

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Clerkenwell, St. James and St. John].**

**Contributors**

St. James and St. John (Clerkenwell, London, England). Parish Council.

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1853

ELEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE VESTRY

OF THE PARISH OF  
SAINT JAMES AND SAINT JOHN,  
**CLERKENWELL.**

For the Year ending 25th March, 1867.

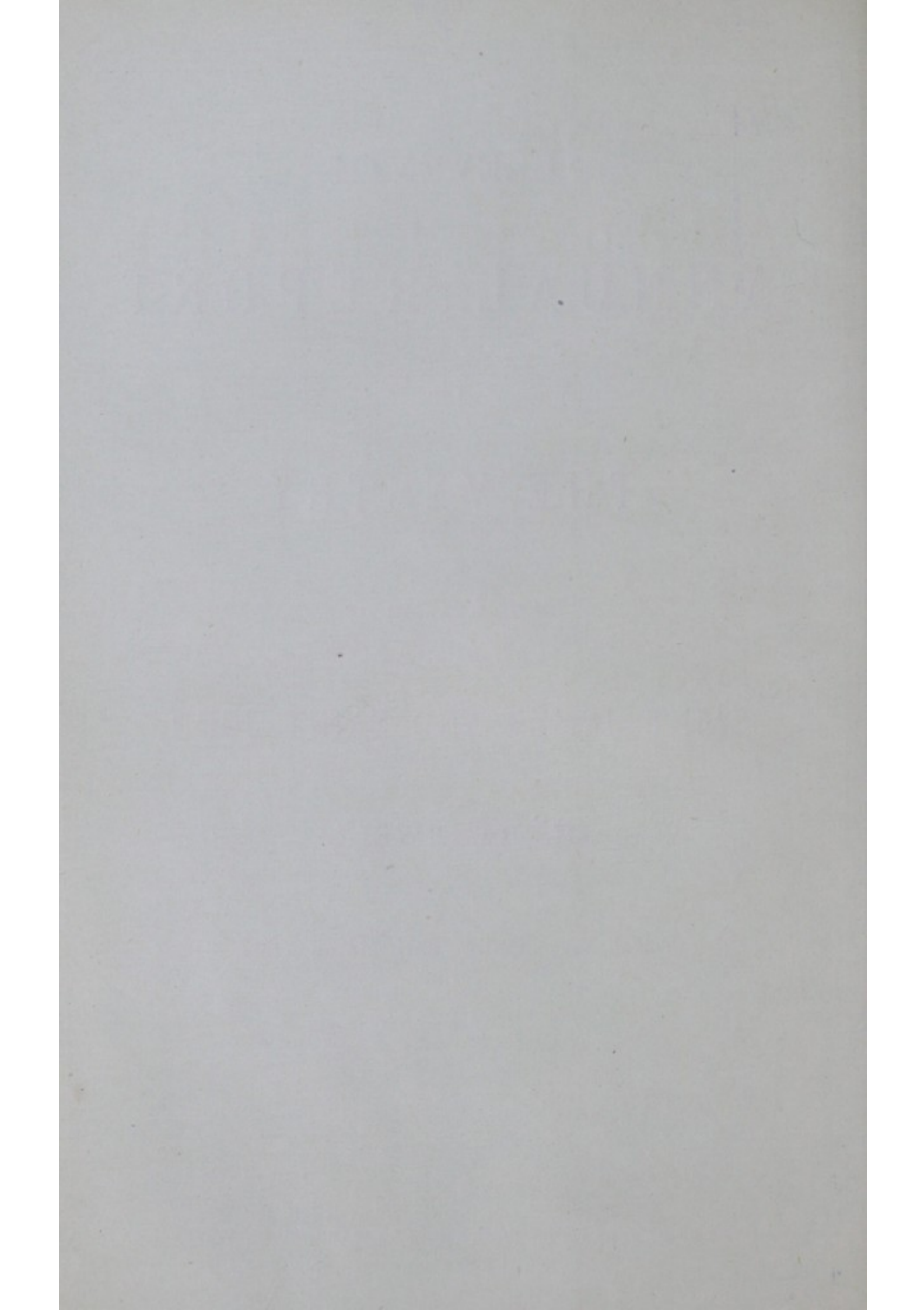
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LONDON :

PRINTED BY W. W. HEAD, VICTORIA PRESS, 83A, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

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Vestry Hall, Clerkenwell.  
JUL 23 1868  
JUL 23 1868  
Upper Rosoman Street, E.C.  
July 28<sup>th</sup> 1868

Dear Sir,

I herewith forward  
you per Book post  
copy Annual Report  
of this Vestry for the year  
ending Lady day 1868  
as required by the 198<sup>th</sup>  
Sec. of the Metropolis  
Local Management Act.

I am Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

Wm. Pugh

Wm. Pugh  
Tollard Regis Wm. Clerk



July 28 1883

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to give me the information I desire. I am, however, sure that you will be able to give me the information I desire in the future. I am, therefore, sure that you will be able to give me the information I desire in the future.

Very respectfully,  
A. J. [Signature]



Lestry Hall, Clerkenwell,

23, Upper Rosoman Street E.C.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 3, 1867

Dear Sir

I have yours of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
asking for a copy of our  
Annual Report & Account in  
abstract, as required by the Act,  
for the Year 1865-6. I beg  
to remind you that ~~that~~  
was forwarded to you on the  
2<sup>nd</sup> March last.

That for the Year ending  
Saturday last is in the  
Printer's hands & shall be



Forwarded Monthly

I am Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

Robert P. [unclear]

Very truly  
yours

J. Pollard Esq

Chas

Ant. Board of works

---





# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE VESTRY

OF THE PARISH OF

SAINT JAMES AND SAINT JOHN,

**CLERKENWELL.**

For the Year ending 25th March, 1867.

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*Presented pursuant to the  
198th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act,  
18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 120,*



## VISITATION OF CHOLERA.

---

IN consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in the Metropolis, an Order in Council \* was issued, dated the 21st July, 1866, which was received by the Vestry on the 26th. The directions and regulations contained therein having been read and considered, a Resolution was passed, instructing the Sanitary Committee to carry out with all possible energy and despatch the provisions contained in the Order as far as may be necessary, and the Churchwardens and Overseers were added to the Committee for the purpose.

The Committee and the Medical Officer of Health were called together immediately, and having considered the nature of the duties thus devolving upon them, it was—

Resolved and ordered, on the 30th July, as follows :—

That the Clerk do ascertain and write to all the Medical Practitioners in the Parish, requesting them to furnish the Vestry with information of the presence of any Cholera or Diarrhœa, or the existence of any nuisance injurious to health, which may come under their notice.

That this Committee do meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in each week until otherwise arranged, for the purpose of receiving information and acting as circumstances may require.

That the present Medical Officers of the poor be and are hereby appointed "Medical Visitors" under the Order for the purposes therein set forth, for their respective Districts.

That the Dispensaries of such Medical Visitors be the Dispensaries for their respective Districts, and that they be *available night and day*.

That they be authorized to employ nurses where necessary.

That a Special place be provided by this Committee for the reception of the sick.

That the Medical Visitors be authorized to provide a place or places for separating the healthy from the sick if necessary.

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\* See Appendix No. 1.



That the Medical Visitors be instructed to provide, and use, and distribute disinfectants liberally.

That they be empowered to force entrance into infected premises, for the purpose of disinfecting, cleansing, &c., when and where necessary, and to call in the aid of the Police where necessary.

That they (the Medical Visitors) direct rough-cleansing, lime-whiting, cleansing of water-butts, &c., where necessary, and that a man be employed by the Vestry for the purpose.

That they be empowered to order the burial of the dead where necessary, by the Parochial Undertaker employed by the Guardian Board.

That the Pumps in Amwell Street, and Aylesbury Street, (the water being of doubtful quality,) be locked up for the present.

That hand-bills be issued, addressed specially to the owners of stables, mews, and the like, requiring the prompt removal of dung, &c., and the proper pavement of their premises.

Instructional letters, enclosing copy of the Order in Council, were accordingly forthwith addressed to the Medical Visitors so appointed, and the Medical Practitioners of the Parish were communicated with as directed.\*

The Committee continued to meet as arranged, assisted from time to time by Dr. Griffith the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. H. J. Brown, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Eugene Goddard, and Mr. Hudson, the Medical Visitors.

Hand-bills, large and small, were printed and posted, and circulated throughout the Parish, giving precautions and directions against Cholera, the names and addresses of the Medical Visitors, and the Dispensaries where medicines might be had gratis, &c., and inviting information and co-operation, especially from the clergy and medical profession.

Failing to obtain premises in Woodbridge Street, suggested as a Cholera Hospital, the Royal Free, The Fever, and St. Bartholomews Hospitals were communicated with, with the view to coming to terms for the admission of Cholera patients in case of need, and the result was that an arrangement was made with the Royal Free Hospital for the admission of Cholera patients at £1 1s. per case.

Chloride of Lime was ordered to be kept on the Vestry's premises, to be supplied gratis to the poor applying for it, and to be used where required.

Several cases of death from Cholera having occurred wherein it was necessary to destroy the infected clothing, bedding, &c., the Committee directed that in all such cases the infected articles be

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\* See Appendix No. 2.



destroyed upon the premises, where practicable, and men were placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer and Medical Visitors for this purpose, and to obviate as much as possible the inconvenience to the poor caused thereby, arrangements were made with the Guardian Board to supply such persons, on account of the Vestry, with any articles of clothing, bedding, &c., in lieu of such as had been so destroyed, on receiving an order for same from the Vestry Clerk.

The Committee, after most of their sittings, proceeded to view any premises or localities to which their attention had been called as requiring Sanitary improvement, and gave such directions as appeared necessary, and it is hoped much good was thus done by way of preventive measures.

By direction of the Committee the walls and ceilings of all entries, dung pits, &c., which appeared to require it, were lime-whited by men employed by the Vestry for the purpose. The public urinals (and also many private ones abutting on public streets), were tarred and cleansed daily, including Sundays, and chloride of lime was freely used about them and the street gullies, &c.

On the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, the New River Company was communicated with, with the view to a water supply being furnished on Sundays, during August and September, especially to the poorer localities; and the Vestry have much pleasure in acknowledging the readiness with which this was afforded by the Company.

The Vestry also beg to acknowledge the ready and gratuitous supply of tar for the urinals afforded by the Chartered Gas Company, from their works in Goswell Road.

**Courts in Turnmill Street.**—The Cholera having visited these courts, a Deputation of Inhabitants waited upon the Home Secretary with a Memorial upon the subject of the Sanitary condition of these places, which resulted in the following correspondence :—

*The Secretary of State to the Vestry Clerk.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE,

8, RICHMOND TERRACE,

3439c.

WHITEHALL. S.W.

66.

29th October, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you, for communication to the Vestry of Clerkenwell, the enclosed copy of a Memorial presented to him by a Deputation from Clerkenwell, calling attention to the Sanitary condition of certain localities in the parish.



I am to call the attention of the Vestry to the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and to state that the Secretary of State hopes that by prompt attention to the removable sources of nuisances and disease specified by the Deputation, and described in this Memorial, the Vestry will render it unnecessary for the Secretary of State further to exercise the powers vested in him by the 49th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866. He will be glad to receive from the Vestry a report on the nuisances specified in the Memorial, and a statement of the steps taken under their direction, with respect to these nuisances.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. TAYLOR.

The Vestry Clerk,  
Clerkenwell.

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[ENCLOSURE.]

To the Right Honorable Spencer H. Walpole, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We the Deputation which waited on you this day, beg most respectfully to bring under your notice the Sanitary condition of Bitt's Alley, Frying Pan Alley, Rose Alley, Lamb Square, Broad Yard, and Union Place, situated in Turnmill Street, near the Farringdon Road Station of the Metropolitan Railway, in the District of Cow Cross, in the Parish of Clerkenwell :

Some of the places above mentioned are blind alleys, so that when fever comes, a frequent visitant, it is difficult to arrest its progress for want of that free current of air obtained only in thoroughfares.

There is but one privy for forty families, the average number residing in each alley, and the soil may sometimes be seen running down into the main thoroughfares, a state of things revolting to a more refined condition of society.

In Broad Yard, a privy is within six yards of a room where both parents have recently died from Cholera, leaving five orphans unprovided for, and in close proximity to this privy six other persons have been attacked with Cholera, five of whom have also died.

There is only one really efficient dust-bin for the whole of the alleys, and very recently the contractor refused to take away some dust until the Vestry paid him more money, and a neighbour had it removed, defraying the charge from his own purse.

The water supply is not as it should be ; it is turned on for half-an-hour daily, and is conveyed to the houses through small pipes,



but there are not receptacles in the houses or alleys to keep a reserve, an evil we think requires to be remedied.

We also think the alleys ought to be frequently flushed with clean water, which the Vestry have refused to do.

We beg to refer you to an Act to amend the Law relating to Public Health, 7th August, 1866, clauses 16, 34, 49, and 50, which seems to meet our case.

(Signed)—W. J. RIVINGTON,  
A. SOUTHEY.

*On behalf of the Deputation.*

52, St. John's Square,  
Clerkenwell, E.C.  
24th October, 1866.

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*The Vestry Clerk's Reply.*

VESTRY HALL, CLERKENWELL,  
23, UPPER ROSOMAN STREET, E.C.,  
November 9th, 1866.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 29th ulto., which has been duly laid before the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry, and in accordance with their instructions I beg to submit the following observations with reference to the subject of the Memorial to the Secretary of State, a copy of which you enclosed.

The Vestry have long been fully alive to the Sanitary condition of the courts in Turnmill Street, viz. : Bitt Alley, Frying Pan Alley, Rose Alley, Lamb Square, and Broad Yard.

These courts are a colony of costermongers and others of that class, whose habits and notions of cleanliness are of the lowest and most repulsive kind, and are the most difficult to be dealt with.

In 1857, the attention of the Vestry having been called to the state of the courts by the Medical Officer of Health, a Sanitary Committee was specially appointed to inspect them, when it was found that the houses were filthy, the privies foul in the extreme, and without pans, traps, or water laid on, and orders were at once issued to remedy these defects; the Committee, however, found the disposition and habits of the people themselves so hopelessly reckless and filthy that they reported :—

“That though they have adopted such remedies as the immediate  
“emergencies of these places require, cannot but express their  
“strong conviction that nothing less than the absolute removal  
“of the present tenements will bring about a Sanitary state  
“more conducive to the health and morals of the neighbourhood,  
“and they therefore beg to recommend this step to the serious  
“consideration of the Vestry.”



The Vestry, however, did not deem it expedient to take any action in this direction, or of closing the premises, feeling the importance and difficulty of the question involved, viz. : the displacement of the poor, they therefore made special provision in their Scavenging Contracts for the daily cleansing of these courts which has ever since been rigidly carried out.

In 1858, the Sanitary Committee, after a special inspection, again reported :—

“That whilst deploring the filthy state of these courts and alleys,  
 “this Committee deem it impracticable to effect any material  
 “improvement therein beyond the daily cleansing and scavenging  
 “already in practice, the nuisance so often complained of arising  
 “from the filthy habits of the inhabitants, rather than from the  
 “defective state of the premises.”

In 1861, complaints having been made of insufficient water supply, the Sanitary Committee examined same, and directed that a water supply be laid on to each house, or that sufficient cisterns be fixed in the yards for the purpose, which has since been done, and with which the inhabitants, at least of Frying Pan Alley and Bitt Alley, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

The “filthy habits” herein referred to have reference more particularly to the use, or rather the misuse, of the water-closets by the people, who, instead of using them as such, render them totally unfit for use, by invariably covering the seats and floors with the contents of their chamber and other utensils, thereby creating a “state of things,” in the words of the Memorialists, “revolting to a more refined condition of society.”

This being the prevailing practice, the Committee have not thought it expedient to enforce compliance with their order to pan and trap, and lay water on to such privies, feeling convinced, from experience, that to pan and trap would only be to increase the nuisance by obstruction, and to lay water on would be utterly useless. They have also felt, that to increase the number of privies where they are so used, would only be to increase the number of nuisances. The owners have therefore been prevailed upon by the Committee to appoint and pay persons to flush and cleanse these privies, daily, which is done, but no sooner it is done, than they are as bad again as ever, and the people seem to delight and exult in so doing.

Since the receipt of the Order in Council of July last, with reference to the approach of Cholera, the Sanitary Committee having been instructed by the Vestry to carry out its provisions to the utmost, have been meeting every other day, (till just lately,) and have been unremitting in their efforts, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health and “Medical Visitors” under the Order, to adopt all precautionary sanitary measures in their power, and among other



places these courts have received their anxious consideration and attention. They have visited them from time to time, and on the 15th ulto. specially with reference to the flushing them frequently with water, as suggested by a person residing in the locality.

These courts are receptacles for all kinds of costermongers' refuse, brought from all parts of the metropolis, and deposited in the dust-bins and other places about the yards; and although all which comes in the way of the scavenger's broom is removed daily, still there is always a great quantity thrown among the dust heaps in the yards, (created by the people instead of using the dust-bins,) and to flush the yards where rubbish is so deposited, would, in the opinion of the Committee create a greater nuisance than the flushing was intended to remove, they therefore declined to adopt the suggestion.

The Dust Contractor having refused to remove the refuse in question, the Vestry have for some time past been paying extra specially for its removal three times a week at the least, and they are now in litigation with the Contractor upon the subject.

Upon this visit orders were given for sundry improvements required, but at the next meeting of the Committee (on the 17th), they came to a determination that, unless the owners and inhabitants at once took the necessary means of putting and keeping the places in a more satisfactory state, steps should be taken to endeavour to shut them up as unfit for human habitation.

The Medical Officer thereupon examined and defined what he considered should be done, and his memoranda were laid before the Committee on the 29th, and it was then resolved that such suggestions be carried out—and orders were issued accordingly.

I annex copy of the Medical Officer's memoranda just referred to. Union Place, named in the Memorial, is not in this Parish.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ROBERT PAGET,  
*Vestry Clerk.*

T. TAYLOR, Esq.,

Local Government Act Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.



## MEDICAL OFFICER'S MEMORANDA.

*October 25th, 1866.***Broad Yard.**—17 Houses, 158 Inhabitants.

No. 1.—The house to be limewhited, the very foul yard to be repaved, the privy set in order, with water laid on.

No. 3.—House to be limewhited, has not been done for more than five years.

No. 16.—Bedding in front parlour to be thoroughly cleansed.  
(very foul.)

No. 14.—Trap wanting in yard. Passage on ground-floor filthy. Top-room front, contains 6 inhabitants. Dimensions 892.6 C. F., overcrowded occupants to be reduced to three, room to be cleansed, (1 typhus from here in hospital at parish expense.

No. 17.—Privy not yet altered. Parlour to be closed for a week, and thoroughly disinfected and limewhited. (2 deaths from Cholera). Water supply to privy to be provided.

**Rose Alley.**—14 Houses, 125 Inhabitants.

Nos. 6 and 7.—The Fowls to be got rid of. At present there are two privies, these to be set in order. Two new double privies, and one for children, to be provided at the top of the court, with water laid on, another water cistern above ground to be provided at top of court.

**61, Turnmill Street.**—The most offensive privy to be panned and trapped, with water supply.

**Lamb Square.**—4 Houses, 67 Inhabitants. Two more privies to be provided, with water at the end of Frying Pan Alley.

No. 2.—(Next to the school.) A separate privy to be provided, with water in the yard.

**Bitt Alley.**—13 Houses, 81 Inhabitants, only one privy.

No. 12.—A privy to be provided for this house in the den opposite, with water. This house to be thoroughly limewhited, the upper sash of 1st pair window to be made to open.

Another privy to be provided in this court with water laid on.

All the horses and donkeys to be removed from these courts.

All the existing privies to be panned and water laid on.

**Frying Pan Alley.**—14 Houses, 86 Inhabitants. Two privies. 2 more to be provided, with water laid on.



*The Secretary of State to the Vestry Clerk.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE,  
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.

November 13th, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole, to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., with the reply of the Sanitary Committee of the Vestry of the Parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, to the communication from this office, on the subject of the Memorial of which a copy was sent to the Vestry.

The Secretary of State is fully aware of the great difficulty which the habits of those who inhabit the courts and alleys referred to by the Deputation from Clerkenwell, and in this answer of the Vestry, interpose in the way of Sanitary improvement.

The *Memorial* [meaning the communication from the Vestry] shews that the Vestry have not been sparing of their efforts to remedy the indecent and unwholesome state of filth in which the privies of this district are kept by the recklessness of the occupiers of the houses, and to enforce the periodical removal of refuse.

The Secretary of State is disposed to agree with the Vestry, that if the landlords of these houses do not take more stringent measures for enforcing on the tenants a stricter observance of the obvious requirements of decency and cleanliness, and do not themselves provide what is necessary for this purpose in the way of privies, ash-bins, water-cisterns, and sewers, the best course for the Vestry would be to apply for orders for shutting the houses up as unfit for human habitation.

The Secretary of State will be glad to learn what effect the threat of the Vestry to take this course has had. In the meantime, there are some specific allegations in the Memorial of the Deputation to which the attention of the Vestry may, it would seem, be usefully directed. "There is only one really efficient dust-bin for the whole of the alleys," and the allegations that "the water supply is not as it should be. It is turned on for half-an-hour daily, and is conveyed to the houses through small pipes, but there are no receptacles in the houses or alleys to keep a reserve; an evil we think requires to be remedied."



In the absence of precise references in the Memorial, it is impossible to say whether the cases in which the Medical Officer has made suggestions are those to which the memorial refers. I am to enquire if proceedings have been taken under the Nuisance Removal Act, to obtain orders for enforcing the Medical Officer's suggestions.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. TAYLOR.

ROBERT PAGET, Esq.,  
Vestry Clerk,  
Clerkenwell.

---

*The Vestry Clerk's Reply.*

VESTRY HALL, CLERKENWELL,  
23, UPPER ROSOMAN STREET, E.C.

*December 12th, 1866.*

SIR,

Your letter of the 13th ulto. has been duly received and laid before our Sanitary Committee and the Vestry, and I have to state in reply thereto as follows :—

With reference to the allegation in the memorial referred to "The water supply is not as it should be—It is turned on for half-an-hour daily, and is conveyed to the houses through small pipes, but there are no receptacles in the houses or alleys to keep a reserve, an evil we think requires to be remedied."

After the receipt of your letter, I again visited the courts in question along with your Medical Officer, for the purpose of making personal enquiry upon the subject, and found the inhabitants of Lamb Square, Bitt Alley, and Frying Pan Alley, (forming really one court, the communication being common to all), all agree in stating that they have always an abundant supply of water from a large cistern erected by order of the Vestry some time ago.

In Rose Alley, the supply is from a cistern which would evidently be ample, but the inhabitants, instead of drawing it off as they require it, recklessly draw it off to fill their own tubs, &c., in their own houses, whether they require it or not, and consequently the cistern is sometimes exhausted before the next supply comes on, which is at a certain hour daily, but the people agree that they have generally plenty in their houses, and that it is very rare that any of them are without; nevertheless, an additional cistern has recently been ordered here by the Vestry, and it is now in course of construction.



In Broad Yard, a separate supply is provided for every one or two houses, and the inhabitants all agree that they have ample.

The allegation is therefore, I submit, without foundation.

With reference to the statement that "there is only one really efficient dust-bin for the whole of the alleys" I have to state that there is one large dust-bin, common to the first three named places, and this is ample for the purpose ; it is cleared out three times a week ; and if there is any untidiness in this respect about the premises, it is owing to the people carelessly throwing their dust down anywhere, instead of taking the trouble to go a few yards to deposit it in the Dust-bin.

The same may be said as regards Rose Alley, there being also one large bin common to the court.

In Broad Yard, there are two recognized places for depositing dust and other refuse, and where the costermongers also place their barrows and trucks, and to wall these places up as dust-bins would be inconvenient, and would so interfere with these barrows and trucks as would doubtless cause the immediate demolition of the dust-bins if constructed. This refuse, as in the other cases, is removed by the Dust Contractor three times a week at the least.

With regard to the suggestions made by the Medical Officer, contained in my last, notices have been duly served on the owners to carry them out ; some of the works required, such as cleansing and limewhiting, have been done, others are in progress, such as constructing additional water closets and water-cisterns in Rose Alley ; others have not been attended to, and therefore legal steps are being taken under the Nuisance Removal Acts to enforce the orders of the Vestry.

I may add, that although the panning and trapping, and laying water on to the water-closets, as recommended by the Medical Officer, will be enforced, our Sanitary Committee, from their experience of the inhabitants of these courts, have no faith in the success of the experiment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ROBERT PAGET,

*Vestry Clerk.*

T. TAYLOR, Esq.,

Local Government Act Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.

*The Secretary of State to the Vestry Clerk.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE,  
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.

*December 18th, 1866.*

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole, to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in reply to the Memorial as to the Sanitary state of the courts in Turnmill Street, &c., &c.

A copy of your letter has been sent to the Memorialists.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. TAYLOR.

R. PAGET, Esq.,

Vestry Clerk,

Vestry Hall, Clerkenwell.

---

The Cholera having in a great measure subsided, and all practicable precautions having been adopted, the Sanitary Committee, in November, discontinued their frequent meetings, and agreed to meet only as occasion may require as usual. And the Vestry unanimously passed a vote of thanks to them for the valuable and important services rendered by them in the discharge of their very onerous duties during the late visitation of Cholera.

For the statistics of Cholera cases, &c., see the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The expenses incurred on account of this epidemic, amounting to £413 15s. 11d.\* will be found in the Balance Sheet annexed.

ROBERT PAGET,

*Vestry Clerk.*

---

\* Subsequent to the period embraced in this Report, the Vestry unanimously presented the Vestry Clerk with the sum of Twenty Guineas, in consideration of the extra services rendered by him during the visitation of Cholera; and also the sum of Eight Guineas to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Master and Matron of the Workhouse, in consideration of extra services in supplying Bedding, &c., in sundry cases, which makes the total expenses £443 3s. 11d.



Statement and Account of all Moneys Received and Expended from 25th March, 1866,  
to 25th March, 1867,

Folio in Ledg.	RECEIPTS.	Moneys received by the Vestry from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.		Fol. in Ledg.	EXPENDITURE.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1866.	Incurred from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Paid from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1867.
	<b>SEWER ACCOUNT.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		<b>SEWER ACCOUNT.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
524	Balance brought forward from 25th March, 1866 .....		3 1 10	280	Metropolitan Board of Works ....	2595 18 7	3320 12 2	2595 18 7	3320 12 2
"	Amount collected on Rate made April, 1865 .....	1 13 0		291	Millichamp, Drain Pipes .....	4 0 4	40 3 10	33 6 4	10 17 10
78	Do. do. 30th March, 1865 .....	20 6 1		290	Dodd, Henry, Stocks .....		0 19 0	0 19 0	
79	Do. do. 12th April, 1866 .....	3257 17 1		524	Collector's Commission .....	0 10 5	54 17 3	53 12 8	1 15 0
			3279 16 2	253	Surveyor's Salary, 1-3rd of .....	25 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
265	Amount received for fees for connecting private drains and sewers .....		47 7 0	371	Blackmore, Cement .....	4 1 4	28 12 9	24 9 1	8 5 0
				373	Lowe's Traps .....		12 7 6	12 7 6	
				276	Abbot, constructing Pipe Sewer in Winchester Street .....		79 5 10	79 5 10	
				273	Sewer Rate .....		0 16 0	0 16 0	
				246	Sewermen's Wages .....		262 8 7	262 8 7	
				384 to 434	Petty Expenses per Current Expenses Account .....		5 2 3	5 2 3	
						2629 10 8	3905 5 2	3168 5 10	3366 10 0
					Balance in favor of above Account, 25th March, 1867 .....			161 19 2	
			3330 5 0					3330 5 0	

[illegible]



Fol. in Ledg.	RECEIPTS.	Moneys received by the Vestry from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.			Fol. in Ledg.	EXPENDITURE.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1866.	Incurred from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Paid from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1867.
	<b>GENERAL ACCOUNT continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		<b>GENERAL ACCOUNT continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	4351 8 11	1836 12 1			Brought forward .....	1223 9 4	3915 3 7	3953 17 5	1184 15 6
200	Do. collected on Rate made October, 1866.....	4069 12 4	8421 1 3		304	Harris, Jas. Cartage and Watering		479 0 0	479 0 0	
	Amount outstanding on Rates, gross £1403 13s. 11d., recoverable about .....			1020 0 0	279	New River Co., Water and Meter hire .....		308 18 7	308 18 7	
					295	Perkins, H., Sloppg. District No. 1	275 0 0	1100 0 0	1100 0 0	275 0 0
					296	Reddin, E., " No. 2	200 0 0	1123 3 0	1043 3 0	280 0 0
					378	Ditto, Watering Wards 4 and 5 ..		196 4 0	196 4 0	
					266	Tildesly and Son, Paving Materials	68 6 3	342 4 6	250 19 1	159 11 8
						Holborn Board of Works, Broken Stone .....		46 7 0	46 7 0	
					357	Newman, H., Cleansing refuse from Courts in Turnmill Street .....		7 0 0	7 0 0	
	<b>Rents.</b>				302	Boakes, Dusting on Account of Newman .....		3 15 0	3 15 0	
	93, Chapel Street .....	19 8 10			308	Bamford, Wm., jun., Ballast ....		8 16 0	8 16 0	
	Old Toll House, Pentonville Road	9 16 8	29 5 6		269	Islington Vestry, Repair of portion of Caledonian Road .....	17 13 3	23 11 0	23 11 0	17 13 3
						<b>Rents and Taxes.</b>				
279	New River Co., repair of trenches	163 17 6			279	New River Company, Ground Rent for Vestry Hall .....		9 16 8	9 16 8	
283	Imperial Gas Company ditto ..	119 2 4				Ditto, Water Rate for Vestry's Premises .....		0 18 0	0 18 0	
285	Chartered ditto ditto ..	112 16 6				Ditto for Urinals .....		13 16 8	13 16 8	
345	Hornsey ditto ditto ..	16 2 8				Ditto, Ground Rent for Urinal, Hardwick Street .....		0 1 0	0 1 0	
286-7	City ditto ditto ..	21 3 10	433 2 10			Ditto do., Drinking Fountain, Claremont Square .....		0 1 0	0 1 0	
354	Allen, E. B., County Treasurer, moiety of cost of Urinal on Clerkenwell Green.....		47 11 6			Penton, H., Esq., Ground Rent of Pentonville-rd. and Penton-place	13 5 7	26 11 1	26 11 0	13 5 6
354	Vestry of St. Pancras, portion of cost of Urinal, corner of Penton- ville and King's Cross Roads ....		14 7 2		270	Rivington, W., Esq., Rent of 46, Saint John's Square .....	6 10 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	6 10 0
264	Licence fees for the erection of Hoardings .....		27 15 0		277	Queen's Taxes .....		4 11 0	4 11 0	
	Carried forward .....		10809 15 4	1020 0 0	272	Poor Rate .....		3 4 0	3 4 0	
					273	General Rate .....		2 4 0	2 4 0	
					275	Insurance, Vestry Hall .....		0 18 0	0 18 0	
						Carried forward .....	1804 4 5	7642 4 0	7509 12 6	1936 15 11

	Brought forward .....		10809 15 4	1020 0 0		Brought forward .....	1804 4 5	7642 4 0	7509 12 6	1936 15 11
256	Winn, W., for dust from whole of parish, being balance of amount due on Contract, made Lady-day, 1866.....		150 0 0		254	Boulton, W. J., complimentary acknowledgment of services in connexion with the rating of sundry properties .....		21 0	21 0 0	
392	Boakes, A., for dust from Wards 1, 2, and 3 .....	275 0 0		25 0 0	317	Pownall and Young, assessing Model Lodging Houses, &c., in parish .....		82 12 0	82 12 0	
357	Newman, E., ditto ditto ..	125 0 0		25 0	316	Mansfield and Company, ditto ....		10 10 0	10 10 0	
323	Aerated Bread Company, cost of cleansing Sewers in Exmouth Street, as agreed .....		10 0 0		370	Atkinson and Son, stamping contracts and bonds .....		24 5 0	24 5 0	
406	London and County Bank, Islington Branch, interest on Banking account .....		2 16 8		396	Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association, annual donation .....		2 2 0	2 2 0	
	<b>Paving Repairs, &amp;c.</b>					<b>Salaries and Wages.</b>				
297	Metropolitan Railway Company, repair of footways.....		163 15 0		250	Vestry Clerk .....	75 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	75 0 0
410	Kelk, J., relaying Foot and Carriage ways over Metropolitan Railway.....		56 12 2		251	Assistant ditto .....	42 10 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	42 10 0
367	Field and Company .....	1 3 3			350-51	Junior ditto .....		100 0 0	100 0 0	
"	Charrington, Head, and Company ..	1 9 4			253	Surveyor (two-thirds of) .....	50 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0
"	Cooper .....	0 6 11			254	Solicitor.....	25 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
"	Terry .....	2 6 8			256	Medical Officer .....	25 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
"	Kelk .....	10 18 9			217	Inspectors .....		163 16 0	163 16 0	
"	Bamford .....	5 7 3			237	and				
"	Manning .....	5 7 6			414	Labourers' Wages .....		767 9 10	767 9 10	
"	Fotheringham.....	1 2 8			384					
"	Harpham .....	0 15 0			to	Ditto, Edging York, and Dressing				
"	Foster .....	0 7 7			435	Kerb .....		17 9 11	17 9 11	
"	Kelk .....	8 18 8				<b>Compensations.</b>				
"	Sampson .....	0 11 9			257	Cromwell, Thomas .....	30 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0
"	Terrey .....	0 18 9				<b>Loans.</b>				
"	Ditto .....	1 4 4								
"	Patrick .....	0 2 6			315	Cook, G., Esq.....	512 10 0	12 10 0	525 0 0	
"	Mann .....	4 8 2				Carried forward .....	2564 4 5	9833 18 9	10213 17 3	2184 5 11
"	Gardner.....	0 3 6								
"	Red Cross Company .....	0 15 0								
"	Hawkes .....	5 12 6								
"	Hall .....	1 3 9								
	Carried forward .....	53 3 10	11592 19 2	1070 0 0						



Fol. in Ledg.	RECEIPTS.	Moneys received by the Vestry from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.			Moneys owing to the Vestry 25th March, 1867.	Fol. in Ledg.	EXPENDITURE.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1866.	Incurred from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Paid from 25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867.	Unpaid at 25th March, 1867.
	<b>GENERAL ACCOUNT, continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			<b>GENERAL ACCOUNT continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	53 3 10	11592 19 2	1070 0 0			Brought forward .....	2564 4 5	9833 18 9	10213 17 3	2184 5 11
	<b>Paving Repairs, &amp;c., continued.</b>						<b>Sundry Bills</b>				
367	Langmead .....	0 16 10			572-73		Collector's Commission .....	71 1 5	164 12 3	182 8 1	53 10 7
"	Moore and Porter .....	0 3 0			& 574		Amount of rate returned to Collec- tor, the same having been paid twice over by error .....		2 13 8	2 13 8	
"	Devereaux .....	0 14 6			573		Advertisements .....	17 1 4	32 1 2	22 1 10	27 0 8
"	Ford .....	0 6 2					Inglis, J., Stationery .....	3 12 2	21 14 8	16 7 11	8 18 11
"	Blower .....	1 16 9					Aldridge, G., Chandlery .....	4 16 6	17 12 3	14 2 0	8 6 9
"	Sawyer .....	0 17 10			324		Dore, J., Plumbers' Work .....	7 0 9	40 6 10	25 12 0	21 15 7
"	Trustees of St. James' Church ....	4 8 1			299		Goode, J., Printing .....	9 3 4	3 15 0	12 18 4	
"	Skinner .....	2 3 0			304		Dudley, J., Smith's Work .....	39 12 5	109 7 2	132 8 2	16 11 5
"	Bowley .....	1 10 1			303		Moore, B., R., and J., Winding and Repairing Clocks .....		3 1 0	3 1 0	
"	Charrington, Head, and Company	0 8 8	66 8 9		298		Smith and Co., Printing .....		77 15 0	62 7 0	15 8 0
398	Coal plates, letting in .....		1 14 6		306		Coals for Vestry Offices .....		16 3 0	11 13 0	4 10 0
	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				319		Rewards for Convicting Men sweeping slops down Gullies, and Damaging Pavement .....		1 0 0	1 0 0	
363	Holt—Damage to Urinal .....	2 8 0			358		Mewitt, Barrows, and Repairing Truck .....		7 3 0	7 13 0	
"	Parry—Ditto to Street Lamps ....	0 11 9			337		Beggs, Urinal, Penton Street ....	48 4 0	48 4 0		
"	Pickford and Company, damage to Street Lamps .....	0 5 0			375		Stiles, Wm., providing and fixing New Boundary Stones on Metro- politan Railway Station .....		7 10 0	7 10 0	
"	Higgs ditto ditto ..	3 2 6					Summerfield, J., Inspectors' Suits .....		12 4 0	12 4 0	
"	Pickford and Company ditto ..	0 18 6			355		Ebbage, W., Carpenters' Work....	29 18 2	2 2 3		27 15 11
"	Forster .....	0 2 6			289		Lane, J., Writing and Framing Records on Vellum .....		18 8 0	18 8 0	
"	Pickford .....	0 3 6					Shepherd, Inspectors' Hats .....		2 16 0	2 16 0	
"	Dutt .....	1 10 0	9 1 9		312		Milner and Sons, Fire Proof Safe and Safe Stand .....	61 1 0	61 1 0		
364	Summons money, &c., returned ..		0 19 4		336		Balance of Licence Fees returned per Current Expenses, account..	3 5 9	3 5 9		
374	Amount received for incidentals.....		3 0 0		318		Turvey, J., Inspectors' Overcoats..	7 0 0	7 0 0		
404	Old Materials sold .....		7 3 6		342						
	Carried forward .....		11681 7 0	1070 0 0	393						
					434						
					409						
							Carried forward .....	2716 12 4	10522 0 8	10870 9 3	2368 3 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		GENERAL ACCOUNT, continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ....		11681 7 0	1070 0 0		Brought forward .....	2716 12 4	10522 0 8	10870 9 3	2368 3 9
				571-3 & 4	Cheque Books .....		1 0 10	1 0 10	
					Expenses during Visitation of Cholera.				
				256	Griffith, J. W., M.D., for extra services .....		50 0 0	50 0 0	
				408	Goddard, L. M., as Medical Visitor		50 8 0	50 8 0	
				"	Goddard, E., " "		50 8 0	50 8 0	
				"	Hudson, F., " "		50 8 0	50 8 0	
				"	Brown, H. F., " "		50 8 0	50 8 0	
				390	Inspectors, Gratuity (£2 10s. each)		5 0 0	5 0 0	
				397	Cattle, E., Removal and burial of Cholera Patients.....		37 3 6	37 3 6	
				"	Mc Dougall, Disinfecting Powder..		7 6 6	7 6 6	
				"	Tennant, Sons and Co., Bleaching Powder .....		36 18 9	36 18 9	
				388-9	Amount paid for Compensation for Bed Linen, &c., destroyed ..		5 3 0	5 3 0	
				323	Finsbury Dispensary, Donation for extra Medicine and Attendance		10 10 0	10 10 0	
				222	Royal Free Hospital, for admittance of Cholera Patients, attendance and Medicine .....		30 9 0	30 9 0	
				410	Guardian Board, for Bedding, &c., supplied in Cholera Cases .....		19 16 0	19 16 0	
				389	Gorton, Bill Poster .....		5 0 0	5 0 0	
				332	Milns and Co., Calico Sheeting....		4 17 2	4 17 2	
					Miscellaneous and Incidental Ex- penses per Current Expenses Account .....				
					Petty Expenses .....		173 16 5	173 16 5	
						2716 12 4	11110 18 10	11459 2 5	2368 3 9
					Cash in Clerk's hands 25th March, 1867 ....				
					Balance in favour of General Account ....			222 4 7	
		11681 7 0	1070 0 0					11681 7 0	



# **ABSTRACT.**

RECEIPTS.	Moneys owing to the Vestry, 25th March, 1867.	EXPENDITURE.	Liabilities of Vestry, 25th March, 1867.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sewer Account..... 3330 5 0	Sewer Account..... 0 0 0	Sewer Account..... 3168 5 10	Sewer Account..... 3366 10 0
Main Drainage..... 2885 11 9	Main Drainage..... 671 0 0	Main Drainage..... 42 18 1	Main Drainage..... 3060 15 8
Lighting..... 3086 18 11	Lighting..... 344 0 0	Lighting..... 3450 3 5	Lighting..... 873 19 1
General..... 11681 7 0	General..... 1070 0 0	General..... 11459 2 5	General..... 2368 3 9
		18120 9 9	
		Bal. in Bank, 25th	
		March, 1867..... 2804 10 1	
		Do. in Clerk's hands 59 2 10	
£20984 2 8	£2085 0 0	£20984 2 8	£9669 9 6

PURSUANT to the 195th Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, We hereby Certify that we have carefully examined and audited the respective Accounts of the Vestry of the Parish of Saint James and Saint John, Clerkenwell, for the year ending Lady-day last, and that we find them to be true and correct in all particulars, and we hereby sign the same in token thereof.

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of July, 1867.

JOHN BONE LEWIS,  
HENRY FRANKLIN,  
WM. JOHN BARLOW,  
HENRY HILL,

} *Auditors.*

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS.

For the Performance of General Works and Supply of Materials.

Date.	Name of Contractor	Nature of work to be performed, and Materials supplied.	Period.	Price.
1866.				
February 22nd.	Harris, James .....	Watering District No. 1 .....	From 2nd March to Michaelmas, same year	At 8/6 pr. man, horse & cart
Ditto	Reddin, E. ....	Do. do. No. 2 .....	Ditto ditto	,, 8s. 6d. ditto
Ditto	Boakes, A. ....	To take away Dust from Dis. No. 1	25th March, 1866, to 25th March, 1867	£300 to be paid to the Vestry
Ditto	Perkins and Son ....	Cleansing District No. 1 .....	Ditto ditto	£1100
March 1st	Newman, E. ....	To take away Dust from Dis. No. 2	Ditto ditto	£150 to be paid to the Vestry
Ditto	Reddin, E. ....	Cleansing District No. 2 .....	Ditto ditto	£1120
March 15th	Stiles, Wm. ....	Paving, and repair of Pavements	Ditto ditto	As per Schedule of Prices.
Ditto	Tildesley and Son ..	Paving Materials .....	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Ditto	Stiles, Wm. ....	Guernsey Granite .....	Ditto ditto	17/9 per cubic yard.
Ditto	Smith, J. and Co. ..	Printing .....	Ditto ditto	As per Schedule of Prices.
March 29th	Dodd, Henry .....	Ballast, Flints, &c. ....	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto



# STADTANNOZ TO TWMETATS YPAMHUS

For the Government of England and the City of London

Name	Rank	Service	Pay	Pension	Gratuity	Total
John Smith	Major	1st Regiment of Foot Guards	£1,200	£500	£1,000	£2,700
James Brown	Lieutenant Colonel	2nd Regiment of Foot Guards	£1,000	£400	£800	£2,200
Robert White	Major	3rd Regiment of Foot Guards	£900	£350	£700	£2,000
Thomas Green	Lieutenant Colonel	4th Regiment of Foot Guards	£800	£300	£600	£1,700
William Black	Major	5th Regiment of Foot Guards	£700	£250	£500	£1,500
Richard Grey	Lieutenant Colonel	6th Regiment of Foot Guards	£600	£200	£400	£1,200
Henry Gold	Major	7th Regiment of Foot Guards	£500	£150	£300	£950
George Silver	Lieutenant Colonel	8th Regiment of Foot Guards	£400	£100	£200	£700
Edward Wood	Major	9th Regiment of Foot Guards	£300	£75	£150	£525
Thomas Stone	Lieutenant Colonel	10th Regiment of Foot Guards	£200	£50	£100	£350

# MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

1866.

## With Table of Causes of Death, &c.

*To the Vestry of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to present to you my Eleventh Annual Report upon the sanitary state of the district.

For the sake of comparison, I shall endeavour to preserve the same form as that adopted in my preceding Reports.

The number of deaths occurring from all causes in the district, during the year 1866, was 1661. The average of deaths for the last ten years was 1522; hence the deaths were 139 more than the average.

The absolute mortality during the last ten years is shown below, the number of births being added:—

	Deaths.			Births.		
In 1857	...	...	1406	...	...	2219
1858	...	...	1477	...	...	2220
1859	...	...	1374	...	...	2175
1860	...	...	1383	...	...	2279
1861	...	...	1494	...	...	2295
1862	...	...	1572	...	...	2287
1863	...	...	1509	...	...	2449
1864	...	...	1735	...	...	2224
1865	...	...	1613	...	...	2389
1866	...	...	1661	...	...	2434
Average	...	...	1522	...	...	2297

During each year, a certain number of deaths of the inhabitants of the district takes place in General and Special Hospitals, and in Lunatic Asylums. The number of these appertaining to the year 1866 is 135.

As shown above, the births taking place in the year were 2434; 639 of them occurring in the first quarter, 616 in the second, 608 in the third, and 571 in the last quarter.

Hence there is a natural increase of population for the year, of 773. In the preceding year, the deaths being 1613, and the births 2389, the natural increase was 776; which very nearly agrees with that of the past year. The average of births for the last ten years being 2297, the births taking place in 1866 were 137 more than the average.



The number of deaths occurring from Zymotic\* diseases in 1866, was 409; the average for the last nine years being 366. Thus the Zymotic deaths were 49 more than the average, but 28 more than occurred in the preceding year, when they were 381.

The number of deaths which occurred from the principal Zymotic diseases was 342, that for the preceding year being 316. The causes and numbers of these deaths for the last ten years are exhibited in the subjoined Table.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Hooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Typhus. (In Fever Hospital)	TOTALS.	Deaths from all causes.
1857	6	51	42	84	65	47 + 9	295	1406
1858	5	69	64	61	55	31 + 8	285	1477
1859	9	24	82	87	68	31 + 6	301	1374
1860	10	39	50	62	38	27 + 5	226	1383
1861	0	22	95	107	72	44 + 17	340	1494
1862	1	76	133	53	42	70 + 9	375	1572
1863	26	44	136	66	52	42 + 8	376	1509
1864	7	73	94	71	87	46 + 9	378	1735
1865	12	27	57	88	84	48 + 5	316	1613
1866	6	42	59	95	93	47 + 4	342	1661

\* This term, which was proposed by Dr. Farr, of the Registrar General's Office, is now generally employed to signify Infectious, Epidemic, and Endemic diseases.



The number of deaths occurring from all causes in infants and children under five years of age, was 736; the numbers for the preceding nine years having been 663, 656, 628, 624, 707, 724, 728, 789, and 700, the average being 691.

354 deaths occurred at and above 60 years of age, including 71 at and above 80.

295 deaths occurred from pulmonary diseases, the number for the preceding year being 293.

156 deaths took place in the Workhouse; the numbers for the last seven years having been 120, 137, 160, 172, 158, 167, and 174.

29 deaths occurred in the House of Correction; and 2 in the House of Detention. The numbers for the preceding year were 38 and 4 respectively.

The accidental deaths were 20, against 19 in 1865, viz.: 8 from fractures and contusions, 1 from wounds, 1 from burns, 7 from suffocation, and 3 from other causes.

1 death was produced by murder, that of an infant.

4 deaths arose from suicide, viz.:—2 from wounds, 1 from poison, and 1 from hanging.

These are the principal numerical data relating to the mortality of the year. The Table appended to this Report gives a statement of the causes and numbers of the deaths, with the ages at which they occurred, in further detail.

In deciding upon the rate of mortality occurring in the district, we are at once met by the difficulty of determining the number of inhabitants, in consequence of being unable to ascertain how many have left, from their dwellings having been pulled down. So that we can do little more than compare the absolute numbers of deaths occurring in one year with those which have taken place in former years. Taking the rate of increase found to have ensued between the years 1851 and 1861, the increase would amount to 541. Adding to this number that of the occupants of the Corporation Buildings (811), and of the Cobden Buildings, containing 20 families (say 80), we should have an addition of 1432 to the inhabitants of the district. But considering the number of houses pulled down in the Farringdon Road, and their occupants, this number would have to be reduced to an uncertain extent. Yet, on the whole, there can be no doubt that the number of



inhabitants has increased, and we must therefore expect an increase of mortality.

Summing up the above data, it is clear that the deaths for the year are above the average; that they are more than in the preceding year; and that the principal Zymotic diseases have also increased. These Zymotic diseases are the principal concern of the Sanitary Department of a Vestry; and no doubt if all the conditions under which they occur were under the control of sanitary officers, we could greatly reduce the mortality arising from them. But this would require that we should ensure a free supply of pure water; that the water receptacles be kept clean; that the inhabitants be not too crowded in their dwellings; that these dwellings should be kept clean; that the clothes and linen be also kept clean, and especially purified when epidemic diseases occur; that the dwellings be well ventilated; and that the inhabitants should be well fed, and the children well nursed and cared for.

The effect which the attendance to and neglect of these particulars has upon the mortality of a population may be well shown by the perusal of the subjoined Table, where the mortality arising in infants and children of the poor is compared with that of the rest of a parish.

Mortality per 10,000 of the population, in Children under five years of age.

Causes of Death.	Standard Mortality of Infants in Healthy Districts.		MORTALITY OF INFANTS.	
			I. In Houses inhabited by the Poor.	II. In the rest of the Parish.
Small Pox ... ..	0.21	...	1.3	0.0
Measles ... ..	0.47	...	11.1	1.1
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.01	...	2.6	0.65
Hooping Cough ... ..	0.57	...	1.7	0.3
Diarrhoea ... ..	0.15	...	1.7	0.9
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	0.92	...	18.6	2.8
Nervous Diseases ... ..	0.73	...	6.5	1.6
All Causes ... ..	11.59	...	53.1	9.6

Unfortunately, in a working population, the fluctuations and uncertainty of trade cause great and irremediable distress. And with this distress, and the resulting poverty, is too often combined a total neglect of sanitary laws, particularly that relating to cleanliness. In fact it is mostly a disagreeable and



painful circumstance to visit the dwellings of the poor; the dirty houses, the dirty floors, the dirty beds, and heaps of dirty clothes are too often met with. And when this is the case, the parents and the family dependent upon them will surely suffer, even to their lives.

In the spring of the year, as the Small Pox was prevalent, the handbills were posted up throughout the Parish. The Small Pox has been very prevalent throughout the Metropolis during the last few years. In 1866 it caused 1388 deaths. In Clerkenwell it caused 6 deaths. One also took place in the Small Pox Hospital, among 33 sent from this district. In my opinion, the want of Vaccination is not the cause of the great prevalence of this disease, but the overcrowding. Neglect of vaccination will ensure a large mortality, for it must be a very debilitated person who dies from Small Pox after vaccination.

The law regarding vaccination is practically inoperative, because to obtain conviction it must be proved that the parent or guardian of the unvaccinated person has received a notice from the District Registrar; and this is very difficult to accomplish. As the law is about to be amended, it is hoped this difficulty will be abolished. Surely the 33 persons sent to the Small Pox Hospital must mostly have been vaccinated, otherwise the mortality would have amounted to more than one death.

To express the point briefly, I should say that the overcrowding causes the spread of the disease, and the neglect of vaccination causes the mortality.

The deaths from Typhus (47) were nearly the same as in the preceding year (48). During the year, 67 cases were sent to the Fever Hospital, 4 deaths taking place; in the preceding year the cases sent away were 58, with 5 deaths.

In looking over the localities where the cases of Typhus have occurred we recognize some old faces—Bitt Alley (3), Rose Alley (4), and Broad Yard (13 cases).

The mortality of the year was raised by the prevalence, in an epidemic form, of a disease which fortunately but rarely visits us; I mean the *Cholera*. In my preceding Report, for 1865, I remarked that "The occurrence of a few cases of Cholera at Southampton and Epping, in the Autumn, produced some alarm, lest the disease should reach the Metropolis and this Parish."



Every year a few deaths are registered as arising from Cholera in this Parish; the numbers for the preceding 6 years having been 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, and 7, respectively. But during the year 1866 the disease prevailed extensively in the Metropolis, and this Parish had its share.

The Cholera appeared epidemically in the Metropolis in the beginning of July. The first death occurred in this Parish, in one of the best houses and well tenanted, on the 30th June. It was attributed to English Cholera, and on inspection nothing was found amiss about the house and premises.

On the issuing of the "Order in Council," dated July 21st, 1866, the Sanitary Committee was summoned to carry out its provisions. The first meeting took place on July 30th. The meetings were held three times a week for four weeks; subsequently twice and once a week, as occasion required; the total number of meetings being 33. The first proceeding consisted in issuing letters of request to the legally qualified medical practitioners, and printed forms to be filled up and sent to the Vestry, to acquaint them of the presence of Cholera or severe Diarrhoea in the Parish, and of its locality. These forms were not very satisfactorily returned. In some cases they were made once or twice only, and with the exception of the medical visitors, and one or two others, they were extremely incomplete; so that the total of cases recorded by no means represents accurately the cases which occurred.

At the same time, Medical Visitors were appointed; of these there were four, spread over the district. To them were given the powers required by the Order in Council:—to provide assistants, if necessary; to visit infected places, and to supply medicines and attend all cases of Diarrhoea or Cholera which might come under their notice; to report nuisances; to communicate with the Relieving Officers in cases requiring relief; to administer any relief immediately required, and to provide proper accommodation for those having no home.

Six Dispensaries were open day and night, to supply medicines and disinfectants; and more than 2200 persons received medical relief from them.

Where cases of Cholera were known to have occurred, the localities were inspected, always by myself—mostly by the Medical Visitors; and proper means were taken to cleanse the premises, disinfectants being ordered, and supplied *gratis* to disinfect the premises, the discharges, the bedding, clothing, &c.



At the same time, handbills and placards were posted throughout the district, stating who the Medical Visitors were, the localities of the Dispensaries, with precautionary advice.

The urinals were flushed daily; the gullies covered with disinfectants; the common privies in the courts where the disease prevailed were also disinfected.

On application, the New River Company kindly supplied the most populous courts with water on Sundays. The public pumps were locked.

Of disinfectants, 42 cwt. 3 qrs. of Chloride of Lime; 40 gallons of Carbolic Acid; and half a ton of Mc Dougall's Powder were consumed in the Parish.

Arrangements were made with the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital to receive, at a fixed sum, cases of Cholera which might be sent to them from the worst courts or dwellings; and several were sent. Some were also sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A special conveyance was engaged to be kept for the transport of patients to these hospitals. An undertaker was appointed to remove and bury immediately the corpses of those whose means were insufficient for the purpose.

When a patient had died, in addition to the cleansing and disinfecting of the apartments, the clothes, bedding, &c., were examined, and those which were soiled, or had been near the body, were destroyed; the Sanitary Committee replacing them, either by money or material.

In several cases the beds were burnt in the public streets, saltpetre being sprinkled upon them to aid combustion, and to destroy contagious matter. Later in the course of the epidemic, the beds, &c., to be burnt were conveyed in a truck to the furnace of a large iron foundry, and burnt after the workmen had left the premises.

At the meetings of the Sanitary Committee the state of prevalence of the Cholera in the district was considered; the Medical Visitors attending and reporting cases and nuisances; and the Medical Officer and the Inspectors reported upon the progress of the removal of nuisances, &c. At these meetings also, the Sanitary Committee decided upon the replacement of the beds, &c., destroyed; unless in cases of emergency, when this was done by the Vestry Clerk.



Of the Sanitary Staff, one Medical Visitor suffered severely from Choleraic Diarrhoea, being confined to his bed for a week; and one of the men engaged in burning the beds suffered from Choleraic Diarrhoea (three weeks), and secondary Fever (four weeks).

The dates and localities at which the deaths occurred are given in the subjoined Table :—

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AND CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA IN  
CLERKENWELL, 1866.

C.—Cholera. C.D.—Choleraic Diarrhoea.

Date.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.
June 30	38, Myddelton Square -	M	7	C.
July 5	Workhouse - - -	F	26	C.D.
" 12	15, Plummer's Place -	F	1	C.D.
" 23	12, Cold Bath Square -	F	74	C.
" 24	269, Goswell Road - -	F	9m.	C.
" 25	16½, Eagle Court - -	F	45	C. (Barthlmws.)
" 29	8, Bishop's Court - -	M	2	C.D.
" "	4, Market Street - -	F	68	C.
Aug. 2	20, Eagle Court - - -	F	4m.	C.D.
" "	4, Yardley Street - -	F	6	C.D.
" 11	7, Spencer Place - -	F	51	C. (Barthlmws.)
" 29	7, York Hill (St.) - -	F	8	C.
" "	" " - - -	M	1	C.
Sept. 1	11, Albion Place - - -	M	74	C.D.
" 4	6, Compton Passage - -	F	43	C.D.
" 6	11, Bitt Alley - - -	M	70	C.D.
" 8	4, John St., Pentonville	F	58	C.
" 9	4, Eagle Place - - -	M	59	C.D.
" 10	14, Compton Street - -	M	43	C.D.
" 12	45, Red Lion Street - -	F	38	C.D.
" "	41, St. Helena Place - -	F	31	C. (Barthlmws.)
" 18	8, Ann St., Margaret St.	M	37	C. (Barthlmws.)
" 19	42, St. Helena Place - -	F	39	C. (Free Hosl.)
" "	8, Ann St., Margaret St.	M	1	C. (Free Hosl.)
" "	2, Red Lion Street - -	F	60	C.
" "	5, Little Warner St. - -	M	69	C.
" 21	7, Northampton St. - -	M	4	C.
" 22	27, Skinner Street - -	M	60	C.
" 23	43, St. Helena Place - -	F	37	C.
" 25	7, Northampton St. - -	F	33	C.
" 30	6, Rose Alley - - -	M	4	C.



Date.		Address.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.
Oct.	2	22, King Street - - -	M	73	C.D.
"	"	11, Hallett's Place - -	F	3	C.
"	3	40, Clerkenwell Close -	M	11	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	4	3, Emmen's Buildings	F	58	C.D.
"	"	167, St. John St. Rd. -	F	22	C.
"	5	1, Broad Yard - - -	F	42	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	"	15, Pear Tree Court - -	M	11	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	"	58, Corporation Bdgs. -	F	47	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	7	21, Clerkenwell Close -	F	43	C.
"	"	7, York Hill - - - -	F	75	C.D.
"	"	18, Wingrove Place - -	F	73	C.
"	8	5, Little Warner St. - -	M	38	C.
"	"	6, Dobney's Place - -	M	4	C.
"	10	22, Easton Street - - -	F	43	C.
"	"	16, Broad Yard - - -	M	47	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	"	17, " " - - - -	F	35	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	"	House of Correction - -	M	59	C.
"	11	10, Rose Alley - - - -	F	4	C.
"	"	7, Cold Bath Square -	F	13	C. (Fever Hosl.)
"	12	16, Little Sutton St. - -	F	62	C.D.
"	13	12, Short's Buildings - -	F	42	C.
"	"	40, Clerkenwell Close -	F	41	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	"	10, St. James's Bdgs. -	M	5	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	14	House of Detention - -	M	39	C.
"	15	10, Gloucester Street - -	F	4	C.D.
"	"	13, Broad Yard - - -	F	11	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	16	11, Little Warner St. - -	M	14	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	17	12, Bitt Alley - - - -	F	10	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	18	11, Cobden Buildings -	M	32	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	"	13, Taylor's Row - - -	F	7	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	23	1, Broad Yard - - -	F	1	C.
"	"	17, " " - - - -	M	34	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	24	15, Vineyard Walk - -	M	48	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	"	8, Taylor's Row - - -	F	29	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	26	8, St. Helena Place - -	F	32	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	"	15, Vineyard Walk - -	F	37	C. (Free Hosl.)
"	27	102, Pentonville Road -	F	40	C.
"	29	" " - - - -	F	33	C.
"	"	22, Clerkenwell Close -	M	79	C. (Barthlmws.)
"	30	8, St. Helena Place - -	M	29	C.
"	"	23, St. John St. Rd. - -	M	43	C. (Barthlmws.)



The appended Table shews the number of cases returned to the Vestry during the prevalence of the epidemic. It will be noticed that, in some of the weeks, the number of deaths exceeds the number of cases; this arises from the cases having been reported by the Medical Visitors orally, or from the cases not having been reported. In several instances, the knowledge that a patient had died of the disease, was derived from the most valuable "Daily Returns" of the Registrar General:—

No. of Week - -	31 Aug. 4	32 Aug. 11	33 Aug. 18	34 Aug. 25	35 Sep. 1	36 Sep. 8	37 Sep. 15	38 Sep. 22
CASES.								
Cholera - - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	8
Choleraic Diarrhoea	—	82	65	41	39	10	3	9
Diarrhoea - - -	152	330	516	367	180	244	96	180
TOTALS - - -	156	412	581	408	219	255	100	197

(Continued.)

No. of Week - -	39 Sep. 29	40 Oct. 6	41 Oct. 13	42 Oct. 20	43 Oct. 27	44 Nov. 3	45 Nov. 10	
CASES.								TOTALS.
Cholera - - - -	5	11	10	4	7	—	—	51
Choleraic Diarrhoea	10	15	24	9	19	3	2	331
Diarrhoea - - -	192	82	55	28	86	8	7	2523
TOTALS - - -	207	108	89	41	112	11	9	2905

It will thus be seen that 72 persons in all died of Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhoea. It may be remarked here, that Choleraic Diarrhoea, although unquestionably a form of Cholera, differs from the typical form of the disease by its less malignant severity, and the presence of color in the evacuations; whereas in the true form the evacuations resemble rice-water, the collapse is extreme, and the disease very rapidly fatal.



Of these 72 deaths, 56 are registered as arising from Cholera, and 16 from Choleraic Diarrhoea.

45 of the deaths occurred in the Parish; 27 after removal to the Hospitals.

As regards ages, the deaths may be arranged thus:—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	14
Between 5 and 10 years	...	...	...	...	5
„ 10 „ 20	„	...	...	...	5
„ 20 „ 40	„	...	...	...	21
„ 40 „ 60	„	...	...	...	17
Above 60 years	...	...	...	...	10
					—
					72

In regard to districts, the deaths occurred as follows; the deaths which took place in the two previous epidemics of 1849 and 1854 being appended:—

	1866	1849	1854
St. James's ... ..	38	53	24
Amwell ... ..	13	17	15
Pentonville ... ..	9	29	8
Goswell ... ..	12	22	11
	—	—	—
	72	121	58

Of the 38 deaths occurring in the St. James's District, 10 took place in the courts of Turnmill Street, viz.: 2 in Rose Alley, 2, in Bitt Alley, and 6 in Broad Yard.

As regards the localities in which the cases of Cholera occurred in this Parish, it may be remarked that they were mostly scattered; in few instances only were they centred round a spot.

In the greater proportion of the cases, where Cholera occurred in a house, the sufferers lived on the first and second floors, while those on the ground floor escaped. In a few cases there were grounds for believing that the disease was imported from the East End of London, where it raged so fearfully. The first case that occurred in Eagle Court was that of a young woman, who nearly died, and had been living at Whitechapel. The mother subsequently took the disease, and died, the father and a brother being next affected and recovering. Two other fatal cases afterwards occurred in the same locality, which is densely crowded and very unhealthy. In the outbreak in



St. Helena Place, which is a long, narrow, and overcrowded street, and where 6 deaths occurred, the disease began at a coal-shed, where vegetables were sold. These were kept in a yard, which was badly paved, with an open offensive privy and an open drain. The disease spread to the two next houses, and some cases occurred in two other houses on the opposite side of the street, but all pretty near together. The probability is that the Cholera evacuations were emptied into the yard, and splashed over the vegetables, which thus conveyed the disease to the neighbouring customers.

One instance is worth special notice: a clockmaker went to a house where some nurses lived who attended upon Cholera patients; soon afterwards his wife was attacked and died, and subsequently his sister, who temporarily resided there—he himself escaping.

The preponderance of evidence is in favor of the idea, that the Cholera is propagated by a person taking with his drink or food the matter composing the vomit or intestinal discharges of a patient suffering from the disease. Hence the great importance of destroying or decomposing by disinfectants every trace of these matters, and of extreme care in protecting the drink water or food from any possible contamination with them. The importance of attending to the purity of water is generally admitted; but we have but little control over the manner in which the fruit, vegetables, and fish, so largely distributed by the costermongers to the poorer classes, are kept—mostly in very small backyards, in close proximity to closets where there is no water, and where the slops are carelessly thrown. It might be argued that cooking will destroy the poison; but there is no doubt that the slight and imperfect boiling to which these provisions are subjected is inefficient for the purpose. The last case which occurred in the Parish, was that of a man who went to Petticoat Lane, and in good health. He partook freely of mussels at a stall in the street, came home, and died of Cholera within 24 hours.

In one visitation to a house where there were two cases of Cholera, I found some washed clothes hung to dry on the margin of a water-butt, which had no lid!

The courts in Turnmill Street, as I have stated, yielded just 1-7th of the entire mortality from Cholera; the population being about 450. The inhabitants are mostly costermongers, and "roughs" in their habits. Many of the houses are really not fit for human habitation, being very small and dark, and the courts very narrow, without back ventilations. Horses and



donkeys are kept there. The privies have, until quite recently, been at the rate of 1 to 58 inhabitants; now they are 1 to 36 inhabitants. They are untrapped, and without water; for if trapped they become at once stopped up, and the metal parts of the water-supply apparatus are soon stolen and taken to the rag-shops. The drain traps suffer the same fate. As the privies are at a distance from most of the houses, the slops are thrown upon the foot-way, which they keep in a wet and foul state, being mixed up with the refuse of vegetables.

In most of the instances, which were isolated and scattered, the poison of the disease had been imbibed and brought home by the sufferers; nothing particular being observable about the houses or apartments, beyond the general want of attention to cleanliness which is so often found among the poorer classes.

So far we have considered the Cholera in regard to the District of Clerkenwell; we will now see how the mortality which occurred there stands in comparison with that of other districts of the Metropolis.

In the subjoined Table, the proportion of deaths to every 10,000 persons living is given, with the absolute number of deaths in each District.

	Deaths per 10,000.	No. of Deaths.
Hampstead ... ..	0·8	2
St. George, Hanover Square ...	1·6	15
Newington ... ..	2·6	24
Marylebone ... ..	2·9	46
Chelsea ... ..	3·5	23
Kensington ... ..	3·7	84
St. Martin's in the Fields ...	4·2	9
Islington ... ..	4·4	86
St. James, Westminster ...	4·4	15
Wandsworth ... ..	4·9	41
London City ... ..	5·3	21
Bermondsey ... ..	5·6	36
Holborn ... ..	5·6	24
Camberwell ... ..	5·9	48
St. Pancras ... ..	6·0	127
Lewisham ... ..	6·1	55
Westminster ... ..	6·2	42
Lambeth ... ..	6·5	113
Strand ... ..	6·8	28
St. George, Southwark ...	7·0	40
St. Saviour ... ..	7·4	27



	Deaths per 10,000.	No. of Deaths.
St. Olave ... ..	8·5	16
Rotherhithe ... ..	9·0	26
St. Giles ... ..	9·6	50
Clerkenwell ... ..	11·1	72
Hackney ... ..	11·7	114
West London ... ..	11·8	30
Shoreditch ... ..	12·7	174
St. Luke ... ..	15·9	90
East London ... ..	15·9	60
Greenwich ... ..	19·5	282
Bethnal Green ... ..	63·1	696
Mile End ... ..	65·2	526
Whitechapel ... ..	77·5	592
Poplar ... ..	85·1	849
St. George in the East ... ..	92·7	443
Stepney ... ..	110·9	623

We thus see that Clerkenwell does not appear in a very favorable light in regard to the mortality from the Cholera. No doubt its proximity to the mainly infected districts had an important influence upon the diffusion of the disease; and this is borne out by the few instances in which the disease settled itself in any particular locality.

Great thanks are, however, due to the gentlemen who honorarily and so arduously performed the duties of members of the Sanitary Committee; for without their services, especially in regard to the courts and poorer dwellings, where the sanitary apparatus is almost necessarily defective, the disease must assuredly have fallen more severely upon the inhabitants.

The duties of the Medical Staff were rewarded by a gift of money.

**Sanitary Act.** The year has been fertile in producing this important Act, which imposes new duties and gives new powers to the Vestry. The 27th and 28th Sections require the especial attention of the Vestry, but no action has as yet been taken upon it.

The 27th says, "Any nuisance-authority may provide a proper place for the reception of dead bodies, and where such place has been provided, and any dead body of one who has died of any infectious disease is retained in a room in which persons live or sleep, or any dead body which is in such state as to endanger the health of the inmates of the same house or room is retained in such house or room, any justice may, on a



certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, order the body to be removed to such proper place of reception, at the cost of the nuisance-authority, and direct the same to be buried within a time to be limited in such order, &c."

The 28th Section says, "Any nuisance-authority may provide a proper place (otherwise than at a Workhouse or Mortuary House, as lastly hereinbefore provided for) for the reception of dead bodies for and during the time required to conduct a post-mortem examination ordered by the Coroner of the District, &c."

The importance of using the powers thus given to the Vestry need scarcely be dwelt upon; yet I cannot refrain from re-printing an extract from my Report to the Vestry in 1856:—"A question requiring very serious attention arises in connection with the occupation by a family of a single room only. If a poor man gets married, he is pretty sure to have a large family of children; and at the present rate of mortality of children from Zymotic diseases, several will die of these maladies. Hence, when a death occurs, the living and the dead must be together in the same room; the living must eat, drink, and sleep beside a decomposing corpse; and this in usually a small, ill-ventilated room, over-heated by a fire required for cooking, and already filled with the foul emanations from the bodies of the living and their impure clothes. This is an everyday occurrence in Clerkenwell, and constitutes a formidable evil; for what can be more calculated to drown the finer feelings of human nature, to harden the heart, and to favor deeds of violence and even murder, than this bringing up of childhood and youth in the immediate presence of the dead? These fearful occurrences could scarcely be avoided even by preventing a family from occupying a single room; but they might, by insisting that no corpse shall be kept in an occupied dwelling room, and erecting a small mausoleum in which the dead might be safely deposited until the time for burial might arrive."

In regard to this matter, we are in the same state as eleven years ago; and it is a terrible sight to witness these conditions even under ordinary circumstances; still more so in the face of an epidemic, as of Cholera, Typhus, or Small Pox.

**Slaughter-houses.** The slaughter-houses were duly inspected in the Autumn of the year; the results of the inspection, however, do not require special comment.

**Bakehouses.** The bakehouses were not inspected during the year, the Sanitary Committee being so much engaged at the usual period of visitation, with business relating to the



epidemic of Cholera. (They were, however, inspected in the spring of this year.)

**Cow-houses.** The cow-houses were inspected as usual. In granting the licences, the Magistrates decided upon acting on the rule that 1000 cubic feet of space should be provided for each cow. It may be well to give a list of the Cow-houses, with the number of cows kept in them in 1864 (the year before the cattle plague broke out), and the number allowed by the order of the Magistrates.

	No. of Cows in 1864.	No. allowed in 1866.
Garnault Mews ... ..	0	3
67, Turnmill Street ... ..	6	6
41, Rawstorne Street ... ..	32	10
29, St Helena Place ... ..	11	4
48, Henry Street ... ..	0	7
90, White Lion Street ... ..	22	14
59, Pear Tree Court ... ..	4	7
6, Collier Street ... ..	18	17
28, Hermes Street ... ..	13	16
7, " " ... ..	7	5
Prospect Row ... ..	0	5
3, St. John Street ... ..	8	23
11, Collier Street ... ..	7	10
33, Great Sutton Street ... ..	9	7
Rosoman Mews ... ..	100	6
33, Easton Street ... ..	30	10
49, Collier Street ... ..	7	16
27, Whiskin Street ... ..	25	12
57½, St. John Street Road ... ..	11	8
28, St. John Street ... ..	3	8
3A, Percival Street ... ..	23	12
17, Thomas Street ... ..	0	4
54, Margaret Street ... ..	8	6
23, Baker's Row ... ..	15	12
Mount Zion ... ..	12	12
1, Wood Street ... ..	10	11
41A, Little Sutton Street ... ..	5	6
Amwell Mews ... ..	0	6
Lloyd's Mews ... ..	14	4
300, Goswell Road ... ..	30	17

Hence there are 30 cow-houses in the district, containing or licenced to contain, 284 cows.





DEATHS REGISTERED IN CLERKENWELL IN 1866.

[illegible]



**Sanitary Improvements.** During the year, 550 feet of 12-inch pipe-sewer have been laid down; and 144 feet of 9-inch pipe-sewer; 6 sewers have been repaired, and 22 cleansed; 4 new gullies have been constructed, 13 trapped, 10 repaired, and 310 cleansed; 50 house drains have been laid down; 63 houses have been drained; 38 cesspools have been destroyed, and water closets substituted for them; 182 loads of soil have been removed from the sewers and gullies; and 1 new urinal has been constructed in Penton Street.

The subjoined Table exhibits the meteorology of the year:—

1866	Temperature, mean	Difference from mean of 95 years.	Dew Point	Humidity (Saturation=100)	Height of Barometer	Rain, in inches	Difference from average of 51 years
Year ... ..	49·8	+1·3	44·2	82	29·71	30·5	+4·0
Winter Quarter ... (Jan., Feb., Mar.)	41·2	+2·7	36·4	84	29·58	9·3	+4·5
Spring Quarter ... (April, May, June)	53·0	+0·8	45·3	76	29·77	7·9	+0·7
Summer Quarter.. (July, Aug., Sept.)	58·9	−0·6	52·6	80	29·66	7·9	+0·5
Autumn Quarter.. (Oct., Nov., Dec.)	46·2	+2·4	42·4	87	29·83	5·4	−1·7

Hence the temperature of the year was slightly above the average; that of the spring, autumn, and winter quarters being above, while that of the summer quarter was below the average. The rain-fall was somewhat considerably above the average.

I have the honor to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. GRIFFITH, M.D.

*Member of the Royal College of Physicians.*

July 29th, 1867.



# SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

VESTRY HALL, CLERKENWELL,

*June 27th, 1867.*

TO THE VESTRY OF ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN,  
CLERKENWELL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to submit the following Report  
for the year ending Lady-day, 1867 :—

## SEWAGE AND SANITARY WORKS.

During the period 350 feet of 12-inch pipe sewer have been laid down in Winchester Street, 200 feet of 12-inch pipe sewer in Little Northampton Street, 144 feet of 9-inch pipe sewer in Mulberry Place.

6 sewers have been repaired, and 22 cleansed.

4 new gullies have been constructed, 13 trapped, 10 repaired, and 310 cleansed.

50 house drains have been laid down, comprising 2 12-inch, 10 9-inch, and 38 6-inch, while 63 houses have been drained.

38 cesspools have been destroyed, and waterclosets substituted for them.

182 loads of soil have been taken out and removed from the sewers and gullies. And

1 new urinal has been erected in Penton Street.

## ROAD AND PAVING WORKS.

For the maintenance and reparation of the roads and streets, 2543 cube yards of material were supplied, and have been used in the following proportions of the various kinds:—

1302 cube yards of broken Guernsey Granite.

42           "           "   Aberdeen       "

668           "           "   Flints.

531           "           "   Ballast.

2191 square yards of new cubes laid down.

339           "           "   half-sovereign stones.

11353          "           "   carriage-way relaid.

(Of this 4224 yards were for various Companies and Persons.)

18826 square feet of New York.

(Of this 1390 yards were for various Companies and Persons.)

68075 square feet of York relaid.

(Of this 24790 yards were for various Companies and Persons.)

5432 feet run of curb reset.

(Of this 1209 yards were for various Companies and Persons.)

498 feet run of new curb.

871   "   "   curb redressed.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

SANDERS BEVAN,

*Surveyor.*



# VESTRYMEN

OF THE PARISH OF

## ST. JAMES & ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

**Elected Pursuant to the Metropolis Local Management Act**

*18th and 19th Vic. cap. 120.*

TO GO OUT OF  
OFFICE IN

### WARD No. 1.

1868	Mr. FREDERICK THOMAS TUCKER	...	53, Southampton-st.
„	Mr. ALFRED GOAD	... ..	14, High-street
„	Mr. WILLIAM BAMFORD	... ..	16, White Lion-street
„	Mr. JOHN DAVIES	... ..	18, Penton-place
1869	Mr. GEORGE HICKMAN	... ..	56, Wynyatt-street
„	Mr. ALEXANDER WRIGHT	... ..	27, Penton-street
„	Mr. PETER JAMES	... ..	22, Cumming-street
„	Mr. HENRY WEBB WILKINS	... ..	90, Pentonville-road
1870	Mr. DANIEL SAMUEL	... ..	55, Chapel-street
„	Mr. CHARLES CLARKE	... ..	37, Little Sutton-st.
„	Mr. JAMES WILLIAM FRANKLIN	... ..	45, Chapel-street
„	Mr. JOHN CHEETHAN	... ..	212, Pentonville-road

### WARD No. 2.

1868	Mr. GEORGE SAYWELL	.. ...	1, Percy-circus
„	Mr. THOMAS DRAYTON	.. ...	1, Holford-square
„	Mr. STEPHEN MARTIN	... ..	13, Claremont-square
„	Mr. PETER SHEDDEN	... ..	7, Claremont-square
„	Mr. HENRY STANTON	... ..	54, Amwell-street
1869	Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SHEEHY	... ..	4, Claremont-square
„	Mr. RICHARD HENRY JONES	... ..	11, Holford-square
„	Mr. WILLIAM BLOGG	... ..	6, Wharton-street
„	Mr. FREDERICK WM. WILLCOCKS	... ..	13, Lloyd-square
„	Mr. COLIN R. ROBERTS	... ..	29, Wharton-street
1870	Mr. HENRY JOHN BROWN	... ..	1, Wilmington-square
„	Mr. EDWARD DANIEL JOHNSON	... ..	9, Wilmington-square
„	Mr. JOHN WALTER HOPKINS	... ..	10, Myddelton-street
„	Mr. THOMAS DIX	.. ...	10, Amwell-street
„	Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS	... ..	106, King's Cross-road

### WARD No. 3.

1868	Mr. EDWARD LAWRENCE	... ..	329, Goswell-road
„	Mr. GEORGE STEVENS	... ..	223, Goswell-road
„	Mr. THOMAS GLOVER	... ..	49, Sekforde-street
„	Mr. JOHN BACON	... ..	30, Pentonville-road
1869	Mr. DANIEL TITMUSS	... ..	22, Claremont-square.
„	Mr. JAMES ROSE	... ..	1, Upp. Chadwell-st.
„	Mr. HENRY FLEAR	... ..	297, Goswell-road
„	Mr. FREDERICK HANNAFORD	... ..	46, Clerkenwell-green
1870	Mr. WILLIAM GILLINGWATER	... ..	353, Goswell-road
„	Mr. HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON	... ..	10, Green-terrace
„	Mr. GEORGE BALDERSON	... ..	315, Goswell-road
„	Mr. JOSIAH LEAVER	... ..	1, Rydon-crescent



TO GO OUT OF  
OFFICE IN

## WARD No. 4.

1868	Mr. CORNELIUS BROOKS HOLLIDAY	...	7, Upper Charles-st.
"	Mr. FREDERICK WILLIS	...	9, Percival-street
"	Mr. JOHN MOORE	...	44, Cold Bath-square
"	Mr. GEORGE CROUCHER	...	183A, St. John-street-rd
"	Mr. THOMAS GREENWOOD	...	21, St. James's-walk
"	Mr. THOMAS CHARLES BLUNDELL	...	205, St. John-street
1869	Mr. EDWARD JOHN THOMPSON	...	5 & 6, Percival-street
"	Mr. THOMAS BOWYER ARNETT	...	31, Sekforde-street
"	Mr. JOHN JOHNSON	...	8, Upper Charles-st.
"	Mr. RICHARD NUNN	...	23, Percival-street
"	Mr. PIERRE STEPHEN POLEY	...	36, Clerkenwell-green
"	Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS	...	41, Clerkenwell-green
1870	Mr. JAMES BEST	...	42, Rosoman-street
"	Mr. WILLIAM EUSTACE	...	2, Gloucester-street
"	Mr. THOMAS PARTRIDGE	...	4, Rodney-street
"	Mr. CHARLES HILL	...	19, St. John-street-rd
"	Mr. WILLIAM EBBETTS BRIDGES	...	189, St. John-street
"	Mr. JOSEPH TASKER	...	177, St. John-street

## WARD No. 5.

1868	Mr. JOHN HURREN	...	131, St. John-street
"	Mr. THOMAS PACE	...	28, Great Sutton-st.
"	Mr. FREDERICK KING	...	130, St. John-street
"	Mr. WILLIAM JAMES HARRISON	...	167, St. John-street
"	Mr. GEORGE SWAN	...	151, St. John-street
1869	Mr. HARVEY BYAS	...	169, St. John-street
"	Mr. JAMES TERRY	...	178, St. John-street
"	Mr. THOMAS NIXEY	...	121, St. John-street
"	Mr. JOHN FERON	...	4, Wilderness-row
"	Mr. EDWARD REDFERN	...	68, Turnmill-street
1870	Mr. HENRY SMITH	...	122, St. John-street
"	Mr. EDWARD CLARK	...	11, Berkeley-street
"	Mr. SAMUEL WICKENS	...	1, St. John's-square
"	Mr. WILLIAM DEWSNAP	...	57 & 58, St. John's-sq.
"	Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS	...	17, Clerkenwell-green

Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works,  
**EDWARD J. THOMPSON, Esq.**

(Whose term of office will expire by the effluxion of time on the second Wednesday in June, 1869.)

**EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.****ST. JAMES'S.**

Rev. ROBERT MAGUIRE, Incumbent.	39, Myddelton Square.
Mr. FRED. WM. WILLCOCKS, Churchwarden.	13, Lloyd Square.
Mr. RICHARD NUNN, Churchwarden	23, Perceval Street.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

Rev. HUGH HUGHES, D.D., Rector	18, Chadwell Street.
Mr. JOHN DIX, Churchwarden	3, Aylesbury Street.
Mr. GEORGE JOHN OLIPHANT, Churchwarden.	59, Red Lion Street.



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 " " J. W. FRANKLIN  
 WARD 2, " R. H. JONES  
 " " P. SHEDDEN  
 WARD 3, " J. ROSE  
 " " W. GILLINGWATER  
 WARD 4, " J. BEST  
 " " J. TASKER  
 WARD 5, " T. NIXEY  
 " " J. TERRY

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 " W. EUSTACE  
 " F. W. WILLCOCKS  
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 " J. DIX  
 " F. WILLIS  
 " E. D. JOHNSON  
 " T. DIX  
 " G. SAYWELL  
 " T. B. ARNETT  
 " J. BEST

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 " " E. D. JOHNSON  
 " " J. PHILLIPS  
 WARD 3, " W. GILLINGWATER  
 " " E. LAWRENCE  
 " " G. BALDERSON  
 WARD 4, " G. CROUCHER  
 " " C. HILL  
 " " T. PARTRIDGE  
 " " W. EUSTACE  
 WARD 5, " E. REDFERN  
 " " T. PACE  
 " " EDWARD CLARK  
 " " W. J. HARRISON

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 " " F. T. TUCKER  
 WARD 2, " T. DIX  
 " " J. PHILLIPS  
 " " J. W. HOPKINS  
 " " J. PARTRIDGE  
 WARD 3, " W. GILLINGWATER  
 " " G. BALDERSON  
 " " E. LAWRENCE  
 " " J. LEAVER  
 WARD 4, " C. HILL  
 " " W. EUSTACE  
 " " F. WILLIS  
 " " G. CROUCHER  
 WARD 5, " E. REDFERN  
 " " E. CLARK  
 " " W. DEWSNAP  
 " " T. NIXEY

*Ex-officio Members of the Committee.*

Mr. F. W. WILLCOCKS	} Church-wardens
" R. NUNN	
" S. MARTIN	
" H. SMITH	} Overseers
" J. CHUBB	
" G. GOAD	
" W. BAMFORD	
" J. T. PICKBURN	

## SANITARY COMMITTEE.

E. J. THOMPSON, Esq., EX-OFFICIO.

Mr. E. LAWRENCE  
 " T. NIXEY  
 " F. WILLIS  
 " W. EUSTACE  
 " G. HICKMAN  
 " J. GRIFFITHS  
 " W. GILLINGWATER  
 " J. PHILLIPS  
 " J. CHEETHAN  
 " E. REDFERN  
 " J. JOHNSON  
 " T. C. BLUNDELL  
 " E. D. JOHNSON  
 " G. BALDERSON  
 " J. W. HOPKINS  
 " T. PARTRIDGE  
 " W. BAMFORD  
 " J. W. FRANKLIN

## TRUSTEES OF THE BANKING ACCOUNT.

Mr. R. H. JONES  
 „ A. WRIGHT  
 „ D. TITMUSS  
 „ C. HILL  
 „ T. NIXEY

## AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

WARD 1, Mr. J. B. LEWIS, 170,  
 Pentonville-road.  
 „ 2, Mr. W. J. BARLOW,  
 12, Holford-square.  
 „ 3, Mr. H. HILL, 6, Myd-  
 delton-square.  
 „ 4, Mr. J. HART, 43, Roso-  
 man-street.  
 „ 5, Mr. H. FRANKLIN, 120,  
 St. John-street.

## OFFICERS UNDER THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

### Vestry Clerk.

Mr. ROBERT PAGET..... 60, Pentonville-road.

### Assistant Clerk.

Mr. F. DETHRIDGE ..... 394, City-road

### Junior Clerk.

Mr. EDMUND PURDY.. ..... 9, Brougham-road, Dalston.

### Surveyor.

Mr. SANDERS BEVAN ..... 53, Cumming-street, Pentonville.

## Inspectors of Nuisances and Street Keepers.

### WARDS 1, 2 & 3.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS ..... 23A, Upper Rosoman-street.

### WARDS 4 & 5.

CASS BUCKLER ..... 46, St. John's-square.



**Solicitor to the Vestry.**

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES BOULTON ..... Northampton-square.

**Medical Officer of Health.**

J. W. GRIFFITH, M.D... 6, Wrotham-road, Camden New Town.

**District Surveyor (under the Metropolitan Building Act).**

Mr. ROBERT LACON SIBLEY ..... 2B, Weston-street.

**COLLECTORS.**

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN IRONSIDE... .. 36, Baker-street, Lloyd-square.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERT HOLLIDAY ... .. 9, King-street.

Mr. A. H. PARKER ... .. 36, Northampton-square.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN ... .. 12, Northampton-road, Rosoman-street.

## APPENDIX, No. 1.

*Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.*

POOR LAW BOARD,  
WHITEHALL,  
25th July, 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council having, by an Order dated the 14th July instant, directed that the provisions of the Acts for the Prevention of Diseases should from and after the date of that Order be put in force within the whole and every part of England, have since deemed it fit to issue Directions and Regulations for the carrying out of the provisions contained in the 6th section of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116.

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you a copy of these Regulations for the information of the Vestry of the Parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, and to request immediate attention to the same, so that in the event of the epidemic appearing within the Parishes, the Regulations may be immediately put in execution by the Vestry.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RALPH A. EARLE,  
*Secretary.*

*To the Clerk to the Vestry of the  
Parishes of St. James and St. John,  
Clerkenwell.*



[*Copy Regulations referred to.*]

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

*The 21st day of July, 1866.*

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOUR-  
ABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT :

LORD CHANCELLOR.  
LORD PRESIDENT.  
LORD PRIVY SEAL.  
MR. SECRETARY WALPOLE.  
GENERAL PEEL.  
MR. CORRY.

WHEREAS the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by an Order made the 14th day of July instant, in exercise of the powers given by "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," and the Amending Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-seven, did order and direct that the provisions contained in the said Acts for the prevention of diseases should, from and after the date of that Order, be put in force within the whole and every part of England.

And whereas the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council have thought fit, under the authority conferred upon them by the said first cited Act and all other Acts in such behalf, to issue certain directions and regulations, to be in force within the Metropolis so long as the provisions aforesaid shall be in force under the said Order :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the above named Acts, the Lords of the Council order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows, that is to say :

#### I.—*Preliminary.*

Preliminary  
arrangements

Forthwith on the issuing of the present Regulations, the Clerk of the Vestry or District Board (as the case may be) under the Act of the Session holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty, shall summon a special meeting of the Vestry or Board, in order that the present Regulations may be brought before them, and that the Vestry or Board may make, as they are hereby required to do, such preliminary arrangements as will enable them, if sudden



need shall arise, to carry the following regulations into immediate effect; and the Vestry or Board at such meeting shall direct the Clerk, by circular letters of request addressed to all legally qualified Medical Practitioners in the Parish or District, and in such other ways as the Vestry or Board may think necessary, to take measures for causing the Vestry or Board to be made acquainted with any presence of Cholera or unusual amount or severity of Diarrhœa in the Parish or District, or any part of it, if such be existing or should thereafter exist: and the Vestry or Board if apprised of any such presence of Cholera or Diarrhœa shall thereupon forthwith, so far as the circumstances require, do the several things hereinafter ordered:

## II.—*When Cholera is in a Parish or District.*

Meetings.

1. Every Vestry or Board shall make arrangements for meeting, where the disease is actually prevailing, daily, either in a body or in one or more Committees, according to the exigencies of the Parish or District, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon them by the Act.

Place of Meeting.

2. The meetings may be held at the ordinary Board-room, and where necessary, at such other places as shall appear to be most convenient for dealing with the disease, and the Vestry or Board shall cause proper minutes of all proceedings to be made and duly recorded.

Medical Officer of Health.

3. The Medical Officer of Health shall, as far as practicable, attend the meetings of the Vestry or Board, and of its Committees, to render his advice thereat, and shall superintend all the medical arrangements for preventing and treating the disease.

Appointment of Medical Visitors and Assistants.

4. In each Parish or District in which Cholera is present, or, if the quantity of work to be done renders it desirable to subdivide the Parish or District, then in each of such subdivisions a legally qualified Medical Practitioner shall be put in charge of the Parish or District or subdivision for the medical purposes of these Regulations; and to each such Medical Practitioner (hereinafter named the Medical Visitor) shall be allotted such Assistants as the Vestry or Board see fit.

Such Medical Visitor, where practicable, or, in other cases, one of his Assistants, shall at least once daily visit those places assigned to him which are inhabited by the poorer classes and wherein the disease is, and shall there inquire at every house as to the existence of Diarrhœa or Cholera, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose the facts as to all cases he may meet with, and shall without delay give, or take the proper steps for causing to be given, all necessary medical assistance to the sick. And the Medical Visitor or Assistant shall, when visiting the



places assigned to him, be provided with medicines for immediate administration in urgent cases, and shall be held to be in medical charge of all cases of Diarrhoea or Cholera with which he may meet until he is relieved by such other provision for their medical attendance as may be made or sanctioned by the Vestry or Board.

Their report.

5. Such Medical Visitor shall, by transmitting his above required book, or otherwise, report daily to the Medical Officer of Health the result of his own and his Assistants' inquiries, and shall report any nuisances which he or they find existing in any premises visited by him or them, and shall make such suggestions as to the state of the Parish or District as he shall deem advisable.

Visitors to report cases of destitution to the Relieving Officer.

6. The Visitors shall, where they find it expedient, communicate to the Relieving Officer of the District any case of destitution requiring relief, which is not entered in his relief list; and such Officer shall forthwith visit the same and give such relief as in his judgment the case shall require.

To provide dispensary stations.

7. The Vestry or Board shall provide a sufficient number of Dispensaries to be open night and day, at convenient places within their Parish or District, with an adequate supply of such medicines, medical appliances and disinfectants, as their Medical Officer of Health shall recommend, and with a legally qualified Medical Practitioner or skilled Assistant always in attendance at each; and such medicines, medical appliances and disinfectants, shall be dispensed without charge by such Medical Practitioner or Assistant to persons bringing orders for the same from the Medical Visitors, and to other persons who apply for immediate medical treatment. And the names and addresses of all such applicants shall be sent to the Medical Visitor of the place in which they reside.

To supply medical aid to poor Cholera patients.

8. In every case of Cholera or Diarrhoea, where the patient is not under medical care and treatment, the Vestry or Board shall cause medical assistance to be rendered with the utmost expedition, and such aid and comfort, nourishment and accommodation, as the circumstances of the case will admit, with the object of restoring health.

To provide nurses.

9. The Vestry or Board shall provide competent Nurses to aid every Medical Visitor in his attendance upon the patients suffering from the disease.

To provide hospitals in certain cases.

10. When the Medical Officer of Health recommends, the Vestry or Board shall, with as much despatch as practicable, provide fit and proper accommodation for the reception of such patients as have no home, or cannot properly be treated at home, and may with advantage to themselves be removed, and shall cause the same to be provided with all appliances, medicines, furniture, and other things necessary for the emergency, and shall appoint a



legally qualified Medical Practitioner, with or without Assistant, as the case may require, to attend to the same.

to provide for  
the separation  
of the sick  
from the  
healthy in the  
same dwelling

11. If Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa exist in any dwelling whereof the Medical Officer of Health reports that the sick and healthy cannot therein be properly separated, the Vestry or Board shall forthwith cause adequate accommodation to be procured for the reception of the healthy; and when the Medical Officer of Health recommends that the sick person shall not be removed, but that the healthy shall be removed from the same room in which the sick person is lying, the Vestry or Board shall cause the other inmates of such room to be removed to some convenient place of reception.

to provide  
disinfectants  
and to cause  
things and  
places to be  
disinfected.

12. The Vestry or Board shall, in dwellings where Cholera or Diarrhœa exists, cause proper disinfectants to be used in sufficient quantities for the purpose of disinfecting the discharges from the sick, and the bedding, clothing, and other things thereby infected, and the utensils and privies in which such discharges may have been received.

to cause in-  
fected goods to  
be destroyed.

13. The Vestry or Board shall cause every article of clothing, bedding, or furniture which shall have been infected with any such discharge, and which they shall find incapable of being speedily disinfected, to be forthwith destroyed, the Vestry or Board within a reasonable time replacing all such articles, or paying the reasonable value to the owner.

to procure  
good water in  
place of that  
which is pol-  
luted.

14. If it be shown to the Vestry or Board that any drinking-water used in their Parish or District is polluted, they shall take measures, with as much expedition as possible, for procuring wholesome water to be supplied in its stead, so far as the case requires, to the inmates of the houses in their Parish or District, and for preventing, as far as possible, the further use of the polluted water. And every Vestry or Board owning or having possession of any waterworks for the supply of water shall cause the reservoirs, cistern, pipes, pumps, and other apparatus belonging thereto, to be carefully examined, cleansed and purified, and other necessary measures to be taken, so that the water may be supplied without impurity.

provision for  
burials.

15. The Vestry or Board shall make due arrangements with undertakers, and with the proper authorities of the churchyards, burialgrounds, and cemeteries of their Parish or District, so that coffins may be ready to be supplied immediately on demand, and interments speedily take place in the cases of deaths arising from Cholera or Diarrhœa; and the Vestry or Board shall, when informed of any such death, cause the corpse to be buried with the earliest possible dispatch.



Assemblage of  
persons at  
waking the  
dead pro-  
hibited.

16. Where any death shall occur from Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa, no collection of persons shall assemble in the room where the corpse is, and no "waking" of the dead shall be allowed.

Corpses to be  
kept separate  
from the  
living.

17. The Vestry or Board shall cause the immediate removal, from any room which living persons inhabit, of the corpse of every person dying from Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa, until the time of its interment, and shall cause such means to be adopted for preventing the spread of infection from the corpse as their Medical Officer of Health shall recommend.

To take pre-  
cautions as to  
ships and  
vessels lying  
within their  
Parish or  
District.

18. If the Vestry or Board shall be informed that Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa exists, or within three days previously has existed, in any Ship or Vessel which may be lying within their Parish or District, they shall cause the same to be forthwith visited, inspected, and otherwise dealt with, according to the circumstances of the case, in like manner as if it were an inhabited house on shore, and shall give all such medical and other directions in reference to the persons in such Vessel or Ship, as shall be requisite for preventing the spread of the disease, and for the disinfection or disposal of any things which may be infected or may have been exposed to infection, subject always to the provisions of any Order of Council issued under the Quarantine Laws for the time being in force in such Parish or District.

Statistical  
returns to be  
obtained.

19. The Clerk of the Vestry or Board shall, every Monday, send by post to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council a return of the number of new cases of Diarrhœa or Cholera which have during the week ended on Saturday midnight last come under the cognisance of the Vestry or Board, and of the number of recoveries, and the number of deaths, with such other particulars as such Medical Officer shall from time to time require. The return shall be in the following form, or the like effect :—

*Parish or District.*

*Weekly Return of Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa for the Week  
ending on Saturday last.*

NEW ATTACKS during the Week	-	-	-	-
DEATHS during the Week	-	-	-	-
RECOVERED during the Week	-	-	-	-
Total number of Cases NOW UNDER TREATMENT	-	-	-	-

1866.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk to the Vestry  
or Board.



to publish  
notices.

20. The Vestry or Board shall, from time to time as they shall find expedient, issue, publish, and distribute in placards, hand-bills or other communications, such admonitory notices to the owners and occupiers of property within their parish or district as to the provisions of the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances as shall appear to be requisite, and in a like manner publish all such medical advice and such directions and instructions as in their judgment shall be necessary to afford aid to persons attacked with Cholera or Diarrhoea, or for the carrying of these Regulations into execution, and inform the public what special arrangements have been made for affording medical or other assistance in the Parish or District.

General Order  
and exhorta-  
tion for aid to  
the Vestry or  
Board.

21. All Officers, Assistants, and Servants of the Vestry or Board are ordered, and all Medical Practitioners and other persons inhabiting within the Parish or District of the Vestry or Board are requested, to supply information and to give their aid to the utmost of their ability to the Vestry or Board in the execution of these regulations and directions.

ARTHUR HELPS.



## [APPENDIX, No. 2.]

VESTRY HALL, CLERKENWELL,

23, UPPER ROSOMAN STREET,

*July 31st, 1866.*

SIR,

As the Order of the Privy Council, issued on 14th July inst., requires that a statement of the number of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa, also of the deaths, if any, be furnished on each Monday for the week ending on the previous Saturday, you are requested to favor the Vestry with the above particulars.

The Vestry will also be pleased to receive notice of any nuisances injurious to health, which you may meet with in your practice within the Parish.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT PAGET,

*Vestry Clerk.*

TO MR.	H. T. BERRY	...	...	...	29, Amwell Street.
„	D. POWELL	...	...	...	16, „
„	RAMSBOTHAM	...	...	...	15, „
„	T. J. AUSTIN	...	...	...	Red Lion Street.
„	R. BOLTON	..	...	...	15, Claremont Square.
DR.	LUKE	...	...	...	43, „
MR.	W. H. SHEEHY	...	...	...	4, „
DR.	W. G. SHEPHERD	...	...	...	18, „
„	J. B. CASKIE	...	...	...	89, Goswell Road.
„	C. WRAGG	...	...	..	199, Goswell Street.
„	BUCHANAN	...	...	...	11, Myddelton Square.
„	J. HACKNEY	...	...	...	31, „

TO DR.	G. C. STEET	...	...	...	21, Myddelton Square.
„	J. SKAIFE	...	...	...	42, Myddelton Street.
„	MATTHEWS	...	...	...	4, Mylne Street.
MR.	C. HUNTER	...	...	...	Penton Street.
DR.	J. MULREANY	...	...	...	4, „
„	CHEPMELL	...	...	...	14, Pentonville Road.
MR.	E. H. MAY	...	...	...	68, „
„	W. SMITH	...	...	...	263, „
„	J. BARTLETT	...	...	...	15, Percy Circus.
„	T. S. BARRINGER	...	...	...	96, St. John Street.
„	J. MARSH	..	...	...	88, „
„	F. J. WELLS	...	...	...	1, „
MR.	FRANKLIN	...	...	...	50, „
„	L. M. GODDARD	...	...	...	145, St. John Street Road.
„	W. TAYLOR	...	...	...	59, „
MESSRS. HARDING, HEWER, AND					
	CALTHROP	...	...	...	13, Spencer Street.
MR.	W. J. GILL	...	...	...	29, White Lion Street.
„	W. BUTLER	...	...	...	19, Chapel Street.
„	H. J. BROWN	...	...	...	1, Wilmington Square.
„	E. MEEK, Finsbury Dispensary	...	...	...	16, Woodbridge Street,
„	EUGENE GODDARD	...	...	...	27, Pentonville Road.
„	J. BRIANT	..	...	...	4, Northampton Square.
„	T. HUDSON	...	...	...	45, Cumming Street.
„	C. LANGFORD	..	...	...	187, Goswell Road.



VESTRY HALL, CLERKENWELL,

23, UPPER ROSOMAN STREET,

*August 4th, 1866.*

## CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

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*Order in Council, dated 21st July, 1866.*

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DEAR SIR,

Referring to my letter to you of the 31st ult., I have to ask you to be so good as to send to the Medical Officer of Health for this Parish, addressed to this Office, early every Monday morning, a Return, on the accompanying form,\* of cases of Cholera or severe Diarrhœa, that come under your notice, to enable the Vestry to comply with the following requirement of the Order in Council, viz. :—

“19. The Clerk of the Vestry shall, every Monday, send by  
“post to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, a return  
“of the number of new cases of Diarrhœa or Cholera which  
“have during the week, ended on Saturday midnight last,  
“come under the cognisance of the Vestry, and of the  
“number of recoveries and the number of deaths, with such  
“other particulars as such Medical Officer shall from time to  
“time require.”

The Vestry confidently rely on your assistance to enable them to comply with the Order in Council.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your's truly,

ROBERT PAGET,

*Vestry Clerk.*

\* More forms may be had here if required.

[Addressed to same Practitioners as above.]

[\*FORM ENCLOSED WITH PRECEDING LETTER.]

*CASES OF CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA in the practice of*

*within the Parish of Clerkenwell, during the week ending the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1866.*

	New Cases.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.	Houses in which New Cases of Cholera have occurred.
Cholera .....					
Choleraic Diarrhœa					
Diarrhœa .....					

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.**



LONDON :

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