

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell, St. Giles].

Contributors

St. Giles Camberwell (Parish : Surrey, England)

Publication/Creation

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1863-4.

ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL,
SURREY.

Eighth Annual Report

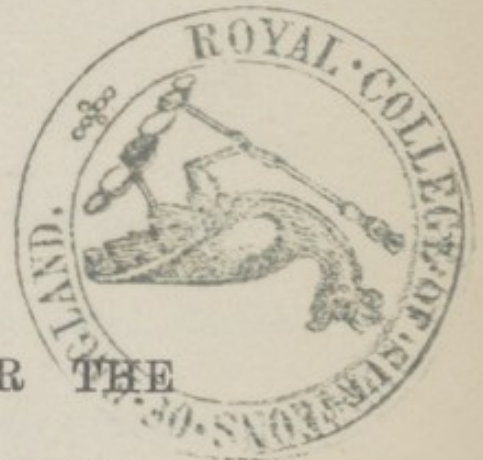
OF THE

VESTRY

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT,

18 & 19 Vic., cap. 120.



LONDON:

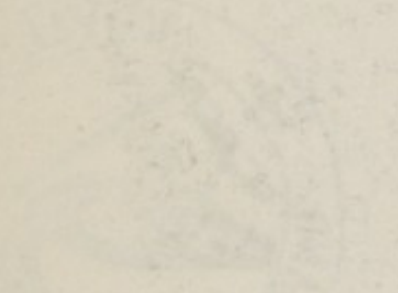
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1864.

THE GILLES CAMBERNELL

REMARKS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF



VESTRY

OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY, UNDER THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE

WARDENS AND CHURCHWARDEN

FOR THE YEAR 1861

1861

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Vestry
of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

In conformity with the provisions of the Metropolis
Local Management Act, the Vestry of the said Parish
submit to the Parishioners a statement of their proceedings
in the execution of the various powers vested in them.
And an Account of their Receipts and Expenditure for the
year ending the 25th March, 1864.

INBURY ANNUAL REPORT of the Year

of the Parish of St. Giles, Cambridge

is submitted with the provisions of the Statute
Local Government Act, the Year of the said Parish
subject to the provisions of the Statute of that year
in the exercise of the various powers vested in them
and in account of their receipts and disbursements for the
year ending on 31st March 1901

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

1863-4.

To the Vestry of the Parish of St. Giles,
Camberwell.

GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Statement of Works and other matters appertaining to my department during the year ending 25th March last, is as follows:—

GENERAL PURPOSES.

HIGHWAYS.

The general matters of the public Roads and footpaths under your control, do not require any

particular notice in this report, except to afford me the opportunity to express a hope that their condition is such as merits your satisfaction.

It may be considered necessary that I should explain why the Ward kirbing has not been proceeded with more rapidly, it arises from the fact, that the demand upon the Stone market for the particular sort of kirbing which we most generally use in this Parish, exceeded the possibility of supply within the allotted time, hence the somewhat tardy execution of the Vestry's order in this respect. But as this is only a question of time, the whole will be executed progressively, and each particular Ward will eventually receive its due share, and will participate in the consequent improvement which Kirbing affords.

NEW STREETS.

In last year's report I anticipated many "New Streets" which had been directed by the Vestry to be taken into the public care, under the provisions of the Metropolitan Local Management Amendment Act ; I now enumerate such as have been

completed up to the period embraced in this Report,
viz. :—

	Length.
Stafford street, Peckham	200 yards.
Winchester place, ditto	110 „
D'Eynsford road, Camberwell green ..	277 „
Harvey road, ditto	127 „
Kimpton road, ditto	180 „
Brook's place, ditto...	84 „
Artichoke row & Artichoke place, do.	84 „
Marlborough, road, Old Kent road ..	294 „
Marlborough road, Peckham	183 „
Green Hundred road, ditto	127 „
Downes street, ditto	286 „
Lothian road, Camberwell new road ..	366 „
Langton road, ditto...	133 „
Bishops road, ditto	77 „
James street, ditto	177 „
	<hr/>
	2705 „
	<hr/>

making nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of “New Roads,” added to those previously under the public control.

At this time there are several other Roads of a similar character to the above, with reference to which the necessary proceedings are being taken to enable the Vestry to undertake their repair.

I may mention that the above form but a small portion of Roads of a like character which require the intervention of the Vestry to put them into a creditable condition, but proceedings have been stayed for the present (except in extreme cases) on account of the proposed Local Sewerage of the parish, shortly to be put in hand, to avoid the necessity of a second repair to such Roads after the Sewers shall have been completed; it has for this reason, therefore, been deemed prudent not to enforce further Road repairs in thoroughfares which are at present un-Sewered.

STREET NOMENCLATURE, &c.

The re-numbering of such Streets and Roads in this Parish as require revision—the affixing Street Tablets—the consideration of lines of frontage questions—new streets to be formed, and many

other matters referred from time to time to the Vestry by the Metropolitan Board of Works, having now become the ordinary duty of the Vestry, I need not further remark upon them.

The Streets and Roads re-numbered during the past year, are,—

Old Kent Road,
Camberwell Road,
Church Street,
New Church Road,
Southampton Street.

RAILWAYS.

Those now in progress of execution are the London and Brighton, from Barrington road, Brixton, to and crossing the Kent road, on its course to London Bridge, and

The Crystal Palace Line from out of the above (at Cow lane, Peckham,) passing through Forest

hill and Dulwich College estate, at Sydenham Common, fronting the Palace.

These two Lines it is expected will be completed about May, 1865.

Another Line, promoted by the London and Brighton Company, was passed during the late session ; its route, as I have already reported to you, is from out of the Line first above mentioned, at Lyndhurst road, Peckham, crossing Grove vale (or Dog Kennel lane), thence to Dulwich, *under* Red-Post hill, near to, and *over* Half-Moon lane, which latter roadway it has been arranged, between the Vestry and the Company, shall be raised for that purpose, from thence this Line will proceed to join the Mitcham and Tooting Line, about to be commenced at or near Norwood lane and Tulse hill.

LIGHTING.

The Public Lamps of the Parish are as follows :—

Lighted by the South Metropolitan Gas Company..	1254
Ditto Phœnix Gas Company	70
Ditto Crystal Palace Gas Company	57
	<hr/>
Total	1381
	<hr/>
Additional Lamps erected this year	31
	<hr/>
Removals	43
	<hr/>

SEWERS.

The Sewers works executed by this Vestry during the past year, are as follows :—

BRICK SEWERS.

8376.0.

PIPE SEWERS.

5460.

=2½ Miles of Brick and Pipe Sewers.

The above includes 1520 feet of open Sewer arched over.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

No. of Houses permanently Drained.	No. of Houses temporarily Drained.
632	369
Total 1001 Houses.	

MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.

SOUTHERN HIGH LEVEL SEWERS.

I stated in the last report that these Sewers were completed,—They are now being made available for House Drainage in their several localities, and no time has been lost by your Sewers Committee in appropriating them for the local wants of the Parish on the High ground. A loan has been obtained for this purpose, and when the

period arrives for another report, I shall by that time be enabled to enumerate the localities which have received this first benefit from the Metropolitan Main Drainage Works.

THE EXECUTION OF THE SOUTHERN LOW LEVEL DRAINAGE

Is also fast progressing through the parish.— With a view to take early advantage of this work, you will recollect I asked permission of this Vestry to be allowed to anticipate the period when we shall be permitted to use this Sewer also. This long looked for work will soon become an accomplished fact, and I hope soon to be enabled to supply such information as will enable you to direct that funds be provided for the purpose of proceeding with the Local *Low Level* Drainage of the Parish.

The present total length of Sewers under your control is, —

Brick Sewers.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.
Pipe do.	9 „
Open do.	7 „
Total	<hr/> 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles. <hr/>

These memoranda, Gentlemen, collated for your information, I beg to lay before you, promising that next year's works, and also each successive one for some time to come, must of necessity be more and more important as regards the Sanitary condition and general improvement of our Parish.

That improvements to a great extent have taken place under the new system, is I venture to assert apparent on the *surface* of our thoroughfares, *below* ground the result of the labour and expense which has been gone to, must be sought for in the improved condition of our House drainage, Water supply, and other sanitary appliances, which recent legislature has provided for, and if a retrospective glance be permitted at the original extent of those fruitful sources of evil, viz.: open and foul water-courses, which this Vestry has caused to be annihilated during the last few years, to the extent of some miles, (and the few remaining ones I predict are doomed to a similar and I hope speedy fate, by reason of the works of sewerage soon about to be undertaken in this vicinity ;) you may I think take credit that the powers entrusted to you have been efficiently administered, and that the past

may be accepted as an earnest of a zealous future in the same direction.

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

J. C. REYNOLDS,
Surveyor.

Office of Works,
Wells Street, Southampton Street,
Camberwell.



to be used as a source of information
for the purpose of the present study
the following data were obtained

TABLE I
Summary of results

It is seen from the above that
the results of the present study
are in good agreement with those
obtained by other workers

The following table gives a summary
of the results of the present study
and compares them with those
obtained by other workers

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1863-4.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT.

1894

MILITARY OFFICERS

REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D., *Lond., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

During the year 1863, 1731 deaths were registered in the parish of Camberwell. Of these 873 were of males, 858 of females; 22 took place in the sub-district of Dulwich, 450 in that of St. George's, 560 in that of Camberwell and 699 in that of Peckham. But of the 560 assigned to the Camberwell sub-district, 67 occurred in the Lunatic asylums and 102 in the Workhouse.

The numbers of deaths at different ages were as follows:— 726 between birth and 5 years, 94 between 5 and 10, 40 between 10 and 15, 47 between 15 and 20, 103 between 20 and 30, 92 between 30 and 40, 120 between 40 and 50, 125 between 50 and 60, 169 between 60 and 70, and 215 from 70 upwards.

The deaths may be thus arranged in respect of their causes:— 135 were due to "violence, privation, poison, or premature birth," 13 to "dysentery, or acute diarrhœa (not of infants);" 169 to "diarrhœa, bronchitis, or pneumonia of infants under 3 years of age;" 165 to "hydrocephalus or convulsions of infancy;" 240 to "phthisis or other tubercular diseases;" 41 to "fever;" 14 to "small-pox;" 124 to "scarlet fever;" 29

to "diphtheria;" 32 to "measles;" 57 to "hooping cough;" 34 to "croup;" 24 to "erysipelas or puerperal fever;" and 654 to other diseases, chiefly of a chronic character. (Tables I and II.)

In the first quarter of the year 497 persons died, in the second quarter 388, in the third quarter 384, and in the fourth quarter 462. (Table III.)

The number of children born was 2688, of whom 1385 were boys, 1303 girls; and of whom 46 were born in Dulwich, 711 in Camberwell, 823 in St. George's and 1108 in Peckham. (Table IV.)

Such are the bare statistical facts on which I now proceed to comment.

The Registrar General, in his summary of weekly returns for 1863, shews that the corrected death-rate of the Metropolitan population for that year was 2.452 per cent; he shows that this is slightly (.029) above the average of the preceding 24 years, still more (.89) above the average of the ten years 1850-59, and that from the year 1860, in which the rate of mortality was very low (2.249 per cent.) it has gradually increased, until it attained its present comparatively high figure.

He proceeds to say, "London is divided into five groups of districts; and the mortality for the year in the West districts was at the rate of 2.324; in the districts South of the Thames 2.337; in the North districts 2.381. Thus over these great districts the mortality was nearly uniform, the rate having slightly exceeded 2.3 in 100. The East districts lost annually 2.655, and the central districts 2.664 in 100 inhabitants. The mortality of the South group of districts was below its high average of the previous years."

"The excess of mortality in the year," I still quote the Registrar General, "is principally due to the zymotic class of diseases, which killed 13,001 persons in the 52 weeks of 1860,

and 21,005 in the 53 weeks of 1863. 2012 persons died of small-pox in London, notwithstanding all the facilities for vaccination; 345 persons died of the same disease in the previous year, when measles was fatal to 2281 lives, while in the year 1863 its victims were 1698.

"Fever prevailed in the years 1862-63, and no less than 3635 and 2892 deaths were ascribed to typhus, under which typhoid fever and relapsing fever are still included, as their diagnosis is not attempted by all practitioners.

"The late Dr. George Gregory, in his classical lectures on the eruptive fevers, described the ravages of scarlatina with the hand of a master. 'The years 1838, 1839, 1840, were,' he says, 'years of epidemic prevalence. It is probable that no epidemic of similar length and intensity ever before visited this country. In the whole year (1839) the deaths were 2500.'

"Since that date the epidemics of scarlatina in London have frequently swelled the mortality; and in 1858-59, the deaths were 4118 and 4197; but in 1863, the deaths amounted to 5075. Since the time that Dr. Gregory wrote, diphtheria has sprung into existence, and the deaths of the year from that disease were 724."

From the above extracts it will be seen that, during the year 1863, certain diseases have prevailed in London with unusual severity, of which small-pox, typhus, and scarlet fever are the most important; and that the death-rate of London has been unusually high; but that of the five groups of districts into which London is divided, the death-rate in the Western group was the lowest and that in the Southern group the next lowest, the difference between the two death-rates being quite trivial.

The Registrar General's analysis does not extend to the individual districts of London, much less to the sub-districts. It devolves upon me therefore to determine the death-rates of Camberwell and of its component parts for the year 1863, and

to show in what degrees the epidemic diseases, which have prevailed in London, have prevailed in them.

As a preliminary step to this inquiry, it is necessary for us to have a clear understanding of the principles on which the determination of the death-rate depends. A death-rate is in principle the ratio between the number of individuals forming a population, and the total number of deaths which have occurred in that population during some given period of time, ordinarily for convenience fixed at twelve months. Thus if, out of a population of 10,000 persons, 200 die in the course of a year, two deaths occur to each hundred of that population, and the death-rate is 2.0 per cent. But practically while the number of deaths occurring in any locality during a year is a definite number which can with little difficulty be accurately ascertained, the other element in the calculation is a varying number which can only be approximatively estimated. Populations of towns, of districts, of parishes are constantly shifting and undergoing other changes. Hence, for the purposes of the death-rate, not the total number of different persons who have resided in the place during the year, but the mean average number of yearly residents has to be taken. It is manifest that if there be a shifting population in a locality, but the actual number of persons present never undergoes any variation, the death-rate may be as easily and as simply ascertained as if the population had been perfectly stationary. But if the population changes not only in respect of individuals, but in respect of numbers also, it is manifest that unless these latter changes can be reduced to some law, neither the total nor the average population can be ascertained, and the determination of the death-rate becomes an impossibility.

The population of England is counted once every ten years, and from the results of these numberings (which take place in April) the mean average population both of the census-years

and of all intermediate years has to be deduced. Successive censuses have shewn that, for the last fifty years or more, the population of England has steadily increased, and that the rate of increase has been such as to enable statisticians to calculate with some degree of success the successive annual additions to the population. The same may be stated with respect to the metropolis. And the same, though from the smaller numbers involved and other associated sources of fallacy in a much less degree, holds good generally with respect to smaller populations, such as those of parishes, of districts, and of sub-districts.

The last census having shewn that there was in London on the 8th April, 1861, a population of 2,803,989, and that during the previous ten years the increase had been at the annual rate of 1.73* per cent., the Registrar General, assuming that this is still the rate of increase, calculates that the population of London in the middle of 1863, was—not 2,803,989—but $2,803,989 + 100,424$, or 2,904,413; and he estimates the death-rate not on the number of persons living at the time of the census, but on the population expressed by the latter and larger number. Again, the year 1863 contained 53 Saturdays instead of 52, and thus, since the local Registrars' returns are made up weekly, comprised the mortality of 371 days instead of 364. The actual length of a year is 365.2422 days. And hence, in estimating the death-rate of the year, the Registrar General makes a further correction, he reduces the total number of deaths returned in the ratio of 371 to 365.2422. By these two procedures, of which one increases the number of the population, while the other diminishes the number of deaths, the death-rate becomes, and very properly, much reduced from that

* The increase per cent. per decennium was 18.7, which is equal to an increase of 1.73 per cent. per annum for ten years.

which the employment of the uncorrected totals would have yielded.

I have shewn in former reports that the population of the parish of Camberwell has (like that of the other peripheral parishes of London) increased much more rapidly than the population of the more central districts, much more rapidly than the population of the metropolis taken as a whole, much more rapidly even than the population of the Southern group of districts; that no comparison of Camberwell with the rest of London can be fair unless the relative rates of increase be taken into the account; and that the increase of Camberwell, and still more the increase of its sub-districts, are liable to fluctuations which defy all mathematical rules, and render any estimates of their population far less trustworthy than the estimates made for more extensive and populous areas.

Now the population of Camberwell was, in April, 1861, 71,488, and it had increased during the previous ten years by the addition of 16,821 persons, or 30.77 per cent. The increase for London during the same period had been 18.7 per cent. What then was the mean average population of Camberwell during 1863? or (what is always taken to represent the same thing) what was its population in the middle of the year? If Camberwell had increased since April, 1861, at the same rate as London itself is assumed to have increased, its population at the end of June, 1863, would have amounted to 74,048. If it had increased at the same rate as the Southern group of districts increased between 1851 and 1861 (viz. at 2.28 per cent. per annum), its population would have amounted to about 75,155. If it had increased at the same geometrical rate at which it increased during the last decenniad, its population would have amounted to not much less than 76,437.*

* I have not performed the calculation leading to this result quite accord-

During the year of 53 weeks, 1731 deaths were recorded ; if this number be reduced in the ratio of 371 to 865.25* (as for purposes of comparison has been shewn to be essential) the year's mortality becomes 1704. And the death-rate per cent. becomes, on the supposition that the population was 74,048, 2.30, on the supposition that the population was 75,155, 2.26, and on the supposition that the population was 76,437, 2.23. Now it will be observed, that every one of these death-rates is below the estimated death-rate for the year of London or of any (even the most favoured) of its groups of districts. The first death-rate however is undoubtedly too high, inasmuch as it is founded on an unquestionable under-estimate of the population. But is either of the other death-rates accurate? Judging from former statistical experience, there is some reason to believe that the estimate of 75,155 is below, the estimate of 76,437 above, the actual strength of the population, and therefore that the death-rate lies somewhere between 2.26 and 2.23. But it is, I believe, well known that although the parish of Camberwell did actually increase very largely during the last decenniad, its progress was by no means uniform ; that during the earlier portion of this period comparatively little advance was made ; that during its last two or three years the advance became rapid ; and that, since 1861, this rapidity of progress has continued unchecked. This fact, if it be a fact, has no place in the census-tables, and implies an increase in the number of the popu-

ing to the Registrar General's plan of calculation ; since to have done so would have involved a long arithmetical process, and would have yielded no adequate results. I have estimated the increase for ten years at the same rate of increase that took place between 1851 and 1861, and have added, to the population existing in April 1861, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of this estimated increase.

* For the purposes of my own calculation I have assumed the length of a year to be 365.25 days, instead of 365.2422, a difference facilitating computation, and not tending to mislead.

lation greater than the results of these tables would have led us to anticipate. Its truth is confirmed by the increase of the number of houses in the parish since the beginning of 1861,* and by the increase in the number of births, (Table V.) The mean birth-rate of England, during the present century, has been ascertained by the Registrar General to be 3.318 per cent., or one birth to 30 persons living. There is no reason to suppose that the birth-rate of Camberwell differs materially from this. During the year 1863, 2688 births were registered in the parish. For the purposes of comparison, this number (on the same principles that have guided us with regard to the deaths in 1863,) must be reduced to 2646. Now if these births had occurred in normal proportion to the population, the population of the parish must have been, not 75,155 nor 76,437, but actually at the end of the year 79,477—in the middle of the year therefore about 78,244. The death-rate estimated for this latter number, amounts to 2.18.

We will now compare the death-rates of the sub-districts of Camberwell with one another. The population of Dulwich, in 1861, was 1723, and its increase in the previous ten years had been 5.57 per cent. The population of Camberwell proper was

* New Houses erected in Camberwell during the years 1861-62 and 63.

	1861	1862	1863	Total.
Ward 1	34	25	182	241
Ward 2	37	57	38	132
Ward 3	38	132	76	246
Wards 4 & 5	54	116	124	294
Ward 6	36	22	90	148*
Dulwich	3	22	25	50†
Total	202	374	535	1111
* 70 taken down by Railways. † Four taken down by ditto.				

21,297, and its increase had been 20.04 per cent; the population of St. George's was 20,333, and its increase had been 28.29 per cent.; and the population of Peckham was 28,135, and its increase had been 44.69 per cent. The deaths registered in each of these sub-districts in 1863 were, in Dulwich 22, in Camberwell 560, in St. George's 450, and in Peckham 699. But the mortality assigned to Camberwell proper included 169 deaths in the lunatic asylums and workhouse, which belonged no more to this district than to other districts of the parish, and which, to render any comparison between the districts fair, should be omitted from computation or divided proportionately between them. If this apportionment be made, and if at the same time the deaths of the several districts be reduced for the reasons and on the plan previously explained, the mortality becomes for Dulwich 24, for Camberwell 426, for St. George's 491, and for Peckham 763. The rates of mortality will of course depend on the numbers of the respective populations. If we assume that the districts of Camberwell have increased at the same annual rate as the entire South of London increased between 1851 and 1861, their populations and death-rates for 1863 were as follows :—

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	St. George's.	Peckham.
Population	1811	223,90	21,376	29,578
Death-rate	1.32	1.90	2.29	2.58

But, as I have already shewn, the increase in the population of Camberwell, and especially the increase in the population of Peckham, were beyond all doubt considerably greater than in the above calculation I have assumed them to be. And if the districts have increased at the same rate since 1861, as they increased prior to that date, their populations and their death-rates will be indicated in the following figures :—

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	St. George's.	Peckham.
Population	1742	22,260	21,627	30,964*
Death-rate	1.38	1.91	2.27	2.46

But that irregularity of increase, which prevents us from accepting the conclusions as to the number of the Camberwell population derived from ordinary modes of calculation, is a greater disturbing influence when we come to deal with sections of Camberwell. Of all the districts, Peckham seems to have grown the most rapidly since 1861. I appeal again to the relative increase in the number of houses and to the relative numbers of births. The number of births due to each district for a year of 365.25 days was, in 1863, for Dulwich 45, for Camberwell 700, for St. George's 810, and for Peckham 1091. And hence the population of each district, assuming every 3.318 births to correspond to one hundred persons living, would have been (in the middle of the year) for Dulwich 1423, for Camberwell 21,133, for St. George's 23,670, for Peckham 32,018; and the death-rates in the same order would become 1.69, 2.06, 2.07 and 2.38.

Let us now compare the death-rates of Camberwell and its four sub-districts with their respective death-rates in former years. There is no doubt that the number of deaths registered in the year 1863 was very much in excess of the number registered in former years. Indeed, for some years past, there has been a gradual but decided increase in this respect. Further, there is no reason to suppose that Camberwell has not shared in those influences, whatever they may be, which have operated to render the mortality throughout the whole of England heavier

* An unimportant discrepancy exists between the numbers given in this line and the population of the parish (calculated on the same principle) given on a preceding page. The discrepancy arises from neglect of decimals in the earlier stages of the calculation.

than it has been for several years past. And hence there are good *a priori* grounds to anticipate the discovery of the prevalence throughout the parish of a comparatively high death-rate, independent of the existence of special local causes of unhealthiness.

In former reports I have, when comparing the different parts of Camberwell with one another, excluded from computation the deaths occurring in the Lunatic asylums and in the Workhouse. By adopting this plan still, the number of deaths (estimated for 365.25 days) occurring in the several districts becomes for Dulwich 22, for Camberwell 385, for St. George's 443, and for Peckham 688; and the death-rates per cent. become, if the population has increased at the rate of increase of the South of London, for Dulwich 1.21, for Camberwell 1.72, for St. George's 2.07, and for Peckham 2.33; if the population has increased according to its former rate of increase, for Dulwich 1.25, for Camberwell 1.73, for St. George's 2.05, and for Peckham 2.22; but if calculated on the estimate of the population derived from the number of births, for Dulwich 1.55, for Camberwell 1.82, for St. George's 1.87, and for Peckham 2.15.

On comparing the above estimates with those given in former years, the differences will be found to be of no very significant importance.

My deductions from the foregoing lengthy analysis are these:—the death-rate of Camberwell during 1863 was, like that of London and of England generally, somewhat in excess of what it had been during several preceding years; the death-rate of Camberwell was below that of London and of any of its five groups of districts; the death-rates of the sub-districts varied among themselves (as they always have varied) the death-rate of Peckham being (as it always has been) the highest; none of the death-rates, not even that of Peckham, has been suffi-

ently high to justify (on that ground alone) any feeling of alarm with regard to the health of the population.

My analysis tends to show also how irregularly small populations vary; how uncertain therefore, in the intervals between successive censuses, must be our estimate of their numbers; how questionable must be the accuracy of the death-rates which we deduce from them; and how little significance differences in the death-rate of .2 or .3 per cent. must for the most part have.

But supposing a death-rate to have been ascertained with perfect accuracy; what does it teach? what do we learn from it? The prime fact of course is that out of so many persons living, so many persons have died in a given time. Experience has shewn that in ordinary years death-rates vary within comparatively narrow limits; that in the presence of severe outbreaks of epidemic diseases death-rates become augmented, and often very seriously augmented; that in certain localities which are generally assumed to be of inferior healthiness (such as large towns) the death-rates are mostly higher than they are in certain other localities (such as country districts) which enjoy the reputation of comparative salubrity. And on these and other grounds it has been assumed that the death-rate is a measure of the health of a population, and that the fluctuations of the death-rate imply corresponding fluctuations of health. To a certain extent this is true; but it is true only of the margin which remains after *necessary* deaths, (if I may use the expression) have been eliminated (and these constitute the great bulk of a mortality); and after the effects of all influences tending to disturb the due proportion between the young, the middle-aged and the old, the healthy, the sick and the dying have been investigated and allowed for. On the effects of those deaths which I have termed necessary upon death-rates I need not now enlarge. I may simply mention that I suppose such deaths to include amongst others all deaths from old age, from inherited

vices of constitution, from consumption, cancer, and many other chronic forms of disease. On the effects of the second class of causes however I have something to say, especially as I believe that they have a very important influence, and that this influence has been very generally overlooked. The influence of hospitals, of asylums and of workhouses and of any institution receiving the aged and sick is well illustrated in the present report, by the excessive mortality which the presence of the workhouse and of two lunatic asylums gives to the sub-district of Camberwell. But it may happen in another way that, by a kind of process of natural selection, the young and able-bodied tend to accumulate in certain localities, while the infants and the aged, and it may be the sickly, remain in undue proportion in other localities. To illustrate this: the death-rate of Dulwich has always been remarkably low; the death-rate of Peckham, without being *really* remarkably high, has always been *by contrast* remarkably high, and it has been assumed that therefore Dulwich is far more healthy than Peckham. I believe Dulwich to be very healthy; I know that Peckham, in its low-lying parts, has many elements of unhealthiness; but I do not for one moment believe that the difference of their death-rates indicates a corresponding difference in their healthiness, still less of course that the excess of its death-rate is a measure of the degree in which diseases, preventible by the action of the Vestry, prevail in Peckham. I have said on former occasions, and I repeat it now, that there is in many parts of Peckham a large poor population; that amongst such a population children get neglected and die of illnesses, from which under other conditions they would doubtless have recovered; that from their habits of life contagious diseases spread among them with far greater virulence than they do among the so-called better classes, and that illnesses are manufactured amongst them which those who live in different

circumstances rarely see. I have said formerly, and I say again, that (although important improvements have been made), there are many localities in Peckham which, in great measure from want of sewerage, are still in a condition to make them (in the presence of epidemics of cholera or of fever) hot-beds of these diseases. Fortunately we have escaped such disasters. Doubtless some of these conditions have influenced injuriously the death-rate of Peckham. But Dulwich comprises mainly the houses of the rich, Peckham mainly the houses of the poor. A typical Dulwich household consists of the father, mother and children, and of a considerable number of other persons—domestic servants—in the prime of life, and for the most part in the prime of health, draughted, so to speak, from the poorer households and therefore from the poorer localities. Now the mortality in such a household is as a rule the mortality of the family, and not the mortality of the servants of the family. If the latter become ill and die, their deaths rarely if ever occur in the houses to which they are attached; their own homes or the hospital become their final refuge. So that in such a household there is, in varying but often large proportion, a population which can add nothing to the deaths of the household, and the presence of which, in a statistical sense, must necessarily therefore produce a fallacious appearance of healthiness; a condition the exact converse of that which obtains at a workhouse or a hospital. Obviously Dulwich, which comprises such households in large proportion, owes no inconsiderable proportion of its apparent healthiness to this cause. Peckham, on the other hand, comprises in large measure the houses of the poor. Their inmates consist of the parents and a family of children, but of no domestic servants. In fact, the elder and adult children are just the material of which domestic servants are made, and have probably quitted home for service elsewhere. So that in such a household, not only are the numbers not swelled by the influx

of a (so to speak) non-dying population, but on the contrary are diminished by the efflux of a certain number of those who, in a statistical sense, are the very vitality of the family. There remains therefore a population somewhat below the normal average in health and strength, which of itself would naturally yield a comparatively high death-rate, and in which the death-rate is liable to be still further increased, from the fact that many of those who have left the parent roof return thither to die when fatal illness overtakes them. I am not, of course, asserting that all the households of Peckham are of one class, or that all the households of Dulwich are of another class; I am not asserting that all the elder children of the poor go out to service, or that of those that die, all die at their own homes and none in the house of their master. But I assert, that the one class of household prevails in Peckham, the other class prevails in Dulwich; that the differences in regard to them which I have pointed out are real differences, which must necessarily affect the respective death-rates of Peckham and of Dulwich; and that differences of death-rate due to these conditions are totally unconnected with local salubrity or insalubrity.

Again, the poor (excepting those of them who go to service) as a rule marry earlier and are more prolific than those who are above them in station. Hence a poor population comprises a proportionately larger number of children than a wealthy population. But children up to four or five years of age, even under the most favorable circumstances, die in much larger proportion than the population at any higher age. Here then is another disturbing influence operating injuriously on the death-rate of a poor locality, and not improbably forming a very appreciable item in widening the interval between the death-rates of Peckham and of Dulwich.

The fact is that the sanitary condition of a locality is much more truly measured by the comparative prevalence in it of

certain forms of disease than by mere variations of death-rate ; although no doubt a large, and especially an increasing, death-rate is a matter to arrest attention and to demand inquiry. Thus if, in a certain place, ague prevails, we know it to be unhealthy from the presence of marsh miasm ; if cholera or typhoid fever prevails in a locality, we have good reason to believe that in that locality the atmosphere or the water is unduly impregnated with the poison of cesspools or of sewers ; if typhus fever breaks out, there is ground to suspect that the population among whom it appears are overcrowded, their houses filthy and insufficiently ventilated. But it does not necessarily follow that the presence or the spread of such diseases proves local insalubrity ; many of them are infectious, and if introduced into a crowded neighbourhood will spread in it however otherwise healthy that neighbourhood may be. The prevalence of any of them, however, in a markedly aggravated form, or for an unusually long period, renders the presence of local causes of insalubrity exceedingly probable. Now there are certain diseases, which the Registrar General terms zymotic ; the class includes those diseases which more than any others are supposed to measure local salubrity or insalubrity. Let us take the most important of these, and see how, in regard to them, Camberwell, Peckham and London stand in comparison with one another. The appended Table has been devised with this object.

In calculating this Table, it must be understood that I have taken the numbers of deaths as they are given by the Registrar General himself for 53 weeks ;* that I have adopted the Regis-

* Thus, he assigns 50 deaths in Camberwell to fever ; I estimate the number of fever-deaths at 41 only. But as the same kind of error which leads him to increase the fever-deaths in Camberwell, doubtless leads him also to

trar General's estimate of the population of London, and in determining that of Camberwell and that of Peckham have assumed their annual increase to have been at the rate of 2.28 per cent., a rate which I have previously shown to be undoubtedly below their real rates of increase.

	Deaths in Cam- berwell, per 10,000.	Deaths in Peck- ham, per 10,000.	Deaths in London, per 10000.
Small Pox	1.7	1.3	6.7
Fever	6.6	6.4	9.7
Scarlet Fever	16.8	19.8	17.4
Diphtheria	3.5	3.7	2.3
Measles	4.2	5.7	5.7
Hooping Cough....	7.5	8.7	7.3

It will be thus seen, that far from favouring Camberwell and Peckham, I have yielded in making my comparison points which would have been to their advantage. Yet it appears that as regards small-pox, fever, scarlet fever and measles, Camberwell has the advantage of London ; that as regards hooping cough there is scarcely any difference between them ; and that diphtheria is the only one of these diseases in which the average of Camberwell exceeds that of London. It appears further, that as regards small-pox and fever, Peckham is not only below the metropolis but below the parish as a whole ; that as regards measles, Peckham is equal to London but above Camberwell ; that as regards diphtheria it exceeds London, but is about equal to Camberwell ; and that as regards scarlet fever and hooping cough, it manifests a decided but not very large excess over

magnify in similar proportion fever-deaths in other parts of London, I have considered it more just, for the purposes of comparison, to retain the higher number.

both. We can scarcely appeal to these figures and say that they tend to prove that the parish of Camberwell, or even the district of Peckham, is relatively to the rest of London unhealthy; we can scarcely even deduce from them that Peckham appears less healthy than the rest of the parish. Indeed, considering that circumstances have prevailed, over which at most we have a very limited control, to occasion throughout the metropolis an epidemic prevalence in an unusually severe form of small-pox, of true typhus, and of scarlet fever, I cannot but feel that as regards the first two diseases, at least, we have suffered comparatively lightly, and have reason to be thankful.

The works which have been executed during the year have been for the most part of the usual character, as a reference to the table (Table VI.) will shew. 1393 houses were inspected, and as a result of these inspections 134 houses have been cleansed and whitewashed and 41 have been repaired; 52 yards have been paved or otherwise amended; 8 dust-bins have been provided; in 56 cases water has been laid on to the premises for drinking purposes, and in 24 it has been supplied to closets; 281 cess-pools have been emptied, and 68 abolished; 137 closets have been provided and 229 drains cleansed or amended. Besides these, 933 nuisances arising from accumulations of ashes, dung or other refuse, from pigs, obnoxious trades, &c., have been inquired into, and in most instances remedied or removed.

In addition to the above, 55 slaughter-houses have been under supervision and 64 cow-houses, all of which have during the year been reported on at length and have received their licenses unopposed. Further, late in the year, all the bake-houses in the parish were carefully inspected, and the result of this inspection is embodied in the following extract of my report to the Vestry, dated December 16, 1863.

“The inspection of bake-houses, which has been completed

during the last few weeks, shews that there are 80 of these places in the parish ; that in 17 only is the bake-house in the basement ; that in 63 it is behind the house or on the ground floor of the house ; and that in 17 of this latter number it is entirely detached. As regards cleanliness the results were not altogether satisfactory ; 28 were more or less dirty, some very much so ; and a few were more or less out of repair. In respect of ventilation, the air in the bake-houses was in most cases found hot and oppressive ; but all had means of ventilation, some abundant, and none so defective as to call for actual interference. In one or two cases defective privies or water-closets adjoined the bake-house. There were none in which, so far as we could ascertain, the bake-house itself was made a sleeping apartment, although there was one that some little time prior to my own visit certainly had contained a bed. There was none even in which the sleeping apartment was on the same floor ; but there were 9 in which a bed-room was placed above the bake-house. We did not learn that any lad under 18 was employed in any one of the bake-houses between the hours of 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. ; and, indeed, a large number of the bakers do not seem to begin work before four or five in the morning. On the whole, with the exception of want of cleanliness, the condition of bake-houses throughout the parish seems to be satisfactory. There is no doubt that those occupying the basement are for the most part objectionably placed, and have the least efficient means of ventilation. It should be added that many of the bake-houses were very good."

I may here mention that during the year small-pox became unusually prevalent, and that much pains was taken to arrest the disease. The Board of Guardians gave great assistance and encouragement in the matter ; and by their appointed vaccinators all the charity and national schools and several other schools were inspected, and the children in them, who were in

need of vaccination (amounting to a large total) were vaccinated. Following on these measures the epidemic subsided.

Further, I have continued to report monthly on the quality and illuminating power of the gas furnished by the South Metropolitan Gas Company; and on the quality of the water supplied by the Kent, the Lambeth, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Companies respectively. The reports have, with one exception, been uniformly favorable—the exception being the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, which for a short time circulated imperfectly-filtered water.

Finally, I have to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of your Inspectors of Nuisances; and on my own part, to thank you for the unfailing consideration and kindness which you continue to shew me, both in my official and in my private capacity.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. BRISTOWE.

TABLE I.—Shewing the Mortality of the Parish of Camberwell in Districts during the year 1863 (53 weeks.)

TOTAL.				At what Ages ?										From what Causes ?													
				0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	Violence, Privation, Poison, and Premature Birth.	Fever	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	Erysipelas, Pyæmia, and Puerperal Fever.	Dysentery and Acute Diar- rheas (not of Infants) and Cholera.	Diarrhea, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia of Infants, under Three years of age.	Hydrocephalus and Con- vulsions of Infancy.	Phthisis and other Tuber- cular diseases.	Other diseases, chiefly Chronic.
M.	F.	M.F.																									
Dulwich.....	8	14	22	9	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	8
Camberwell	301	259	560	195	16	10	15	39	39	50	43	64	89	23	12	6	37	9	8	13	7	9	3	40	53	83	257
Peckham	344	355	699	330	48	18	15	30	28	42	45	59	84	64	16	5	59	11	16	27	19	8	5	66	66	91	246
St. George's	220	230	450	192	29	12	16	32	24	26	35	45	39	45	12	3	26	8	7	17	8	6	5	60	46	64	143
Total.....	873	858	1731	726	94	40	47	103	92	120	125	169	215	135	41	14	124	29	32	57	34	24	13	169	165	240	654

TABLE II.—Shewing Deaths in Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums in 1863, (53 weeks.)

	M.	F.	M.F.		M.	F.	M.F.
				Workhouse	62	40	102
Camberwell Sub-district ...	301	259	560	Lunatic Asylums.	36	31	67
				Sub-district exclu- sive of above ...	203	188	391

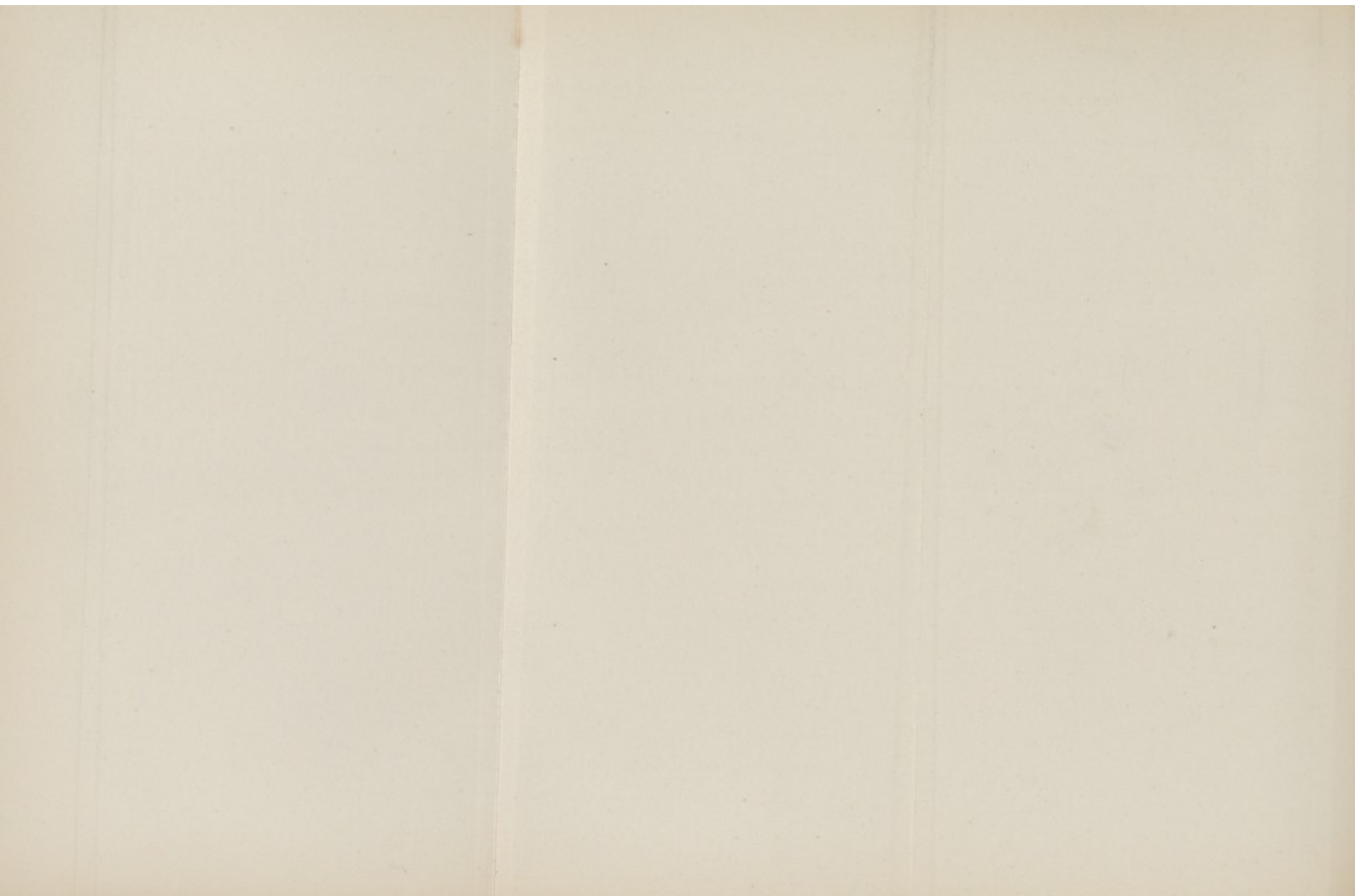


TABLE III.—Shewing the Mortality of the Parish of Camberwell in Seasons during the year, 1863, (53 weeks.)

TOTAL.				At what Ages ?											From what Causes ?													
				0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	Violence, Privation, Poison, and Premature Birth.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	Erysipelas, Pyæmia, and Puerperal Fever.	Dysentery and Acute Diar- rhœa (not of Infants) and Cholera.	Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia of Infants under three years of age.	Hydrocephalus and Con- vulsions of Infancy.	Phthisis and other Tuber- cular diseases.	Other diseases, chiefly Chronic.	
M.	F.	M.F.																										
First Quarter	233	264	497	216	27	13	12	28	21	32	27	54	67	34	12	3	38	8	12	28	8	7	1	36	64	57	189	
Second Quarter	196	192	388	159	18	4	11	27	25	26	25	45	48	27	7	6	18	8	10	13	10	5	2	32	37	68	145	
Third Quarter	211	173	384	169	24	11	11	19	18	29	32	26	45	41	6	5	21	7	4	8	8	4	7	58	26	62	127	
Fourth Quarter	233	229	462	182	25	12	13	29	28	33	41	44	55	33	16	0	47	6	6	8	8	8	3	43	38	53	193	
Total	873	858	1731	726	94	40	47	103	92	120	125	169	215	135	41	14	124	29	32	57	34	24	13	169	165	240	654	

TABLE IV.—Shewing the Births during 1863, (53 weeks.)

	Dulwich.	Camberwell	Peckham.	St. George's	M.	F.	M. F.
First Quarter	9	189	288	212	368	330	698
Second ditto	9	177	275	209	331	339	670
Third ditto	12	165	264	178	336	283	619
Fourth ditto	16	180	281	224	350	351	701
Total	46	711	1108	823	1385	1303	2688



TABLE V.—Births during Seven years, shewing Annual increase in Camberwell and in the sub-districts.

	Dulwich.	Camberwell	Peckham.	St. George's	Total.
*1857	33	580	830	601	2044
1858	32	584	810	675	2101
1859	42	591	885	677	2195
1860	25	648	889	681	2243
1861	42	668	972	709	2391
1862	40	681	1002	765	2488
*1863	46	698	1087	807	2638
Increase in 7 years...	13	118	257	206	594

* These were years with 53 weeks, and the numbers of Births given in the Table have been reduced, for the sake of uniformity of result, from the numbers actually returned, in the proportion of 53 to 52; the numbers of Births therefore estimated for 1863, are less than the numbers assigned in the text, which have been obtained by reducing the actual returns in the ratio of 371 to 365.25.

TABLE VI.—Containing a Tabular Statement of Sanitary Works carried out between March 31st, 1863, and March 31st, 1864.

1393	Houses Inspected.	
274	1st.	} Number of Notices served on Owners and Occupiers of Houses.
19	2nd.	
13	Summonses.	
134	Houses cleansed and whitewashed.	
41	Houses repaired.	
52	Yards paved and amended.	
8	Dust-bins provided.	
56	Water supplied to premises.	
24	Water supplied to closets.	
281	Cesspools emptied.	
68	Cesspools filled up.	
137	Closets provided.	
229	Drains trapped and amended.	
933	Sundry Nuisances arising from Ashes, Refuse, Dung, Pigs, &c.	
55	Slaughter Houses, all of which have been cleansed and whitened several times, and the paving repaired when deemed necessary.	
64	Cow-houses.	
82	Bake-houses.	
13	Works outstanding, or in progress.	

AN

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

Of Cash received and expended by the Vestry of
this Parish from the 25th March, 1863, to the
25th March, 1864.

GENERAL RATE.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
To Balance in favor of Rate, March 25th, 1863				732	9	6½
" Cash on account of Assets, due March 25th, 1863, viz. :—						
" Overseers, Balance of 1862 Order				1500	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS PAVING

To Purkiss, Moiety of laying down Crossing, Camberwell Terrace	2	18	4			
" South Metropolitan Gas Company, Repairs to Trenches	3	9	9			
" Lee and Bowles, Repairs to Roads	217	0	6			
" Wm. Smith, Moiety of Paving opposite No. 7, Southampton Street	1	18	6			
				225	7	1

RENT.

To Board of Guardians, two Quarters' Rent of Wharf	27	10	0			
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Carried forward.....

£2485 6 7½

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
By Cash on Account of Liabilities owing by the Vestry March 25th, 1863, viz. :—						
By Labour				100	0	0

CARTAGE.

By John Facey	297	16	8			
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SMITH AND IRONMONGER.

By Miles	11	14	4			
" Burley	25	17	6			
				37	11	10
" Archer, Wharfage				6	5	0

ROADS, FOOTPATHS, &c.

By Fuller, Chippings	51	10	0			
" J. Facey, Hard Core	59	14	0			
" J. Hamson, Gravel	175	10	0			
" Roots, Flints	203	12	6			
" Shellbourne and Son, Gravel	111	14	6			
" Board of Guardians, Kentish Rag	96	0	2			
" Wood, Gravel	222	6	9			
				920	7	11

Carried forward

£1362 1 5

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	2485	6	7½
Carried forward.....	£2485	6	7½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward	1362	1	5			
KERBING AND MASONS' WORK						
By Dalton.....	196	8	11			
" Beevers	963	2	2			
				1159	11	1
DUST REMOVAL						
By J. Facey, as per Contract				39	9	8
SUNDRY TRADESMEN.						
By Messrs. Acock and Son, Bricklayers	24	5	3			
" Mr. Love, Fencing Trees	23	1	0			
" Mr. Shearing, care of Engine.....	7	7	0			
" Lambeth Vestry, Contribution to Committee relating to Thames Embankment	5	19	8			
				60	12	11
" Income Tax, Wharf				3	15	0
" Small Bills				27	17	6
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, viz. :—						
By Surveyor, Petty Disbursements ..	32	4	1			
" Billing and Son, Printing	51	18	6			
				84	2	7
Carried forward.	£2653	7	7			

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward				2485	6	7½
Total Assets received				2485	6	7½
To Cash of Overseers on account of Excess levied over Vestry Orders to 1862				536	17	6
" Cash on account of Vestry Order for £9500, dated April 4th, 1863.....				9400	0	0

NEW ROADS.

To Cash received from Owners of Property towards Repairs of Roads, viz. :—						
" Owners of Winchester Street.....	98	0	0			
" " Stafford street	130	0	0			
" " Marlborough road	530	0	0			
" " Lothian Road	613	5	5			
" " D'Eynsford Road, on account..	475	0	0			
" " Basing Road, on account.....	100	0	0			
				1946	5	5

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS PAVING.

To Mr. Samuel Allen, Moiety of cost of laying down Paving	4	18	8			
" Mr. J. Baker, Paving and Re-kerbing	2	7	6			
" R. W. Jackson, in part payment of laying Paving	0	4	7			
" Mr. Wm. Gray, Moiety of cost of Paving in Acorn Street.....	3	10	2			
" Dulwich College towards Repairs of Syden- ham Road.....	25	0	0			
				36	0	11
Carried forward				£14,404	10	5½

Brought forward

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
84	2	7	2653	7	7

BY MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.—

(Continued.)

" Messrs. Hepburn, Stationery	15	19	8			
" Vestry Clerk, Petty Disbursements	19	13	10			
" Messenger, Wages	27	6	0			
" One-third to this Rate	147	2	1	49	0	8½

Total Liabilities Paid	2702	8	3½
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By LABOUR	1425	0	0
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CARTAGE.

By J. Facey	1076	9	0
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SMITHS' WORK

By Burley.....	89	19	8			
" Evans	8	2	7			
				98	2	3

RENT.

By Archer, Wharfage	14	5	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward.....	£5316	4	6½

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.
To Amount brought forward	14,404	10	5½		

REPAIRS TO TRENCHES.

To South Metropolitan Gas Company	64	1	9		
" Lambeth Water Company	12	5	6		
				76	7 3

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

To London Joint Stock Bank, Interest	89	6	10		
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RENT.

To Board of Guardians, Rent of Wharf to Michaelmas, 1863	27	10	0		
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ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE.

To Surrey Canal Company Contribution towards building Bridge	100	0	0		
" Inspectors of Nuisances, Moiety of Cheque December 9th, 1862, for £9 charged in error at last Audit as an outstanding Cheque, but which had been cancelled..	4	10	0		

Carried forward £14,702 4 6½

RATE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	5316	4	6½			

ROADS, FOOTPATHS, &c.

By Fuller, Chippings	285	10	0			
" J. Facey, Hard Core	211	7	3			
" Hamson. Gravel	308	12	3			
" " Stone	293	11	3			
" Wood "	599	3	9			
" C. Constable "	24	17	0			
" Roots, Flints	264	12	0			
" " Stone	112	14	0			
" Board of Guardians, Stone	88	8	6			
" Shellbourne and Sons "	214	1	8			
" Mowlem and Co. "	69	19	11			
" G. Smeed "	120	0	8			
" C. Ross, Granite Siftings	40	6	0			
				2633	4	3

KERBING AND MASONS' WORK.

By Dalton	607	12	0			
" H. Booth	398	18	3			
				1006	10	3

DUST REMOVAL.

By J. Facey, as per Contract	82	16	7			
Carried forward	£9038	15	7½			

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	14,702	4	6½

Carried forward	£14,702	4	6½
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By Amount brought forward			
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£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9038	15	7½			

WATERING ROADS, &c.

By J. Facey, as per Contract	537	13	4		
" C. Constable "	121	11	0		
" W. S. Jones "	104	0	0		
" Burley, Water Carts	20	12	8		
" " Repairs to ditto	30	6	11		
" Shand and Mason, Repairs to Pumps	43	3	3		
" Miles, Wheelwrights' Work	37	2	4		
" Surrey Canal Company, Water	31	10	0		
" Kent Water Works "	30	0	0		
" Lambeth Water Company "	129	15	0		
" Southwark and Vauxhall Water Works Company, Water	250	0	0		
				1335	14 6

ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE.

By Messrs. Bevington and Topham, on account of Contract for Building Bridge	900	0	0		
" Mr. Branfill, Engineer, Commission.....	30	0	0		
				930	0 0

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

By Mr. Seale, Drinking Fountain, Peckham..	55	14	0		
" Mr. Joslyn " " Rye Common	63	13	0		
				119	7 0
" J. Facey, Excavating.....				119	11 0
Carried forward.....				£11,543	8 1½

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	14,702	4	6½

Carried forward	£14,702	4	6½
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By Amount brought forward	11,543	8	1½
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£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
11,543	8	1½			

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

By H. R. Baker, Plumber	5	2	0
" Green and Son, Mowers.....	8	0	0
" Harper, Care of Engine	5	14	8
" John Warner, Street Labels	20	0	0
" Income Tax, Wharf	3	15	0
" Inspectors' of Nuisances, Gratuity	10	0	0
" St. Thomas's Hospital, Committee Ex- penses	5	17	1
" Acock and Son, Bricklayers' Work	18	6	5
" " Carpenter's Work	37	19	0
" J. Holcomb " "	17	10	4
" Neats and Son, Goods	6	18	11
			139 3 5
" Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire			100 0 0
" Small Bills			88 15 11

SALARIES.

By Vestry Clerk, One Third	131	5	0
" Surveyor "	100	0	0
" Medical Officer, Moiety.....	75	0	0
" Inspectors' of Nuisances, Moiety	78	0	0
			384 5 0
Carried forward.....	£12,255	12	5½

GENERAL RATE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	14,702	4	6½

Carried forward	£14,702	4	6½
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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward	12,255	12	5½			

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, viz.:—

By Petty Disbursements	150	13	0			
" Messrs. Billing and Sons, Printing	200	19	11			
" Messenger, Three Quarters' Salary	40	19	0			
" Mr. Lovett, Clothing	10	8	0			
" Two Years' Audit Expenses	10	18	10			
" Expenses of Survey Committee	7	10	0			
" Labourers' Excursion	10	0	0			
" Surrey Volunteer Fire Brigade (Donation)	10	10	0			
" Lopping Trees	4	5	6			
" Gas, Vestry Offices	3	1	2			
" Mr. Morton, Gratuity	5	0	0			
" Mrs. Edwards "	5	0	0			
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" One Third to this Rate	459	5	5	153	1	10
				12,408	14	3½
By Balance				2293	10	3

£14,702	4	6½
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SEWERS RATE.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in favor of Rate, March 25th, 1863	2230	17	9½
" Cash on account of Assets due March 25th, 1863, viz.—			
" Private Drainage.....	99	8	10
" The Trustees of the Surrey and Sussex Roads for Gullies.....	40	2	3

Total Assets received

£2370 8 10½

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on account of Liabilities owing by the Vestry, March 25th, 1863, viz.—						
" Labour				30	0	0

SEWER WORKS.

By John Blackmore, as per Contract.....	191	7	6			
" E. Cole ditto	153	4	3			
" J. Pearson ditto	273	9	1			
" Lee and Bowles	100	0	0			
				718	0	10

JOBBERING WORKS.

To Blackmore	316	13	2			
" Small Bills				9	0	2
" Lambeth Vestry Contribution to Main Drainage Committee				10	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

By one-third of £147. 2s. 1d. (see General Rate).....				49	0	8½
Total liabilities paid	£1132	14	10½			

SEWERS RATE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward				2370	8	10½
To Cash of Overseers on account of Excess levied beyond Vestry Orders to 1862..	600	0	0			
" Ditto on account of Order of Vestry, dated 7th April, 1863	2000	0	0			
" Ditto on account of Main Drainage Precept	2000	0	0			
				4600	0	0

PRIVATE DRAINAGE.

To Cash of Surveyor	188	8	6
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SEWER WORK.

To Mr. J. W. Cook, Contribution towards Sewer, Albert Road	4	5	6
" Messrs. Colls and Hamilton, towards Sewer in Croxted Lane	146	13	9
" Owners of Property in Montpellier Road..	100	0	0
" Mr. J. Single, on account of his proportion towards making Sewer in Montpellier Road	70	0	0
" Messrs. Mills and Son, towards arching Sewer at rear of their premises, Old Kent Road	6	0	0
			326 19 3
To Inspectors of Nuisances, Moiety of Cheque, December 9th, 1862, for £9, charged in error at the last audit as an outstanding Cheque, but which had been cancelled..			4 10 0
Carried forward	£7490	6	7½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward				1132	14	10½

LABOUR.

By Labourers' Wages	425	0	0
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SEWER WORKS.

By John Blackmore, as per Contract	1425	18	2
" J. Pearson, on account of New Sewer Works, Queen's Road, Loan Account	400	0	0
" J. Pearson, on account of Contract	150	0	0
			1975 18 2

JOBGING WORKS.

By Burley, Smith's Work	12	15	11
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DULWICH WOOD.

By Crystal Palace Company	200	0	0
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URINAL, CAMBERWELL GREEN.

By Burton and Son	221	0	0
" Acock and Son	17	13	9
			238 13 9

SALARIES.

By Vestry Clerk, one-third	131	5	0
" Surveyor do.	100	0	0
" Medical Officer, Moiety	75	0	0
" Inspector of Nuisances, ditto	78	0	0
			384 5 0

Carried forward	£4369	7	8½
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SEWERS RATE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	7490	6	7½

£7490 6 7½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward	4369	7	8½			

SUNDRIES.

By Small Bills	23	6	3			
" Expenses on view of Main Drainage Works	14	17	3			
" Mr. Holl, Counsel's Fees	36	4	6			
				74	8	0

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

By one-third of £459. 5s. 5d. to this Rate (see General Rate)	153	1	9
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METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

By Cash for Precept for	3647	9	8			
" Less (Re-Rock Loan Dispute)	790	0	0			
				2857	9	8
				7454	7	1½
By Balance				35	19	6

£7490 6 7½

NEW SEWERS LOAN ACCOUNT.

Dr.

MORTGAGE.

To Cash received of "The Pelican Life Assurance Company," as a Loan, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, repayable by 20 yearly instalments of £400 each

£ s. d.

8000 0 0

£8000 0 0

£ s. d.
8000 0 0

By Cash at Bankers.....

£8000 0 0

LIGHTING RATE.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in favour of Rate, March, 25th, 1863.....		1829 0 9
" Cash on account of Assets due March 25th, 1863, viz.....		
" Governors of Dulwich College, 4 quarters Lighting, to March 25th, 1863		25 0 0

Total assets received..... 1854 0 9

To Cash of Overseers, for Order of Vestry, dated April 7th, 1863 6600 0 0

METROPOLIS GAS ACT.

To Cash refunded in connection with passing " Act, per Metropolitan Board of Works .. 16 7 7

Carried forward £8470 8 4

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

By Cash on account of Liabilities owing by the Vestry, March 25th, 1863, viz.		
" South Metropolitan Gas Company	1388 2 5	
" Crystal Palace do.	141 12 5	
" Phoenix do.	76 17 6	
		1606 12 4

COMPENSATION.

By Mr. Lilley	40 0 0	
" Searle	7 0 3	
		47 0 3

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

By one-third of £147. 2s. 1d. to this Rate (See General Rate) 49 0 8

Total Liabilities paid 1702 13 3

GAS FOR STREET LAMPS.

By South Metropolitan Gas Company	4127 15 0	
" Crystal Palace Gas Company.....	122 11 7	
" Phoenix Gas Company	237 3 8	
		4487 10 3

Carried forward £6190 3 6

LIGHTING

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	8470	8	4

£8470 8 4

RATE

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward	6190	3	6

SALARIES.

By Vestry Clerk, one third	131	5	0
" Surveyor do	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	231	5	0

COMPENSATION, ANNUITIES, &c.

By Mrs. Baxter, Pension.....	9	15	0
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

By one-third of £459. 5s. 5d. to this Rate (See General Rate)	153	1	9
	<hr/>		
	6584	5	3
By Balance	1886	3	1

£8470 8 4

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in favor of Rate 25th March, 1863	359	16	1
To Cash of Overseers on account of excess levied beyond Vestry Orders to 1862	714	17	5
" Ditto Order of Vestry, dated 7th April, 1863, for....	2800	0	0

£3874 13 6

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash to Metropolitan Board of Works, amount of Precept, 1863	3125	0	0
By Balance	749	13	6

£3874 13 6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the Deposit Account at the London Joint Stock Bank, March 25th, 1863				5500	0	0
GENERAL RATE.						
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the Year.....				13,969	15	0
SEWERS RATE,						
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the Year.....				5259	8	10
LIGHTING RATE.						
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the Year.....				6641	7	7
MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.						
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the Year.....				3514	17	5
To Balance overdrawn, as per Banker's Book	316	11	8			
" Outstanding Cheques.....	718	2	0			
				1034	13	8
				£35,920	2	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount overdrawn, as per Cash Book, March 25th, 1863.....				347	15	9
GENERAL RATE.						
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the Year				12,408	14	4
SEWERS RATE.						
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the Year				7451	7	2
LIGHTING RATE.						
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the Year.....				6584	5	3
MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.						
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the Year				3125	0	0
By Balance on the Deposit Account at the London Joint Stock Bank, March 25th, 1864				6000	0	0
	£	35,920	2	6		

GENERAL RATE.

LIABILITIES.

ROADS, FOOTPATHS, &c.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Roots, Stone.....	77 15 8	
" Hamson, ditto.....	257 11 3	
" Wood, ditto.....	238 10 6	
" G. W. Fuller, Chippings.....	77 5 0	
" C. Constable, Stone.....	34 16 6	
" J. Facey, Hard Core.....	46 16 3	
" Shellbourne & Son, Stone.....	168 15 4	
" Smeed, Flints.....	175 18 8	
" Board of Guardians.....	46 11 8	
" Burley, Road Tools.....	34 18 10	
		1158 19 8

To Mowlem & Co.....	79 0 0	
" J. Facey.....	218 14 11	
" Surveyor's Estimate unpaid Material Account	52 0 0	
		349 14 11

RENT.

To J. Sturge, Rent of Wharf.....	106 15 10	
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PAVING AND KERBING.

To L. Dalton.....	162 13 10	
" Joslin.....	4 10 3	
" Surveyor's Estimate of Works not yet executed.....	950 0 0	
" Ditto, Asphalte account, Balance.....	22 0 0	
		1139 4 1

ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE.

To Bevington & Topham.....	500 0 0	
" Mr. Branfill, Commission..	30 0 0	
		530 0 0

Carried forward..... £3284 14 6

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance in favor of Rate.....		2293 10 3
By Overseers balance of Order of Vestry, dated 7th April, 1863.....	100 0 0	
" Ditto, balance of Excess levied beyond Orders of Vestry to 1862.....	131 16 6	
" Ditto, Interest on Deposit account.....	10 13 3	
		242 9 9

REPAIRS TO ROADS.

By London, Chatham and Dover Railway, repairs under Arches.....	70 16 9	
" Thornhill & Son.....	14 6 0	
" Dulwich College, repairs to Lordship's Road	37 10 0	
" A. Early, moiety of cost of laying down Paving opposite Lothian Road ...	6 10 10	
" C. T. Smyrk, Kennington Road, repairs Grove Lane.....	1 18 6	
" Young.....	1 1 6	
" Harrap.....	3 2 5	
		135 6 0

REPAIRS TO TRENCHES, &c.

By Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company..	72 7 3	
" Lambeth Water Company.....	2 8 0	
" Kent ditto.....	3 6 0	
" South Metropolitan Gas Company.....	3 12 0	
" Phoenix Gas Company.....	1 2 6	
		82 15 9

NEW ROADS.

By unpaid Apportionments.....	251 0 0	
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Carried forward.. £3005 1 9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				3284	14	6
CARTAGE.						
To John Facey				341	13	0
To St. Thomas's Hospital Committee of Parishes (Quota of expenses)				20	0	0
PARLIAMENARY EXPENSES.						
To Canal Bridges	80	0	0			
" Opposition to Railway Bills	100.	0	0			
				180	0	0
SUNDRIES.						
To Small Bills	21	17	10			
" Holcombe, Carpenter	19	11	8			
" Acock & Son, Masons	11	14	9			
" Archer, Wharfage	9	15	0			
" Warner, Street Tablets	40	0	0			
				102	19	3
SALARIES.						
To Vestry Clerk, one-third.....	43	15	0			
" Surveyor do.	33	6	8			
" Medical Officer, one Moiety.....	25	0	0			
				102	1	8
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.						
To Messenger	13	13	0			
" Petty Disbursements	4	2	10			
" Billing & Son, Printing	56	17	0			
One-third to this Rate	74	12	10	24	17	7½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				3005	1	9
RENT.						
By Board of Guardians.....				27	10	0
By Parliamentary Fees (charged in error)....				2	2	0
ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE.						
By Metropolitan Board of Works, Contribution towards building Bridge.....				320	0	0
				<hr/> £3354	13	9
By Balance.....				701	12	3½
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				£4056	6	0½

SEWERS

Dr.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SEWER WORK.						
To Surveyor's Estimate, Montpellier Road ..				20	0	0
JOBGING WORKS.						
To Blackmore				243	4	10
SUNDRIES.						
To Small Bills	2	5	7			
" Burley Iron Work	6	7	11			
" Law Expenses, Re Rock Loan				8	13	6
				60	0	0
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.						
To Balances in dispute in respect of Rock Loan on Precepts, 1857, 58, 59, 1860, 61, 62, & 63				5444	0	8
SALARIES.						
To Vestry Clerk, one-third	43	15	0			
" Surveyor do.	33	6	8			
" Medical Officer, one Moiety	25	0	0			
				102	1	8
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.						
To one-third of £74, 12s. 10d. to this Rate ..				24	17	7½
				£5902	18	3½

RATE,

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance				35	19	6
" Overseers Balance of Excesses levied be- yond Orders of Vestry to 1862	178	3	8			
" Ditto Balance of Order of Vestry, dated 7th April, 1863. Local Sewers	800	0	0			
" Ditto, Balance of Metropolitan Board of Works Precept	1700	0	0			
				2678	3	8
" Private Drainage				34	6	1
NEW SEWER ACCOUNT.						
By Cash paid Pearson, on account of New Sewer, Queen's Road				400	0	0
				3148	9	3
By Balance				2754	9	0½
				£5902	18	3½

LOAN

LIABILITIES.

To Sewers Rate for Cash on account of New
Sewer, Queen's road.....
Messrs. Dawes and Son, Law Expenses
Be Loan

£ s. d.

400 0 0

28 17 10

428 17 10

Balance

7571 2 2

£8000 0 0

ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.

By Cash at Bankers, Loan from Pelican Life
Assurance Association

£ s. d.

8000 0 0

£8000 0 0

LIGHTING RATE.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GAS FOR STREET LAMPS.						
To South Metropolitan Gas Company	1345	18	6			
" Phoenix Gas Company	79	2	6			
" Crystal Palace Gas Company	209	0	0			
				1634	1	0

COMPENSATION, &c.

To Mr. Lilley	40	0	0			
" Mr. Searle	7	0	3			
" Mrs. Baxter	9	15	0			
				56	15	3

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To One-third of £74 12s. 10d.....	24	17	7
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SALARIES.

To Vestry Clerk, one-third	43	15	0
" Surveyor do.	33	6	8
	<hr/>		
		77	1 8

Balance

1792 15 6

420 11 6

£2213 7 0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	1886	3	1
To Overseers' Balance of Excess levied beyond Vestry Orders to 1862.....	302	3	11
By Dulwich College.....	25	0	0

£2213 7 0

MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Metropolitan Board of Works, amount of 1864 Precept..	3125	0	0

£3125 0 0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	749	13	6
" Overseers, Balance of excess levied beyond Vestry Orders to 1862.....	64	18	6
" Balance	2310	8	0

£3125 0 0

We being the Auditors duly elected for the Parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, have examined and audited the foregoing Accounts of the Vestry of the said Parish, from the 25th day of March, 1863, and the items therein comprised, and having found such Accounts correct, do now sign the same in token of our allowance thereof; and we have appended to such Accounts a summary statement of the moneys owing to, and the Debts and Liabilities owing by such Vestry.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1864.

JOHN JAMES HOLCOMB,	}	AUDITORS.
RICHARD SMITH,		
JAMES WELCH,		

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term.	
John Facey	Watering Roads	March to Michaelmas, 1863..	Districts 1, 2, 3 & 5.
William Jones	Ditto	Ditto ditto ..	" 4.
Colonel Constable	Ditto	Ditto ditto ..	" 6,
Henry Booth	Kerbing	To Michaelmas, 1864	As per Schedule
George Smeed	Dusting	Ditto	Ditto
William Wood	Croydon Gravel	Ditto	Ditto
James Hamson	Brixton ditto	Ditto	Ditto
George William Fuller	Kentish Rag and Chippings	Ditto	Ditto
Mowlem & Co.	Guernsey Granite	Ditto	Ditto
George Smeed	Clean Grey Broken (Kent) Flints	Ditto	Ditto
Leonard Dalton	Masons and Paviours' Work	Ditto	Ditto
Charles Acock & Son..	Bricklayers' Work	Ditto	Ditto
John Facey	Cartage	Ditto	Ditto
Messrs. Billing & Son	Printing	Ditto	Ditto
George Burley	Smiths and Ironmongers' Work	Ditto	Ditto
Bevington & Topham..	Building St George's Bridge		
John Facey	Repairs Talfourd Road	Special Contracts	
Ditto	Basing Road and Yard		
John Blackmore	Sewers Jobbing Works		
Ditto	Ditto Park Road		
Ditto	Ditto Camberwell Grove & Croxted Lane		
Ditto	Ditto Grove Lane, Champion Grove, Cow Lane and Albert Road	Ditto	
Thomas Pearson	Ditto Montpellier road		
Ditto	Ditto Queen's road, Peckham		

VESTRY RATES made APRIL 15th. 1863.

MAIN DRAINAGE RATE at 2½d. in the Pound, and one-fourth on Land used as Arable, Meadow, or Pasture Ground.

	Amount Charged including the Arrears.	Collected.	Arrears.	Not Recoverable including empties and excused.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. George's Ward .. No. 1.	353 18 8¾	337 14 1¾		16 4 7
St. George's Ward .. No. 2	457 15 6¾	447 5 0		10 10 6¾
Camden Ward No. 3.	494 5 1½	458 8 8¼	0 17 0	34 19 5¼
Peckham Ward No. 4.	622 12 4½	555 13 2½	3 1 6	63 17 8¼
Peckham Ward No. 5.	341 2 6	316 6 2½	3 17 1	20 19 2½
Camberwell Ward .. No. 6.	722 6 5¼	680 1 4¾	11 0 11½	31 4 1
Dulwich District	300 8 3¾	269 14 0¾	12 6 8¼	18 7 6¾
	3292 9 0½	3065 2 8¼	31 3 2¾	196 3 1½

SEWERS RATE at 7d. in the Pound, and one-fourth on Land.

	Amount Charged.	Collected.	Arrears.	Not Recoverable, including empties and excused.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. George's Ward .. No. 1.	825 14 10¾	787 19 8¾		37 15 2
St. George's Ward .. No. 2.	1068 2 11¾	1043 11 8		24 11 3¼
Camden Ward No. 3.	1153 5 3½	1069 13 7¼	1 19 8	81 12 0¼
Peckham Ward No. 4.	1452 2 1½	1295 11 0¼	6 2 6	150 8 7¼
Peckham Ward No. 5.	795 0 3½	737 19 1	8 15 0	48 6 2½
Camberwell Ward .. No. 6.	1684 7 5¼	1586 4 10¼	25 7 4	72 15 3
Dulwich District	694 19 11	624 2 8	28 15 7¼	42 1 7¾
	7673 12 11¼	7145 2 7½	71 0 1½	457 10 2½

The above Rates are Audited to the end of the

**LIGHTING RATE at 7d. in the Pound, paid in the Hamlet
of Dulwich, 2½d. in the Pound on Land.**

	Amount Charged.	Collected.	Arrears.	Not Recoverable including empties and excused.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. George's Ward .. No. 1.	828 11 4	773 8 6½		55 2 9½
St. George's Ward .. No. 2.	1073 9 0	1030 2 10½		43 6 1½
Camden Ward..... No. 3.	1159 2 4	1053 12 4	1 19 8	103 10 4
Peckham Ward No. 4.	1453 5 9	1278 8 7	7 19 10	166 17 4
Peckham Ward No. 5.	812 9 2	741 8 4½	16 14 10	54 5 11½
Camberwell Ward .. No. 6.	1714 2 9½	1596 0 10	25 7 0½	92 14 11
Dulwich District	713 16 4	631 4 2¾	31 11 7½	51 0 6
	7754 16 8½	7104 5 9½	83 12 11¾	566 17 11½

GENERAL RATE at 10d. in the Pound.

	Amount Charged.	Collected.	Arrears.	Not Recoverable, including empties and excused.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. George's Ward .. No. 1.	1183 13 4	1106 8 4½		77 4 11½
St. George's Ward .. No. 2.	1533 10 0	1471 12 8½		61 17 3½
Camden Ward..... No. 3.	1655 17 11½	1505 3 4	2 16 8	147 17 11½
Peckham Ward No. 4.	2076 2 6	1826 5 9	11 8 4	238 8 5
Peckham Ward No. 5.	1160 13 4	1062 0 3	23 18 4	74 14 9
Camberwell Ward .. No. 6.	2448 15 3	2280 1 3½	36 4 4	132 9 7½
Dulwich District	1161 12 11	1028 1 3	61 8 4	72 3 4
	11220 5 3½	10279 12 11½	135 16 0	804 16 4

Collection of the Rate, and not to the 25th of March.

Extract from POOR RATE made January, 1863.

Wards.	Amount of Rate at 1s. 6d. in the Pound, and Arrears due at the time of making this Rate.						Collected.			Arrears.			Not Recoverrble, including empties and excused.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ward 1, St. George's	Amount of Rate.....	2122	8	6												
	Arrears	23	2	2												
					2145	10	8	1975	0	5	27	18	4	142	11	11
„ 2, St. George's	Amount of Rate.....	2722	10	0												
	Arrears	5	19	0												
					2728	9	0	2630	17	10	5	15	6	91	15	8
„ 3, Camden.....	Amount of Rate.....	2939	0	9												
	Arrears	12	10	9												
					2951	11	6	2804	9	11	20	14	9	126	6	10
„ 4, Peckham ...	Amount of Rate.....	3689	15	6												
	Arrears	72	9	11												
					3762	5	5	3250	3	9	103	14	11	408	6	9
„ 5, Peckham ...	Amount of Rate.....	2065	2	6												
	Arrears	46	2	11												
					2111	5	5	1895	18	3	86	0	2	129	7	0
„ 6, Camberwell	Amount of Rate.....	4292	17	0												
	Arrears	250	16	2												
					4543	13	2	4050	1	11	280	0	2	213	11	1
Dulwich.....	Amount of Rate.....	1974	0	0												
	Arrears	147	16	11												
					2121	16	11	1827	8	5	164	3	11	130	4	7
					20,364	12	1	18434	0	6	688	7	9	1242	3	10

Extract from POOR RATE made July, 1863.

Wards.	Amount of Rate at 1s. 5d. in the Pound, and Arrears due at the time of making this Rate.		Collected.		Arrears.		Not Recoverable, including empties and excused.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ward 1, St. George's.	Amount of Rate...	2121 0 8						
	Arrears	27 18 4						
			2148 19 0		1870 8 1		120 11 9	157 19 2
„ 2, St. George's.	Amount of Rate...	2663 18 0						
	Arrears	5 15 6						
			2669 13 6		2490 8 4		75 13 5	103 11 9
„ 3, Camden....	Amount of Rate...	2862 16 4						
	Arrears	20 14 9						
			2883 11 1		2530 10 5		86 16 10	266 3 10
„ 4, Peckham....	Amount of Rate....	3546 18 2						
	Arrears	103 14 11						
			3650 13 1		3122 14 9		148 12 11	379 5 5
„ 5, Peckham....	Amount of Rate....	1974 6 9						
	Arrears	86 0 2						
			2060 6 11		1835 4 7		108 17 4	116 5 0
„ 6, Camberwell.	Amount of Rate...	4167 11 0						
	Arrears	280 0 2						
			4447 11 2		4015 8 10		204 17 1	227 5 3
Dulwich.....	Amount of Rate....	2007 1 3						
	Arrears	164 3 11						
			2171 5 2		1842 7 11		190 11 2	138 6 1
			20031 19 11		17707 2 11		936 0 6	1388 16 6

VESTRYMEN

FOR THE PARISH OF

ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL,

ELECTED UNDER THE

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

Ex-officio Members of the Vestry.

Churchwardens.

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