

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Lewisham].**

### **Contributors**

Lewisham (London, England). Board of Works.

### **Publication/Creation**

[1867?]

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# THE REPORT

BY THE

## BOARD OF WORKS

FOR

### THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR

1865. *6*

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PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD  
JUNE, 1866.

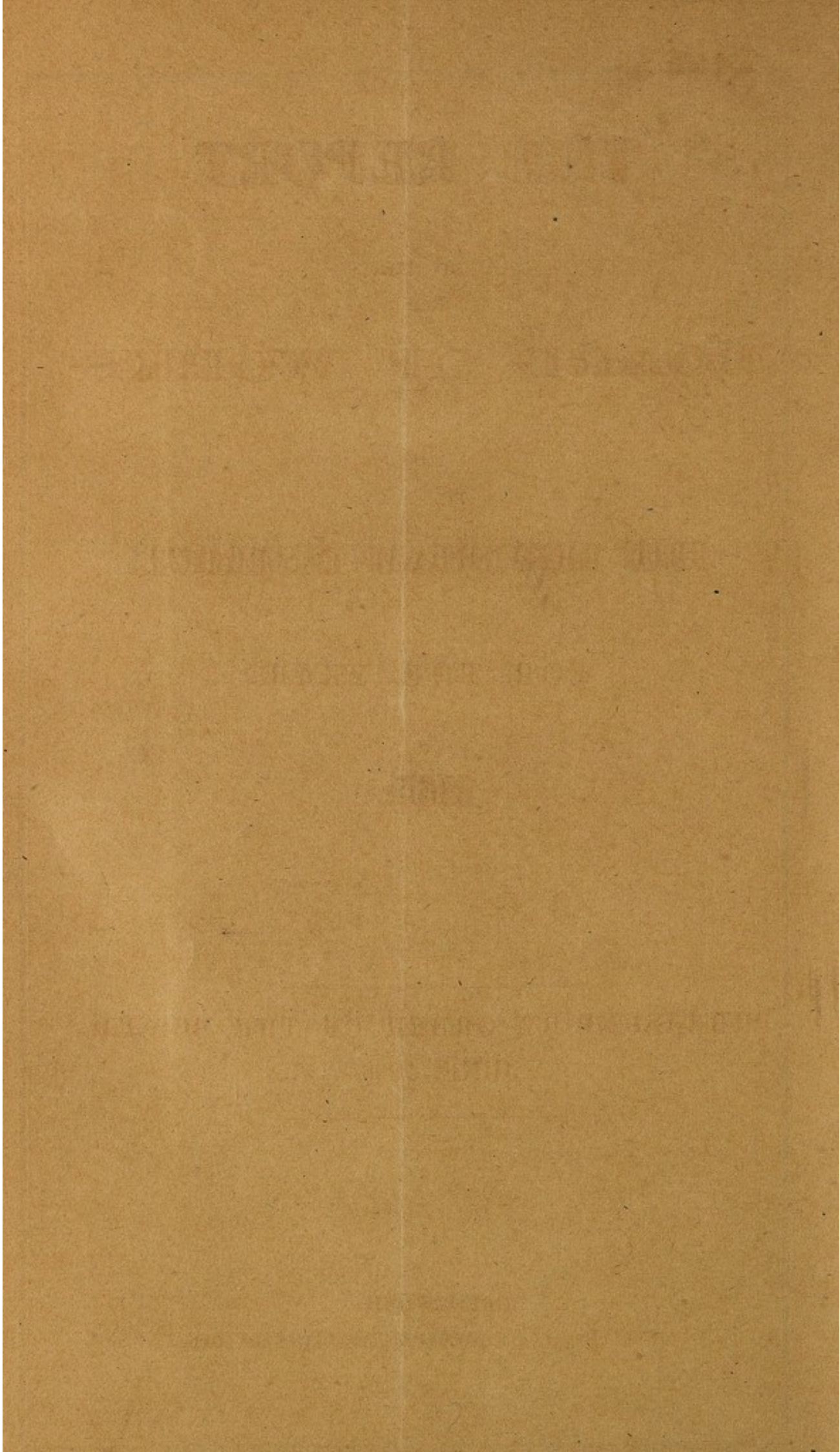
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GREENWICH:

PRINTED BY W. H. CROCKFORD, BLACKHEATH ROAD.

—  
1866.







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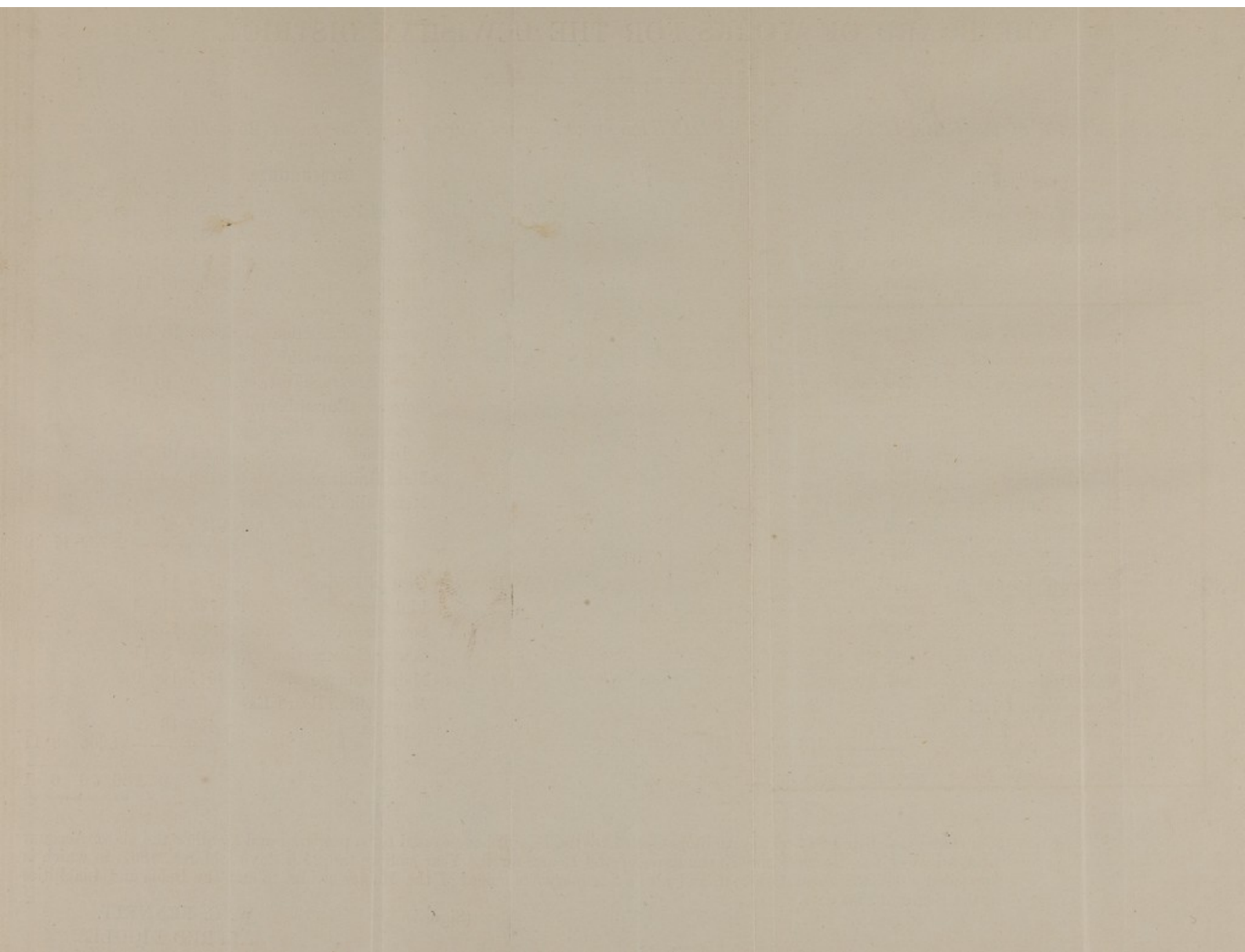
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—  
1866.

## THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

*STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Board during the Year ended 25th March, 1867.*

Receipts.				Expenditure.					
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
LEWISHAM.	General Purposes . . . . .	8089	18	10		LEWISHAM.	11689	19	8
	Paving . . . . .	0	0	0		Paving . . . . .	454	12	9
	Watering . . . . .	2044	0	0		Watering . . . . .	1811	8	1
	Lighting . . . . .	3500	0	0		Lighting . . . . .	2806	16	11
	Sewerage . . . . .	2292	6	3		Sewerage . . . . .	2605	18	3
	Sewers Construction . . . . .	6154	0	11		Sewers Construction . . . . .	1030	13	10
	Former Greenwich Separate Sewerage District . . . . .	150	0	0		Former Greenwich Separate Sewerage District . . . . .	0	0	0
	Former Ravensbourne Separate Sewerage District . . . . .	495	0	0		Former Ravensbourne Separate Sewerage District . . . . .	3094	19	6
	Main Drainage . . . . .	2136	0	6		Main Drainage . . . . .	2136	0	6
	Metropolitan Board Expenses . . . . .	3139	7	8		Metropolitan Board Expenses . . . . .	3139	7	8
				28000	14	2			
PENGE.	General Purposes . . . . .	2851	6	0		PENGE.	3200	14	9
	Lighting . . . . .	1000	0	0		Lighting . . . . .	725	1	4
	Sewerage . . . . .	880	17	8		Sewerage . . . . .	1395	15	2
	Sewers Construction . . . . .	4244	12	10		Sewers Construction . . . . .	1881	8	11
	Main Drainage . . . . .	547	10	0		Main Drainage . . . . .	547	10	0
	Metropolitan Board Expenses . . . . .	911	17	6		Metropolitan Board Expenses . . . . .	455	18	9
				10436	4	0			
				£38,436	18	2			





THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

ACCOUNT IN DETAIL, SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 25th MARCH, 1867.

ACCOUNTS.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE.																	Total.
	Balance in favour of each account at the commencement of the year.	From Owners.	Special Contributions towards Sewers.	Private Drains.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Balance against each account at the end of the year.	Total.	Balance against each account at the commencement of the year.	Highways.	Watering.	Construction of Sewers.	Cleaning Sewers.	Private Drains.	Metropolitan Board of Works.	Main Drainage Estimate.	Lighting.	Establishment Expenses.	Sundries.	Loans Repaid.	Set aside to form Sinking Fund.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in favour of each account at the end of the year.	Total.	
<b>LEWISHAM.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 General Purposes	7500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8099 18 10	6198 11 11	14288 10 9	3508 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Paving	430 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Lewisham Watering	250 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditch Lighting	500 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Suburban Drain.	241 10 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 10 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Sewerage Purposes	143 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Sewers Construction	82 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Former Greenwich Reg. Sew. District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Ditch Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Main Drainage Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Metropolitan Board Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total—Lewisham.</b>	15441 7 6	35302 18 2	154 0 11	291 10 10	7252 4 3	35900 14 2	6219 3 2	39656 7 1	4033 14 6	10347 17 10	1811 3 1	1030 13 10	50 4 10	226 0 4	3139 7 8	2136 0 6	3686 10 11	1055 10 0	2022 13 2	3400 0 0	75 0 0	37700 17 2	6612 15 0	30656 7 1	
<b>FENGE.</b>																									
1 General Purposes	3700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Lighting	181 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Sewerage Purposes	482 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Sewers Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Main Drainage Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Metropolitan Board Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total—Fenge.</b>	4663 10 2	5036 8 0	244 12 10	83 17 2	4331 0 0	10435 4 0	678 13 3	11748 7 5	1300 14 10	2497 0 9	417 18 0	1881 8 11	40 3 8	78 17 2	455 18 8	647 10 0	725 1 6	564 9 11	511 15 5	300 0 0	196 0 0	9206 8 11	3191 3 8	31748 7 5	
<b>Total—Entire District.</b>	18074 17 8	35339 6 2	398 13 0	374 8 0	11603 10 3	36335 18 2	6898 16 8	51406 14 6	5334 9 4	12844 2 7	2229 0 1	2012 0 0	90 10 4	304 17 6	2595 4 5	3683 10 6	3511 18 3	2237 19 11	2544 10 7	3700 0 0	203 0 0	38070 8 1	9843 19 1	32644 14 6	





# THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

**STATEMENT of the ASSETS of the Board on the 25th March, 1867, exclusive of the Sinking Fund for Mortgages, for which see Statement.**

FROM WHOM RECEIVABLE.	PARISH AND ACCOUNTS TO WHICH THEY ARE CREDITED.							TOTAL.
	LEWISHAM.				PENGE.			
	General Rate.	Sewers Rate.	Main Drainage Rate.	Watering.	General Rate.	Sewers Rate.	Main Drainage Rate.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Overseers of Lewisham .....	3500 0 0		2295 2 6					5795 2 6
"    Penge .....					1000 0 0		547 10 0	1547 10 0
Alchin, Mr. ....		11 19 0						11 19 0
Amer, Mr. ....	3 0 0							3 0 0
Bidmead, Mr. ....		13 18 2						13 18 2
Bragg, Mr. ....						3 19 9		3 19 9
Clewlou, Mr. ....		10 7 0						10 7 0
Covell, Mr. ....	10 0 0							10 0 0
Dalton, Mr. ....		12 17 2						12 17 2
Dennett, Mr. ....	1 0 0							1 0 0
Edney, Mrs. ....		11 8 0						11 8 0
Farmer, Mr. ....		10 16 0						10 16 0
Heritage, Mr. ....		17 17 0						17 17 0
Jerrard, Mr. S. J. ....	8 10 0							8 10 0
Jones, Mr. ....		16 14 6						16 14 6
Kent County Magistrates .....	135 0 0							135 0 0
Lintott, Mr. ....		9 16 0						9 16 0
Manger, Mr. ....		6 19 2						6 19 2
Mortimer, Mr. H. G. ....	15 0 0							15 0 0
Nicholls, Mr. ....		1 0 0						1 0 0
Nichols, Mr. ....		1 19 9						1 19 9
Perrin, Mr. ....		26 9 9						26 9 9
Phillips, Mr. ....		6 3 1						6 3 1
Riddington, Mr. ....		12 6 8						12 6 8
Sinkins, Mr. ....		10 8 0						10 8 0
Skilton, Mr. ....	0 11 0							0 11 0
Smith and Poll, Messrs. ....		20 9 4						20 9 4
Stidolph, Mr. ....	3 2 0							3 2 0
Taylor, Mr. ....	4 0 0							4 0 0
Watkins, Mr. ....		19 0 3						19 0 3
Welch, Mr. ....		9 11 0						9 11 0
Anerley Grove, owners of property in .....					33 1 6			33 1 6
Dartmouth Hill ditto .....		61 19 4						61 19 4
Devonshire Road ditto .....		277 4 9						277 4 9
Granville Park ditto .....	20 3 0							20 3 0
Loampit Vale ditto .....	44 1 8							44 1 8
Molesworth Street ditto .....	93 7 6							93 7 6
Park End Road ditto .....	110 0 0							110 0 0
St. Germain's Road ditto .....	1032 19 9							1032 19 9
Seymour Villas Road ditto .....					140 17 0			140 17 0
Sydenham Hill ditto .....				3 8 2				3 8 2
Willow Road ditto .....	117 5 0							117 5 0
	5097 19 11	569 3 11	2295 2 6	3 8 2	1173 18 6	3 19 9	547 10 0	9691 2 9
	LEWISHAM ... .. £7,965 14 6				PENGE ... .. £1,725 8 3			
	TOTAL ASSETS ... .. £9,691 2 9							
Balance in the hands of the Treasurers .....							1976 17 2	
Ditto ditto Clerk and Surveyor .....							215 10 5	
							2192 7 7	
								£11,883 10 4



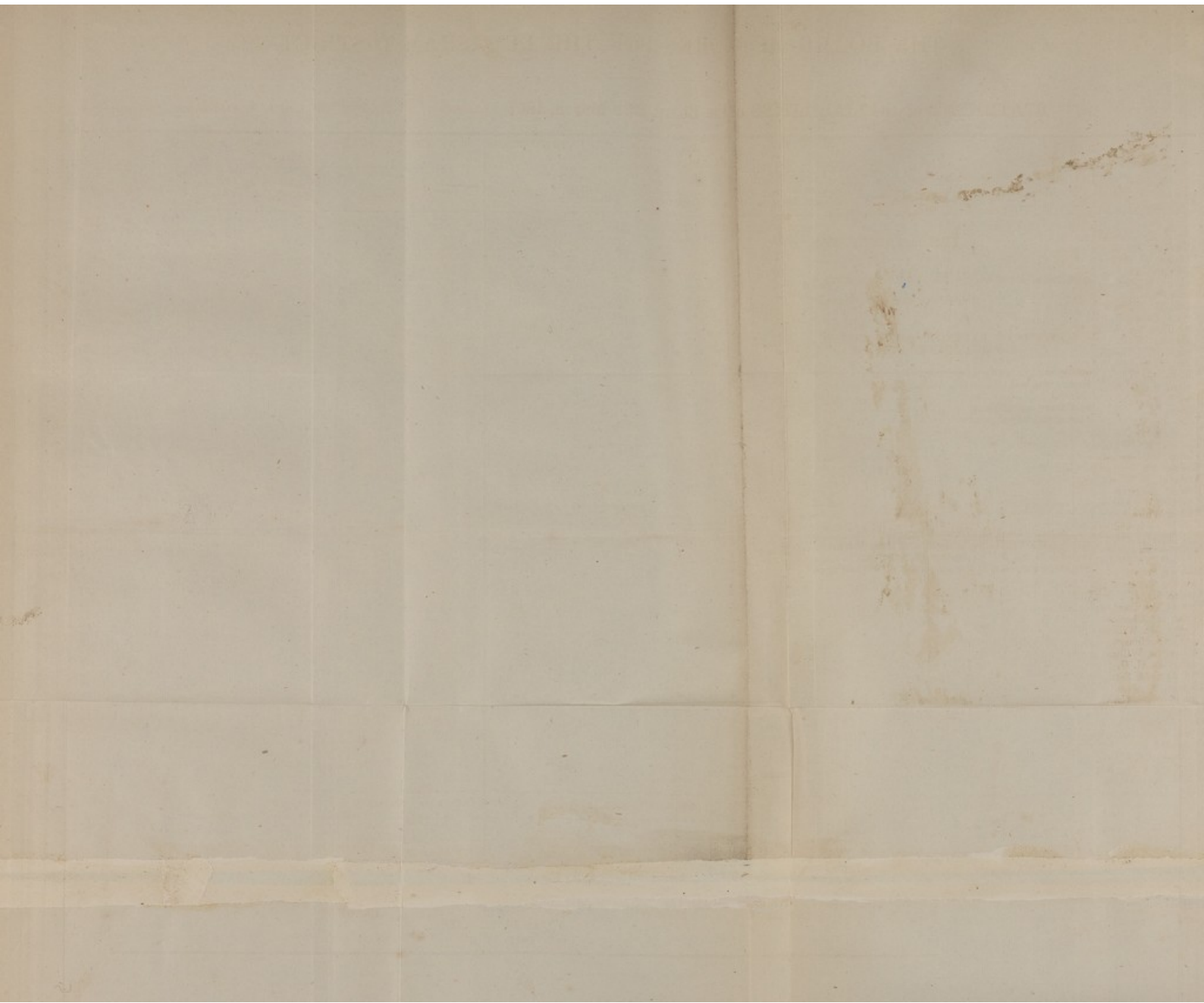


THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES of the Board, 25th March, 1867, exclusive of Mortgages, for which see Statement.

TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Establishment.	PARISH AND ACCOUNTS TO WHICH THEY ARE CHARGED.											TOTAL.	
		LEWISHAM.						PENGE.						
		Highways.	Sundries: General Rate.	Private Drains.	Sewers Construction.	Main Drainage Rate.	Lighting.	Highways.	Private Drains.	Sewers Construction.	Main Drainage Rate.	Lighting.		
Adams, Mr. Joseph	£ s. d. 7 5 3													7 5 3
Allwright, Mr. J.	2 9 10													2 9 10
Bensted, W. H. & Son		131 4 2												131 4 2
Bevington, Topham & Co.		27 10 6						13 15 3						41 5 9
Bulmer, Martin, Esq.			20 0 0											20 0 0
Chalk, Mr. T.	1 11 0													1 11 0
Clark, Mr. Thomas			5 0 0					44 5 0						49 5 0
Crystal Palace District Gas Company							1059 9 3						514 4 6	1573 13 9
Crockford, Mr. W. H.	6 12 0													6 12 0
Daly, Mr. J. C.	1 15 3													1 15 3
Dulake, Mr. Thomas														23 2 0
Edwards, Mr. Samuel	81 5 0													81 5 0
Ellston, Mr. Thomas W.					22 4 0					22 4 0				44 8 0
Fuller, Mr. G. W.		99 9 1						37 5 4						136 14 5
Hall & Co.		11 14 0												11 14 0
Hammond, Mr. E. R.	21 1 0													21 1 0
Hart, Mr. F.	6 17 4													6 17 4
Hayercraft, Mr. Josiah		3 2 0												3 2 0
Herring, Mr. William	1 17 6													1 17 6
Hobbs, Mr. Samuel		16 13 4	194 0 0											210 13 4
Horton, Mr. Benjamin		181 13 9		2 7 0	33 18 9				0 16 6	16 18 3				235 14 3
Kennard, R. W. & Co.	3 9 0													3 9 0
Kentish Mercury	6 9 0													6 9 0
Langton, Mr. James	24 14 1													24 14 1
Lark & White										31 13 10				31 13 10
Lee, Mr. Edmund	13 12 0	175 0 4			184 15 4									373 7 8
Martin & Wright		233 13 3												233 13 3
Metropolitan Board of Works						2295 2 6							547 10 0	2842 12 6
Mitchell, Mr. H. L.		112 12 3												112 12 3
Moser & Sons														1 17 6
Osenton, George & Co.					8 11 0									29 9 0
Paiche, Mr. J.										20 18 0				402 6 0
Phoenix Gas Company	2 14 5							400 16 9						402 6 0
Potter, Mr. Charles														402 11 2
Puplett, Mr. William		146 6 6			13 6 0									57 10 0
Scott, Mr. Henry		16 1 0												169 12 6
Shelbourne, William & Son		231 6 9												16 1 0
Smith, Mr. H. G.	2 15 3	35 16 0												231 6 9
Stiff, James & Son		24 4 0		24 4 0	31 1 3									38 11 3
Thomas, Mr. Jesse										61 0 8				152 1 3
Timewell, Mr.	1 0 0	0 16 6								82 8 0				82 8 0
Treverton, Mr. W. H.	92 10 0													1 16 6
Tuck & Slade		59 10 7												92 10 0
Ward, Mr. G.		4 10 0			4 10 0									59 10 7
Wells, Mr. E.														9 0 0
Whitlock, Mr. I.		1 7 0												2 5 0
Wilkinson, F. E., Esq.	15 15 0													1 7 0
Wilson, Mr. Charles														15 15 0
								23 2 1						23 2 1
	£293 12 11	1512 11 0	219 0 0	26 11 0	298 6 4	2295 2 6	1462 3 6	615 2 0	0 16 6	235 2 9	547 10 0	514 4 6	8020 3 0	
Establishment Expenses thus divided:—		Establishment: £110 2 4		Establishment £110 2 4		Establishment £36 14 2		Establishment £36 14 1						
LEWISHAM.														
1/2 of General Rate .....		110 2 4												
PENGE.														
1/2 of General Rate .....		36 14 2												
1/2 of Sewers " .....		36 14 1												
£293 12 11														
LEWISHAM .....						£6033 19 0		TOTAL LIABILITIES:		PENGE .....				
								£8020 3 0						





THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

*STATEMENT showing the Financial Condition of the Board, and of each Separate Head of Expenditure, on the 25th March, 1867.*

	Cash Balances,		Liabilities and Assets,				Financial Condition of the Board.	
	In favour.	Against.	Liabilities.		Assets.		In Debt.	In Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>LEWISHAM.</b>								
General Purposes .....		6198 11 11	1841 13 4	5097 19 11	2942 5 4			
Paving .....	156 1 4					156 1 4		
Lewisham Watering.....	480 15 9			3 8 2		484 3 11		
Lewisham Lighting .....	450 7 8		1462 3 6		1011 15 10			
Sydenham Lighting .....	988 8 4					988 8 4		
Sewerage Purposes .....		11 13 6	136 13 4	569 3 11		420 17 1		
Sewers Construction.....	3688 3 8		298 6 4			3389 17 4		
Former Greenwich Separate Sewerage District ...	83 15 5					83 15 5		
Former Ravensbourne Separate Sewerage District	1005 3 3					1005 3 3		
Main Drainage Rate.....			2295 2 6	2295 2 6				
Metropolitan Board Expenses .....								
<b>TOTAL—LEWISHAM.....£</b>	<b>6852 15 5</b>	<b>6210 5 5</b>	<b>6033 19 0</b>	<b>7965 14 6</b>	<b>3954 1 2</b>	<b>6528 6 8</b>		
<b>PENGE.</b>								
General Purposes .....		616 4 6	651 16 2	1173 18 6	94 2 2			
Lighting .....	456 0 1		514 4 6		58 4 5			
Sewerage Purposes .....		62 8 9	37 10 7	3 19 9	95 19 7			
Sewers Construction.....	1279 4 10		235 2 9			1044 2 1		
Main Drainage Rate.....			547 10 0	547 10 0				
Metropolitan Board Expenses.....	455 18 9					455 18 9		
<b>TOTAL—PENGE.....£</b>	<b>2191 3 8</b>	<b>678 13 3</b>	<b>1986 4 0</b>	<b>1725 8 3</b>	<b>248 6 2</b>	<b>1500 0 10</b>		
Deposit Account .....	37 7 2						37 7 2	
Cash Balances in hands of—								
Treasurer .....		1976 17 2		1976 17 2			1976 17 2	
Clerk and Surveyor .....		215 10 5		215 10 5			215 10 5	
<b>£</b>	<b>37 7 2</b>	<b>2192 7 7</b>		<b>2192 7 7</b>			<b>2229 14 9</b>	
<b>TOTAL—ENTIRE DISTRICT.....£</b>	<b>9081 6 3</b>	<b>9081 6 3</b>	<b>8020 3 0</b>	<b>11883 10 4</b>	<b>4202 7 4</b>	<b>10258 2 3</b>		

NOTE.—The above Statement thus shows a nett credit to the amount of £6055 14s. 11d., of which £4433 19s. 5d. is the balance of monies recently borrowed for the construction of Sewers.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

*Statement showing the Items of Expenditure comprised under the head of "Establishment Expenses," and how they are apportioned among the several heads of Expenditure.*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES.				APPORTIONMENT OF ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s. d.
Sundries .....	376	10	3	LEWISHAM—		
Rent, rates, &c.....	43	10	6	General Purposes, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of £2257 19s. 11d.	846	15 0
Salaries .....	1202	7	10	Sewerage ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the same sum ...	846	15 0
Stationery and printing .....	126	12	2	Being $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of such expenses .....	1693	10 0
Special sanitary expenses .....	508	19	2	PENGE—		
				General Purposes, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of £2257 19s. 11d.	282	5 0
				Sewerage ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same sum...	282	4 11
				Being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount of such expenses .....	564	9 11
				Total.....	£2257	19 11
	£2257	19	11			

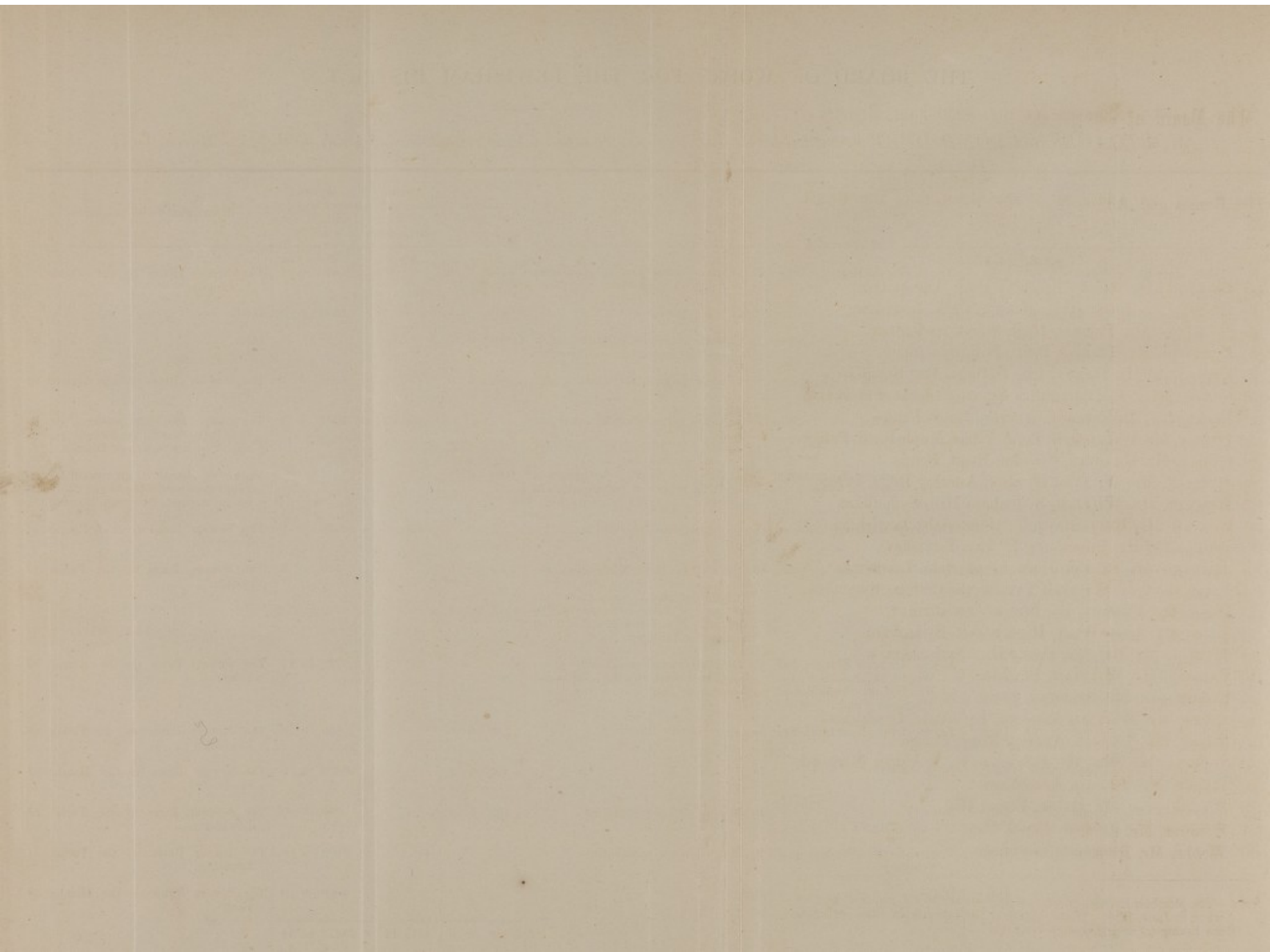
NOTE.—The Establishment Expenses of the Board are in the first instance apportioned between the Parish of Lewisham and Hamlet of Penge, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, and such expenses are further apportioned between the Expenditure for the year in the Parish and Hamlet respectively under the heads of General Purposes and Sewerage Purposes, in the proportion of one half to each account respectively.



THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

MORTGAGES and BOND DEBT contracted by the Board, from the date of their constitution in 1855, to the 25th March, 1867.

No. of Mortgage Deed.	Date.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Mortgagees.	How Repayable.	Amount Repaid.	Amount of Sinking Fund for Repayment.	Amount remaining due 25th March, 1867.	Upon what Rates chargeable.
No.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1856. July 10.	6000 0 0	£5	Trustees for the Kent Life Office	No period or notice provided for in the Deed. See below*	1350 0 0	1211 17 11	4650 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Parish of Lewisham
2	„ December 2	2000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto. See below*	450 0 0		1550 0 0	Ditto
3	1857. May 3	2000 0 0	£6	Edward Eagleton, Esq., deceased	In 9 months after date, or at the end of one calendar month's notice thereafter	2000 0 0	.....	.....	Ditto
4	1858. October 28.	2000 0 0	£5	Trustees for the United Kingdom Provident Institution.	By 20 equal annual instalments	800 0 0	.....	1200 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Hamlet of Penge
5	1859. February 17	1500 0 0	Ditto	Mrs. Edward Eagleton's Trustees	No period or notice provided for in the Deed	.....	666 3 11	1500 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the portion of Lewisham Parish within the former "Greenwich Separate Sewerage District.
	„ May 14	7000 0 0	Varying	The London and Westminster Bank—secured by bond	Repayable in 6 months, but renewed from time to time at varying rates of interest.	7000 0 0	.....	.....	The Sewers Rates on the portion of Lewisham Parish within the former "Ravensbourne Separate Sewerage District"
6	„ March 31	2000 0 0	£5	The Rev. G. and Miss Greenwood	No period or notice provided for in the deed	.....	880 2 5	2000 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Hamlet of Penge
7	1861. November 7	2000 0 0	Ditto	Trustees for the Kent Life Office	*At this date the three Mortgages to the Kent Office were merged into one for £9,000, repayable by equal annual instalments of £400 in respect of the Mortgages Nos. 1 and 2, and of £100 in respect of Mortgage No. 7	1700 0 0	.....	300 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Parish of Lewisham
8	1862. August 28	1722 12 11	Ditto	Messrs. Daikers, Stanger and Wright, as Trustees for the Board of the Penge Gravel Allotment Fund	By 20 equal annual instalments re-invested on deposit with the London and Westminster Bank	.....	455 8 4	1722 12 11	The Sewers Rates on the Hamlet of Penge
9	1863. November 19	1000 0 0	Ditto	Trustees for the Kent Life Office	Ditto	150 0 0	.....	850 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Parish of Lewisham
10	1864. July 14	4000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400 0 0	.....	3600 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Hamlet of Penge
11	1865. June 15	1000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	By 10 equal annual instalments	100 0 0	.....	900 0 0	The General Rates of the Parish of Lewisham
12	1867. January 24	6000 0 0	Ditto	Trustees for the Atlas Assurance Company	By 20 equal annual instalments	.....	.....	6000 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Parish of Lewisham
13	„ „	4000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	.....	4000 0 0	The Sewers Rates on the Hamlet of Penge
		£ 42222 12 11				£ 13950 0 0	3213 12 8	28272 12 11	



# The Board of Works for the Lewisham District.

The Names and Addresses of the Members of the Board,  
in June, 1867.

## Members.

- (a) BROOKER, Mr. JAMES, Brockley Park, Forest Hill.
- (b) BROWN, Mr. JOHN, Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham.
- (c) CLEWLOW, Mr. THOMAS, High Street, Sydenham.
- (b) CLIFFORD, Mr. THOMAS, Perry Hill, Sydenham.
- (c) COUCHMAN, Mr. HENRY, Elm Cottage, Lee Road, Lee.
- (a) CURTIS, Mr. JAS., Alpha Villas, Stanstead Lane, Forest Hill.
- (a) ELKINGTON, Mr. GEORGE, Anerley Road, Penge.
- (c) GIBSON, Mr. WILLIAM, 3, Percy Villas, Maple Road, Penge.
- (b) GREEN, Mr. CHARLES, Croydon Road, Penge.
- (c) GRIFFIN, Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, Anerley Road, Penge.
- (b) HEWETT, Mr. WILLIAM, Sydenham Hill, Sydenham.
- (a) HORTON, Mr. BENJAMIN, jun., Homesdale, Lewisham.
- (b) INGERSOLL, Mr. FREDERICK HENRY, Lewisham.
- (c) JERRARD, Mr. SAMUEL JOHN, Homesdale, Lewisham.
- (c) JONES, the Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, the College, Sydenham.
- (a) LEGH, Mr. EDWARD, the Limes, Lewisham.
- (c) LYON, Mr. JOHN WEST, High Street, Sydenham.
- (c) MURIEL, Mr. BROOKE, Peake Hill, Sydenham.
- (b) PARSONS, Mr. WILLIAM, Blackheath.
- (a) RIDDINGTON, Mr. STEPHEN, Lewisham.
- (a) SHOVE, Mr. WILLIAM SPENCER, Riverdale, Lewisham.
- (a) SMITH, Mr. THOMAS, Anerley Road, Penge.
- (b) STANGER, Mr. WM. W., Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood.
- (a) TAPLEY, Mr. THOMAS, Lewisham.
- (b) WILLOUGHBY, Mr. DAVID, Forest Hill.
- (c) WHOMES, Mr. ROBERT, Brook House, Lewisham.
- (b) WOOFF, Mr. RICHARD, Lewisham.

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NOTE.—The Members having (a) prefixed to their names will go out of office by rotation in June, 1868. Those having (b) so prefixed, in June, 1869, and those having (c) so prefixed, in June, 1870.



## Officers.

The LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (Southwark Branch),  
*Treasurer and Banker.*

Mr. SAML. EDWARDS, 13, Limes Grove, Lewisham, *Clerk.*

Dr. F. E. WILKINSON, Sydenham Park, Sydenham, *Medical Officer.*

Mr. W. H. TREVERTON, Grove Place, Lewisham, *Sewers Surveyor.*

\*MR. JOHN DUNCAN, 2, Alpha Road, New Cross, *Highways Surveyor for Lewisham and Blackheath.*

\*MR. JOHN GOODISON, 2 Myrtle Terrace, Paxton Park, Lower Sydenham, *Highways Surveyor for Sydenham and Penge.*

Mr. JAMES TURNER, 12, Rennell Street, Lewisham, *Inspector of Nuisances.*

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, 7, Paxton Villas, Paxton Park, Lower Sydenham, *Inspector of Nuisances.*

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## Committees.

### FINANCE.

Mr. BROOKER.  
„ BROWN.  
„ HEWETT.  
„ LEGH.

Mr. SHOVE.  
„ STANGER.  
„ TAPLEY.

### GENERAL PURPOSES.

Mr. BROOKER.  
„ COUCHMAN.  
„ CURTIS.  
„ ELKINGTON.  
„ HARKER.  
„ HORTON.

Rev. W. T. JONES.  
Mr. LEGH.  
„ SHOVE.  
„ STANGER.  
„ TAPLEY.  
„ WHOMES.

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## Offices.

Grove Place, Lewisham, near the Church.

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\* NOTE—Mr. Duncan and Mr. Goodison ceased to be Highways Surveyors at Christmas, 1866, when the duties were undertaken by Mr. Treverton.

# ANNUAL REPORT

MADE TO

The Board of Works for the Lewisham District,

FOR THE YEAR 1866,

BY

F. E. WILKINSON, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.,

*Medical Officer of Health for the Lewisham District ;  
Medical Officer to North Surrey District School ;  
Surgeon P Division of Police.*

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In accordance with the provisions of the 43rd section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., chap. 102), it again becomes my duty to present to you a Report for the year 1866, and in so doing, I propose to consider

1. The population of the district, based upon the censuses of 1851 and 1861, with the estimated population to the middle of the year 1866.

2. The number of births and deaths registered in the district during the year ending December, 1866.

3. The causes of deaths.

4. The estimated rate of mortality per 1,000.

5. The diseases which have affected the population directly and indirectly, with notes and remarks upon cholera, cattle plague, &c.

In making an estimate of the population of the district ; as the rate of increase between the censuses of 1851 and 1861 does not appear to form a reliable basis for calculating the increase of population during the past six years, in a fluctuating population, such as Lewisham Parish and Penge, it has been considered that the most useful and trustworthy estimate would be that upon the number of inhabited houses as ascertained by the rate-book, calculating the same average number



of persons to each house as was found to prevail at the last census, that of 1861.

In this plan of calculation the Registrar General fully concurs, in a letter dated 22nd August. Thus, the number of inhabited houses in Lewisham Parish, according to the poor rate of July 1866, was 4,770, which, at six persons per house, would give the population at 29,700.

The number of inhabited houses in Penge, according to the rate made in May, 1866, was 1,310, which at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  persons per house, would give the population at that time as 9,825.

Registrar's Sub-Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1851.	Enumerated Population, 1861.	Estimated Population as calculated Logarithmally to the middle of 1861.6	Estimated Population at so many per house.	Number of Inhabited Houses, 1851 (Census).	Number of Inhabited Houses, 1861 (Census).	Average Number of Persons per house (1851).	Average Number of Persons per house (1861).	Number of Inhabited Houses, middle of 1866.	Average Mortality per 1000.
BLACKHEATH (a part of Lewisham Parish in Sub-District of Lee) .....	4466	4841	5050	5047	728	807	6.13	5.98	844	17.05
LEWISHAM (a part of Lewisham Parish in Sub-District of Lewisham Village) .....	6097	7372	8144	8132	1088	1326	5.6	5.35	1520	
SYDENHAM CHAPELRY .....	4501	10595	16607	16601	801	1856	5.67	6.9	2406	
The whole of Lewisham Parish	15064	22788	29801	29700	2617	3789	5.75	6.02	4770	
HAMLET OF PENGE .....	1169	5015	10772	9825	153	668	7.64	7.50	1310	

NOTE.—The Statistical Reports as to population, and births and deaths, refer to certain divisions for the purpose of registration, entitled by the Registrar General, sub-districts, and to each of which there is a Registrar of births and deaths appointed.



These sub-districts must not be confounded with the wards, the population of which, according to census 1861, was:—

Blackheath Ward . . . . .	5,492
Lewisham „ . . . . .	8,994
Sydenham „ . . . . .	8,322
Penge „ . . . . .	5,015

The number of births registered during the year (52 weeks, ending 29th December, 1866), in the Lewisham District (including Penge Hamlet) amounted to 1,314, being an increase above those registered in 1865 of 164.

The births exceeded the deaths by 639.

#### BIRTHS.

Registrar's Sub-districts	{	Blackheath . . . . .	116
		Lewisham . . . . .	313
		Sydenham . . . . .	613
		Penge . . . . .	272

#### DEATHS.

Registrar's Sub-districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackheath . . . . .	39	32	71
Lewisham . . . . .	91	94	185
Union Workhouse . . . . .	30	17	47
Sydenham . . . . .	129	130	259
Penge . . . . .	55	52	107
North Surrey District School .	4	1	5
Watermen's Asylum . . . . .	1	0	1
Total . . . . .	349	326	675

The following table gives the total mortality for the previous ten years:—

1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
345	375	409	433	455	405	497	533	598	552	674

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases has amounted to 154, being nearly a fourth of the mortality from all causes.

5	from	small-pox.
21	„	measles.
12	„	scarlatina.
21	„	diphtheria.
5	„	croup.
32	„	whooping cough.
22	„	fever.
4	„	erysipelas.
1	„	carbuncle.
11	„	diarrhœa.
10	„	cholera.

The deaths from diathetic diseases amounted to 31; from tubercular diseases 86.

3 from scrofula.

7 „ tabes mesenterica.

12 „ hydrocephalus.

64 „ phthisis.

From diseases of the brain and nervous system 81.

From diseases of the heart and circulation 39.

From diseases of the respiratory organs 97.

From diseases of the digestive organs 38.

From diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs 9.

From developmental diseases 109, of which

27 died from teething.

5 „ in child-birth.

23 „ of old age.

54 „ of atrophy and debility.

Twenty died violent deaths, of which

16 died from accidents or negligence.

2 „ „ homicide.

2 „ „ suicide.

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#### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The meteorology of the year presents some peculiarities.

The mean temperature was half a degree above the average of 25 years, but it was not so cold in the winter and autumn, nor so warm in the spring and summer as usual.



The rainfall was 30.5 inches, which was 1 inch above the average of 15 years.

The wind blew 142 days from the west, 60 from the east, 101 days from the south, 62 from the north.

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#### CHOLERA.

“During the year (1866) epidemic cholera appeared in this district, and although not so virulent or fatal as in some parts of the Metropolitan area, still 10 deaths are registered in the district as having occurred from this cause.

“Cholera broke out at Mecca early in May, 1865, at which time it was prevalent at two points of the Arabian coast.

“Since 1862 it had existed in China, Cochin China, and the Eastern Archipelago.

“By the pilgrims returning from Mecca, cholera was introduced into Suez on 21st May, and on 22nd June cholera occurred at Alexandria.

“Before the close of the month the disease had broken out at Cairo, and on the 20th of the month at Valetta, Malta; on the 24th at Jaffa, Smyrna, and Beyrout, in the Mediterranean, and Ancona on the Adriatic.

“On the 19th June the first case appeared at Gibraltar, and on the 20th at Barcelona; on the 23rd at Marseilles, and in August it appeared both in Madrid and Toulon. In September in Paris, and on the 17th of September it broke out at Southampton.

“At the end of the month cholera broke out in this country at Theydon Bois, near Epping, first attacking a gentleman and his wife on their return from a visit at Weymouth; and altogether eight persons died at this place, the water obtained from a well having been subsequently discovered to be contaminated with sewage.

“With these exceptions England remained free from cholera during 1865, although a steam vessel from London, viâ Havre, reached New York with several cases on board.

“In June, 1866, cholera re-appeared at Southampton; and in July, a rapid succession of cases appeared at Liverpool, Southampton, Llanelly, and the east end of London; and in



July, the powers of the Privy Council for the mitigation of epidemic diseases by the Diseases' Prevention Act of 1865, were put into operation.

“At Bromley-by-Bow fatal cases occurred in the first and second weeks of July, and it rapidly spread through Poplar, Bow, and Whitechapel, and 3,613 persons died in the east of London in six weeks. This great destruction of life occurred in every district supplied by the Old Ford Reservoirs of one of the eight London companies.”\*

“Circumstantial evidence irresistibly bears out the fact that polluted water was distributed over all the area of extraordinary mortality during a certain number of days, with the same result as in previous epidemics.”†

Cholera occurred in other parts of the Metropolitan area, but not to any great extent.

The freedom of the south of London from cholera during the epidemic, as compared with other districts, is attributed by Dr. Farr to improved water supply.

In Southwark, cholera raged in 1849 and 1854, when the water supply was derived from an impure source.

Lambeth, which suffered severely in 1849, escaped comparatively in 1854, the water supply having improved.

The prevalent opinion of medical men with reference to the mode of the propagation of cholera was supported by Mr. Simon in an official memorandum issued in July, 1866. In this document he assured the public that cholera was not contagious in the same sense as small-pox and typhus fever, and that there is little risk of the disease being communicated to attendants or sick nurses, if proper and necessary precautions are taken. He supported with the weight of his authority the following doctrines:—

“That all matters which the patient discharges from the stomach and bowels are infectious, but that these discharges are not so dangerous when first discharged, but that when undergoing decomposition they are very poisonous.

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\* Extracts from reports on public health, Mr. Radcliffe, Dr. Fagge, &c.

† Dr. Farr.



“That if thrown away without being disinfected they impart their own infectious quality to other excrementitious matter.

“That if they get access, even in the smallest degree, to wells or other sources of drinking-water, they may poison large quantities.”

The experience acquired in this district in the 1849 epidemic fully corroborates the former of these views.

The first case which appeared in Sydenham in 1849, occurred to a gentleman who contracted the disease at Bath, and died after his return to Sydenham. The infected linen, &c., was sent from his house to be washed; it not being convenient to wash these infected clothes immediately, they were placed in a basket which was put into a room in which three sons of the laundress slept, who all took the disease and died, no other member of the family being attacked.

Similar results were observed during this epidemic.

Upon the first appearance of epidemic diarrhœa and cholera in this district, prompt measures were taken by the Board of Works, and, doubtless, owing to these prompt measures, may be attributed the fact that the epidemic did not spread; and, without doubt, lives were spared, and much suffering prevented.

Upon the first appearance of epidemic cholera in this district, six qualified medical men were appointed as visitors, to hold office for two months; one for so much of Blackheath as is contained in Lewisham Parish; one for Lewisham Village; one for Forest Hill; one for Upper Sydenham; one for Lower Sydenham and the Village of Southend, and one for the Hamlet of Penge.

During this period all the houses in the district inhabited by the poorer classes were inspected, in some instances several times, and as many as could be inspected in the course of one day were reported upon to the Officer of Health, who gave written directions upon each item contained in the reports.

The two Inspectors of Nuisances were constantly engaged in seeing these orders attended to.

The shops of all the chemists in the district, who would



accept the appointment, were thrown open to the public for the gratuitous supply of medicines and disinfectants to the poor and needy, and each one was supplied with formulæ and directions by the Officer of Health. Any case of diarrhœa or cholera was attended to by the medical visitors, whose prescriptions were dispensed at the chemists' establishments.

In all cases of epidemic disease the directions given were, that a sufficiently large vessel containing Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid (solution of chloride of zinc), mixed with water in the proportion of 4 fluid ounces to a gallon, should be placed in readiness *outside* the house, into which all infected clothing, &c., should be placed immediately after removal from the patient.

Carbolate of lime (McDougall's Powder) was supplied, to be placed in the vessels used for the reception of the dejections of patients suffering from diarrhœa, &c.; infected articles of wearing apparel, beds, &c., were burned under the superintendence of the Inspectors of Nuisances; a small kiln was erected for this purpose upon a piece of land adjoining the cemetery.

The Board of Works held themselves responsible for articles of wearing apparel, &c., thus destroyed; the few cases of cholera not having been deemed sufficient to warrant the expense required for the erection of disinfecting works.

Handbills, recommended by the Association of Medical Officers of Health, were printed and circulated in every part of the district, and the Water Companies were communicated with, requesting them to be more than ordinarily careful in the water supply.

Partly owing no doubt to the prompt action of the Board of Works in carrying out the Privy Council Regulations, and the careful attention which was paid to each individual case of diarrhœa, the cases of cholera in the district were very few, and only 10 deaths were registered from this cause in a population of 30,000.

The history of some of these cases, however, is important, from the evident connection between them and the infected districts.



The wife of a man residing in West Kent Park had been on a visit to a relative at Poplar suffering from cholera, and whilst there had a sharp attack of diarrhœa. Two days after her return home to a house notoriously filthy, her infant was attacked with cholera, and died in a few hours. The day after the child's attack, the father (a man of intemperate habits) was attacked with cholera and died.

A woman who had visited her sister at Plumstead (who died of cholera), was attacked the day after her return home with choleraic diarrhœa, from which she however recovered. She had taken the precaution before she left Plumstead of having some of her own clothes destroyed, to prevent her being the carrier of infection.

Enquiries having been made as to the water supply of the district by the Registrar General, I wrote the following reply:—

“ August 26th, 1866.

“ Blackheath and the Village of Lewisham are supplied by the Kent Water Works Company, who did obtain their supply from the Ravensbourne, but since the wholesale contamination of that stream by sewage, have given up that source of supply, and, I am positively assured, solely use water from artesian wells, which appear to me to give an abundant supply.

“ Sydenham and Penge are supplied with water by the Lambeth Company.

“ The water as supplied seems a very fair sample, but in many houses, even of the better class, little attention is paid to the cleansing of cisterns, and amongst the poor it would be an exceptional matter to find a clean cistern; again some of the waste pipes from some of the cisterns have been found to communicate directly with the sewer, and sometimes without traps.

“ Lewisham Village is also supplied from pump wells, but the Village is now well drained, and I think that these wells are free from contamination, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

“ Diarrhœa is prevalent, but not generally of a severe cha-



racter, and but two cases of cholera are reported to me this day, in West Kent Park, usually one of the worst localities in the district, but not from any difference in the water supply."

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#### CATTLE PLAGUE.

This disease appeared first in this country in a dairy at Lambeth, on the 24th June, 1865, and on the 27th of the same month, in ten dairies in Islington and Hackney.

The owners of the dairies had on the 19th instant purchased cows in the Metropolitan markets, so that, allowing for the period of incubation (said to be about eight or nine days), the source of contagion was clearly traced to it.

It was supposed to have been introduced into this country by a cargo of Russian cattle, which had been imported from Revel; but it is quite as probable that the disease was imported from Hungary or Galicia, in which countries it first existed, and which countries did introduce the plague to Utrecht, in Holland, in the previous May.

The first beasts affected with it in London were newly bought Dutch cows.

The extent of the ravages of the plague is imperfectly known, from the desire of cowkeepers to conceal their losses, but early in July, the Metropolitan market began to affect the country (all the first cases of disease having appeared in animals purchased in the London market). Up to January, 1866, 82,057 were reported to have been attacked by the disease since its commencement, of which 47,192 died, 14,519 were slaughtered, and 8,268 recovered; the fate of 12,000 being then undetermined. In the Supplement to their Report, the Royal Commissioners say that every one who has had the plague upon his premises should feel the responsibility which rests upon him to destroy, by careful cleansing and disinfection, every trace of the disorder which may be left upon his pasture or stalls, or his cattle, their horns, hides, manure, or litter.

Under favourable circumstances for preservation, the contagious poison has been kept with all its virulence unimpaired for months.



Unless, therefore, each person use his utmost effort to extinguish the seeds of the plague which lurks about his farm, it may become a centre of contagion, which will spread it abroad throughout the country, and render unavailing the sacrifices necessary for the speedy suppression of this terrible scourge.

In 1757, Layard says, "The disease, thank God, is considerably abated, and only breaks out now and then in such places when, for want of proper cleansing after the infection, or carelessness in burying the carcasses, the putrid power is still preserved, and is ready at a proper constitution of the air, or on being uncovered, to dispense such a quantity of effluvia that all the cattle who have not had it will be liable to infection."

This disease appeared in this country in the two years 1348-9, and in the year 1480.

Till 1714 this country was not again visited by an extensive murrain against cattle.

This was followed by an epidemic in 1745, which lasted till 1757 (12 years), and by another in 1768.

"When an old plague re-appears after a lapse of 100 years, be assured that we are punished for some violation of sanitary law, which we should do well to discover and obey, without waiting for cyclical changes to unravel the mystery."\*

"There is much to be done, however, before cattle can be placed in a sanitary condition to resist any great plague. Our cattle, besides being housed filthily, are made gluttonous by the mode of fattening them, and are then rendered prone to disease.

"There is one difficulty in impressing farmers with the necessity of improving the condition of their cattle. They point to the cattle sheds of Lord Granville and Miss Burdett Coutts, or like examples, and say that the plague attacks the well kept cattle as well as those which are foully kept.

"But this plague originates amongst cattle badly kept, and it is most important to prevent any liability for contagion by

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\* Dr. Lyon Playfair.



preventing cattle, horses, and yards from being filthily kept, and affording any ingress for disease."

In this district the plague fell heavily upon cattle kept in foul yards and dirty, ill-ventillated cowhouses.

Papers were printed and circulated by me during the height of the plague, containing directions for the treatment, preventive and curative of the epidemic, and where those remedies were systematically tried, were in many cases very successful.

These papers were also circulated at my own private expense in all parts of the country, and according to letters I have received, were the means of preventing and relieving the disease in many places.

In the neighbourhood of Carlisle, this preventive treatment appears to have been very successful.

But great and strict attention must be paid to those hygienic measures which we know from experience to be beneficial in preventing the spread of disease and diminishing the intensity and area of attack; and from analogy, we may draw conclusion that some effect may be produced in this way on the rapidity of the spread or on the virulence of the disease.

Destroy decomposition by disinfectants,

Prevent overcrowding,

Secure ventilation,

Use strict and constant cleanliness,

Give pure nutritious food,

Give pure water to drink,

and you put animals in such a position as may best secure for them immunity from disease.

Every person should look to the housing of cattle as he would look to the housing of his family if cholera or other formidable disease existed in his neighbourhood.

The disinfectants recommended have been numerous, and the methods advised by the Commissioners are these, which it may be useful to recapitulate.

1. When the animals attacked with the plague have become convalescent, they ought to be kept apart from sound beasts for three weeks, and even then not be permitted to

associate with them until they have been thoroughly washed with McDougall's Disinfecting Soap, or with a tepid solution of chloride of lime. The whole body, horns, and hoofs should be thoroughly washed, and the nostrils and mouth sponged out.

2. During all the time that animals are suffering from the disease, the litter fouled by them, with the dung and discharge on it, should be burned, and not be allowed to mix with other manure. It contains the poison in a concentrated form, and it is questionable whether it can be destroyed efficiently.

3. The sheds in which the diseased animals have been must be thoroughly purified and disinfected. The roofs and walls should be washed with lime. The floor and woodwork, after being thoroughly washed with water containing washing soda, should be again washed over with a solution of chloride of lime, containing one pound to each pailful.

The hides, horns, &c., of animals which have died of the disease ought to be buried according to the Order in Council; but the hides and horns of those which have been killed in order to stop the spread of infection must be dipped in, or thoroughly mopped over, and in case of the hides, on both sides with water containing four pounds of chloride of lime to the pailful of water. Unless this be done with care a most prolific source of contagion will be preserved.

The attendants upon diseased beasts should not be allowed to go near sound animals on the same farm.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
F. E. WILKINSON, M.D.



## DEATHS DURING THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1866.

CLASSES OF DISEASE.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.						Total.	Males.	Females.		
		Under 1 year.	Under 10.	Under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.				80 and upwards.	
<b>I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>	<i>ORDER 1.—Miasmatic.</i>											
	Small-pox . . . . .	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	4	1	
	Measles . . . . .	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	8	
	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever) . . . . .	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	12	8	4	
	Diphtheria . . . . .	3	17	1	—	—	—	—	21	10	11	
	Croup . . . . .	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	
	Hooping Cough . . . . .	17	14	1	—	—	—	—	32	13	19	
	Typhus Fever . . . . .	—	4	3	9	1	4	1	22	12	10	
	Erysipelas (Rose) . . . . .	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	2	2	
	Carbuncle . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0	
	Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint) . . . . .	6	1	—	—	2	1	1	11	8	3	
	Cholera . . . . .	1	—	1	3	1	3	1	10	6	4	
	Remittent Fever . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	
	Rheumatism . . . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	0	
		<i>ORDER 2.—Ethetic.</i>										
		Syphilis . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
		<i>ORDER 3.—Dietic.</i>										
		Want of Breast Milk . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	2
		Alcoholism: { Intemperance } { D. Tremens }	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	1
		<i>ORDER 4.—Parasitic.</i>										
	Thrush . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	
<b>II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.</b>	<i>ORDER 1.—Diathetic</i>											
	Dropsy . . . . .	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	2	2	
	Cancer . . . . .	—	—	—	1	13	7	2	23	10	13	
	Abscess . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	
	Mortification . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	1	
	<i>ORDER 2.—Tubercular.</i>											
	Scrofula . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	
	Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	6	
	Phthisis (Consumption) . . . . .	1	6	6	30	19	2	—	64	35	29	
	Hydrocephalus (Water on the Brain) . . . . .	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	6	
<b>III. LOCAL DISEASES.</b>	<i>ORDER 1.—Nervous System.</i>											
	Cephalitis . . . . .	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	7	3	4	
	Apoplexy . . . . .	—	—	—	4	7	7	4	22	10	12	
	Epilepsy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	1	
	Palsy (Paralysis) . . . . .	—	—	—	1	6	14	3	24	14	10	
	Convulsions . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	8	
	Brain Disease, &c. . . . .	1	1	1	5	1	2	—	11	3	8	
	<i>ORDER 2.—Organs of Cir- culation.</i>											
	Pericarditis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0	
	Aneurism . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0	
	Heart Disease, &c. . . . .	1	1	2	10	10	10	3	37	20	17	
	<i>ORDER 3.—Respiratory Organs.</i>											
	Laryngitis . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	0	
	Bronchitis . . . . .	10	4	2	4	5	21	2	48	24	24	
	Pneumonia . . . . .	21	8	1	5	3	1	—	39	23	16	
	Pleurisy . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	2	
	Asthma . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	2	2	
	Lung Disease, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0	
		Carried forward . . . . .							488	257	231	

## DEATHS—CONTINUED.

CLASSES OF DISEASE.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.							Total.	Males.	Females.
		Under 1 year.	Under 10.	Under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.			
III. LOCAL DISEASES (CONTINUED)	Brought forward . . . . .								488	257	231
	ORDER 4.— <i>Digestive Organs</i>										
	Gastritis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0
	Enteritis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0	1
	Peritonitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	0	3
	Ulceration of Intestines . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	0
	Hernia (Rupture) . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1
	Constipation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1
	Fistula . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0
	Stomach Disease, &c. . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0
	Hepatitis . . . . .	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	5	3	2
	Jaundice . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	3	1
	Liver Disease, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	1	9	5	—	15	8	7
	Spleen Disease . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	0
	ORDER 5.— <i>Urinary Organs</i>										
	Nephritis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0	1
	Nephria (Bright's Disease) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	0	2
	Diabetes . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	0
	Kidney Disease, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	5	0
	ORDER 6.— <i>Organs of Generation.</i>										
	Ovarian Abscess . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0	1
	Uterus Disease, &c. . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	5	0	5
	ORDER 7.— <i>Organs of Locomotion.</i>										
Joint Disease . . . . .	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	
IV. DEVELOP- MENTAL DISEASES.	ORDER 1.— <i>Diseases of Children.</i>										
	Premature Birth . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	5
	Cyanosis . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
	Teething . . . . .	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	5
	ORDER 2.— <i>Diseases of Adults.</i>										
	Childbirth . . . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	0	5
	ORDER 3.— <i>Diseases of Old People.</i>										
	Old Age . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	4	18	23	7	16
	ORDER 4.— <i>Diseases of Nutrition.</i>										
	Atrophy and Debility . . . . .	43	6	1	2	2	—	—	54	27	27
V. VIOLENT DEATHS.	ORDER 1.— <i>Accidents or Negligence.</i>										
	Fractures and Contusions . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	4	0
	Burns and Scalds . . . . .	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1
	Wounds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0
	Drowning . . . . .	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
	Suffocation . . . . .	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	4
	Otherwise . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
	ORDER 3.— <i>Homicide.</i>										
	ORDER 4.— <i>Suicide.</i>										
	Poison . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0
	Wounds . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0	1
	NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL DEFINED . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1
	Total . . . . .								676	350	326



