Hill can be crossed with comparative ease by any class of teams. It is desired to call particular attention to the grades of Cook and Sullivan Streets, as indicated by the profiles; it will be seen that from Medford to Bunker Hill Street, a distance of 617 feet, the grade is 22.335 feet, or 3.62 feet in a hundred, from Sullivan to Russell Street, a distance of 220 feet, the grade is 7.436 feet, or 3.38 feet in a hundred,—in order still further to improve the grade, we show on the profile a small filling from Russell to Bartlett Street.

As the result we have a through street, designed to accommodate the heavy travel from Medford to Main Street, and ultimately to Canal, or such other street or streets as may be made over the flats.

The highest part of Bunker Hill, under the present grade, is at a point forty feet, southeasterly from the centre of North Mead Street, being 98.75 feet above mean high water, the profile indicating the new grade brings the summit at the same point, on the street, and indicates a height of 52.40 feet, above

mean high water. The deepest cut is on North Mead Street, 100 feet in rear of Church, being 58.63 feet.

Objections may naturally be made to the line as indicated on the profile, of that portion of Bunker Hill, from Pearl to Cook Street, as being a down grade, but a brief explanation will indicate the reason for adopting it.

The Commissioners, presumed that whilst they were to take into consideration the several projects for the reduction of the hill, and to report a feasible plan for its accomplishment, it was expected of them to proceed no further in a given direction than would be necessary to accomplish that end, therefore after consideration of the peculiar conformation of the hill, and the imperative necessity of getting as easy grades as possible for the least possible expenditure; it was concluded to make what we term a compromise line between Mystic and Cook Streets, on Bunker Hill Street; if this had not been done, we could not have secured at Cook and the several streets above, the grades before mentioned, unless a deeper cut had been made, commencing below Elm Street, and continuing over the hill on a grade, which would have involved the lowering of the houses, and the removal of earth from Elm and Mystic Streets; thereby adding materially to the cost.

It is believed that should the work be carried out, and the streets properly graded, that the slight depression, will not prove to be objectionable, either as a matter of taste, or what is of far greater importance will not be an obstacle to travel.

OBSTACLES INCREASING COST OF REDUCTION.

It is not believed that there exists any insurmountable obstacle to the progress of the work, although there are certain impediments, which enhance the cost of doing the work, We allude to the Saint Francis De Sales Church, and the Burying Ground adjacent thereto. The Church is a building 147 feet in length, by 66 feet in width; with an L 48 feet in length, by 25 feet in width; occupying an area of 21,049.78 square feet.

The Church is built of blue stone, a material durable, and enduring; when undisturbed, and yet not to be fully relied upon, when making changes of grade to the extent required in this instance, (46.35 feet.) And yet we have the assurance of

persons competent to judge, that it can be safely placed on the lower grade, without injury. It will be readily perceived that the lowering, must be a work requiring considerable time, and attended with great cost.

We deem the Burying Ground, to be the greatest impediment, in the way of the proposed reduction, for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

On January 19th, 1830, about three acres of land, with the flats adjacent, was purchased of Hepzibah G. Blanchard, by the Right Reverend Benedict Fenwick, of Boston.

A portion of the upland was soon after appropriated for burial purposes, and from time to time the area has been enlarged, until the present amount was enclosed.

The ground has a frontage of 131.30 feet on Medford Street, and measures 504.70 feet on the southeasterly side, 492.13 feet on the northwesterly side and 142.50 feet in the rear of vacant land on Bunker Hill Street; and contains 68,377.60 square feet.

The fee of the land being in the Bishop, a stipulated sum was received for every person permitted to be buried within the inclosure, which sum gave to the party purchasing the right of possession solely for burial purposes, and virtually gauranteed freedom from molestation by any power other than that of the state; exercised for the public good. The ground has been closed for some years, its entire area being filled, there are however occasionally, interments made where graves have not been occupied by numbers reaching the prescribed limit; It is understood that these are family graves or lots,—disinterments are frequently made, the bodies being removed by friends to other places. From the best information, obtainable, it is supposed that at the present time there are about 7800 bodies, interred within the enclosure.

Your Commissioners, have found a difficulty, in conferring with (a party or parties, who would or could, speak with) any degree of authority, as regards the proper arrangements possible to be made with the view of removing the bodies to another place. In a large majority of cases the immediate friends of the persons buried, are widely scattered, their residences unknown, in a word can not be reached by any means known to

your Commissioners, We also find, as is natural, great objections made by surviving friends, still residents amongst us, to the disturbing of the remains of those who it was believed had been lain in their final resting place, and who view any change of the grounds as being a desecration and a wrong.

In our conferences with the official representatives of the Church, it was clearly understood as an expression of opinion, that they had no power or control of the matter as regards the exercise of authority in consenting to, or arranging for a removal of the bodies.

Their position as understood by your Commissioners, is this, that any change in the grade of the Hill, which involves any alteration in the Church and its surroundings, is deemed detrimental to Church interests, and will not receive favor or encouragement at their hands.

Under these, or in fact under any circumstances, it is the opinion of your Commissioners, that the only proper way to accomplish the removal of the remains, is to secure proper legislative action, and have the remains disinterred under such regulations as will give rise to the least possible objection; the expense of disinterment, reburying and other proper observances, to be borne by the city,—due notice to be given in such a manner as will enable those who desire, sufficient time within which to remove the bodies of relatives and friends to other places.

The city by purchase of suitable ground, or by arrangements to occupy a portion of the grounds out of the city, now used by the Church for burial purposes, to provide for the remains of those not removed by friends.

Your Commissioners, appreciate the feeling that exists with regard to the disturbance of the dead, and yet it may be remarked that there is a growing belief that sooner or later the grounds occupied for burial purposes, in cities, as compact as our own, will be required for other purposes. It is no part of our duty to present reasons, sanitary or otherwise in support of this belief.

The cost of lowering the Church, and the work connected therewith is estimated to be \$83,000; for removal

of bodies including reinterment elsewhere, \$25.000; these amounts are included in the general estimate.

VIEWS OF OWNERS.

As directed under the order, efforts were made to obtain the views of the owners upon the reduction of grade. Circulars were sent apprising them of the completion of the survey and plans, and inviting them to call at certain designated times during office hours.

The whole number of circulars sent was 543, answers by letter or in person 217, leaving 326, from which nothing was heard.

Of the parties responding, ninety were strongly opposed to any reduction being made, being well satisfied with their several estates, and claiming that it would be a great damage, without increasing the value of their property; eighty four were in favor of the improvement, viewing the damages as offset by the benefits that would accrue. A few of this number expressed themselves as being willing to pay something towards the reduction; forty three expressed themselves as indifferent, whether the work was done or not. It should be remarked, that a considerable number stated that whilst they could not see that their estates were to be benefited yet they thought the City, as a whole would receive a great benefit.

It was remarked by many, representatives of all the classes referred to above, that the time would come, when the work must be done; it may be here remarked, that if the work must be done, a pertinent question would be, can there be a more favorable time to do it than the present?

There are 494 owners of estates on the Bunker Hill district, and 25 on the Main Street district, (which embraces the territory between Cambridge and the junction of Bunker Hill, Medford and Main Street, which it is proposed to raise, and which is hereinafter referred to,) making a total of 519, the discrepancy between this number and the notices sent, is accounted for by sending in some instances more than one notice to ensure a reply. Notwithstanding the efforts made, it will be seen that the views of a majority of the owners, were not obtained.

Whether this holding back was from any fear of committal as regards the views entertained we are not able to determine, we simply state the facts.

MILL POND AND FLATS.

The laying out and grading of Canal Street has done much towards bringing the subject of filling the Mill Pond and Flats prominently before the public.

The nearness of the area to Main and other important streets, the want of more land for residences, and the opinion so often expressed that it may be made to be a most valuable part of the city, at a comparatively small expenditure, alike serve to attract both public and private attention to the area.

The area of the Mill Pond, including Dam, is 1,549,600 square feet; the amount of filling required to bring the area up to the grade, hereinafter referred to, will be 70,688.56 squares; average depth of filling 9.85 feet, over the entire area; average depth of filling for streets 15.10 feet, for lots 8.10 feet, streets above mean high water 12.25 feet, lots 5.25 feet.

This area, from its location, can be divided in such a manner as to make very desirable lots, with less trouble and inconvenience than any other section of the district under consideration. The owners are few in number, their interest equal, or nearly so, and as a consequence there is less liability for differences to arise in the discussion of measures for its improvement. This area is not required to make any compensation for the displacement of tide-water.

The Flats, adjacent to the Mill Pond, contain 1,992,251 square feet, and will require 127,189.91 squares of earth, to fill to the established grade; the depth of filling over the entire area will average 13.79 feet, the depth of filling for streets, will average 19.04 feet, for lots 12.04 feet. The several interests are unequal, some possessing a large and others a small area.

PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE AREA OF THE MILL POND AND FLATS.

Having presented a brief statement of the separate areas in the above district, we desire to suggest a plan for their improvement. The district comprises the Flats and Pond lying easterly

of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and westerly of Canal Street. The Flats mentioned, are a portion of those which the City was authorized to enclose and fill up, in accordance with Chapter 253, of the Acts of the year 1868, and in said act are defined as follows, — “ all of those Flats included within the northeast-
“ erly side of the Boston and Maine Rail Road location, and
“ the present high-water line of the Charlestown shore, and the
“ upland of the Commonwealth ; said Flats being known as the
“ ‘ Flats in Prison Point Bay.’ ” The district contains 3,541,-851 square feet, and will require 197,848.47 squares of earth to fill. By the plans submitted about 500,000 square feet will be required for streets.

After consideration of the way and manner that the riparian lines extend over the Flats, the small frontage possessed by some, the divergence of lines being such that no uniformity could be attained by the individual improvement of any separate interest, your Commissioners were led to the conclusion that the improvement should be made in such a manner as to be of the greatest value to public, as well as private interest, viewing them as identical when properly carried out. We therefore recommend that the entire area be filled in such a manner as will raise the portion required for streets 12.2 feet above mean high water, the parts reserved for lots to 5.25 feet above mean high-water and that streets be laid out over the territory thus filled, in conformity to the plans herewith presented, — which would require a marginal street from Cambridge, (opposite Parker) to Austin, thus connecting with Front Street, of about 3,300 feet in length, and 60 feet in width, with fifteen lateral streets running to Canal, of about 540 feet each in length, and 40 feet each in width, making a section of 140 feet, or two lots in depth between each street, the frontage of lots to be hereafter determined. It is believed that this, or a similar plan, varied perhaps only by the width of lots or streets, would give a permanent value to this area, to be obtained in no other way. As before remarked, if this area is filled and left to individual improvement, no uniformity can be expected to be obtained.

There is a prevalent opinion that this area is to become valuable beyond the average of surrounding lands, when the cost of reclaiming is taken into account, which opinion would un-

doubtedly prevent its being sold for some time, but might induce the owners to erect cheap and temporary buildings, or lease it for stables and mechanics' shops, until such time as its appreciation in value met their views. If this can be avoided, and the area when filled be put into uniform lots, at once attractive to purchasers, with the assurance that the surroundings are to be unobjectionable, there will be an immediate value given, which time and improvement will enhance. It is believed that the City, has an interest in the development of this area, which should induce the exercise of a liberal policy, the assuming of the direction of the work, and the bearing of a fair portion of the necessary expenditure.

It will be seen that to carry out the plan suggested, the present owners would be required to transfer to the City, or its properly constituted agent, all their interest in and to the Mill Pond and Flats, under such an agreement as would fully accomplish the end in view. Your Commissioners, requested the owners of the territory to meet them; the invitation was accepted and every interest but one, represented; an interchange of views was had, opinions freely expressed, and we believe we express the unanimous opinion of those present when we state that the plan met their approbation, and was considered the best that could be devised for the interests of all parties. The details being under consideration, the parties present indicated a willingness to arrange with the City, substantially upon the following terms:—To make such release of their property as would enable the City, to lay out the area, in the manner proposed,—to give to the City the area required for streets, (the City to be at the expense of filling and grading):—to pay to the City a fair price for filling the lots; the lots when filled to be restricted, for the erection of brick and wooden buildings, of certain descriptions.

Your Commissioners, are of the opinion that if the arrangement can be brought about without unnecessary delay, it would be a public benefit, and add greatly to the taxable property of the City.

In considering the methods to be recommended for the repayment to the City, of the amount expended for filling of lot

areas, and displacement of tide-water, we confine ourselves to the presentation of two :—

1st.—Under the release of the Mill Pond and Flats, the entire area is taken as one lot; the proportion of streets, being ascertained, the rest and residue must contribute to pay the expense of filling the lot areas. If it is found that $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole is taken for streets, the amount of land originally belonging to the individual owner will be lessened in that proportion, and if a money compensation is exacted payable at stated periods, the payment may be secured by a mortgage of each or alternate lots, on the sale of which, the City receiving the amount due, will cancel the mortgage.

2d.—Ascertain the amount due to the City, then fix a price upon the filled land, and assign under such regulations as may be deemed equitable, as regards location, a sufficient amount of land as will compensate the City for its expenditure. Under this method the original owners will have the residue, in proportion to their several interests, less what has been taken for streets, and to pay the City for filling, leaving each owner's land unincumbered.

ESTIMATED COST OF FILLING MILL POND AND FLATS.

It was supposed that this area could be filled for the least money per square foot, and in the shortest time, with gravel brought by cars from the country; but it is found that so far as offers have been made, this opinion is not sustained as regards the price for filling; not that gravel can not be transported from the country, at a cheaper rate than the earth can be taken from Bunker Hill; but that the railroads, which centre at this area, cannot permit the use of their tracks or do the hauling, without greatly interfering with their local business. It should be mentioned also, as an element enhancing the cost, that about all the gravel banks within a reasonable distance of the City, have been secured in view of present or prospective demand. If the interference with local business did not exist, it is believed that gravel could be furnished at 40 cents per cubic yard. The prices given to fill with gravel brought by cars, are respectively \$5 and \$6 per square, those given to fill with earth

taken from Bunker Hill, are \$6 and \$6.56 per square. The prices given to put the earth from the Hill, on to the Mystic River Flats, are \$5 and \$5.60.

It will be seen that if it was certain that Bunker Hill was to be reduced in grade, but one conclusion could be reached as to where the earth should be put, as the immediate demand for, and the value of the land on the West side would far outweigh the slight difference in price that exists in favor of the Mystic side. Assuming for a moment that both projects are to be carried out at the same time, and that no offers had been received to fill with gravel at a less price than that offered to put the earth from Bunker Hill on the area under consideration, it is a matter of some moment to determine what would be a proper sum to charge as the cost of filling from the Hill.

If the area could not be filled at a less cost than that given, namely, \$6 per square, then it would be equitable to charge that price and give the Bunker Hill district credit for the amount; but a considerable portion of the Flats have been already filled with earth, obtained from various sources, at an expense not exceeding \$3.20 per square, and in time no doubt the whole basin can be filled at a price less than that offered to do it at once; but this is preeminently a case where time saved is money in hand, as undoubtedly the difference is in favor of the higher price and shortest time.

Considering the difference in the amount of filling required for the Mill Pond and Flats, we believe 25 cents per square foot, exclusive of what may be paid as compensation for the displacement of the tide-water, would be an equitable price for the City to charge the owners of the Flats, and 19 cents per square foot, for filling the Mill Pond. Should it be determined to proceed to fill the Mill Pond and Flats, leaving the reduction of Bunker Hill for future consideration, the prices given to fill with gravel brought by cars, would make the cost of filling the Flats about 32 cents per square foot exclusive of compensation for displacement of tide-water, and about 23 cents per square foot for the Mill Pond.

Under the authority already granted to fill a portion of the area in question, (see Chap. 253, Acts of 1868) it is provided in accordance with the general law upon the subject that com-

compensation for the displacement of tide-water shall be made; the amount thereof to be ascertained by the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Your Commissioners, desiring to know the precise amount applicable to this territory, addressed at an early day, a communication to the Harbor Commissioners, desiring to be informed in this particular; and at the same time expressing a desire that the whole subject might receive renewed consideration at their hands.

It will be remembered that in a communication made to a Committee of the City Government on July 9th, 1868, the compensation for the displacement of tide-water was fixed at 37 cents per cubic yard; in a communication subsequently made to the City Government by the City Engineer, the sum mentioned is stated to be “\$172,000 or about 14 cents per foot”.

Your Commissioners are of the opinion, that the theory engrafted in the Act, and which is the fundamental law, applicable to the improvement of tidal basins in this vicinity, that compensation shall be made for tide-water displaced, on the ground that a restriction of flowage into and from tidal basins, necessarily injures the Harbor of Boston, should not be applied to this basin without further examination.

The Harbor Commissioners very promptly acknowledged the receipt of our communication, and directed their Engineer to make the necessary examinations, preliminary to a thorough examination of the tidal currents; this last being a work requiring a great amount of time, the result we regret to say can not be made available for this report, and we are obliged to take the amount as given to the Committee of the City, as the basis for cost of tide water displaced. It is hoped that the result of the examination will greatly reduce, if not entirely remove the amount previously given.

We desire in this connection to express our thanks to the Board of Harbor Commissioners, for their promptness in instituting the necessary measures to accomplish the object of our communication.

MYSTIC RIVER FLATS.

It may be remarked that it is quite unusual in considering works of this kind to have such a favorable combination of

circumstances ;— an area which it is desired to reduce in grade, and a choice of places in which to deposit the earth to be removed.

From the location of the Hill, and its relation to the Flats on Mystic River, it must be admitted that the natural place for the deposit of the earth, would be upon that side of the City ; its close proximity, the average distance to carry the earth being but about 800 feet ; less public inconvenience, as only one street is crossed ; and last but not least, the length of line of the Hill on Medford Street, giving opportunity to apply the means of excavation at one and the same time along the entire line, would seem to be conclusive reasons for putting the earth upon that locality, unless the special reason given in the chapter on the Mill Pond and Flats outweighs, at the present, the natural advantages of the East side of the City.

The area of Flats on Mystic River, most convenient to fill from the Hill, is enclosed by a line drawn from Tufts' Mill Pond at the Neck, to a point on the South-east side of Elm Street, extended. This area contains 2,851,187 square feet, and to fill it to five feet above mean high water, the grade deemed best adapted to business purposes, would require 189,419.13 squares of earth.

The average depth of filling would be 14.35 feet. The entire area if filled in accordance with the lines laid down on the Coast Survey Plan, would be 3200 in length on the channel, 1580 feet in length from shore to channel on the South-east side of Elm Street extended, 3350 in length following curve of shore to Mill Pond wall, and 990 feet from shore to channel on wall of Mill Pond.

The Flats of the Mystic River Corporation lying southerly and easterly require but a small portion of filling in addition to that which will be obtained by excavating for deepening the basin. It is supposed that three feet in addition to that thus obtained will be ample to raise to required grade.

The recent sale of land and Flats, to the Lowell Railroad Corporation amounting, it is said, to 1,300,000 feet, to be used for terminal purposes, bringing, as it will, the northern and western lines to tide-water, marks an era in the development of

this section, and indicates that the entire area is likely to be used for Railroad purposes.

Efforts were made to learn the views of the owners of land and Flats on Medford from Elm Street to Tufts' Mill Pond, and in nearly every case they were obtained; it was found that there exists no well defined idea as to the manner of filling the Flats; some desiring that the inner channel, which it was proposed to stop at the southeasterly side of Elm Street, be continued up the River two or three hundred feet further, crossing it by a draw or draws at convenient points, to reach the filled area beyond, thus preserving the line of wharves as at present existing; others would fill out to the line of the channel, leaving areas for ships and docks. The opinion was generally expressed, that if the Hill was reduced in grade, and the earth put on the Mystic Flats, there would be no difficulty in making arrangements to bear a fair share of the cost of so doing.

RAISING OF MAIN STREET.

Your Commissioners, in connection with the reduction of the Hill, had their attention drawn to the area bounded by Cambridge Street at the Neck, on the North, and extending southerly on Main Street, as far as Charles Street, as being very low, and in many respects objectionable. We are of the opinion that the entire area should be raised; and it will be found that on the profile of Main Street, from Bunker Hill to Cambridge, a line of filling is delineated coming to the present grade of Cambridge Street. The present grade of Main, near the junction of Medford Street, is 4.45 feet above mean high water, at the centre of Cambridge Street, the present grade is 10.77 feet above mean high water.

The amount of earth required to fill the area is estimated to be 4,807.26 squares.

The work, in our opinion, without any connection with the reduction of the Hill, is one which should be done. It could probably be done at a less expense in connection with it, as the earth to fill could be taken by cars or carts from the Hill in a short time.

The buildings, for the most part, are of small value, and considering the permanent advantages to be derived, is an improve-

ment that would add largely to the value of the property in that section. It might possibly be done, under the betterment Act, in such a manner as not to be very expensive.

Since the lines indicating the proposed fill, were put on the profile, the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation have filled the location of their road as crossing Main Street, at grade; although not a matter within the special province of your Commissioners, yet as the crossing is over the street that we suggest should be raised, we desire to make a brief allusion to it. It is at all times inconvenient, as well as dangerous to have Railroads cross the street at grade, and any effort that can be made to prevent it seems to be a duty. We therefore suggest, that should it be thought best to take any action on the raising of Main Street, that it be so raised as to require the cars to pass under the street. From levels taken, we believe this can be done without disturbing a very large area. The expenses would be quite large, but we believe in the end the City would be the gainer.

REMOVAL OF EARTH.

The grade selected, requires the removal of 217,644.19 squares of earth from the Hill, from lots 180,215.37, from streets 37,428.82 squares; the cost per square has already been stated. The method of doing the work is worthy of some consideration, — should the whole be commenced at one time, or a portion only be put under contract? If it was practicable to put the earth into the Mystic River, the application of sufficient means at once, might decide the putting of the whole under contract at one time; but if the Mill Pond and Flats should be selected, the increased distance, and the natural impediments, might justify the adoption of the suggestion involved in the second question.

The distance from the centre of Bunker Hill Street, by direct lines extending through Eden and Auburn Streets, to the Mill Pond and Flats is about 1300 feet; the average distance to carry the earth is about 2000 feet. There are but two convenient ways of reaching the areas above referred to, if cars should be used, namely; — by use of trestle work through Eden and

Auburn Streets, crossing Main Street above grade, and other streets at grade.

But there are other elements which require consideration. If the whole work is under contract at the same time, it will require to a great extent the depopulation of the whole district; if done by sections, the people would have a longer time within which to make arrangements for obtaining dwellings, and many residents of the second section might obtain tenements in the first after its completion, and so on from section to section. Another element of cost will be the loss to the city, of a certain amount of taxes, for such time as the area is in a transition state: this amount might possibly be much reduced if a given area was selected and the work in all its parts prosecuted with energy. Your commissioners, are inclined to the view that to do the work in sections would prove to be the most advantageous to all interested.

LOWERING OF BUILDINGS.

The cuts coming to grade in nearly every instance at the rear of lots fronting on Medford and Russell Streets, require no lowering, and but little alteration of the buildings on those streets,—the buildings on the rest of the district with the exception of a few on Bunker Hill Street, at the neck, require lowering to the grade indicated.

Whole number of Buildings on the district,	1202
Brick Buildings, with Ls,	46
“ “ without Ls,	25
Wooden “ “ “	317
“ “ with “	240
Stables,	22
Sheds,	166
Privies,	363
Other structures,	23
	<hr/>
	1202
Brick Buildings, with Ls to be lowered,	17
“ “ without Ls to be lowered,	39
Wooden “ “ “ “ “ “	229
“ “ with “ “ “ “	188
	<hr/>
	473

In presenting the cost of lowering buildings, in the proper division of the report, it should be understood as including the cost of all the buildings to be lowered. But we desire in this connection to state the views held by your Commissioners, with regard to this part of the subject committed to us. The lowering of the buildings, together with the repairs necessary to make them suitable for occupancy, is an important item of the cost of doing the work, and one which has received much thought. We feel compelled to say that in our opinion, at least 125 buildings of the whole number are not worth the expenditure of a third part of the estimated cost to put them in condition for occupancy,—while there are many not worth the spending of a dollar to lower. In our estimates covering the expenditures for lowering, mason, carpenter, and other necessary work, the rule has been to put the building in a condition as near as possible to its present status as it can be, leaving all changes which the owners might desire to have made a subject for consideration at the time the work is in progress. It has not been found possible to apply this rule in all cases, as the new grade in some instances will not permit it to be done. Where the exceptions exist a sufficient amount has been added to meet the change.

STREETS.

The radical change of grade suggested, renders it necessary to relay the water and gas pipes, rebuild the sewers, reset edge-stones, repave sidewalks and gutters, reset the flaggings at street crossings, and finish the streets by macadamizing, or otherwise, as may be deemed best; this involves a large expenditure as stated in the estimates. An opportunity will be offered to widen or continue any street or streets, as may be thought desirable; nothing has been added to meet this contingency, as it was thought best to leave these and kindred changes to the operation of the present laws for street improvements. The total length of the streets is estimated to be 10.440 feet.

ESTIMATED COST OF DOING THE WORK.

Your Commissioners, have consulted with parties who have done, and with some who are now doing similar work, and with experts familiar with all the details, persons whose competency to execute is unquestioned, and believe that in submitting

the following estimates, it would be found should the work be performed, that the expenditure can be brought within the sum mentioned.

BUNKER HILL DISTRICT.

Excavation and removal of earth to Mill Pond and Flats,	\$1,332.987
Lowering of Buildings,	403.950
Mason, Carpenter, and other work on buildings,	269.687
Relaying Water Pipes and services,	13.000
“ Gas “ “ “	7.500
Sewers,	31.320
Sidewalks, Gutters and other street requierments,	46.278
Damages, Loss of Rent, Taxes, &c.	131.431
Contingent Expenses, Surveys, Supervision, &c.	45.000
	<hr/>
Estimated total cost,	\$2,281.153

LESS.—Value of Filling charged to Mill Pond and Flats,	\$791.393.88	
Value of Filling, estimated, at 19.795.72 squares in ex- cess of amount required for Mill Pond and Flats, which can be put into Mystic River,	79.182.88	870.576.76
		<hr/>
Estimated net cost,		\$1,410.576.24

MILL POND AND FLATS.

197.848.47 squares of earth, for filling, <i>a</i> \$4,	\$791.393.88
Compensation for displacement of tide water, on Flats, estimated at 10 cents per square foot,	199.225.10
	<hr/>
Estimated total cost,	\$990.618.98

LESS.—Estimated return to the City from owners, for filling lots on Flats <i>a</i> 25 cents per square foot,	\$441.662.75	
For displacement of tide wa- ter,	176.665.10	
For filling lots on Mill Pond <i>a</i> 19 cents per square foot,	236.740.00	855.067.85
		<hr/>
Estimated net cost,		\$135.551.13

MEASURES REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH THE
WORK.

In considering the measures to be adopted to accomplish the work, we have no precedents which apply in all respects to the matter under consideration. Under existing laws, the City may reduce the grade of streets, and take land for street widenings, paying all damages incurred, and charging the estates for benefits received; this gives no power to reduce the grade other than for streets, and applied in this case would not accomplish the end in view. This method ordinarily gives rise to much vexation and litigation. The only case at all parallel, to the work under consideration, is the reduction of "Fort Hill" by the City of Boston. By Chapter 159, of the Acts of the year 1865, the City of Boston, was authorized to widen and lay out the line of streets extending from Milk to Broad Street, known as Oliver Street, Washington Square and Belmont Street. The work was commenced and prosecuted to a certain extent. In the mean time the owners of other property on the Hill, not succeeding in obtaining measures to relieve them from the inconvenience attending the work, and probably foreseeing that a corresponding reduction of the whole territory would be necessary, from what had already been done, obtained an Act, Chapter 278 of the year 1865, under the name of the "Fort Hill Corporation," authorizing the grading and laying out of new streets, and the grading of the entire Hill, under such restrictions as to grade and laying out of streets, as the Board of Aldermen, might prescribe. The right of the Corporation, to take land, with other necessary powers, was fully recited therein, as also the right of the Board of Aldermen to have the general direction of the matter.

By Chapter 94, of the Acts of the year 1869, the Board of Aldermen may reduce the grade of estates that require excavation upon Fort Hill, and may cause the removal of buildings whether abutting on streets or otherwise; thus giving in connection with the first Act, full power to the City to reduce the grade. Under these several Acts, the work is now being done, and is approaching completion. If the City of Charlestown should determine that the grade of Bunker Hill Street,

required lowering, and under the existing law should proceed to execute the work, paying all damages incurred and charging such betterments as might result, they would seem to be in the precise situation of the City of Boston at the time that Oliver Street was commenced.

It would seem to your Commissioners, that the territory known as Fort Hill was required for business purposes, that its grade rendered it unsuitable for those purposes, that the City was not disposed to initiate direct measures for its reduction, but in the manner mentioned rendered the occupancy of the Hill inconvenient, and that the owners to improve their property and secure to themselves the advantages of a reduction, were compelled to take measures, giving to the City the direction of the matter.

It cannot be said that the land on Bunker Hill is in demand for business purposes, although needed for building purposes, and cannot well be improved for such purposes, without a reduction of grade; it is therefore, in degree if not to the same extent, brought within the Act obtained by the City of Boston.

In the opinion of your Commissioners, the proper way would be, to present the subject to the Legislature, on this basis, — That the Hill was of such a height that the streets leading to and from the surroundings, were of a grade rendering it impossible to improve the area in a profitable manner, and that the public and private interests of the City required that the Hill be reduced in a systematic manner. The City to have the entire direction under such regulations as to the taking of land and buildings as might be deemed equitable. But the plan, in the opinion of your Commissioners, best adapted to secure the greatest benefit to the City, would be an Act authorizing the City to take the land and buildings by purchase or otherwise, make the reduction and such changes in streets as might be required, selling the buildings not worth lowering, and on the completion of the work, sell the vacant land, under such restrictions as to class of buildings to be erected as would best promote the public interest. The cost at the commencement would undoubtedly be very large, but in the end if properly carried out, would be profitable.

The benefits to result, we deem to be these,—the improvement of the entire area for building purposes, an increase in the value of the land, enhanced from year to year by the improvements made; the making of land by the filling of the Mill Pond and Flats, sufficient for the erection thereon of at least 600 houses, besides the general advantage certain to accrue to all sections from the improvement of any particular locality.

The Assessors valuation for the year 1870, of the Bunker Hill District was \$1,323,533, of which \$430,599 was estimated as the value of the land. The value put by them on the land is presumed to be an approximate one, and in connection with the buildings, indicates their opinion of the total value of any given estate; the value of the land as given by them will not average more than 35 cents per square foot; the value of the land and buildings as given by them will not average more than \$1.05 per square foot. Comparing the location (under an improved condition,) with other parts of the City, it is believed that no part of the Hill would be worth less than \$1 per square foot exclusive of buildings. The moment the work is accomplished, some parts would undoubtedly command considerably more than that. The benefits expected are not however alone from the increased value of the land; the buildings erected would probably be of a better class, and increase in this way the property of the City.

CONCLUSION.

During the consideration of this subject it has been made manifest to your Commissioners, that some decisive action was but just to all parties in interest.

We have found parties who desired to make improvements, but have been deterred therefrom by the agitation of the subject. In the opinion of many it serves to reduce the value of their property, the uncertainty of the works being done, giving the advantage to those who are bold enough to purchase land and make improvements, at the expense of those who are too timid to make improvements, in view of the contingency that exists.

Being a matter that effects the entire city, it seems desirable to have the citizens indicate in a public manner their views of the matter, either for or against the reduction.

Your Commissioners have endeavored to present such information as will enable the City Government and the citizens to draw a conclusion whether the work should or should not be done. It was made their duty simply to state the facts. If as full information as is desired on particular points is not found herein, the omission can probably be supplied from the Abstract of the Commissioners' Memoranda, which accompanies the report, or your Commissioners will furnish if desired, at any time the information sought.

WM. B. LONG, }
GEO. H. JACOBS. } Commissioners.

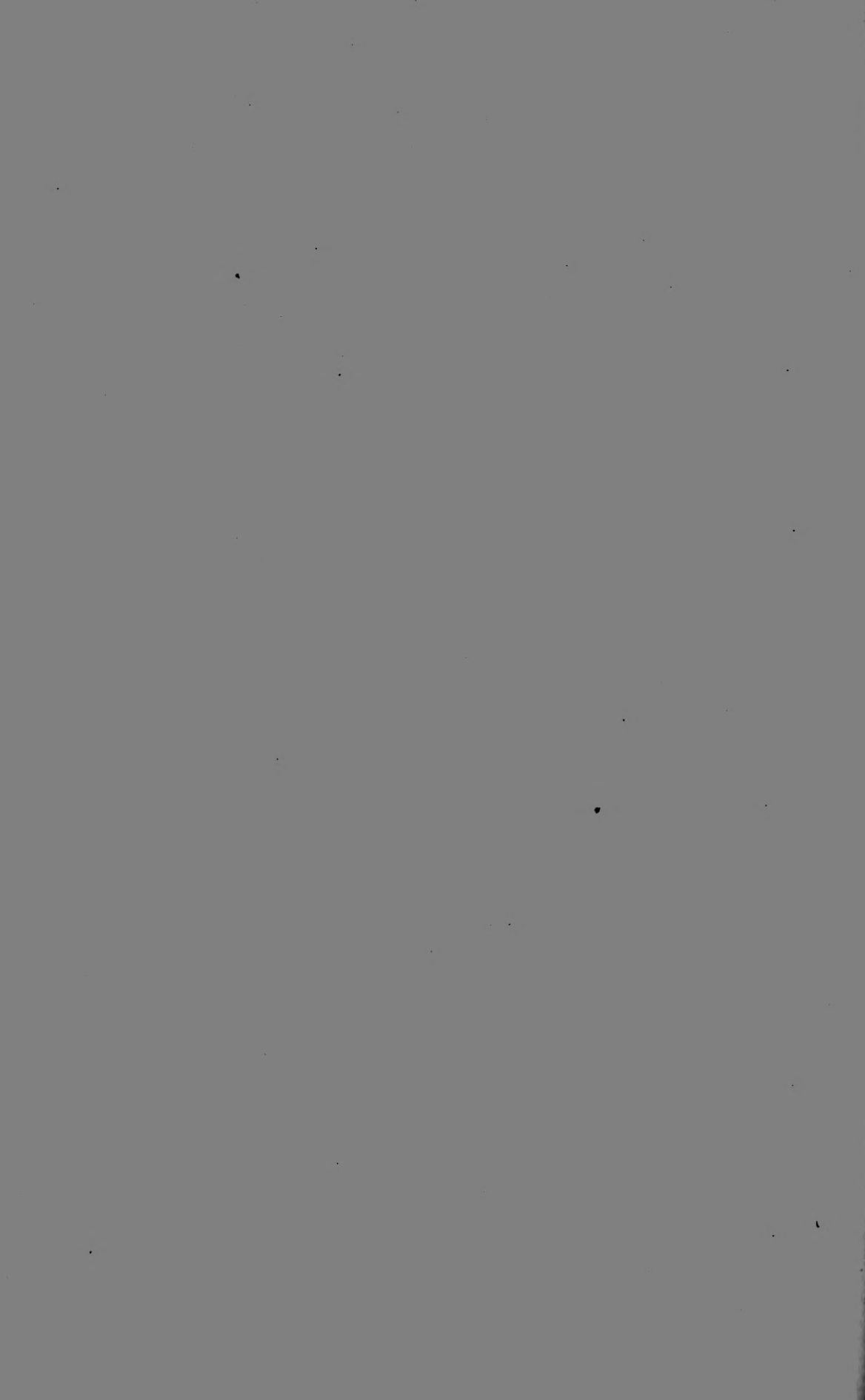
CHARLESTOWN, *August* 18, 1871.

EXPENDITURES UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AUTHORIZ-
ING THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS ON BUNKER HILL,
MILL POND, AND FLATS IN PRISON POINT BAY.

Wm. B. Long, services as Commissioner, 12 Months,		1500.00
Geo. H. Jacobs, " " " 14 "		1750.00
L. R. Horne, Survey and Plans,	2500.00	
" " " " " "	200.00	2700.00
	<hr/>	
Robt. McLaughlin, Stone Monuments,	80.00	
Wm. Blake & Co., Castings for "	17.31	
Henry A. Rice, Setting "	39.00	
" " " Blacksmith work on Monuments,	2.40	
3 Laborers, setting "	77.75	216.46
	<hr/>	
A. E. Cutter & Co., Stationery,	64.09	
A. W. Locke & Co., Printing and Ruling,	41.00	
C. S. Wason & Co., " "	23.00	128.09
	<hr/>	
J. W. Hill, Labor and Material,	2.88	
Wm. B. Long, Disbursements,	2.25	
Geo. H. Jacobs, "	23.90	29.03
	<hr/>	
John B. Wilson, Services,	25.00	
Amos Brown, "	25.00	
Sam'l L. Tuttle, "	10.00	60.00
	<hr/>	
		<hr/>
		\$6383.58









U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAY 28 1907

