

**Report to the committee of the City Council appointed to obtain the census of Boston for the year 1845 : embracing collateral facts and statistical researches, illustrating the history and condition of the population, and their means of progress and prosperity / by Lemuel Shattuck.**

**Contributors**

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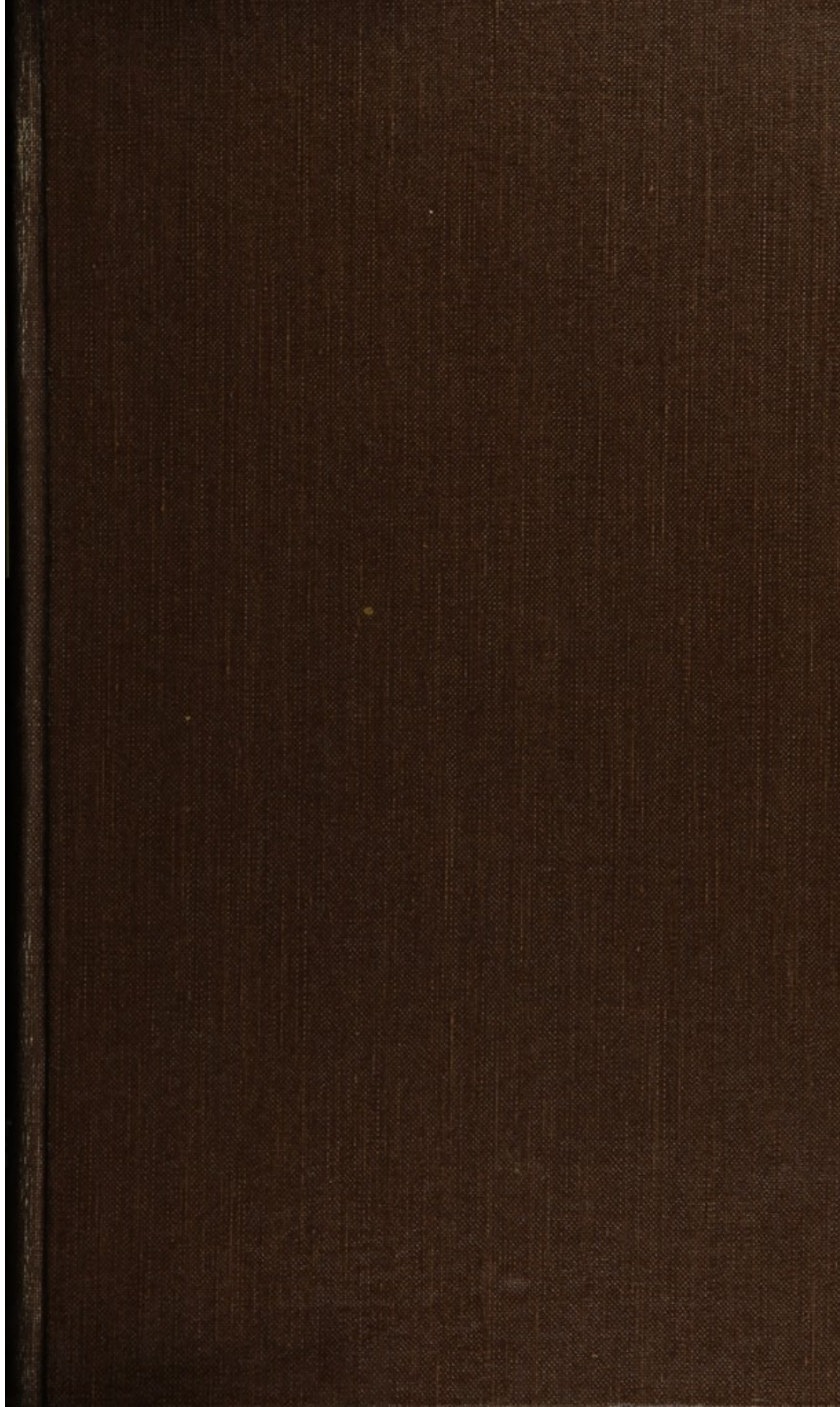
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# REPORT

TO THE

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

APPOINTED TO OBTAIN THE

## CENSUS OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR 1845,

EMBRACING

COLLATERAL FACTS AND STATISTICAL RESEARCHES,

ILLUSTRATING

THE HISTORY AND CONDITION

OF

THE POPULATION, AND THEIR MEANS OF PROGRESS  
AND PROSPERITY.

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BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK.

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BOSTON:

1846.

JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

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# REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS, &c.

FOR 1845.

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The Joint Committee, appointed by the City Council in May last, "with full powers to procure a Census of the City of Boston, with such other statistics as they may deem proper," having been "authorized to submit their Report in print," present the following as the result of their doings.

## R E P O R T.

In pursuance of the authority vested in them by the City Council, the Committee proceeded, immediately after their appointment, to the performance of the service required of them. They engaged Lemuel Shattuck, Esquire,—a gentleman who, from great familiarity with, and a strong interest in, the subject of statistics, they considered thoroughly qualified for the task—as their chief agent. In person, and by individuals acting under his direction, the work has been accomplished; and the Committee have great satisfaction in submitting to the City Council the results of this labor, in the following pages. They have admitted some topics that were not originally anticipated, believing that, in furnishing a full and minute history of the condition of our City, some account of its early institutions and habits, its present means of happiness and progress, its advantages for mental and moral culture, its preëminent position for internal and foreign commerce, &c., they were rendering a service of no inconsiderable utility to their constituents.



That all minds will alike appreciate the importance of every branch of statistical information presented, the Committee do not expect. They trust, however, that every portion of it will be deemed of sufficient value to meet the acceptance of their fellow-citizens. As a whole, it exhibits the City of Boston in a light highly gratifying to its friends, and encouraging to all who have any interest in its growing prosperity.

The subject of statistics has of late attracted the attention of several of the enlightened governments of Europe, who have carried it in practice, to a degree of minuteness of detail far beyond that embraced in the following work. And it is easy to perceive that the lessons to be deduced from the results, may become the means of meliorating the mental, moral, and physical condition of man.

The interchange of these statistical documents, (which it would be well to encourage) becomes the vehicle not only of general information, but introduces the brotherhood of man to a more intimate acquaintance with one another, and enables the citizens of countries however remote, to contribute something essentially beneficial to others of the human family.

The Committee regret their long delay in presenting this Report; and have to say, in explanation, that not only has the labor of procuring the elements of the work been excessive, but sickness in the person and family of the agent has more than once arrested its progress. They now most respectfully present it to the City Council, in the hope that it will meet their approbation and the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

S. G. SHIPLEY, S. S. PERKINS, CLEMENT WILLIS, G. F. THAYER, H. N. HOOPER,	}	Committee.
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*City Hall, January 3, 1846.*

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# REPORT.

*To the Committee of the City Council appointed to obtain  
the Census of Boston.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report as the result of the investigations undertaken under your authority and direction. In discharging the important and laborious duty assigned me, I have not considered it sufficient to give the mere numbers of the population. This is important, but in itself alone, without some collateral facts, it affords a very imperfect view, and is of little comparative utility. I have regarded the purposes of a census, when properly taken, to be in some respects a general survey of the people, embracing such facts and illustrations as would truly exhibit their condition, and their means of progress and prosperity, and as would suggest measures for their modification and improvement. Entertaining these views, the following topics of inquiry have received attention.

1. Historical Notices of the Population.
2. Errors of the National Census of 1840.
3. Mode of taking the Census of 1845.
4. Numbers of the Population in 1845; and its past increase.
5. Population of the Wards and Sections.
6. Places of Birth of the Population.
7. Classes of the Population in regard to color, sex and age.
8. Dwelling Houses of the Population.
9. Supply of Water to the Population.
10. Domestic Condition of the Population.
11. Education of the Population.

12. Legal Voters of the Population.
13. Occupations of the Population.
14. Progressive Wealth of the Population.
15. Public Charities of the Population.
16. Pauperism of the Population.
17. Crimes of the Population.
18. Moral and Religious Institutions of the Population.
19. Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Population.
20. Health of the Population.
21. Government of the Population.
22. General Views and Conclusions.

Some of these matters were embraced in the Schedule authorized to be used ; others have been introduced as important for additional illustrations. These topics have opened an extensive field for examination ; and the mass of facts, which have been gathered, is so great, that abstracts only can be given. We shall endeavour to present the information in as brief, simple, and intelligible a form, as its nature will admit ; and with a view to its practical utility. The abstracts will be accompanied by such explanations, illustrations, and deductions, as will be likely to give more interest than usually attaches to mere columns of figures. Such accompaniments are deemed a necessary part of statistics.

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## I. HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE POPULATION.

We have no precise account of the population of Boston, for nearly the whole of the first century of its existence. In 1638, eight years after its settlement, it was said to be "rather a village than a town, consisting of no more than 20 or 30 houses." In 1648, the inhabitants being too numerous to meet in one assembly, formed themselves into a distinct church, and erected a new place for public worship in the north-east part of the town, being separated from the rest "by a narrow stream [the Mill Creek,] which was cut through a neck of land by industry." In 1669, the inhabitants, having



increased too much for two churches, built a third—the “Old South.” In 1675, the inhabitants were estimated at 4,000; in 1698, at 7,000, (both estimates were probably too large;) in 1704, at 6,750; and in 1720, at 11,000. The first enumeration now known was made in 1722, during the prevalence of the small pox, when Eneas Salter was employed by the selectmen to ascertain the number of the inhabitants, or as Douglas, the historian, says, to make “a perlustration of the town.” He reported 10,567, “beside those who had died or removed out of the town.” Of those reported, 4,549 were north, and 6,018 south of Mill Creek, now Blackstone street. Bonner’s map of Boston, dated 1722, states that at that time there were “42 streets, 36 lanes, 22 alleys, near 3,000 houses, 1,000 brick, the rest timber, and near 12,000 people.” This was probably nearly the correct number before the ravages of the small pox that year, when 281 persons north, and 490 south of Mill Creek, fell victims to that disease. In 1735, the population was estimated at 16,000. The town was first divided into wards in 1736, (N. S.) the boundaries of which are described in the Appendix (B.)

In 1742, a census was taken, of which the following is a copy:—

(a)

Ward.	Persons.	Houses.	Warehouses.	Colored.	Horses.	Cows.
1	1,028	106	4	44	8	7
2	1,483	147	0	76	5	5
3	1,255	127	11	105	16	4
4	1,135	110	0	84	21	4
5	1,328	132	12	109	31	4
6	1,363	142	15	115	31	5
7	1,204	127	8	124	37	21
8	1,216	146	99	136	45	7
9	1,264	139	8	165	47	9
10	1,857	197	4	167	61	26
11	1,365	138	5	115	40	15
12	1,884	208	0	134	76	34
Total,	16,382	1,719	166	1,374	418	141

The colored persons are included in the 16,382, leaving 15,008 whites; but the report says "110 in the almshouse, and 36 in the work-house, are not included;" and "we also apprehend that there are about 1,200 widows included in the above number, 1,000 whereof are in low circumstances, and a great number of other persons so poor that they are not taxed." Douglas remarks, that several beside were gone to Cuba, and "several sons and apprentices were designedly overlooked, to ease the quota of Boston from tax." He estimated the whole population then at 18,000,—as great a number as the town contained during the subsequent fifty years.

In 1752, a census was again taken, on account of the small pox, which gave 15,731, of whom 14,190 were whites, and 1,541 colored. The slaves in 1754 were 989. In July, 1765, a census was taken by order of the General Court, when there were found to be 1,676 houses, 2,069 families, and 15,520 inhabitants, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites under 16, . . . . .	4,109	4,010	8,119
" over 16, . . . . .	2,941	3,612	6,553
Colored, all ages, . . . . .	510	301	811
Indians, all ages, . . . . .	21	16	37
	<hr/> 7,581	<hr/> 7,939	<hr/> 15,520

The population of Boston, during the revolution, was considerably reduced. In 1776, it was said to contain 2,719 white inhabitants only; many being dispersed in the country. In 1777, the whole number of males of 16 years and upwards, was 2,863, of whom "11 were Quakers, 7 belonged to the Castle, 188 were colored, 36 in Charlestown, Falmouth, and Newport, 200 at sea, and 543 in the army;" leaving a balance of only 1878; and "of this number," says the record, "many are old, infirm, and decrepit." The following is a statement of the number of polls, and an estimate, which may be considered nearly accurate, of the population at the several periods specified.



(b)

Polls.		Population.			
Date.	Number.	Date.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1687	1,330	1680	.	.	4,500
1728	3,000	1690	.	.	7,000
1733	3,500	1700	.	.	6,700
1735	3,637	1710	.	.	9,000
1738	3,395	1720	.	.	11,000
1740	3,043	1730	11,900	1,100	13,000
1741	2,972	1740	16,626	1,374	17,000
1752	2,789	1750	14,190	1,541	15,731
1778	2,248	1760	14,390	1,241	15,631
1781	2,260	1770	14,672	848	15,520
1784	3,174	1780	.	.	10,000

From this statement it appears that the population of Boston remained nearly stationary for many years. It has been said that the new dwelling houses erected during this time, scarcely averaged one a year. The native inhabitants poured out their treasure and their blood so liberally in the various Indian, French, and Spanish wars, in which the colonies were engaged, at various times prior to 1775, and especially during the revolutionary war, as materially to check the prosperity and growth of the town.

After the peace of 1783, the population of Boston began gradually to increase. The number of dwelling houses, from actual enumeration, was 2,178 in 1784; 2,235 in 1789; 2,390 in 1791; and 2,493 in 1794; not as many however as were said to have been in the town 70 years before. The houses in 1790, may be estimated at 2,300, and in 1800 at 3,000. From the account in 1789, which I have before me, it appears that there were

	Houses.	Stores.	Estimated Population.
North of Mill Creek, now Blackstone street,	731	49	5,848
Between State, Court, Sudbury, and Blackstone streets, . . . . .	336	112	2,688
Between Sudbury, Tremont, Park, and Beacon streets, . . . . .	241	79	1,928



	Houses.	Stores.	Estimated Population.
Between State, Court, Tremont, Bromfield, and Milk streets, . . . . .	218	43	1,744
South of Bromfield and Milk streets, . . . . .	709	83	5,672
<hr/>			
Total in the whole town,	2,235	366	17,880
South of Winter and Summer streets, . . . . .	444	?	3,552
South of West, Bedford and Summer streets, . . . . .	377	83	3,016
South of Boylston and Beach streets, . . . . .	191	44	1,528

The population in the above statement is found by multiplying the houses by 8, the average number to a dwelling-house in 1790.

The constitution of the United States provided that a census should be taken in 1790, and at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years. A National Census has been taken according to these provisions; the sixth and last being that of 1840. The State of Massachusetts required a census in 1837 and 1840, for the purpose of apportioning the representatives to the General Court, according to the new provisions of the constitution then going into operation. And special City censuses were taken in 1825 and 1835, which, with the one taken this year, will make the three City censuses at periods of ten years, each five years equally distant from the national decennial censuses.

The forms, by which these censuses have hitherto been taken, have not been alike. In 1790, the only distinctions were the numbers of dwelling houses and families, and the white males under 16 years of age, and 16 and upwards, and the white females and the colored persons, without distinction of age. In the censuses of 1800, 1810, 1820, 1825 and 1835, the white males were taken separately from the white females, and in the different ages, as under 10, of 10 and under 16, of 16 and under 26, of 26 and under 45, and of 45 and upwards. The colored persons were taken without distinction of age or sex in 1800 and 1810. In 1820, their ages were designated, as under 14, 14 to 26, 26 to 45, and 45 and upwards, for each sex separately. The forms for the national censuses of 1830 and 1840 were substantially the same. The white males and females being numbered separately, as under 5 years of age, 5

to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 30, and every subsequent decennial period to 100 and upwards. The colored persons were not taken, as they should have been, in the same divisions of ages. In both censuses the ages were distinguished as under 10, 10 to 24, 24 to 36, 36 to 55, 55 to 100, and 100 and upwards. Several other particulars were required. The State census of 1837 required simply the number of the population, though, as taken by the City, the number under 4, of 4 and under 16, 16 to 70, and over 70, were specified separately as to the males, the females, and the colored. That of 1840 distinguished those under 4, 4 to 16, and 16 and upwards, each sex separately, but without distinction of color. The form for 1845 will presently be specially described. Tables containing the particulars of these several censuses, have been compiled and are given in the Appendix. (See Appendix C to J.)

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## II. ERRORS OF THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 1840.

The particulars of the State census of 1840, as taken by the City, are given in the Appendix (H.) I have also given, from the printed copy, the official statement of the national census of that year, for the purpose of exhibiting two remarkable errors which it contains. The other statistics accompanying that census, will be referred to when speaking of the productive industry of the City.

One of these errors was made by transposing the total population, and all the facts and figures in the subsequent columns, of Ward eight (8136) against ward ten, and Ward ten (6702) against ward eight, making the aggregates of both appear very different from what they really were. This seems to have been an error of the copyist or printer.

The other error appears in the number of the population of the City. The aggregate of the census taken in May, including paupers and all others not required by law to be enumerated, was 84,401; and of that taken in June, *one*



*month later*, was 93,383, making a difference of 8,982. One of these aggregates must be erroneous; and it is a matter of considerable importance to ascertain where the error lies. The number of representatives which Boston is entitled to send to the General Court, is fixed once in ten years, according to the population. This renders it important that a proper mode of enumeration should be adopted, and that no errors, which would affect the ratio of representation, should be committed. This consideration has induced me to examine the subject with care.

The population of the wards by each of the two censuses, (after correcting the errors of Ward 8 and 10 above referred to), and the number of persons stated to be "employed in navigation of the ocean," stand thus:—

(c)

Ward.	State Census, May, 1840.	National Census, June, 1840.	Difference.	Employed in Navigation.
1	6,870	7,512	642 more	134
2	6,817	15,282	8,465 "	7,683
3	7,012	7,345	333 "	54
4	7,380	7,389	9 "	664
5	6,878	6,879	1 "	76
6	7,585	7,288	297 less	92
7	6,727	6,482	245 "	15
8	7,946	8,136	190 more	1,982
9	6,839	6,742	97 less	7
10	6,827	6,702	125 "	4
11	7,326	7,450	124 more	34
12	6,194	6,176	18 less	68
Total,	84,401	93,383	8,982 more	10,813

From this statement it appears that five of the wards showed a less, and seven a greater, population in June than in May, the principal difference being in ward two. The following additional facts appear, on an examination of the details in regard to the ages and sexes.



(d)

Ward.	Sexes.	AGES.						Col'd.	Total.
		Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	Over 50.		
2	Males	1,266	376	5,645	3,055	316	198	582	11,438
	Females	1,447	421	871	522	239	233	111	3,844
	Difference	- 181	- 45	+4,774	+2,533	+77	- 35	+471	+7,594
8	Males	1,075	451	1,893	1,100	334	175	2	5,030
	Females	1,037	276	834	501	235	219	4	3,106
	Difference	+18	+175	+1,059	+599	+99	- 44	- 2	+1,924

This statement shows that in the 2d ward there were 7,594 more males than females; and in the 8th ward, 1,924 more males than females; and these were principally between the ages of 20 and 40; while at the other ages, in these wards, and at all ages in the other wards, generally, the aggregates show more females than males. This led me to suppose that the error, if any, arose in enumerating the males. And to ascertain whether this might be the fact, the original manuscript copy of the National Census, in the District Clerk's office, and the State Census, in the City Clerk's office, were examined, which contain the names of the heads of families, and the number of the families. The following facts are compiled from these documents. See Table (e,) next page.

Here then we have the results of an estimated number of males in these wards, from which it appears, that in the 2nd ward 41 families contained 7,225 white males between 15 and 50, and 439 colored males, (7,664 in all,) 7,589 of whom are stated to have been engaged in navigation, or within 94 of the number (7,683) returned for the whole ward. Two families are stated to contain over 1,000 each. In the 8th ward 17 families contained 2,081, of whom 2,069 were returned, as engaged in navigation.

I then examined the State Census to ascertain how many were contained in these same families by that enumeration, and found those in Ward 2 contained only 307, shewing a difference of 7,357 in those families alone! In the 8th Ward, 15 of the same families contained 1,752, within 317

of the estimated number in the National Census. Andrew Anderson's family was said to contain 155 in this census, and 101 in the National Census. The accounts of some other families shewed as great discrepancies. It hence appears that the same errors were committed in this ward in both censuses, as were committed in Ward 2 in the National Census.

From these facts, which the importance of the subject seems to require to be detailed, it appears that the disagreements between the State and National Census of 1840 arose from the modes of enumerating the seamen, said to belong to the sailor boarding-houses. The indi-

(e)

*Statement of the number of Male Persons, at the ages specified, and how employed, in several families, in Wards 2, 4, and 8. 1840.*

Name of the Head of the Family.	AGES.				Total in the Family.	Colored.	Employed in Navigation.
	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50			
<i>Ward 2.</i>							
Richard B. Norton,	:	670	358	2	1,030	:	1,029
Martin Barnes,	:	651	364	:	1,015	:	1,015
J. A. Gustus,	:	405	200	:	605	:	605
R. W. Casey,	:	301	203	:	504	:	503
J. H. Franksen,	20	308	81	8	417	:	415
J. Wright, jr.	15	216	101	:	332	:	327
T. A. Dogsberry,	2	212	100	:	314	:	312
Robert Ganett,	:	207	100	:	307	:	307
George Brown,	:	204	51	:	255	:	250
J. McLaughlin,	:	152	52	:	204	:	203
31 other families,	44	1,484	702	12	2,242	439	2,623
<i>Ward 4.</i>							
Ship Columbus,	27	129	276	124	556	27	583
Revenue Cutter,	3	21	3	4	31		31
<i>Ward 8.</i>							
Sailors' Home,	60	300	102	40	502	:	502
Oliver Welch,	12	150	120	:	282	:	282
James Harrooagin,	37	73	48	:	158	:	158
William Billow,	75	20	4	2	101	:	101
Peters Myers,	63	31	10	:	104	:	104
Andrew Anderson,	20	60	21	:	101	:	101
Daniel Sullivan,	20	50	30	3	103	:	101
Gregory Duggan,	20	60	10	11	101	:	100
Michael O'Brian,	10	50	45	4	109	:	100
John Hølemberg,	30	47	31	:	108	:	108
7 other families,	33	300	73	6	412	:	412



vidual who took the National Census of 1840, in Ward 2, is now dead. I am informed, however, that all were considered as "*inhabitants of Boston who made the house their home, or stopping place, when in port, whether present or absent ;*" and in making up the estimated number of the respective families in Wards, 2 and 8, the census takers sometimes counted the names which had been entered on the books of the house for the previous three years ! Is this a correct mode of enumeration ? Has it before been adopted in Boston, or in any other place ?

I have carefully examined, as far as existing records would permit, the details of every census of Boston, abstracts of which are contained in the Appendix, and no such mode of estimation was adopted until 1835. The males in Ward 9 (now 8) that year, were 1,490 more than the females, while in all the other Wards, except 3 and 4, the females exceeded the males. One of the census takers (the same person who took the State Census of the Ward in 1840) says in his report, in 1835, that "one of the difficulties they had to contend with was to ascertain the number of the floating population, particularly the seafaring men. These they have obtained from mutually questioning the inmates of the houses where they resided when at home ;" and they further say that they "are satisfied they have not erred in over estimating the number of that part of the population." Here then is the *first* introduction of this mode of "estimating," not enumerating, the seamen. It was followed, as already shown, in the State and National Census in that Ward in 1840, and in the National Census, with enlarged liberality, in Ward 2.

In the official census of the United States, a number "employed in navigation of the Ocean" is stated. And among the documents, annually printed by Congress is one containing the number of seamen registered in each port of the United States. From these documents, the following statement is compiled. These figures are given not as worthy of much reliance as facts, but as matters deserving preservation in this connection.

(f)

Employed in Navigation.				Registered Seamen.	
United States.		Massachusetts			
States.	Number.	Counties.	Number.	Years.	Number.
Massachusetts	27,153	Suffolk	10,921	1836	942
Maine	10,091	Barnstable	5,473	1837	867
New York	5,511	Essex	4,217	1838	1,104
Connecticut	2,700	Bristol	2,195	1839	1,152
Pennsylvania	1,815	Nantucket	1,614	1840	1,351
Rhode Island	1,717	Plymouth	1,114	1841	1,427
Louisiana	1,322	Middlesex	820	1842	1,073
Rest U. States	5,716	Rest of the State	1,799	1843	1,349
				1844	1,780
	56,025		28,153	1845	1,570

This statement shows that Massachusetts returned nearly half of all the seamen of the Union. According to it, in Barnstable and Nantucket counties, where ocean labor constitutes the principal occupation, 1 in every 6 of the whole population was a seaman, and in Boston 1 in 9. This may be correct as to the former, but cannot be so as to the latter place.

This mode of enumeration has not been adopted in any other place. The city of New York in 1840, with her extensive commerce, returned but 2,786 seamen, only 804 more than were said to belong to the 8th Ward of Boston. This clearly proves that they were not so enumerated there; and the above statement shows, that they were not in other places.

His Honor the Mayor of New York informs me that in taking the census of that city for 1845, "such seamen only were enumerated as were considered actual residents, and hailed from this city." Neither "temporary boarders belonging to foreign vessels," nor "those whose only habitation was the vessel to which they belonged" were enumerated; the law requiring the marshals "to make actual inquiry at each dwelling-house, or of the head of each family residing therein." "Persons *temporarily* absent, belonging here, were enumerated."

It is certainly proper and desirable that all seamen who belong to Boston should be enumerated here. There are



difficulties, however, attending any method of doing it; and it is, perhaps, impossible to arrive at any result, with perfect accuracy. The principle adopted, in the Census of 1845, was to take *the names of, and to enumerate all, who generally sailed out of Boston, and considered this place their home, whether born here or not, and whether present or absent.* It was not considered proper to number persons as inhabitants, who go to a sailor boarding-house for one or more nights, and then leave, if they belong to Maine, New Orleans, or Europe. It would be no more improper to count the names of persons on the books of the Tremont House, or other hotel, for the last three years, and consider them inhabitants. It would be very easy to swell the number of the population to an indefinite extent, in this way. The result of the enumeration gives 2,593 seamen as belonging to Boston, which comes within 193 of the number which New York returned in 1840. The number in each ward is given in the table (*h*,) page 15.

To test the accuracy of this result, Mr. Daniel Tracy was employed to make a re-enumeration of the seamen. He was himself once a seaman, more recently keeper of the Sailors' Home, and now has a shipping office in Broad street, and is familiar with all the sailor boarding-houses in the city. He visited every house, and made 208, in Wards 2 and 8, less than our previous enumeration. In Ward 2, are 42 houses, the same number as in 1840, and 19 of which are kept by the same persons. In Ward 8, are 16 houses, 10 of which are kept by the same persons as in 1840.

The whole number of seamen in Great Britain, in 1841, is stated in the census, at 184,081. Of this number, 45,915 only were counted among the population of particular places in the kingdom; the others were set down separately. London contained 3,841, of whom 292 were under 20 years of age; and Liverpool, 4,288, of whom 516 were under 20. The mode of ascertaining the number of seamen, then adopted by that kingdom, was to *enumerate all, at their lodgings, who slept on shore or in port, on a given night, wherever their place of birth, or wherever belonging.* I applied this principle in Boston, and, in company with Mr.



Tracy, made a third enumeration of the seamen at the sailor boarding-houses, on the 23d of October, (perhaps a favorable average time,) which resulted as follows:—In the 58 houses, in Wards 2 and 8, there slept the previous night, 632 seamen, of whom 36 considered themselves as belonging to Boston, though but 3 of them were born here; 267 belonged to other parts of the United States, and 319 belonged to foreign countries. This adds confirmation to what has already been said on the subject. On that day the following vessels, under register, were in this port.

(g)

Class.	Owned in Boston.		Owned in other parts U. States.		Owned in Foreign Ports.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ships	27	14,082	14	6,718	1	1,418
Barques	19	4,822	8	2,515	1	319
Brigs	18	3,264	17	3,225	2	362
Schooners	5	485	5	629	:	:
Total	69	22,653	44	13,087	4	2,099

The aggregate of these numbers is 117 vessels, and 37,839 tons, among which was an English steamer of 1,418 tons. If all these vessels were fully manned, allowing 20 tons to a seaman, 1,891 seamen would be required, and be in port; but it is well known that crews are generally discharged when they arrive in port, and often visit their friends in other places before shipping for another voyage. This will very much reduce the number remaining here. The number of vessels in port was larger then, than at any time afterwards before the 1st of January, 1846.

One object in taking the number of people in a place, is to compare it with other places, and itself with itself, at different periods. The health of a people is partly measured by ascertaining the number of deaths, for a given period, among a given number of the living. It is obvious, however, that any such comparison in regard to a population, portions of whom are numbered in one place, while they are somewhere

else, must be useless and fallacious. When a merchant seaman dies in our port, his death is reported at our health office ; but when he dies abroad, it is not. Seamen actually in port might, perhaps, for this reason, be numbered.

In further illustration of this matter, I have given, in the Appendix, the number of arrivals and clearances at this port, the tonnage owned here, and the imports and exports.

There are many other things suggested by this subject, but in view of the facts already stated, the conclusion appears irresistible that the National Census of 1840 was materially incorrect ; and that 8,383, at least, should be deducted from 93,383, the officially stated aggregate ; and that the enumeration of the seamen, this year, is nearly correct and gives as large a number as accuracy would allow. The population of the wards is accordingly corrected, as in the following statement :—

(h)

Ward.	U. S. Census, 1840.	Deduct Errors.	Population in 1840, corrected.	Seamen, 1840, corrected.	Seamen, 1845.
1	7,512	:	7,512	134	129
2	15,282	6,883	8,399	1,582	1,448
3	7,345	:	7,345	54	65
4	7,389	500	6,889	164	181
5	6,879	:	6,879	76	41
6	7,288	:	7,288	92	80
7	6,482	:	6,482	15	12
8	8,136	1,000	7,136	982	523
9	6,742	:	6,742	7	30
10	6,702	:	6,702	4	34
11	7,450	:	7,450	34	26
12	6,176	:	6,176	68	24
	93,383	8,383	85,000	3,212	2,593

From this statement, it will be perceived that 6,883 are deducted from the second Ward, leaving there 1,582 as engaged in navigation ; and 1,000 from Ward 8, leaving 982 as engaged in the same way. The official printed copy of the United States Census, at the bottom of the aggregate number of persons, gives 6,100 "on board vessels of war in the United States naval service." The Secretary of State in-



forms me, in answer to a letter addressed to him, that those on board the Columbus were included in this number. They were therefore enumerated twice. The navy yard is in Charlestown, and the vessels of war sometimes lie there, and sometimes in other parts of the harbor. If any one dies on board these vessels, he is not reported at our health office, as the death of a citizen is, but is interred in Chelsea. It is clear, that the persons on board that vessel should not have been considered as part of the inhabitants of Boston, though they were so counted, in both the State and National Censuses of 1840; and 500 are consequently deducted from the population of the 4th Ward. The number under "population corrected," in the above statement, will be considered in this Report, as the correct population in 1840.

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### III. MODE OF TAKING THE CENSUS OF 1845.

The value of a census depends upon the extent and the degree of accuracy of the information obtained. Mathematical exactness in every particular is perhaps impossible; but those means should be used, which are likely to secure the nearest approximation to it. Some of the censuses of Boston, hitherto taken, have contained important errors; and it was deemed expedient to make the attempt, at least, this year, to obtain a correct one. The first and most important step in this matter was the preparation of a proper form or schedule for collecting the information from the families, to be used by the agent or enumerator. In preparing this schedule we have not been so much attached to old plans, as to suppose they were incapable of improvement: and have not considered it improper to avail ourselves of the experience of others, wherever found, who were known to have devoted much time and to have brought scientific knowledge to this subject; and whose plans, when carried into practical operation, have been known to answer the purpose well.

We have already remarked that a census should be, in some respects, a survey of the social condition of the people ; and for this purpose, it should contain something more than the mere number of the population. Almost every census taken in the United States and elsewhere, contains other matters. Those who supposed that the schedule, used in taking this census, sought for information that was unimportant or too particular, must have misapprehended, or at least had an imperfect idea of the purposes of a census, and the means proper to be adopted to obtain a correct one. To be understood, this matter must be thoroughly examined and studied. Particular facts, not generalities, are what is wanted ; and the questions proposed must be particular to obtain them. There was, however, a less number of particulars inquired for, than were embraced in the last United States census, and other censuses recently taken ; and the order passed by the Council expressly authorized the collection of such other statistics, as might be deemed proper. The schedule, however, having features somewhat novel, and not hitherto used in this country, and having been a matter of discussion and criticism, it is deemed proper to present a copy of it in the Appendix, as intended to be filled up by the enumerators (See Appendix A ; ) and to make the following explanatory remarks.

The enumerators were instructed, in filling up the schedule, to insert from personal observation, the ward, street, number, and description of the houses, how occupied, &c. This information was sought in order to furnish the means of correcting any error or omission that might occur. The number of families in each case was inserted after taking the other facts concerning the population of each house. The first question asked was, "Does the occupant own the house ?" The answer to this was considered a matter of interest and importance, as will appear in the developements of this Report. In asking this and other questions, the precise phraseology of the schedule was not always used, but it was varied according to circumstances. The *fact* sought for being the object to be obtained.



In column 1 of the tabular form the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are inserted for the convenience of the enumerator, to shew instantly the number of families, and persons in each family.

Column 2 is designed for inserting the whole, a part, or the initials, of the name of every person. This was desirable for the two following reasons ; 1st, that the enumerator might obtain every individual in each family, and be better able to correct any imperfection, error, or omission ; and 2ndly, that he may obtain specific facts concerning each particular person. The name of the particular person was designed to be known only to those who were concerned in taking the census. It was considered of little consequence, and was not regarded after the specific facts concerning a person, described by the facts, were obtained. The facts, not the names of the persons, were most essential. The aggregate facts were what were wanted ; but it is apparent, if the individual facts concerning each person are incorrect, the aggregate cannot be correct. The method formerly adopted for obtaining the numbers between specified ages, has been considered by some sufficient. The inquiry, "How many in the family between 20 and 30 ?" &c., or, "How many engaged in navigation?" might be answered correctly by some persons ; but in a great majority of cases, errors would be much more likely to occur, than if given according to the present method. In this way a mere census of the population may also be taken correctly, more economically, and in less time. If the enumerator wished to obtain the census of a family correctly, according to the old method, he must first ascertain the age of each, and afterwards classify them in their appropriate places in the schedule. This is substantially the present method. The facts obtained by the old method, however, are too general to admit of any classification except the one originally made. According to the one now used, many different classes of facts may be abstracted, possessing a greater or less degree of interest and importance. Abstracts will be given in this Report which it is supposed will show the superiority of this mode. In filling up this part of the schedule, the enumerators were instructed to insert, first, the name of the father, the mother,

or other persons who were the heads of the family; next, the children, beginning with the eldest; next, the inmates, boarders, or lodgers; and lastly, the domestics.

The 3rd column is designed for inserting in full years, the ages "on the last birth day" of the males; and the 4th, the ages of the females. The ages of a population are among its most important elements of information, and form some of the best means of comparing the people of one place with those of another; or the people of one place, at one period, with those of the same place at another period. A census in which the ages are not taken is comparatively useless. A people may be more or less healthy or unhealthy, efficient or inefficient, happy or unhappy, according as a greater or less number are found of one age or another. The ages may be elevated so high, or depressed so low, as to indicate one or an other of these conditions. These truths will be apparent to all who study the laws of health, life, and longevity, and compare the operations of these laws in different places. And we trust the facts developed in this Report, will make their importance apparent to all in regard to Boston. A recent writer of high authority, says "a minute classification of the ages of the living, in every locality, and in every class of society, is indispensable." "The collection of the ages of the living with all attainable accuracy, is an object the importance of which does not admit of dispute." Another writer of equal authority, says, "The enumeration of a people would be very incomplete without a correct knowledge of the *age* of every member of the community. Age is the first element of mortality. From the cradle to the grave successive waves of individuals are swept along, and no estimate can be formed of their condition as a body, whether as to education, occupation, or productive power, without this information as the first indispensable preliminary. But a comparison of ages at successive periods, affords a test of advancement or retrogression."

This feature of the schedule has, however, formed the principal objection to it. Any inquiries, concerning the ages of individuals, has been deemed by some as impertinent; and



a few have declined answering them. The government, for purposes of great public utility, wishes to know the condition of the people over which it exercises its control. Their aggregate ages are one means of knowledge. It directs certain officers to obtain them. This cannot be done without ascertaining the age of each individual; and this particular age cannot be obtained without personal inquiry concerning the individual. There might perhaps be some reason for withholding an answer to such inquiries, if made by an individual for purposes of mere curiosity; but no possible reason, it seems to us, could exist against answering a governmental inquiry of this kind, having the public good in view. Some have objected to give this information, supposing that the ages of the people had never before been required, when in fact they almost always have been, though not precisely in this form.

It has been conjectured, that there may exist in the minds of some persons, so great a desire for "fictitious youth" as to induce them to use deception, or to withhold their ages, through fear of destroying that fiction, or for other reasons. And some have supposed that these objections were peculiar to women—that undue anxiety to conceal their ages existed only among that sex. But this has not been confirmed by our experience. It is more imaginary than real. Many more men have objected to give their ages than women. The same results occurred in England in 1841, when the proportion of men was to the women nearly as 10 to 1. These proportions will apply to Boston; that is, there were 10 men who objected to give their ages, where there was one woman. The number, however, who did object was so small, that the general result remains almost entirely unaffected by it.

The reasons for soliciting information to be inserted under the other heads of inquiry in the columns, numbered 5 to 17 inclusive, will be stated in the sections of this Report, treating of the Domestic Condition, Occupations, Place of Birth, Legal Voters, and Health, of the Population, where the results of the inquiries will be given. To these sections the

reader's attention is particularly directed. No objections were offered against answering inquiries in regard to any of these matters.

The 6th question, immediately under the tabular form, was inserted for the convenience of the enumerators to place the numbers of the families after they were recorded. The 7th, 8th and 9th questions were designed for obtaining valuable information. The enumerators were instructed to ask—"Was there a marriage? a birth? or a death? (either?) in your family during the year, ending May 1, 1845?" If answered in the negative, nothing further was said respecting it; if in the affirmative, the particulars specified in the schedule in regard to each birth, marriage, or death, were inquired for and inserted. The year ending May 1st, was selected to conform to the law of the Commonwealth, which requires information on these subjects to be returned to the Secretary annually; though the usual year would have been preferred, and would probably have resulted in obtaining more full information. Further remarks on these matters will be made in this Report under the head of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the Population.

The information to be elicited by the questions in regard to the supply of water, was considered useful at this time; and the results are detailed in this Report.

By examining the schedule, it will be perceived that the words "*yes*" and "*no*," are placed after questions admitting of a positive, or negative answer. This was done to save labor. Instead of writing words in full, the questions were answered by merely making a mark in each case thus, "1," after *yes* or *no*, as the fact might be. In the same manner, in the description of the houses, a mark was placed after brick or wood. In filling up the tabular schedule under "Sex and Domestic Condition," "Place of Birth," "Legal Voters," "Not Naturalized," and "Health," the same mark was made, opposite the person's name in the column in which it ought to appear, according to the fact. (See Appendix A.) This mode of obtaining the facts, while it ensured greater accuracy, simplified and abridged labor, and was an immense sav-



ing of time. In its practical operation, it was found to fulfil all the anticipations entertained, when it was prepared. In questions which do not admit of a positive or negative answer, the schedule is so framed as to require as little writing as possible.

In most of the National censuses, the City was divided into districts, and the enumerator for each district, being provided with blanks, filled them out by personal inquiry at each house. In some of the City censuses, blanks were left at the houses to be filled out by the respective families. Having known the operation of both methods, we have found, that it has been of little use to leave blanks at the houses; many of the schedules were lost, few have been filled out, even when requiring as few facts as were taken in the State Census of 1840; and those which were supposed to be filled, contained so many errors, that the time consumed in correcting them, would often be as great as would have been necessary to have filled them out originally.\* To insure correctness and uniformity in filling the schedules, it was determined to do it principally by personal inquiry. Few were consequently left at the houses. In some cases, in consequence of the absence of families in the country, or other causes, the enumerators were subjected to much embarrassment, and were obliged to visit the houses or places of business of individuals several times; or by other means to obtain the facts. Great labor has been expended to prevent any mistakes or omissions. After the information in the schedules was collected from the people, notice was given in the newspapers, requesting any one who might have been omitted to give notice of the omission. Notes were received concerning 12 families, 8 of whom had been previously taken, though supposed by themselves to have been omitted.

The following statement will show how our efforts were

\* Each blank used for the census of 1840, a copy of which is given in the Appendix (H.) required about one third the quantity of paper of that of 1845; and yet I am informed that there were printed 60 reams of paper *then*, and only 13 reams *now*; a fact, among others, shewing the superior *economy* of the present method.

regarded by the people, and to what extent information was refused.

Ward.	Number of Families refused.
1.—	1, all information ; 2, ages.
2.—	No case of refusal returned.
3.—	1, all information ; 3, ages.
4.—	1, all information ; 8, names and ages ; 15, ages.
5.—	2, names and ages.
6.—	2, names ; 4, ages.
7.—	1, names and ages ; 3, ages.
8.—	1, ages.
9.—	2, names ; 3, ages.
10.—	2, ages.
11.—	4, ages.
12.—	1, ages.

This statement shows, that in 56 families only, out of the 19,175 contained in the city, was information refused, which was sought for by the enumerators. The greatest proportion of refusals was in Ward 4. It would seem that there must have been something rather in the manner of seeking the information, than in the character of the information sought, which should have induced a refusal by so large a number in that highly intelligent ward. Other means were taken, by which the information, very nearly approximating to accuracy, was obtained in regard to these families. Their refusal, therefore, does not materially affect the grand result. The people generally regarded the effort, to obtain full and accurate information, with great favor ; and expressed not only a willingness, but an anxiety, to give the particulars fairly, honestly, and with exactness. Very few cases indeed occurred, where there appeared any design to deceive by false answers. This reflects high credit on the intelligence of the people of Boston. A law of the Commonwealth requires a return of all the children in the city, between the particular ages of 4 and 16, to entitle it to receive its proportion of the income of the public-school fund ; and those persons, who refused to give the information in regard to their families, may reflect, that they used an influence calculated to prevent the city from obtaining its just share of this fund.

Having been entrusted with the whole responsibility of



carrying into effect the purposes of the Committee in regard to the census, individuals were employed as assistants, who were deemed competent to the discharge of the duties assigned them. Before commencing, they were instructed as to the use of the schedule and modes of proceeding; and were required to report frequently the results of their labors. The schedules, as they were filled up, were examined, revised, and corrected; and questions relating to particular cases settled. The whole number of schedules amounted to nearly 13,000. Those belonging to each ward were kept separate; and the several classes of facts, amounting in all to several millions, were carefully abstracted, collated, and arranged, as they appear in this Report. In addition to the facts, elicited by the questions in the schedules, many other matters have received attention, which the order of the City Council, at the discretion of the Committee, authorized, and the results are also herein presented.

Such is a brief account of the mode of taking the present census. As it may be a matter of some importance hereafter, to have the benefit of past experience, we venture to recommend the general features of this schedule for future use, as one well adapted for the purpose, and better designed to secure fulness and accuracy, than others heretofore adopted.

A different method of using this schedule might be introduced. The census of England, for 1841, was all taken in one day; during which, more than 15,000,000 names, and all the accompanying facts, were entered in the schedules, in 35,000 districts, by 35,000 individuals employed. In this enumeration, every person was taken as an inhabitant of the house in which he slept the previous night, it being supposed that the strangers present would equal the citizens absent. This mode of simultaneous enumeration might, perhaps, be adopted here. In such a case, however, it would be proper to select a day when our average population was present—say in April or November, and not in July. And it would be necessary to divide the city into a sufficient number of districts to allow one individual to complete the enumeration of a district in one day. The people should be

particularly notified of the day appointed, and the enumerators should be properly instructed in their duty.

For the purpose of simplicity, and for avoiding confusion, all other statistics beside those relating to persons, should be collected by a separate schedule.

*Modes of estimating the number of our population* have been sometimes devised. Two of the most prominent are the number of rateable *polls*; and the names in Stimpson's Boston Directory. The Revised Statutes provided that a poll tax should be assessed on every male inhabitant between the ages of 16 and 70, except those persons, "who by reason of age, infirmity and poverty, may, in the judgment of the assessors, be unable to contribute to the public charge." This had been the law of the State for many years before. In 1843, an act was passed altering the ages to include those only between 20 and 70; and in 1844, another act was passed including all persons over 20, "except paupers and persons under guardianship," which now remains in force. These alterations will somewhat affect the relative proportions of the numbers.

The following table is compiled to show the proportions these numbers have borne to the population at times when both have been stated. It shows that reliance cannot be placed upon these modes of estimation, though an approximate result is obtained. The changeable nature of a City population affects the relative proportions of the polls more than in the more stationary population of the country towns.

(i)

Years.	Population.	POLLS.			NAMES IN THE DIRECTORY.		
		Number.	One in	In 100.	Number.	One in	In 100.
1800	24,937	4,538	18.2	5.4	.	.	.
1810	33,787	7,754	22.9	4.5	.	.	.
1820	43,298	7,810	18.3	5.5	.	.	.
1825	58,277	11,660	20.0	4.9	.	.	.
1830	61,392	13,096	21.3	4.6	.	.	.
1835	78,603	16,188	20.5	4.8	14,613	18.5	5.3
1840	85,000	17,696	20.8	4.8	17,807	20.9	4.7
1845	114,366	24,287	21.7	4.7	23,932	21.2	4.7



#### IV. NUMBERS OF THE POPULATION IN 1845; AND ITS PAST INCREASE.

The number of persons enumerated in the Census of 1845, was **114,366.**

In describing the mode by which this census was taken, some of the difficulties attending an exact enumeration have been mentioned. In a City population of a fluctuating character, and of locomotive habits, like that of Boston, these difficulties are far greater than in the more stationary population of the country. I believe, however, that the results are entitled to great confidence, as being as nearly correct as could be obtained under existing circumstances. The particulars of the census are inserted in the Appendix (Table J. p. 18 and 19) and will be frequently referred to in this Report.

The *Increase of the Population* since 1840, has been 29,366, or *thirty-five per cent.*; or an average annual increase of 5,873, or 7 per cent.

By comparing this with previous enumerations, some interesting results are produced. The population previous to 1790, has already been stated. The increase, since that time, in periods of ten years, according to the National census, appears to be thus:

(j)

Years.	Population.	ACTUAL INCREASE.		INCREASE PER CENT.	
		Total.	Annual.	Total.	Annual.
1790	18,038	.	.	.	.
1800	24,937	6,899	689.9	38.24	3.82
1810	33,787	8,850	885.0	35.48	3.54
1820	43,298	3,511	951.1	28.15	2.81
1830	61,392	18,094	1809.4	41.78	4.17
1840	85,000	23,608	2360.8	38.45	3.84

This statement shows the least increase from 1810 to 1820, being 30.31 per cent.; and the greatest from 1820 to 1830, being 41.78 per cent. Combining the National and City censuses will shew the increase in periods of five years each, since 1820.

(k)

Years.	Population.	ACTUAL INCREASE.		INCREASE PER CENT.	
		Total.	Annual.	Total.	Annual.
1820	43,298	.	.	.	.
1825	58,281	14,983	2996.6	34.60	6.92
1830	61,392	3,111	622.2	5.33	1.06
1835	78,603	17,211	3442.2	28.03	5.60
1840	85,000	6,397	1279.5	8.14	1.62
1845	114,366	29,366	5873.2	34.54	6.90

From this statement it appears that the ratio of increase was about the same from 1820 to 1825, as it was from 1840 to 1845. There is however, a remarkable difference in the ratio of increase in these quinquennial periods. From 1820 to 1825, it was 34.60 per cent., while from 1825 to 1830, it was only 5.33, showing a difference of increase between these two periods of 29.27 per cent. And again, between the two periods, 1830 to 1835, and 1835 to 1840, there was a difference of 19.89 per cent. On the supposition that these several enumerations were all accurately made; and that the National censuses of 1820 and 1830 were not too low, nor the City census of 1825 and 1835 too high, it is difficult to account for this apparent irregular growth of the City. During the year 1825, many mechanics were required to make the improvements near Faneuil Hall Market, and to build up portions of the City destroyed by fire; and 1835 was the commencement of a "Speculating Age." These circumstances might have produced a temporary increase. Whether there were other influences to interrupt the regular progression of the City I will not venture to say. The facts seem to be confirmed by the statements given in the Appendix, by which it appears that the polls increased 3,850, or 49.29 per cent. from 1820 to 1825, and only 1,436, or 10.94 per cent., (being 38.35 per cent. less) from 1825 to 1830. And again they increased 3,092, or 23.61 per cent. from 1830 to 1835, and only 1,508, or 9.31 per cent. from 1835 to 1840. The whole increase from 1790 to 1845, was 534 per cent. The demand for mechanical labor for the few past years, has undoubtedly added much to the present population. The polls



increased 6,591, or 37.24 per cent. from 1840 to 1845. Should the building operations become less extensive, this increase of the population would be checked.

#### V.—POPULATION OF THE WARDS AND SECTIONS.

The City was first divided into wards in 1736. The number of wards then was *twelve*, and that number has since been continued. As the population of different sections increased, a new geographical division was made, for the purpose of proportioning to each, as nearly as possible, an equal number of persons. A new division was made in 1805, 1822, and 1838. For the purpose of providing the means of comparing the growth of different sections of the City, the boundaries of the wards in each division are described in the Appendix (B.) These alterations of the wards render it impossible, however, to make a perfect comparison of their growth prior to 1838. Notwithstanding, it may be interesting to know the population of each, and it is consequently given in detail, in the several abstracts in the Appendix. The following statement shows the aggregate population of each ward at different periods, and the increase from 1840 to 1845.

(l)

Ward.	1810.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	INCREASE.	
								No.	Per ct.
1	2,791	3,284	3,890	4,149	5,075	7,512	8,365	853	11.35
2	2,590	2,951	5,006	4,277	5,063	8,399	9,717	1,318	15.69
3	2,480	3,189	4,513	4,906	5,279	7,345	10,053	2,708	36.86
4	2,353	2,790	5,010	5,149	7,459	6,889	10,817	3,928	57.01
5	2,254	2,803	5,074	6,138	6,675	6,879	8,516	1,637	23.79
6	4,414	5,853	4,235	4,503	5,780	7,288	8,173	885	12.14
7	2,513	3,213	5,732	5,760	6,914	6,482	6,673	191	2.94
8	1,697	2,160	4,727	5,072	5,887	7,136	8,544	1,408	19.73
9	2,811	4,304	4,819	4,529	6,762	6,742	8,564	1,822	27.02
10	2,013	2,318	5,082	4,937	5,843	6,702	12,654	5,952	88.80
11	3,989	5,076	4,009	4,227	5,361	7,450	12,270	4,820	64.69
12	3,882	5,357	5,880	7,745	12,505	6,176	10,020	3,844	62.24
Total.	33,787	43,298	58,277	61,392	78,603	85,000	114,366	29,366	34.54
Average.	2,815	3,608	4,856	5,116	6,550	7,083	9,530	2,447	

From this statement, it appears that from 1840 to 1845, Ward 7 had the least increase, being 191, or 2.94 per cent. and Ward 10 the greatest, being 5,952, or 88.80 per cent.

The topography of Boston is somewhat peculiar. For the purpose of reference and distinction, it may be divided into geographical sections, as follows:

*Section First.* All north of Boylston and Beach streets.

*Section Second.* All the peninsula south of these streets to Roxbury.

*Section Third.* South Boston, formerly known as "Dorchester Heights," and "Dorchester Point."

*Section Fourth.* East Boston, formerly "Noddle's Island."

*Section Fifth.* The islands in the harbor, within the City jurisdiction.

All these sections are bound together by one common interest, though each has some peculiarities of character; and it may be interesting to give some facts, which have a bearing upon their past, and probable future growth.

The following statement will illustrate the increase of the population of these sections:

(m)

Sections.	1810.	1825.	1835.	1840.	1845.	INCREASE.	
						No.	Per. ct.
Section First,	} 32,896	56,003	7,2057	{ 62,940	74,112	11,172	17.75
Section Second,						10,772	76.11
Section Third,	354	1,986	5,595	6,176	10,020	3,844	62.24
Section Fourth,	18	24	607	1,455	5,018	3,563	244.87
Section Fifth,	519	264	344	277	292	15	5.41
Total,	33,787	58,277	78,603	85,000	114,366	29,366	34.54

The following is the number of the dwelling houses in these sections, including inhabited, vacant and building, in 1840 and 1845, as described in the Appendix L. (page 21) and the increase per cent. See Table (n) next page.

*Section First.* This Section embraces the first 9 Wards of the City, and contains an estimated area of 520 acres, or 2,516,800 square yards, exclusive of the Common of 45 acres, or 120 acres less then one square mile. The population was



74,112, in 1845, being an increase for the last five years of 17.75 per cent. The outer boundaries of this section were fixed by successive acts of the Legislature, beyond which no wharf, or other improvements, can extend. This line is nearly reached, and space is not left for further extension. The principal increase of population in this section, for the last five years, has been in the southerly boundaries of Ward 9, near the United States Hotel; in the vicinity of the Lowell Rail-Road Depot in Wards 3 and 5; and by over-crowding, in some instances, it is believed, to an injurious extent, in Wards 2 and 8, and in other places.

Upon the kind of population which Boston shall contain, will depend in some measure its future increase. The demand for business accommodations is so great, that dwelling houses have been torn down and stores erected in their places. This has been done to so great an extent, that it has been supposed the population in some wards, especially Ward 8, had decreased. The actual enumeration, however, shows a different result. Ward 8, allowing for the errors in the census of 1840, already noticed, has increased 1,408 for the last five years. The number of foreign population was not distinguished from the American in the census of 1840, and a separate comparison of increase or diminution of either cannot be instituted with accurate results; but facts in possession lead to the conclusion, that the American population in Ward 8, and some other parts of this section, is less than it was in 1840. It has been stated that the increase of this section has been 11,172. The increase of the foreign population we believe has been nearly equal to this entire number, and that

(n) *Dwelling Houses.*

Sections.	1845.	1840.	INCREASE.	
			No.	Per ct.
Section First,	7,182	6,233	949	15.22
Section Second,	2,818	1,862	956	51.34
Section Third,	1,105	719	386	53.68
Section Fourth.	569	146	423	289.79
Section Fifth.	10	10	.	.
Total.	11,684	8,970	2,714	30.25

the American population in the whole section is not much more, than it was in 1840. The number of alien passengers which arrived at this port during the last five years, as will be shewn in a subsequent section, was 34,551, a considerable portion of whom are residents of this section.

The *density of a population* is a matter deserving consideration. This section, including all streets, wharves, &c., may be estimated to have contained in 1790, one inhabitant to 161 square yards; in 1840, it contained one in 39; and in 1845, one in 34. A section between Beacon, Charles, Pinckney and Belknap streets, contains about one in 48 square yards. A section in Ward 8, bounded by Hamilton street, Humphrey Place, Oliver, Batterymarch, and Broad streets, and Washington Square, contained 3,131 inhabitants, or one to every *seven* square yards. In this section, each of the dwelling houses, many of which had within them stores, shops, and places, where fruits, vegetables, refreshments, &c., were sold, contained on an average 37 persons! A more densely populated locality is scarcely to be found in any country. This section will again be referred to as the *Broad Street Section*.

The first section of the City, especially the easterly part of it, is the great business emporium of New England. It is already occupied to a considerable extent by wharves, warehouses, stores, and public houses, for facilitating vast business operations. And should the country remain in its present prosperous condition, the business of this section is destined to increase in a proportion far beyond the increase of its population. By the great extent of the facilities of rail roads and other means of intercommunication, the whole country is made contributory to the growth of this section. It may be compared, in a limited extent, to the ancient city of London. That city "within the walls" containing 370 acres, and "without the walls" 230 acres, or 600 acres, (less than one square mile in all,) now forms the centre and principal business section of the vast metropolis of the British Empire. The population in the beginning of the last century was about 140,000, but space within its limits, having



gradually become more valuable for warehouses than for human habitations, it was reduced in 1841, to 54,626. The population without the walls was about 69,000, at the same time ; and 70,382, in 1841. "The city within the walls," says a recent writer, "must be regarded as one vast counting-house or warehouse, where the banker, the merchant, the warehousemen, and the retail dealer meet, and to which no small number of consumers resort. The tide of population flows in large streams into the city every morning, and is again disgorged at the close of the day. The resident population consists principally of the tradesmen of the principal streets, the tavern-keepers, inn-keepers, &c. ; the warehouseman, the warehouse laborers, porters, attendants, carmen, and drivers, and working mechanics of the clothing, building and other trades. In the city without the walls these latter are in still greater proportion. With them are found great numbers of hawking venders of fruit, fish, vegetables, &c., of general laborers, and of people who do not know, when they rise in the morning, by what chance job in the streets, or the markets, they are to get food for the day." This may be considered in some respects, a description of the easterly part of the section of Boston, now under consideration, anticipating its condition a few years. It is destined to sustain relations to the towns and country surrounding Boston, similar to those which the ancient city of London bears to the more outerly parts of that vast metropolis and its surrounding country.

*Section Second.* This section, embracing the present Wards 10 and 11, has an area, according to Mr. Lewis, of 520 acres, 230 north and 300 south of Dover street. It was formerly only a narrow strip of land, serving to connect the *Tremont* with the main land at Roxbury, and was known as the *Neck*. Large tracts of land on each side have been reclaimed from the ocean, and are gradually becoming covered with solid blocks of houses. This section contains 24,924 inhabitants, having increased 76.11 per cent. within the last five years. Of these 20,141 were north, and 4,783 south of Dover street. Ward 10 has increased 88.80 per

cent. The principal increase has been in the section easterly of Harrison avenue, and by the increased density of the foreign population, near Sea street and the upper part of Eliot street. The vacant land being principally occupied, this ward cannot receive a large future increase. In Ward 11, the increase has been 64.69 per cent., and there is a large quantity of land, owned by the City or individuals, yet unsold or unoccupied, which may be brought into use for building. Should proper sanitary regulations be adopted, concerning drainage and other matters which are sometimes incident to such locations, it will eventually contain a large population. The dwelling houses already erected, or in the process of erection, and the houses vacant, in these two wards, were, according to the returns, 525, which, if inhabited by the average number in the city, would accommodate over 5,000 persons.

*Section Third.* This section contains about 600 acres. It was annexed to Boston in 1804, having before formed a part of the town of Dorchester, and included "Dorchester Heights," celebrated for their beautiful elevation, and their revolutionary recollections. It has a population of 10,020, being an increase of 62.24 per cent. for the last 5 years.

*Section Fourth.* East Boston contains about 700 acres, and a population of 5,018, being an increase of 244.89 per cent. for the last 5 years. The wharves of the British Mail Steamers and of the Eastern Rail Road, are in this section; and various other causes have combined, to give a most remarkable impetus to its growth.

*Section Fifth.* The islands, forming this section, will probably remain for some time to come, nearly stationary.

Many circumstances have transpired to produce the rapid growth which Boston has experienced within the last few years. It is the central point where great plans have been devised for bringing into profitable use, within their own territory, the industry and skill, in aid of manufactures, of the New-England people. Here is the centre of those vast operations, which have contributed so much to increase the population, and to enrich the laboring classes of the interior towns, as well as of the capitalists. Thither the products of this indus-



try are sent for sale and distribution throughout the world. This alone, however, would be insufficient without facilities for transportation. And the same skill and enterprise which devised plans for employing the manufacturing industry of the country, devised plans also for easy intercommunication with its different sections. Rail roads radiating in various directions, and to hundreds of miles in extent; and commerce extending to every part of the world, now afford means for distributing the products of our industry, and facilitating the operations of business, possessed by few other places, and not possessed by Boston itself, until within the last few years.

These and other circumstances have attracted an immense increase of transient or permanent population to our city. It is impossible to arrive at precise results in this matter; but in the following statement, an attempt is made to show the number of persons who arrived and departed daily from the city, during the year 1845. The account of the passengers over the rail roads was received from the superintendents; the other items were obtained or estimated by persons most competent to give the information. The Old Colony Rail Road was opened too late in the year to be included, and some branches of other roads were not opened during the whole year, or are not included at all.

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.	PASSENGERS CARRIED.	
	Yearly.	Daily average.
Providence Rail Road, . . . . .	412,997	1,313
Worcester Rail Road, . . . . .	387,686	1,238
Fitchburgh Rail Road, . . . . .	169,669	542
Lowell Rail Road, . . . . .	330,000	1,054
Maine Rail Road, . . . . .	302,920	967
Eastern Rail Road, . . . . .	651,408	2,081
Total by Rail Roads, . . . . .	2,254,680	7,195
Roxbury Omnibusses, . . . . .	602,525	1,925
Cambridge Omnibusses, . . . . .	289,525	925
Charlestown Omnibusses, . . . . .	203,450	650
Other Omnibusses, . . . . .	156,500	500
Other Public Carriages, . . . . .	125,200	400
Chelsea Ferry, . . . . .	547,750	1,750
Private Vehicles, . . . . .	2,100,000	6,709
Total by Carriages, . . . . .	4,024,950	12,859
Grand Total of Passengers, . . . . .	6,279,630	20,054

This is a statement of the number of passengers carried over the roads, in and out of Boston. It is supposed that 40 per cent. of these passengers come into the city, 40 per cent. go out, and 20 per cent. are "way passengers." From these facts, it is fair to estimate that the population of the city is increased daily about 8,000, or 7 per cent. nearly, by the influx of transient persons; and in some seasons, it is very much larger than the yearly average.

What a contrast this presents to the picture of the town 50 years since! The Boston Directory of 1796 says, "Eight years ago the intercourse with the country barely required 2 stages and 12 horses on the great road between this and New Haven, distant 164 miles; whereas there are now 20 carriages and 100 horses employed. The number of stages that run, *through the week*, from this town, is upwards of 20; eight years ago there were only 3."

The growth of Boston and its increase of business, produce a corresponding, and even greater growth, in all the surrounding towns, and in places on the rail roads, easily accessible from the city. We have collected many facts in relation to these matters, and present the subjoined statement, concerning the towns immediately adjoining Boston, and a few others on the rail roads, showing their population and increase for the last five years. These facts show a growth of those towns unparalleled in their history.

TOWNS ADJOINING BOSTON.	CENSUS OF 1840.		POPULATION. 1845.	INCREASE.	
	State.	National.		Number.	Per cent.
Dorchester,*	4,458	4,875	5,483	1,025	23
Roxbury,	8,310	9,089	13,929	5,619	67
Brookline,	1,123	1,365	1,682	569	50
Cambridge,	8,147	8,409	12,490	4,363	33
Somerville,*	1,200	1,200	2,250	1,050	87
Charlestown,*	9,672	10,284	12,500	2,500	25
Chelsea,	2,182	2,390	5,000	2,182	128
TOWNS ON RAIL ROADS.					
Lowell,*	20,981	20,796	30,000	9,000	43
Worcester,	7,060	7,497	11,514	4,000	56
Springfield,	11,013	10,985	14,703	4,000	33
New Bedford,*	12,585	12,087	16,000	3,500	27
Fall River,	6,451	6,783	10,290	3,839	59

\* The population of towns, in 1845, with this mark, is estimated. An enumeration was made in others. In the State Census of 1840, paupers and some others were not enumerated. This will partially account for the discrepancies between the State and National Census.



The future increase of Boston is so dependent on the prosperity of the country generally, on the amount of land within its limits which shall be reclaimed from the ocean, on the kind and density of the population, and on other circumstances, that any calculations of the *per centage* of increase must be very hypothetical. The facts above presented, may afford means of forming some approximate conclusions on the subject.

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## VI. PLACES OF BIRTH OF THE POPULATION.

The birth places of a population are quite interesting and important. In instituting our inquiries on this subject, three distinctions only were made. 1st, of those who were born in Boston; 2d, those who were not born in Boston, but in other parts of the United States; and 3d, those who were not born in the United States. Other distinctions might have been made, and it is a matter of regret that they were not, since the people generally gave to the enumerators the particular places of their birth. It is a matter of consequence to know how many persons were born in the city or town in which they reside, as showing what influence different localities have on life, health, and longevity. The value of the census of New York, taken this year, would have been greatly enhanced, if that distinction had been made. There was not, however, a more particular distinction made, than those "born in the *State* of New York."

The mode of personal inquiry adopted enables us to make a distinction of those under, and of those over 20 years of age; and of the children of Americans and foreigners. The answers to the question—"How many in a family were born in a place?" give a very imperfect view of the population, without a statement of the age and specific individual to whom the facts apply. In making the abstracts, we have preserved these distinctions, and have given the result in the Appendix,

(Table K, p. 20.) From this table the following statement is derived, showing the number, and proportion per cent. of each class of persons.

(o)

CLASSES OF PERSONS.	NUMBER.			IN EACH 100 THERE WERE		
	Under 20	Over 20	All ages	Under 20	Over 20	All ages
Born in Boston, of American parents,	19,814	11,077	30,891	17.32	9.69	27.01
Born in Boston, of foreign parents,	10,105	80	10,185	8.84	.07	8.91
Born in U. States, but not in Boston,	10,207	35,979	46,186	8.92	31.46	40.38
Not born in the United States,	6,265	20,839	27,104	5.48	18.22	23.70
Total born in Boston,	29,919	11,157	41,076	26.16	9.76	35.92
Total not born in Boston,	16,472	56,818	73,290	14.41	46.68	64.08
Americans and their children,	30,021	17,056	77,077	26.24	41.15	67.39
Foreigners and their children,	16,370	20,919	37,289	14.32	18.29	32.61

These facts are very remarkable, and show that 35.92 per cent., a little over one third of our population, are native born; and of these, 26.16 per cent. are under 20 years of age, and 9.76 per cent. only over 20! the remainder being emigrants from other places in the United States, or from foreign countries. The foreigners and their children are 37,289, or 32.61 per cent. of the whole population! The foreigners under 20 were 16,370, being 35.29 per cent. of the population of that age, showing a greater proportion than that of all ages. Some other of these results are full of interest, and the whole table should command grave perusal. The facts confirm the truth of the remark often made, that a large majority of the active business men of Boston are from the country,—men who have come to this metropolis to seek their fortunes, bringing with them the economical habits, the industry, the energy, and the perseverance, which are peculiar to the people of the interior towns of New England. The foreign population is found to be greater than has been generally supposed. The interest which attaches to this subject will justify further investigation and detail.

Among the statistical papers published annually by Congress, is one containing the number of passengers which arrive at the different ports of the United States, from foreign countries. Though containing many errors, these docu-



ments afford statements of an interesting nature. The following tables are compiled from these publications, and from information obtained at our custom house, in relation to the passengers, who arrived at this port during the last eleven years.

Table (*p*) shows the number of passengers which arrived, distinguishing the sex, and the places of birth, whether born in the United States, in Great Britain, in British America, or in other foreign parts.

(*p*)

Years.	SEXES.				PLACES OF BIRTH.				
	Males.	Females.	Uncertain.	Total.	United States.	Great Britain.	British America.	Other places.	Uncertain.
1835	1,851	1,162	173	3,186	582	2,412	34	158	.
1836	1,989	1,114	155	3,258	572	1,454	748	306	178
1837	2,242	1,374	67	3,683	551	2,006	615	336	175
1838	1,270	782	18	2,070	588	733	577	128	44
1839	1,751	1,251	44	3,046	585	1,374	620	286	181
1840	3,863	1,756	51	5,670	1,425	2,711	1,001	430	103
1841	5,210	3,293	.	8,503	1,873	4,804	1,134	319	373
1842	4,651	2,991	379	8,021	1,579	4,823	808	210	601
1843	4,227	2,368	58	6,653	1,839	2,979	1,510	325	.
1844	3,167	1,498	.	4,665	1,438	1,771	981	475	.
1845	5,566	3,712	1,411	10,689	2,042	6,051	2,274	322	.
Total	35,787	21,301	2,356	59,444	13,074	31,118	10,302	3,295	1,655

From this statement, it appears that 59,444 passengers arrived at this port during the last eleven years. Of those whose sex is stated, 35,787, or 62.69 per cent., were males; and 21,301, or 37.31 per cent., were females. Of those whose place of birth is stated, 13,074, or 22.62 per cent., belonged to the United States; 31,118, or 53.85 per cent., to Great Britain; 10,302, or 17.83 per cent., to British American Provinces; and 3,295, or 5.70 per cent., to other foreign places. In several of these years, the places of birth are more particularly specified. In 1845, they appear as in table (*q*), next page.

From a statement, which we have given in the Appendix, it appears that 6,346 passengers from Liverpool, and 1,286 from Halifax, were brought to Boston by the British Mail Steamers, since their first voyage in June, 1840. This will account for a part of the increase of passengers to this port.

## PLACES OF BIRTH.

39

				(q)			
From what Place.				Males.	Females.	Uncertain.	Total.
Atlantic Ocean,	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Austria, -	-	-	-	31	28	.	59
Azores, -	-	-	-	6	.	.	6
Bahamas, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Bavaria, -	-	-	-	13	10	.	23
Belgium, -	-	-	-	3	.	.	3
Brazil, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
British America, -	-	-	-	1,094	679	391	2,164
Cape de Verde, -	-	-	-	2	.	.	2
Cuba, -	-	-	-	19	1	.	20
Denmark, -	-	-	-	1	3	.	4
England, -	-	-	-	557	336	51	944
France, -	-	-	-	62	16	.	78
Germany, -	-	-	-	22	7	.	29
Greece, -	-	-	-	3	.	.	3
Hayti, -	-	-	-	2	1	.	3
Honduras, -	-	-	-	6	4	.	10
Ireland, -	-	-	-	1,919	1,963	818	4,690
Italy, -	-	-	-	5	.	.	5
Jamaica, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Netherlands, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Norway, -	-	-	-	2	.	.	2
Prince Edward's Island, -	-	-	-	70	35	5	110
Prussia, -	-	-	-	8	.	.	8
Portugal, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Scotland, -	-	-	-	225	169	9	403
Sicily, -	-	-	-	4	1	.	5
Spain, -	-	-	-	15	3	.	18
Surinam, -	-	-	-	2	.	.	2
Sweden, -	-	-	-	5	2	.	7
Switzerland, -	-	-	-	2	.	.	2
United States, -	-	-	-	1,459	439	146	2,044
Venezuela, -	-	-	-	1	.	.	1
Wales, -	-	-	-	13	11	.	24
West Indies, -	-	-	-	9	4	1	14
				5,566	3,712	1,411	10,689

Table (r) shows the ages of the passengers, distinguishing the sex.

				(r)		
Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5,	-	-	-	1,962	1,971	3,933
5 to 10,	-	-	-	1,456	1,526	2,982
10 to 15,	-	-	-	1,250	1,513	2,763
15 to 20,	-	-	-	3,321	4,676	7,997
20 to 25,	-	-	-	7,868	4,340	12,208
25 to 30,	-	-	-	7,820	2,993	10,813



## CENSUS OF BOSTON.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
30 to 35,	-	-	-	3,570	1,041	4,611
35 to 40,	-	-	-	3,244	1,056	4,300
Over 40,	-	-	-	3,105	1,176	4,281
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
Age specified,	-	-	-	33,596	20,192	53,788
Age not specified,	-	-	-	2,191	1,109	3,300
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
Sex specified,	-	-	-	35,787	21,301	57,088
Sex not specified,	-	-	-	-	-	2,356
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total,				-	-	59,444

Table (s) specifies the occupations during the same periods. In some years, other occupations are specified than appear in this statement, as they always should be.

(s)						
Occupations.			1835 to 1840.	1840 to 1845.	1845.	Total.
Artists, -	-	-	44	91	6	141
Civil officers,	-	-	9	52	6	67
Clergymen, -	-	-	39	171	57	267
Clerks, -	-	-	76	71	42	189
Engineers, -	-	-	12	55	39	106
Farmers, -	-	-	616	970	559	2,145
Laborers, -	-	-	2,256	5,855	1,560	9,671
Lawyers, -	-	-	8	67	16	91
Merchants, -	-	-	1,632	1,873	1,214	4,719
Mechanics, -	-	-	1,068	4,977	849	6,894
Manufacturers,	-	-	34	266	360	660
Military officers	-	-	30	190	41	261
Physicians, -	-	-	63	117	30	210
Scientific men,	-	-	10	70	14	94
Seamen, -	-	-	1,093	1,122	287	2,502
Students, -	-	-	3	13	16	32
Teachers, -	-	-	15	51	11	70
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Specified, -	-	-	7,008	16,011	5,107	28,126
Unspecified, -	-	-	8,235	17,501	5,582	31,318
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,				15,243	33,512	10,689
						59,444

These tables are all worthy of preservation. They however embrace all passengers, Americans as well as foreigners. To shew the *alien passengers* alone, the following statement has been obtained from Calvin Bailey, Esq., the Superintendent, giving for each year, the number who arrived and were sent away, and the money received and paid on their account.

(t)

Years.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.			AMOUNT OF MONEY.	
	Arrived.	Sent back to Ireland.	Sent out of the State.	Received as "head money."	Expended in sending away.
1837	2,594	8	80	\$5,188	\$346.00
1838	1,262	31	362	2,524	1,237.42
1839	2,039	29	236	4,078	750.04
1840	2,884	31	402	5,768	1,338.82
1841	3,649	46	605	7,298	1,853.95
1842	5,445	207	1,110	10,890	5,007.45
1843	2,411	90	605	4,822	2,888.75
1844	4,602	70	526	9,204	2,330.73
1845	8,550	203	780	17,100	4,410.07
Total,	33,436	715	4,706	\$66,872	\$20,163.23

From this statement it appears, that during the 9 years, 1837 to 1845, inclusive, 33,436 alien passengers arrived at this port. In this time 715, or 2.13 per cent., were sent home to Ireland, and 4,706, or 14.07 per cent., were sent out of the State. A large portion of the latter returned to the British American Provinces, from whence they came. There was expended in their removal, \$20,163.23. Owing to the facilities of intercommunication, by rail roads and other means, and the great desire of emigrants to reach Boston, Mr. Bailey estimates that a number equal to one half of those coming by water, (say 16,718,) arrived here by land, making the whole number, which arrived during the time, 50,154. Deduct from this number, 715 sent home, 4,706 sent out of the State, and 16,718, or half the number who arrived by water, for an estimated number who leave the city on their own account, and we have a balance of 28,015, who are now here, if alive.

"I am fully persuaded," says Mr. Bailey, "that many, very many emigrants, are deluded from their own homes, by wrong impressions given them by their friends in this country. I know many who had received information from their friends, that they could find constant employment here at high wages. For instance, a man in New York writes home, that he gets 12 shillings a day for labor; and another, a carpenter or mason, that he gets 16 shillings a day, and



plenty of work. His friend in Ireland supposes (for he does not know) that a shilling is the same the world over, and that it means the same as 12 or 16 shillings a day, Irish money. Many others are deceived, by hand-bills posted at the public places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by agents of the passenger ships, stating the demand for labor, of every kind, in America. Many of them have told me that they have seen posted up, this season, before leaving home, at the public places, hand-bills of the following import :—

3,000 Men wanted, to work on the Boston and Montreal Rail Road.

3,000 Men wanted, to work on the Portland and Quebec Rail Road.

5,000 Men wanted, to work on the Boston City Water Works.

Any number of laboring men could find constant employment, and at high wages, in and about Boston."

In addition to these facts, it is well known that bounties have been paid by the British Government to pauper emigrants.

*The number of naturalized Foreigners.* The number of foreign males in Boston, over 21 years of age, in 1845, was 9,763. Of these, 1,623 were returned as naturalized. Some are stated as having "obtained their first papers," but 7,053 were returned as not naturalized. The previous censuses gave 1,752 not naturalized, in 1820; 3,468, in 1830; and 4,606, in 1835.

These are extremely interesting statistics connected with our population, and deserve serious consideration. Other facts will be presented in regard to foreigners, under the heads of Pauperism, Crime, Health, and in other parts of this Report.

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## VII. CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.

For the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the condition of the people, it is proper to divide them into classes. We have already illustrated the classes according to their places of birth. We now propose to consider them according to their

color, sexes, and ages. In a subsequent section, we shall present the classes of the unmarried, married, and widowed.

1. *The colored population*, in 1845, amounted to 1,842. They are included with the whites in the general abstract of the ages (Appendix J. p. 18.) The following table exhibits the number of this class, and the proportion it has borne to the number of whites at different periods.

(u)

Year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			TO EACH 100 PERSONS THERE WERE,	
	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Whites.	Colored.
1742	16,382	15,008	1,374	91.61	8.39
1765	15,520	14,672	848	94.54	5.46
1790	18,320	17,554	766	95.82	4.18
1800	24,937	23,763	1,174	95.30	4.70
1810	33,787	32,319	1,468	95.66	4.34
1820	43,298	41,558	1,740	95.98	4.02
1825	58,281	56,364	1,917	96.71	3.29
1830	61,392	59,517	1,875	96.95	3.05
1835	78,603	76,846	1,757	97.76	2.24
1840	85,000	83,012	1,988	97.66	2.34
1845	114,366	112,524	1,842	98.34	1.61

From this statement it appears that the proportion of the colored population has been gradually diminishing. It has been reduced from 4.70 per cent. in 1800, to 1.61 in 1845, or 3.06 per cent.

In the national census, the ages of the colored population were not taken in the same classification as the whites. This mode is objectionable. It is important to compare the longevity of the whites and colored, but this cannot be done, unless they are classed under the same ages. The first enumeration of the ages was in 1820. The following results are abstracted from the subsequent enumerations. See Table (v,) page 44.

In this statement 350 males, of the ages between 24 and 36, and 89, between 36 and 55, are deducted in 1840, for errors in enumerating the seamen. (See page 15.)

The colored children educated at public expense, are as follows:—



		1830	1835	1840	1845
In the Smith School,	Boys,	42	73	136	116
	Girls,	43	72	127	64
		85	145	263	180

In the Primary School for colored children in 1845, there were 51 boys, and 48 girls, or 99 in all.

The colored voters were 249 in 1838, and 357 in 1845. This is an indication that the condition of the colored population has improved.

2. *The Proportion of the Sexes* is a matter which deserves some attention. It appears in the following table. Prior to 1820, the sexes of the colored population were not designated; that class is therefore excluded in these enumerations in this calculation. See Table (w) page 45.

This table shows that the proportion of the sexes varies at different periods, the males being greatest in times of the greatest prosperity. Such times attract large numbers of young men to the city for the purposes of labor or trade. The proportion of females to each 100 males was 121.86 in 1790. In 1825, a year of great prosperity, it was reduced to

(v)

CLASSES.	1820.			1825.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14	190	219	409	224	209	433
14 to 26	78	162	240	236	232	468
26 to 45	341	365	706	380	357	737
Over 45	150	185	335	134	145	279
	759	931	1,690	974	943	1,917
	1830.			1840.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10	178	194	372	205	211	416
10 to 24	173	258	431	212	254	466
24 to 36	250	278	528	264	279	543
36 to 55	207	210	417	229	215	444
55 to 100	57	69	126	49	69	118
Over 100	.	1	1	1	.	1
	865	1,010	1,875	960	1,028	1,988

101.78, and in 1845, to 101.03. This matter will be still more apparent in the next table, where the ages are specified.

(w)

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			TO EACH 100 PERSONS THERE WERE		To each 100 males, the females were
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1765	15,520	7,581	7,939	48.84	51.16	104.72
1790	17,554	7,912	9,642	45.07	54.93	121.86
1800	23,703	11,224	12,489	47.33	52.67	111.27
1810	32,319	15,749	16,570	48.73	51.27	105.21
1820	43,298	20,917	22,381	48.31	51.69	106.99
1825	58,277	28,881	29,396	49.56	50.44	101.78
1830	61,392	29,036	32,356	47.30	52.70	111.43
1835	78,603	38,610	39,993	49.12	50.88	103.58
1840	84,401	40,715	43,686	48.24	51.76	107.29
1840	85,000	40,860	44,140	48.07	51.93	108.02
1845	114,366	56,890	57,476	49.74	50.26	101.03

3. *The ages of the Population* is a most instructive element of information. Its importance has already been adverted to in describing the mode by which the census of 1845 was taken. The following table will show the classes of the white population according to age, exhibiting in the different censuses, the males, the females, and the total of both; the proportion per cent., and the proportion of females to each 100 males, living at the specified ages.

(x)

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1800					
Under 10	3,057	3,083	6,140	25.84	100.85
10 to 16	1,406	1,499	2,905	12.23	106.61
16 to 26	2,478	2,998	5,476	23.04	120.98
26 to 45	2,999	3,110	6,109	25.71	103.70
Over 45	1,344	1,799	3,133	13.18	134.81
Total, 1810	11,274	12,489	23,763	100.00	110.77
Under 10	4,430	4,396	8,826	27.31	99.23
10 to 16	1,869	2,091	3,960	12.25	111.88
16 to 26	3,679	4,013	7,692	23.80	109.07



TABLE (x)—Continued.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
26 to 45	4,408	4,174	8,582	26.56	94.69
Over 45	1,363	1,896	3,259	10.08	139.10
Total, 1820	15,749	16,570	32,319	100.00	105.21
Under 10	5,283	5,399	10,682	25.70	102.19
10 to 16	2,416	2,965	5,381	12.95	122.72
16 to 26	3,564	4,544	8,108	19.51	127.49
26 to 45	7,345	5,973	13,318	32.05	80.83
Over 45	1,500	2,569	4,069	9.79	171.26
Total, 1825	20,108	21,450	41,558	100.00	106.67
Under 10	6,206	6,309	12,515	22.20	101.65
10 to 16	3,061	3,616	6,677	11.85	118.13
16 to 26	7,622	7,589	15,211	26.99	99.56
26 to 45	8,458	7,735	16,193	28.73	91.45
Over 45	2,560	3,204	5,764	10.23	125.15
Total, 1830	27,907	28,453	56,360	100.00	101.95
Under 5	3,818	4,004	7,822	13.14	104.87
5 to 10	2,941	2,978	5,919	9.95	101.25
10 to 15	2,469	2,847	5,316	8.93	115.30
15 to 20	3,165	3,544	6,709	11.27	111.97
20 to 30	7,729	7,958	15,687	26.36	102.96
30 to 40	4,132	4,661	8,793	14.78	112.80
40 to 50	2,168	2,698	4,866	8.18	124.44
50 to 60	1,077	1,413	2,490	4.18	131.19
60 to 70	475	801	1,276	2.14	168.63
70 to 80	164	325	489	82	198.17
80 to 90	31	105	136	23	338.70
90 to 100	2	12	14	2	600.00
Total, 1835	28,171	31,346	59,517	100.00	111.43
Under 10	8,636	8,866	17,502	22.78	102.66
10 to 16	3,743	4,189	7,932	10.32	111.91
16 to 26	9,633	10,120	19,753	25.71	105.05
26 to 45	12,483	11,377	23,860	31.15	91.13
Over 45	3,327	4,472	7,799	10.04	134.41
Total,	37,822	39,024	76,846	100.00	103.17

# AGES OF THE POPULATION.

47

TABLE (x)—Continued.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1837					
Under 4	4,661	4,453	9,114	11.39	95.53
4 to 16	8,578	8,798	17,376	21.71	102.56
16 to 70	25,172	27,512	52,684	65.83	109.29
Over 70	268	587	855	1.07	219.02
Total, 1840	38,679	41,350	80,029	100.00	106.90
Under 4	4,799	4,574	9,373	11.11	95.31
4 to 16	8,924	9,361	18,285	21.66	104.89
Over 16	26,992	29,751	56,743	67.23	110.50
Total, 1840	40,715	43,686	84,401	100.00	107.29
Under 5	5,711	5,558	11,269	13.57	97.32
5 to 10	4,246	4,465	8,711	10.49	105.15
10 to 15	3,368	3,553	6,921	8.34	105.49
15 to 20	4,043	4,812	8,855	10.67	119.02
20 to 30	11,273	11,242	22,515	27.12	99.72
30 to 40	5,799	6,566	12,365	14.89	113.22
40 to 50	3,056	3,492	6,548	7.89	114.26
50 to 60	1,476	1,920	3,396	4.09	130.08
60 to 70	606	951	1,557	1.88	156.93
70 to 80	243	402	645	.78	165.43
80 to 90	65	136	201	.24	209.23
90 to 100	10	14	24	.03	140.00
Over 100	4	1	5	.01	25.00
Total, 1845	39,900	43,112	83,012	100.00	108.02
Under 5	7,234	7,214	14,448	12.63	99.72
5 to 10	5,690	5,668	11,358	9.93	99.61
10 to 15	4,708	4,928	9,636	8.43	104.67
15 to 20	5,199	5,750	10,949	9.58	110.59
20 to 25	7,612	7,765	15,377	13.45	102.00
25 to 30	7,397	6,821	14,218	12.43	92.21
30 to 35	6,129	5,699	11,828	10.34	92.98
35 to 40	4,326	3,827	8,153	7.13	88.46
40 to 45	3,117	3,073	6,190	5.42	98.58
45 to 50	1,874	1,965	3,839	3.35	104.85
50 to 55	1,337	1,646	2,983	2.60	123.11
55 to 60	805	972	1,777	1.56	120.74
60 to 65	714	916	1,630	1.42	128.29
65 to 70	348	490	838	.74	140.80



TABLE (x)—*Continued.*

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
70 to 75	202	387	589	.52	191.58
75 to 80	113	191	304	.26	169.02
80 to 85	56	106	162	.14	189.28
85 to 90	17	42	59	.05	247.05
90 to 95	8	11	19	.02	137.50
95 to 100	4	4	8	.	100.00
Over 100	.	1	1	.	.
Total.	56,890	57,476	114,366	100.00	101.03

These tables afford remarkable illustrations of the changes in our population. In looking at the censuses, taken in the same divisions of ages as in 1800, there will appear a difference in the proportion at the respective periods. The proportion under 5, in 1830, was 13.44 per cent.; 13.57, in 1840; and 12.63, in 1845; showing great uniformity in those ages. At other ages, however, there will be found a greater difference. The proportion of the aggregate number of each sex of all ages, was, in 1790, as 100 males to 104.72 females; and in 1800, as 100 to 110.77. The proportion, however, became more equal in 1825, when it was reduced, and was as 100 to 101.95. In 1830, it was as 100 to 111.43; and in 1845, as 100 to 101.03. In 1810, there were fewer females than males under 10 years; at all other periods, under 26, excepting in 1825, there were more females than males. In the ages 26 to 45, there were more males than females, at each enumeration, excepting in 1800. In 1845, the males, of the ages 25 to 45, greatly preponderate.

Special divisions in regard to ages, may properly be made. Several of the enumerations afford the means of showing the number under 16, from 26 to 45, and over 45, which appear thus:—

(y)

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE		
	All ages.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.
1800	23,763	9,045	11,585	3,133	38.07	48.75	13.18
1810	32,319	12,786	16,274	3,259	39.56	50.36	10.08
1820	41,558	16,063	21,426	4,069	38.71	51.50	9.79
1825	56,360	19,192	31,404	5,764	34.05	55.72	10.23
1835	76,846	25,434	43,613	7,799	33.10	56.86	10.04
1845	114,366	37,268	64,889	12,209	32.58	56.74	10.68

This table shows 39.56 per cent., the largest proportion under 16, in 1810; and 32.58 per cent., the smallest, in 1845. It also shows 13.18 per cent. over 45 in 1800, and 10.68 per cent. in 1845.

In a letter to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, published in the Fourth Report on the Registration and Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths, I have stated that there are various modes suggested of comparing the energies and prosperity of one people with another. It has been said, with much truth, that "a country is placed in the most favorable circumstances for advancement, when it has the largest proportionate numbers of its inhabitants of an age suited to active employments." That age, according to the opinion of some, is between 15 and 50. It appears to me, however, that, in New England at least, 15 to 60 would be a better division; for most persons here between 15 and 60 are able to labor. I propose, therefore, to adopt the following standard of comparison. Those under 15 years of age to be called the *Dependent Class*, because they are dependent on those older for support; those from 15 to 60 to be called the *Productive Class*, because they are the only class who enjoy the full vigor of life, and are capable of discharging all its manifold duties; and those over 60, the *Aged Class*. The first and third classes combined may be called the *Unproductive Class*, and the other the *Productive Class*. The word *productive* is used here as applied to labor, in contradistinction from idleness or inability. One class are producers, and the other consumers.



Let us apply this principle to our population as in the following statement, embracing the whites only, the first two periods.

(z)

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				TO EACH 100 THERE WERE.		
	All ages.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
1830	59,517	19,057	28,545	1,915	32.02	64.76	3.22
1840	83,012	26,901	53,679	2,432	32.40	64.66	2.94
1845	114,366	35,442	75,284	3,640	30.99	65.83	3.18

This is a comparison of the population of the city with itself at different periods, and it shows little variation, though what variation there is, is favorable to an increase of the productive class. We will now compare it with other places, where the proportion per cent. of the different classes appears as follows :—

Place.		Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
In Lowell,	1840, it was	25.00	73.68	1.32
In Plymouth County,	" "	35.25	56.32	8.43
In Massachusetts,	" "	33.99	59.65	6.36
In New York City,	" "	34.75	62.65	2.60
In Philadelphia,	" "	32.69	63.50	3.81
In Illinois,	" "	47.62	50.45	1.93
In the United States,	" "	43.71	52.35	3.94
In London,	1841, "	30.84	63.13	6.03
In Liverpool,	" "	32.93	62.89	4.18
In England,	" "	36.10	56.70	7.20

This statement shows that Boston is in more favorable circumstances for advancement, than any other place named, excepting Lowell. The productive energies of our population, are 9 per cent. greater than in England, though less of the experience of this age appears to have survived the age of 60, and is carried into the aged class here, than in that country. A particular examination of the proportion in other places, will suggest other interesting considerations. The influence of emigration and immigration has great effect on these proportions in different places. Combining the Dependent and the Aged Classes in Boston, the result is as follows :—

	1830.	1840.	1845.
Productive class, Males,	64.86	64.27	66.44
" " Females,	64.68	65.02	65.23
Unproductive class, Males,	35.14	35.73	33.56
" " Females,	35.32	34.98	34.77
Productive class, both sexes,	64.76	64.65	65.83
Unproductive class, "	35.24	35.35	34.17

Population is sometimes divided at the age of 20, into those older and younger than that age. These divisions appear as follows:—

(aa)

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			TO EACH 100 THERE WERE	
	Total.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.
1830	59,517	25,766	33,751	43.29	56.71
1840	83,012	35,756	47,256	43.07	56.93
1845	114,366	46,391	67,975	40.56	59.44

It appears from this statement, that more than half were over 20 years of age in each census, the greatest proportion being in 1845, when they were 40.56 per cent. under 20, and 59.44 per cent. over 20.

Several of the classes of the population, last brought forward, do not specify the sexes. In the subjoined statement they are particularly shown.

(bb)

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were	To each 100 females the males were
Under 4,	5,869	5,846	11,715	10.25	99.60	100.39
4 to 16,	12,637	12,916	25,553	22.34	102.20	97.83
Over 16,	38,384	38,714	77,098	67.41	100.39	98.11
Under 15,	17,632	17,810	35,442	30.99	101.03	99.00
15 to 60,	37,796	37,488	75,284	65.83	99.18	100.82
Over 60,	1,462	2,178	3,640	3.18	148.97	67.12
Under 20,	22,831	23,560	46,391	40.56	103.10	96.90
Over 20,	34,059	33,916	67,975	59.44	100.42	99.27

We subjoin another view of the population, showing what proportion per cent. survive, or are alive, above specified ages; and we have placed, side by side, for the purpose of comparison, the same calculations in regard to the population of Plymouth County, and London, and Liverpool. See Table (cc,) p. 52.

These facts show that the number surviving 40 years of age in Plymouth County, is more than 50 per cent. greater than in Boston; surviving 50, more than double, and surviving 60, nearly three times as great; and the proportion increases



above that age. London is nearly as favorably situated as Plymouth County, and even Liverpool shows more favorable results than Boston. Allowance should, however, be made for the large number of immigrants to our city of the ages below 40.

The average age of all the living, over 20, and of all ages, in Boston and several other places, as far as the same can be calculated from the censuses, appears, as in the subjoined statement. The average age of all under 20, was 9.36 years in 1840, and 7.02 in 1845.

		Over 20.	All ages.
In Boston,	1830,	35.12	24.71
" "	1840,	34.84	23.86
" "	1845,	34.97	23.67
In Massachusetts,	1830,		25.34
" "	1840,		25.89
In New York City,	1840,		23.25
In Philadelphia,	1840,	36.42	23.60
In United States,	1840,	37.59	22.16
In London,	1841,		26.16
In Liverpool,	1841,		25.00
In England,	1841,	41.08	26.59

(cc)

Age surviving.	BOSTON.			Plymouth County, 1840.	London, 1841.	Liverpool, 1841.
	1830.	1840.	1845.			
At birth.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5 years.	86.86	86.43	87.37	87.65	86.49	84.97
10 "	76.91	75.94	77.44	75.89	75.96	70.83
15 "	67.98	67.60	69.01	64.75	67.05	59.77
20 "	56.71	56.93	59.43	54.26	57.92	40.34
30 "	30.35	29.81	33.55	38.18	38.96	35.23
40 "	15.57	14.92	16.08	24.97	23.70	21.32
50 "	7.39	7.03	7.31	15.33	12.60	10.73
60 "	3.21	2.94	3.15	8.43	5.62	4.83
70 "	1.07	1.06	.99	3.87	1.85	1.64
80 "	.25	.28	.21	1.12	.35	.35
90 "	.02	.04	.02	.12	.03	.03

## VIII. DWELLING HOUSES OF THE POPULATION.

In the topics of inquiry on this subject, contained in the schedule, the following distinctions were made ; 1st, the location ; 2nd, the material of which the house was built ; 3rd, the number of families occupying it ; 4th, whether used for any other purpose, or whether there was a shop, store, &c. within it ; and 5th, whether owned by an occupant, or otherwise. All these distinctions will be found to possess different degrees of interest and importance. Those were classed as "building," which had never been occupied, even if completed and ready for occupancy. An abstract of the answers designating each ward separately, is contained in the Appendix (M,) page 22.

For the purpose of comparing the number of dwelling houses, and the population at previous periods, when censuses were taken, abstracts were carefully made from the assessors' records for 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1845, and are presented in the Appendix. The dwelling houses, previous to 1800, are mentioned in the Historical Notices of the Population ; in 1810, they were enumerated in the census. The total number of inhabited houses in 1845, according to the census enumeration, was 10,812 ; uninhabited, (including vacant and building) 1,214 ; making a total of 12,026. This shows 205 inhabited, and 342 as the total number of houses, more than are embraced in the abstract from the assessors' books. This difference is accounted for on the supposition, that there had been an increase from May, when the account was taken, to the time when the census was taken. Changes are also taking place in the different sections daily, and an enumeration which would be correct at any one time, would not be correct a few months subsequently. The following table exhibits a general view of the dwelling houses, showing the number and proportion per cent. of the population to, and the number of persons in, each inhabited house at different periods.



(dd)

Years.	Inhabited.	Vacant.	Build- ing.	Total.	Increase per cent.	POPULATION.		
						Number.	Houses to 100.	In each House.
1742	.	[Houses va-	.	1,719	.	16,382	10.49	9.53
1765	.	cant and	.	1,676	.	15,520	10.79	9.26
1790	.	building	.	2,300	.	18,320	13.05	7.97
1800	.	not specifi-	.	3,000	30.43	24,937	12.03	8.31
1810	.	ed in these	.	3,970	32.33	33,788	11.74	8.51
		years].	.					
1820	4,397	103	39	4,539	14.33	43,298	10.15	9.84
1830	6,141	439	91	6,671	46.97	61,392	10.00	9.99
1840	8,463	341	166	8,970	34.46	85,000	9.95	10.04
1845	10,812	285	929	12,026	34.06	114,366	9.45	10.57

The number of houses in 1790, and in 1800, is estimated by comparing the number, by actual enumeration, in 1789, 1794, and 1810. The State valuation (See Appendix), it is supposed, gives an incorrect number. The table in Appendix M shows the number and description of the dwelling houses, and how owned and occupied, in each ward in 1845. It appears that of the inhabited dwelling houses 6,253, or 57.83 per cent. were built of brick, and 4,559, or 42.17 per cent. of wood; that 946, or 8.74 per cent., had shops, stores, &c. within them, or "were used for other purposes;" that 3,361, or 31.09 per cent., were owned by one of the occupants and 7,451, or 68.91 per cent., were not owned by an occupant, but were held on lease.

By the term *family* we mean either one individual, living in a house, or part of a house, on his, or her own means of support, or several individuals living together in a house, or part of a house, upon one common means of support, and separately from others in similar circumstances. For instance, a widow, living alone, was reckoned as one family, while two or three hundred persons, in a boarding house or hotel, were also counted as only one family. According to this rule the number of families was enumerated. The following statement will show the aggregate number of families inhabiting each class of houses.

(ee)

Class of Houses.	Owned by an occupant	Number of fami- lies.	Not own- ed by oc- cupant.	Number of fami- lies.	Total, houses.	Total, families.
Inhabited by 1 family,	2,525	2,525	3,743	3,743	6,268	6,268
“ “ 2 families,	661	1,322	2,110	4,220	2,771	5,542
“ “ 3 “	117	351	785	2,355	902	2,706
“ “ 4 “	37	148	382	1,528	419	1,676
“ “ 5 “	11	55	163	815	174	870
“ “ 6 “	6	36	99	594	105	630
“ “ 7 “	4	28	63	441	67	469
“ “ 8 “	.	.	53	424	53	424
“ “ 9 “	.	.	22	198	22	198
“ “ 10 “	.	.	14	140	14	140
“ “ 11 “	.	.	4	44	4	44
“ “ 12 “	.	.	3	36	3	36
“ “ 13 “	.	.	1	13	1	13
“ “ 14 “	.	.	4	56	4	56
“ “ 15 “	.	.	1	15	1	15
“ “ 16 “	.	.	1	16	1	16
“ “ 20 “	.	.	1	20	1	20
“ “ 22 “	.	.	1	22	1	22
“ “ 30 “	.	.	1	30	1	30
	3,361	4,465	7,451	1,410	10,812	19,175

The number of houses, and the average number of families to each house, at the different periods, were as follows :—

In 1790, houses, 2,300 ; families, 1.46 to each.  
 In 1845, “ 10,812 ; “ 1.77 to each.  
 In 1790, families, 3,358 ; persons, 5.39 to each.  
 In 1845, “ 19,175 ; “ 5.09 to each.

House accommodations and comforts are often measured by the average number of persons in a family, and the number of families to a house. Our facts are not sufficiently numerous to give full comparative illustrations of this matter, though, as far as they go, they show a greater number of persons to a house now, than in past periods. This inconvenience is, perhaps, more than overcome by a larger and better class of houses. It appears, from the general table of dwelling houses in 1845, (See Appendix) that, in regard to some particulars, the wards having the smallest and the largest numbers of families were as follows :—



	The smallest.	The largest.
The number of families,	Ward 7.	Ward 11.
The number of families to a house,	" 7	" 8
The number of persons to a house,	" 5	" 8
The number of persons to a family,	" 6	" 7

In Ward 7 are a number of hotels and boarding houses, having large numbers of persons both to a house and to a family. The United States Hotel, in Ward 9, contained 378 permanent, beside transient inmates,—as large a number as the whole population of some of our country towns.

The average number of families to houses owned by occupants thereof, in the whole city, was 1.32; and to those houses not owned by occupants, but occupied on lease, 1.97. In 1790, each house, on the average, contained 7.66 persons; in 1845, each house contained 10.67 persons. In the Broad street section, (see page 31,) there were 37 persons to a house.

The number of persons to a dwelling house, in the State of Massachusetts, excepting Suffolk County, according to the statement in the valuation of 1840, was 7.35. In London, in 1841, it was 7.5; in Liverpool, 6.9; in Manchester, 5.7; in Edinburgh, 6; and in the whole of England, 5.4.

## IX. SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE POPULATION.

The questions in the Schedule, (Appendix A,) were proposed to obtain information, which was considered important, at this time especially. In the Appendix N, p. 24, we have given the result of the inquiries, showing how far the houses in each ward are supplied with water—that indispensable element of health and comfort. From this table the sub-joined statement is prepared.

The whole number of inhabited dwelling houses in the city was, according to the enumeration in the census, 10,812;

Of these, 442 were in East Boston, and 10,370 in the rest of the city. The aggregate results of the inquiries regarding their supply of water, is as follows, distinguishing those occupied by the owner from those occupied on lease.

Classes of Houses.	Owned by the Occupant.	Not owned by the Occupant.	Total.
Inhabited houses,	3,201	7,169	10,370
Houses having wells,	1,986	3,301	5,287
Wells whose water is drinkable,	1,685	2,639	4,324
Wells affording a supply,	1,750	2,485	4,235
Wells whose water will wash with soap,	75	139	214
Houses having cisterns,	1,634	2,811	4,445
Houses which take aqueduct water,	973	2,237	3,210
Houses supplied with soft water,	1,731	3,202	4,933
Houses having no wells,	1,215	3,868	5,083
Wells whose water is not drinkable,	301	662	963
Wells which do not afford a supply,	236	816	1,052
Wells whose water will not wash with soap,	1,911	3,162	5,073
Houses without drinkable well water,	1,516	4,530	6,046
Houses having no cisterns,	1,567	4,358	5,925
Houses which do not take aqueduct water,	2,228	4,932	7,160
Houses not supplied with soft water,	1,470	3,967	5,437

## X. DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The Registrar General of births, marriages and deaths, in England, in his last Report, observes, that "it is not a little remarkable, that although the increase of population and the influence of early and late marriages on the welfare of nations, have for the whole of the present century occupied public attention, and been made the basis of theories which have guided or biased legislation, no provision has yet been made for determining the simplest fundamental facts—the foundation of all reasoning on the subject—such as the ages at marriage, the ages of mothers of children, and the numbers of married and single persons at the several periods of life. Upon many of these points the greatest ignorance prevails, writers on population depending on rough approximations, derived from scanty, imperfect, and often erroneous data, be-



cause the censuses and registers have not yet been taken and abstracted upon a comprehensive and well-considered plan."

In taking the census of Boston for 1845, an attempt was made to carry out these principles in regard to the "numbers of married and single persons at the several periods of life," or to ascertain the domestic condition of the population. The mode of personal inquiry, proposed in the schedule, afforded the means of easily designating the married and widowed, males and females; and the facts became known to the enumerators generally, while taking the other particulars of a family, without the necessity, except occasionally, of asking a direct question. The number of persons at the respective ages, of all conditions, having been ascertained, the number of unmarried was readily found by deducting the number of married and widowed from the whole number. Three tables are given in the Appendix (O; P; and Q) containing the abstract of the facts in relation to the married and widowed. The first embraces the population born in the United States; the second, those born in foreign countries; and the third, combines the two. Tables of similar construction, illustrating the age at marriage, are given in the Fourth Report of the Secretary of State, on the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in Massachusetts; and it is found that the same form of tables might, with great propriety, illustrate the ages of the married.

These tables may be understood by the following explanation:—Look at the left hand column for the ages of the men, and opposite, on the right, for the number at each specified age of the different classes—those that live with their wives, those that live apart, the total of both, and the widowers. Near the top of the table the ages of the women are given, and at the bottom, under the same column, the number of that age in the different classes, the same as the men—those that live with their husbands, those that live apart, the total of both, and the widows. Read table O, page 25, thus:—At the age of 25 to 30, of 2,195 married men, 94 had wives under 20; 934, between 20 and 25; 955, between 25 and 30; 170, between 30 and 35, &c. &c. At that age, 64 married

men lived apart from their wives, and there were 19 widowers. At the same age, at the bottom of the page, of 2,473 married women, 1 had a husband between 60 and 65; 3 between 55 and 60; 10 between 50 and 55, &c. &c. At that age, 50 married women lived apart from their husbands, and there were 99 widows. Other parts of these tables are read in the same way.

There are three columns on the right, representing the males at the respective ages, "living together," and those "living apart," and the widowers; and three columns at the bottom, representing the females under similar divisions. The second of these columns may require some explanation. It appears from table Q, that there were 443 married men, who did not live with their wives; and 352 married women, who did not live with their husbands. This does not show that there was that number of persons separated from each other on account of domestic trouble. A great proportion of the cases were those, where one of the parties had come into the city, or gone from the city, for purposes of business, producing merely a temporary separation. The demand for mechanical labor draws many here, who leave their families in the country. Others go hence to other places, and leave their families here. In a small portion only had the husband *deserted* the wife, or the wife the husband.

A distinction is made in the two tables, between the Americans and foreigners, for comparing their ages. The following statement is compiled from these tables, to show the relative proportions, at the respective ages, of the two classes of persons. See table (ff,) page 60.

These figures do not show so great a difference between the Americans and foreigners, as might have been supposed. At the age between 20 and 30, the married Americans were 23.78 per cent., and the foreigners 22.32, and the American females 35.75 per cent., and the foreigners 37.10 per cent. of the whole of each class. At the age 30 to 40, the proportion of foreigners, of both sexes, was larger than that of the Americans.



The class of facts obtained in this department of our investigations, gave us the means of constructing the following curious table, giving the number of the unmarried, married, and widowed, of both sexes, at different ages; and the proportion they bear to the whole population at those ages. By these calculations, persons of either sex may, on the average of the whole population of the city, learn their chances, not of getting married, but of living in the married state, or of being widowed, at the specified ages. See table (*gg*,) page 61.

From these tables it appears that a man, living at the age of 30 to 35, has 31.23 chances in 100, that he will be unmarried; 68.12, that he will be married, and .65, that he will be a widower. A woman, living at the same age, has 25.97 chances in 100, that she will be unmarried; 69.42, that she will be married, and 4.61, that she will be a widow. A man, living at the age of 60 to 65, has 15.54 chances in 100, that he will be unmarried; 76.05, that he will be married, and 8.40, that he will be a widower. A woman, living at the same age, has 16.70 chances in 100, that she will be unmarried; 30.24, that she will be married, and 53.06 that she will be a widow: showing that the chances of being widowed, at 30 to 35, are as 4.61 to .65 per cent. greater in the female than the male; and, at 60 to 65, they are as 53.06 to 8.40 per cent. greater!

(ff)

Age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				TO EACH 100 THERE WERE			
	AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS.		AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 20	2	233	4	105	0.02	1.96	.06	1.65
20 to 30	2,828	4,251	1,416	2,354	23.78	35.75	22.32	37.10
30 to 40	4,417	3,970	2,903	2,517	37.14	33.38	45.76	39.67
40 to 50	2,600	2,154	1,360	958	21.87	18.11	21.44	15.10
50 to 60	1,238	915	461	311	10.41	7.70	7.27	4.91
60 to 70	622	301	158	88	5.23	2.53	2.49	1.39
70 to 80	152	57	35	9	1.27	.48	.55	.14
Over 80	33	11	7	2	.28	.09	.11	.04
Totals,	11,892	11,892	6,344	6,344	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The number and proportions of the different classes appear thus:—See table (*hh*,) page 62.

These facts show that the unmarried men over 15 years of age were 20,069, or 1 in 5.6 of the whole population; the married, 18,679, or 1 in 6.1; and the widowers, 510, or 1 in 224. The unmarried women over 15, were 17,266, or 1 in 66

(*gg*)

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE		
	Whole number.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
<b>Males.</b>							
15 to 20	5,199	5,189	10	0	99.81	0.19	0.00
20 to 25	7,612	6,610	998	4	86.84	13.11	0.05
25 to 30	7,397	4,016	3,355	26	54.29	45.35	0.35
30 to 35	6,129	1,914	4,175	40	31.23	68.12	0.65
35 to 40	4,326	979	3,301	46	22.63	76.31	1.06
40 to 45	3,117	584	2,472	61	18.73	79.31	1.96
45 to 50	1,874	242	1,587	45	12.91	84.69	2.40
50 to 55	1,337	174	1,101	62	13.02	82.34	4.64
55 to 60	805	116	644	45	14.41	80.00	5.59
60 to 65	714	111	543	60	15.55	76.05	8.40
65 to 70	348	56	254	38	16.09	72.99	10.92
70 to 75	202	37	138	27	18.32	68.32	13.36
75 to 80	113	18	59	36	15.93	52.56	31.86
Over 80	85	23	42	20	27.06	49.41	23.33
<b>Total,</b>	<b>39,258</b>	<b>20,069</b>	<b>18,679</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>57.12</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>Females.</b>							
15 to 20	5,750	5,390	355	5	93.74	6.17	0.09
20 to 25	7,765	5,070	2,635	60	65.29	33.94	0.77
25 to 30	6,821	2,603	4,080	138	38.16	59.82	2.02
30 to 35	5,699	1,480	3,956	263	25.97	69.42	4.61
35 to 40	3,827	833	2,631	363	21.77	68.75	9.48
40 to 45	3,073	621	1,992	460	20.21	64.82	14.97
45 to 50	1,965	373	1,186	406	18.98	60.36	20.66
50 to 55	1,646	290	855	501	17.62	51.94	30.44
55 to 60	972	172	408	392	17.70	41.97	40.33
60 to 65	916	153	277	486	16.70	30.24	53.06
65 to 70	490	105	127	258	21.43	25.92	52.65
70 to 75	387	99	54	234	25.32	14.21	60.47
75 to 80	191	48	17	126	25.13	8.90	65.97
Over 80	164	32	15	117	19.51	9.15	71.34
<b>Total,</b>	<b>39,666</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>43.54</b>	<b>46.86</b>	<b>9.60</b>



of the whole population; the married, 18,558, or 1 in 6.1; and the widowed, 3,809, or 1 in 30.

The great proportion of widows in the population is worthy of remark. It is, however, not peculiar to Boston now, or at any other period. In 1700, Mather said, the "town is at this day full of widows and orphans, and a multitude of them are very helpless creatures. In the church whereof I am the servant, I have counted the widows make about a sixth part of the communicants, and no doubt in the whole town the proportion differs not very much." If this were true, the widows constituted about 16 per cent. of the whole population! We have already stated that, in 1742, the widows were estimated at 1,200, or about 1 in 14, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the population. These facts show that the proportion of widows now is not greater than at other periods of our history. And it is supposed that a considerable portion of this class of citizens, now in Boston, have come hither from the country for the purpose of keeping boarding houses, or for other occupations; and a less number become so, while in Boston, by the death of their husbands, now than formerly.

The following table will show the proportions which the unmarried, married, and widowed of both sexes, bear to the whole population of all ages in different places:—See table (ii,) page 63.

(hh)

Ages.	Condition.	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH.	
		Number.	In each 100.	Number.	In each 100.	Number.	In each 100.
Over 15	Unmarried,	20,069	51.12	17,269	43.54	37,338	47.31
	Married,	18,679	47.58	18,588	46.86	37,267	47.22
	Widowed,	510	1.30	3,809	9.60	4,319	5.47
15 to 60	Unmarried,	19,824	52.45	16,832	44.86	36,656	48.03
	Married,	17,643	46.68	18,098	48.24	35,741	46.84
	Widowed,	329	0.87	2,588	6.90	3,917	5.13
Over 60	Unmarried,	245	16.76	437	20.35	682	18.89
	Married,	1,036	70.86	490	22.81	1,526	42.27
	Widowed,	181	12.38	1,221	56.84	1,402	38.84

This statement shows that, in Boston, the widowed of both sexes, are less in proportion to the whole population,

than in either place named. This is, however, partly to be attributed to the greater proportion here of children, and young persons.

In Boston in 1845.						Males.	Females.
The average age of the unmarried over 15, was						25.81	26.58
" " " " married " "						38.43	34.86
" " " " widowed " "						52.02	52.42

The age at marriage was not taken. It is however an important fact, and should be ascertained whenever practicable. It has been stated that the cause of the rapid increase of the American population has been owing to early and fruitful marriages. This is probably true, though to what extent this influence operates here more than in other countries, our facts at command will not allow us to determine. According to the Fourth Registration Report of Massachusetts, the average age at which marriage first took place, in 2,671 cases last year, was 25.84 years, for the man, and 22.69, for the woman. If the ages of the married people of Boston were the same at marriage as in other parts of the State,—and nothing appears to lead to a different conclusion,—then the average length of time, in which they have lived in this domestic condition, is only 12.59 years for the man, and 12.17 for the woman, and this may be regarded here, according to these facts, as the average duration of married life.

(ii)

Places.	Population.	TO EACH 100 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION THERE WERE					
		Males.			Females.		
		Unmar-ried.	Married.	Widow-ers.	Unmar-ried.	Married.	Wid-ows.
Boston, 1845,	114,366	32.97	16.33	.45	30.67	16.25	3.33
Dublin, 1841,	232,726	28.46	14.69	1.82	32.51	12.57	6.95
Ireland, 1841,	7,039,659	34.46	13.92	1.34	34.47	14.30	3.51
Paris, 1841,	1,194,503	29.92	20.46	1.83	22.09	20.18	5.52
France, 1841,	34,230,178	28.28	18.95	2.18	27.03	18.87	4.69
Denmark, Towns,	79,057	32.76	15.02	1.76	29.99	14.75	5.72
Denmark, Country	223,614	31.73	16.85	1.99	28.72	16.81	3.90



## XI. EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

Massachusetts has ever been distinguished for her free schools; and in all measures for their promotion, Boston has taken a prominent and leading part. The oldest book of town records contains a subscription "towards the maintenance of — a free school master." And such a school was opened as early as 1636, or earlier. An act of the General Court was passed, in 1647, "to the end," says the statute, "that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers," requiring every town of fifty householders to have a free school; and every town of one hundred householders to have a free "grammar school; the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." The Latin School in Boston was founded at this time; and about twenty-five years afterwards, was said to be "the principal school in the British colonies, if not in all North America." It was situated near the present Stone Chapel in School street; and was then known as the Grammar School, and from 1713 to 1790, as the "South Latin School." It was subsequently removed to the opposite side of the street, and in 1844 to the new building in Bedford street. The Second Grammar School was founded in 1713. The house was situated in North Bennet street, near the present site of the Eliot School, and was known until 1790, as the North Latin School, now as the Eliot School.

Free schools to teach children "to read and write," and called "writing schools," were founded as follows:—The first, in 1684, situated in Queen, now Court street, and called the "Centre Writing School;" the second, in 1713, in North Bennet street, and adjoining the Eliot School, and called the North Writing School; and the third, in 1717, at the corner of Tremont and West street, called the South Writing School, now the Adams School. These were all the schools until 1785, when another was founded, situated on the site of the Brimmer school in Common street, and was then known as "Mr. Cheney's School," and subsequently as the Franklin

School. These schools were under the inspection of the Selectmen and such "gentlemen of liberal education, together with the reverend ministers," as should be appointed for the purpose.

The following statement will show the number of scholars that attended these schools at different periods:—

(ii)

Names of Schools.	In 1738.	In 1742.	In 1750.	In 1752.	In 1785.	In 1790.
1. South Latin School,	120	94	120	120	64	.
2. North Latin School,	60	65	45	49	.	.
3. North Writing School,	280	230	250	265	150	242
4. Centre Writing School,	73	73	72	90	150	203
5. South Writing School,	62	73	278	270	119	195
6. Mr. Cheney's School,	.	.	.	.	81	100
Total,	595	535	765	794	564	740

In 1789 the schools were remodeled. The North Latin School was discontinued as a Latin School; "reading schools," in separate departments from "writing schools," were established; and the whole placed under the common direction of a School Committee, chosen annually by the town. Since that time, new schools have been founded, and new houses erected for their accommodation. (See Appendix R, p. 28.)

The *classes of schools* now supported at the public expense, by ordinary payments from the treasury, are Primary Schools, Grammar Schools, an English High School, and a Latin School. Besides these, there are schools connected with the House of Industry and House of Reformation, which are supported by special appropriations for those institutions.

The Primary Schools were established in 1818, and are under the management of a Primary School Committee, independent of the general School Committee. Children between the ages of 4 and 7, are admitted into these schools; and all are taught by females in the elementary branches of knowledge, preparatory to admission to the Grammar Schools.



"Schools for special instruction," managed by the same Committee, and also taught by females, were introduced in 1840, for the purpose of educating a class of children, above the age limited for admission into the Primary Schools, but unprepared for the Grammar Schools.

The Grammar Schools were founded in different years, and are under the direction of a general committee of twenty-six citizens, including the Mayor and President of the Common Council. These schools provide the means of giving a thorough education to all the children in the city, in those branches of knowledge which are necessary to qualify them for discharging the ordinary duties of life. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of 7; and boys are not allowed to remain beyond the day of the annual examination, next after they have arrived at 14, and girls at 16 years of age. The date of their foundation and other particulars are given in the Appendix, (B. p. 28.) One school was founded by a donation from Abiel Smith, and is exclusively devoted to colored children.

The branches of knowledge taught in these schools are as follow :—

**In the Grammar Department :—**

Class IV. Spelling, Reading.

Class III. Spelling, Reading, Grammar.

Class II. Spelling, Reading, Grammar.

Class I. Spelling, Reading, Grammar, History, Composition, Declamation, and Astronomy. Natural History, Rhetoric, and the higher exercises in Grammar and Composition, introduced at the discretion of the teacher.

**In the Writing Department :—**

Class IV. Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Geography,

Class III. Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Geography.

Class II. Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Penmaking, Geography.

Class I. Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Penmaking, Geography, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

The English High School was founded in 1821, for the purpose of "furnishing the young men of this city, who are not intended for a collegiate course of study, and who have enjoyed

the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education. Here is given instruction in the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy, with their application to the sciences and the arts, in grammar, rhetoric, and belles lettres, in moral philosophy, in history, natural and civil, and in the French language."

The Latin School was founded, as already stated, about 1647. In this school "the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught; and scholars are fully prepared for the most respectable colleges. Instruction is also given in mathematics, geography, history, declamation and English composition." The number of scholars in these schools is given in the Appendix. (See Table S, p. 29.) The number of children belonging to all the schools, at different periods, appears as follows:—

(kk)

Classes of Schools.	In 1820.	Aug. 1825.	Nov. 1829.	Feb. 1835.	Feb. 1841.	Aug. 1845
Primary Schools,	1,381	2,661	3,513	4,323	5,620	7,892
Grammar Schools,	2,456	3,239	3,380	4,092	5,985	8,115
English High School,		145	134	133	130	139
Latin School,	207	175	141	115	123	142
Total,	4,044	6,220	7,168	8,663	11,858	16,288
House of Industry,			160			146
House of Reformation,			102			45
Total, public expense,			7,430			16,479

The *sexes of the scholars* are matters of interest. For the first one hundred and fifty years of the existence of Boston, *boys* alone enjoyed the benefits of the public schools. Girls were first admitted in 1790 for 6 months of the year only; and it was not until many years afterwards, that they attended the whole year. The following table is compiled to show the relative number of each sex, that have belonged to the schools at different periods. [Table (ll) p. 68.]

It appears from this table that, in 1800, the proportion of the males was 58.52 per cent., and the females was 41.48



per cent. In 1845, the males were 50.88 per cent., and the females 49.12 per cent.; and to each 100 girls, at school, there were 103.60 boys.

(II)

Period.	SCHOLARS.			IN 100 SCHOLARS THERE WERE		To 100 Girls the boys were
	Number.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1806,	1,760	1,030	730	58.52	41.48	141.09
July, 1825,	6,220	3,497	2,723	56.22	43.78	128.38
Nov. 1829,	7,168	3,798	3,370	52.99	47.01	112.79
Feb. 1836,	8,663	4,656	4,007	53.75	46.25	116.19
Feb. 1840,	10,766	5,300	5,466	49.23	50.77	96.95
Aug. 1845,	16,288	8,288	8,000	50.88	49.12	103.60

The *ages of the scholars* is another interesting item of information. The following statement shows the ages of the scholars, belonging to the Grammar Schools, for 1840 and 1845, and to the Primary Schools, for 1845.

(mm)

Age.	1840.			1845.						
	Grammar Schools.			Grammar Schools.			Primary Schools.			Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	845	776	1,621	1,621
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	908	866	1,774	1,774
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	977	895	1,872	1,872
7	236	285	521	267	289	556	697	620	1,317	1,873
8	397	403	800	526	521	1,047	339	303	642	1,689
9	445	475	920	603	670	1,273	155	157	312	1,585
10	515	468	983	769	677	1,446	87	96	183	1,629
11	412	444	856	601	676	1,277	42	36	78	1,355
12	385	399	784	484	512	996	33	27	60	1,056
13	263	323	586	373	357	730	9	12	21	751
14	82	186	268	196	265	461	3	2	5	466
15	7	87	94	26	98	124	2	1	3	127
16					25	25	1	.	1	26
Total,	2,742	3,070	5,812	3,845	4,090	7,935	4,098	3,791	7,889	15,824

This table arranged with proportions calculated, appears as follows. See Table (nn,) p. 69.

Of those who attend the Latin and High schools, about half were between 10 and 15, and half over 15.

(nn)

Ages.	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS 1830.		GRAMMAR SCHOOLS 1840.		ALL THE SCHOOLS 1845.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 5	.	.	.	.	1,621	10.24
5 to 10	1,464	44.80	2,241	38.56	8,793	55.57
10 to 15	1,776	54.34	3,477	59.82	5,257	33.22
15	28	.86	94	1.62	127	.80
Over 15	.	.	.	.	26	.17
Total,	3,268	100.00	5,812	100.000	15,824	100.00

The *educational age*, as fixed by the Laws of Massachusetts, is 4 to 16. It seems to me, however, that this specific classification is injudicious, and that 5 to 15 would be a better division. One object in specifying any age, is to have a basis by which to proportion the public school money to the several towns. It is probable, however, that it would make little or no difference in the result, whether this sum were proportioned to the children between 4 and 16, or between 5 and 15. The latter are universally adopted by nations, as important points in the divisions of the population, and in the statistics of the dead; and there are many reasons why the educational age should be within these points. It would be less labor to make the enumeration; and, from examinations which have been made, it appears that the ages of children attending school, more nearly correspond to them. Comparisons could be more readily made with the ordinary divisions of the population. I agree in opinion with a recent eminent writer, in thinking, in its application to schools, that "hereafter 15 will be the age at which, in any census, it will be considered that, in the mass of the community, occupation begins and education ends."

The classes of the whole population of the city, according to this legal division, appear in three different periods, as in the following table. See Table (oo) p. 70.

This statement shows that the proportion of persons in the educational age has not varied 1 per cent. in these three



enumerations. In 1845, under 4, it is somewhat less, and over 16, more, than at either of the other periods.

(oo)

Periods.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				TO EACH 100 OF ALL AGES THERE WERE		
	All ages.	Under 4.	4 to 16.	Over 16.	Under 4.	4 to 16.	Over 16.
1837	80,029	9,114	17,376	53,539	11.39	21.71	66.90
1840	84,401	9,373	18,285	56,743	11.11	21.66	67.23
1845	114,366	11,715	25,553	77,098	10.25	22.34	67.41

The *kind of instruction* also deserves attention. The returns of the Grammar Schools, for 1841, are the only instances in which the studies are particularized. From these returns the following statement is compiled.

(pp)

Studies.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
Spelling, - - - -	2,924	3,062	5,986
Reading, - - - -	2,924	3,062	5,986
Writing, - - - -	2,924	3,062	5,986
Arithmetic, - - - -	2,924	3,062	5,986
Grammar, - - - -	2,122	2,399	4,521
Geography, - - - -	1,337	1,532	2,869
Composition, - - - -	301	486	787
Declamation, - - - -	551	0	551
History, - - - -	352	433	785
Book-keeping, - - - -	99	169	268
Algebra, - - - -	91	323	424
Geometry, - - - -	0	76	76
Natural Philosophy, - - - -	36	296	432
Natural History, - - - -	0	0	0
Drawing, - - - -	0	30	30

An estimate may be made of the number of scholars attending to the different studies by the number in each class. The studies pursued in each class have already been given, and the following table gives the numbers in the classes, on the 31st of July, 1845. See Table (qq) p. 71.

The *expenditures for education* in Boston have often been a subject of remark. They are partially exhibited in the Appendix. From Table R, page 28, it appears that the public school-houses originally cost the city, without any addition

for alterations or repairs, or rebuilding when destroyed by fire, \$616,217.68. The other expenditures of the schools from 1820 to May 1, 1845, including those years not given in the table, amounted to \$1,821,109.35. This includes repairs of school-houses, salaries, fuel, &c. The statements in the Appendix, page 31, show the number of teachers, and the salary of each, at different periods. The whole amount of expenditures for public education, exclusive of that for the institutions at South Boston, for the twenty-five years, ending May 1, 1845, including houses, was \$2,437,327.03. This sum would be considerably increased, if what is expended at South Boston, and for printing and other expenses, on account of the Schools, were included. In looking at the last year, it will be perceived, that the sum expended was \$205,843.13, equal to about 25 per cent. of all the city taxes, or \$2.00 for every inhabitant, \$8.00 for every child between 4 and 16 years of age, and \$13.26 for each scholar attending school. And the proportion of some other years was as great, or even greater. The Tables referred to in the Appendix show the cost, each year, (estimating in this cost the houses built,) of educating a child in the several classes of schools. It seems from these estimates, that the cost of educating each child in the Primary Schools, since 1835, has varied from \$6.50 to \$8.91, annually; in the Grammar Schools, from \$11.35 to \$20; and in the Latin and High Schools, from \$40.25 to 57.18.

(99)

Classes.	GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.			WRITING DEPARTMENTS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Both.	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
1	613	701	1,314	604	678	1,282
2	792	887	1,679	867	937	1,804
3	1,159	1,076	2,235	1,271	1,249	2,520
4	1,281	1,426	2,707	1,103	1,226	2,329
Total,	3,845	4,090	7,935	3,845	4,090	7,935

The *School Fund of the State* amounted, in 1845, to \$789,389.55. The income from this fund was first distribut-



ed January 1, 1836; and the whole amount distributed since then, has been \$247,188.66. Of this sum Boston has received \$22,341.17, in the ten years, as specified in the statement in the Appendix, page 29. None was received in 1844, and \$1,169.95 less, in 1845, than the just proportion which the city ought to have received. The division is made according to the number of persons between 4 and 16 years of age, the last division giving \$165.30 6-10 for each 1,000 persons. Of that age, for the whole city, only 18,487 were returned, instead of 25,552, the number obtained by the enumeration. The number of persons returned between 4 and 16, is less than the same return gives of the scholars actually attending the public and private schools! The State has also distributed to the several towns a considerable sum for District School Libraries, but it seems, according to the last Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, that Boston has not availed itself of this bounty.

Our view of the Education of the Population would be incomplete without some description of the *Private Schools* of the city. These are more variable, as to numbers, than the public schools. Means exist to give an account, approximating to accuracy at five different periods, as in the following table.

(rr)

Years.	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars.	Expenditures	Each Scholar.	Scholars to each 100 population.
1829	155	4,018	\$107,702	\$26.78	6.69
1839	114	3,392	108,739	32.05	4.13
1841	118	3,567	103,111	28.90	4.00
1843	108	3,103	91,316	29.42	2.95
1845	115	3,224	105,410	32.69	2.81

These figures show that the proportion of children attending the private schools has decreased from 6.69 per cent. of the whole population in 1829, to 2.81 per cent. in 1845.

The expenditure for Public Schools, for the year ending May 1, 1845, was	\$205,843
The expenditure for Private Schools, during the same time, was	105,410
Estimated expenditure for books, at \$2.00 each scholar,	39,703
Total expenditures for the year,	\$350,956

This is exclusive of the "ornamental" branches of education, such as music, dancing, painting, &c., and the sums expended for scholars educated at colleges, and other public institutions. This would very much increase the amount.

There remains one other consideration—what proportion of the population are *absent from school*, or do not avail themselves of the public provisions made for their education. Deducting from the number of children at school, those over 16 years of age, the remainder are those at school belonging to the different divisions of the educational age, (4 to 16;) and the proportion they bear to the whole number of persons in the city of this age, will appear by the following statement.

(ss)

Age.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE		
	Whole Number.	At Public Schools.	At Private Schools.	Not at School.	At Public Schools.	At Private Schools.	Not at School.
4 to 5	2,733	1,667	318	748	60.99	11.64	27.37
5 to 10	11,358	9,074	912	1,372	79.89	8.03	12.08
10 to 15	9,636	5,558	1,250	2,828	57.68	12.97	29.35
15 to 16	1,826	30	322	1,474	1.64	17.64	80.72
Total,	25,553	16,329	2,802	6,422	63.90	10.97	25.13

From this table it appears that 6,422 children, between the ages of 4 and 16, or 25.13 per cent. or one quarter of the whole number in the city, do not attend any school. To these should be added those belonging to the schools who are occasionally absent. The average attendance is stated in table U, page 32; from which it appears that about 20 per cent., or 3,578 are absent daily, which added to 6,422, make 10,000 who are absent daily from school. This is nearly 40 per cent. of those belonging to the educational age.



*College Students.* The number of scholars, belonging to Boston, who have been educated at the different New England Colleges, for the last twenty years, appears in the following statement. In obtaining this information, the whole number of undergraduates in all the classes, is enumerated.

(tt)

Years.	AT CAMBRIDGE.			AT ALL NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGES.			To the whole population one in
	Whole Number.	From Boston.	Per ct. from Boston.	At Cambridge.	At other Colleges.	Total.	
1825	234	76	32.47	76	12	88	662
1829	247	79	31.98	79	19	98	620
1833	213	56	26.29	56	18	74	929
1837	219	65	29.67	65	43	108	748
1841	238	77	32.35	77	26	103	873
1845	279	87	31.18	87	26	113	1,012
Average	238	73	30.65	73	24	97	806

This table shows, that Boston furnishes 30.65 per cent. of the students at Cambridge. Of the students at all the colleges, about 24, or nearly 25 per cent. annually, on an average, were fitted in whole, or in part at the Public Latin School in this city. The number of students in proportion to the population has decreased since 1825.

Many literary institutions and works exist in Boston, which exert a powerful influence in educating the people. Three only will now be mentioned.

1. *Lectures.* Courses of lectures on a great variety of subjects,—scientific, literary, moral and religious,—are delivered in Boston, and scarcely an evening occurs in the winter season, in which one or more lectures may not be enjoyed. The "Lowell Institute" was founded, by a munificent legacy of \$245,000, from Mr. John Lowell, jr., the income of which is to be devoted to the maintenance of free lectures. From October to April, courses of lectures are given by this institute, to which any person whose name is given in, and who draws a ticket, is admitted. This noble institution has already done much to diffuse useful knowledge, and to excite

inquiry on various important matters. The following account of the lectures already given, is inserted, to show the attention they receive from the people of Boston. Lectures marked \* were repeated, sometimes in the afternoon, and sometimes in the evening of the following days.

(uu)

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	No. of Subscribers.	Tickets issued.	Evening Lectures.	Whole No. Lectures.
1839—1840.					
Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D.,	Introductory,		3,500	1*	2
Prof. B. Silliman, LL.D.,	Geology,	3,711	5,000	12*	24
" John G. Palfrey, D. D.,	Evidences of Christianity,	1,434	1,434	8	8
" Thomas Nuttall, A. M.,	Botany,	4,175	4,175	9*	18
1840—1841.					
Prof. Joseph Lovering, A. M.,	Electricity and Electro-Magnetism,	6,899	5,500	12*	24
Jeffries Wyman, M. D.,	Comparative Anatomy,	4,088	5,500	12*	24
Prof. James Walker, D. D.,	Natural Religion,	4,389	2,500	12	12
" B. Silliman, LL.D.,	Chemistry,	9,328	5,000	12*	24
" J. G. Palfrey, D. D.,	Evidences of Christianity,	3,479	3,000	8	8
1841—1842.					
Charles Lyell, F. R. S.,	Geology,	5,513	5,500	12*	24
Prof. J. G. Palfrey, D. D.,	Evidences of Christianity,	3,052	3,000	8	8
" J. Lovering, A. M.,	Mechanical Laws of Matter,	5,518	5,500	12*	24
" J. Walker, D. D.,	Natural Religion,	4,264	2,500	12	12
" B. Silliman, LL.D.,	Chemistry,	10,380	5,000	12*	24
1842—1843.					
Prof. J. Lovering, A. M.,	Astronomy,	7,233	5,500	12*	24
" Jared Sparks, LL.D.,	American History,	7,275	2,500	12	12
" J. Walker, D. D.,	Natural Religion,	6,885	2,500	12	12
" B. Silliman, LL.D.,	Chemistry,	8,851	5,000	12*	24
1843—1844.					
George R. Gliddon, Esq.,	Ancient Egypt,	9,776	5,500	12*	24
Prof. J. Lovering, A. M.,	Optics,	6,817	5,500	12*	24
Prest. Mark Hopkins, D. D.,	Evidences of Christianity,	5,432	3,000	12	12
Prof. Asa Gray, M. D.,	Botany,	6,257	5,500	12*	24
1844—1845.					
Arthur Gilman, Esq.,	Architecture,	6,008	5,500	12*	24
Prof. H. D. Rogers, F. G. S.,	Geology,	6,569	5,500	12*	24
" Alonzo Potter, D. D.,	Natural Religion,	4,740	3,000	12	12
" Asa Gray, M. D.,	Botany,	4,912	5,500	12*	24
1845—1846.					
Charles Lyell, Esq., F. R. S.	Geology,	7,460	5,500	12*	24
Lieut. H. W. Halleck, U. S. Corps Engineers,	The Military Art,	5,797	3,000	12*	13
Prof. Asa Gray, M. D.,	Botany,	5,312	5,500	12*	24
" Joseph Lovering, A. M.,	Astronomy,	6,459	6,500	12*	24

Whole number of lectures given 561.



2. *Public Libraries.* Though we cannot boast of many large public libraries, yet we have some of very considerable size. The following are the principal :—

Name.	When founded.	No. of volumes.
Boston Athenæum,	1807	35,000
The Boston Library,	1794	11,000
The Massachusetts Historical Society,	1794	6,000
The American Academy,	1780	6,000
The State Library,	1826	5,757
The Bowditch Library,	1839	2,500
The Mercantile Library,	1820	4,500
The Mechanic Apprentices Library,	1820	3,000
Boston Society of Natural History,	1830	1,500

Some of these libraries contain a large number of pamphlets bound together, which, if counted separately, as such works often are, would greatly increase the number of volumes. The Athenæum has over 40,000, and the Historical Society over 20,000 of these works. There are numerous large private libraries in Boston ; and all classes are provided with opportunities of gratifying the universal desire for reading, at extremely small expense, if not by means of their own, by a public, or a circulating library, or by the public press.

3. *Periodical Literature* is one of the most powerful means of educating the people, and of influencing public opinion. It has been deemed of so much importance, that an effort has been made to obtain the number of sheets, in a given period, printed in Boston. In the statistics of industry for 1845, (See Appendix Z, page 44,) which were collected at considerable expense, this branch was entirely omitted ; yet we deem it much more important to be known, than some matters which received attention ; inasmuch as the influence of a periodical work on the public mind is more important than the production of "Root Beer," "Plumes," boot "Black-ing," and many other articles, which were enumerated. There are difficulties we acknowledge in obtaining exact information in regard to periodicals. There is a reluctance in some publishers to disclose the amount of their circulation. For the purpose I had in view, however, the publishers were in-

formed that a statement was desired that could be relied upon as correct ; that whatever was communicated to me should be confidential, if desired ; and in the abstract to be published, the circulation of individual works should not be particularized. In a very few instances only, was I induced to believe that the statements given were incorrect ; or to resort to an estimate of my own, or to other sources of information. The subjoined statement of the results of the inquiries can, therefore, it is believed, be relied upon as a very near approximation to accuracy ; and if erroneous at all, to be an under rather than an over-estimate. The publications being on different sized paper, each sheet has been carefully measured, and the number of square inches calculated.

1. *Daily Subscription Papers*.—Boston Daily Advertiser ; Boston Courier ; Boston Post ; The Boston Daily Atlas ; Daily Evening Transcript ; Boston Daily Journal ; Daily Evening Traveller ; Boston Daily Whig. Aggregate daily circulation, 16,372 ; square inches, 15,438,804 ; yearly value, \$106,076.

2. *Daily Penny Papers*.—Boston Daily Times ; The Boston Daily Mail ; The Boston Daily Bee ; Daily American Eagle ; The Boston Daily Sun ; The Boston Daily Star ; The Chronotype. Aggregate daily circulation, 36,800 ; square inches, 22,640,700 ; yearly value, \$110,400.

3. *Semi-weekly Papers*.—Boston Semi-weekly Advertiser ; Boston Semi-weekly Courier ; Boston Press and Post ; The Boston Semi-weekly Atlas ; Boston Shipping List ; American Traveller ; Boston Journal. Aggregate semi-weekly circulation, 14,062 ; square inches, 13,865,484 ; yearly value, \$58,748.

4. *Weekly Papers*.—Boston Weekly Messenger ; Boston Courier ; The Boston Statesman ; The Boston Weekly Atlas ; Boston Journal ; American Traveller ; Boston Weekly Whig ; The Boston Notion ; Weekly Bay State Democrat ; The Boston Weekly Mail ; The Boston Weekly Bee ; Weekly American Eagle ; The Boston Weekly Sun ; Streeter's Weekly Boston Star ; Evening Gazette ; Thursday Messenger ; Uncle Sam ; The Yankee ; The Flag of the Union ; Satirist ; New England Farmer ; Massachusetts Ploughman ; Boston Cultivator ; The Liberator ; The Emancipator ; The Prisoner's Friend ; Advent Herald ; Boston Investigator ; The Odd Fellow ; Olive Branch ; Christian Alliance and Family Visitor ; The Boston Recorder ; New England Puritan ; The Youth's Companion ; The Well Spring ; Christian Watchman ; Christian Reflector ; Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal ; Sabbath School Messenger ; Christian Witness ; Christian Register ; Christian World ; Trumpet and Universalist Magazine ; Christian Freeman ; Boston Pilot ; Foreign Protestant Telegraph ; New England Washingtonian ; Massachusetts Temperance Standard ; Petit Courrier des Familles et des Pensions.



Aggregate weekly circulation, 223,270 ; square inches, 168,048,978 ; yearly value, \$334,895.

5. *Semi-monthly*.—The Common School Journal ; Gospel Teacher ; Friend of Virtue ; The Orphan's Advocate ; The Literary Museum ; The Journal of Music ; The Musical Gazette ; The Boston Thomsonian Medical Journal ; Genius of Christianity. Aggregate semi-monthly circulation, 19,100 ; square inches, 9,013,100 ; yearly value, \$31,700.

6. *Monthly*.—City Crier ; Typographic Advertiser ; Manual of Health ; The Day-Spring ; The Macedonian ; The Young Reaper ; The Missionary Herald ; The Congregational Visitor ; The Baptist Missionary Magazine ; The Sabbath School Treasury ; Guide to Holiness ; The Sabbath School Teacher ; The Episcopal Observer ; The Religious Magazine ; The Child's Friend ; The New Jerusalem Magazine ; The New Church Magazine for Children ; The Universalist Miscellany ; The Ladies' Repository ; The Mother's Assistant ; Temperance Journal ; The Temperance Offering ; American Ladies' Album ; Unitarian Tracts ; Littel's Living Age ; The Magazine of Horticulture ; The Journal of Health ; The Symbol ; The Mechanic's Apprentice ; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal ; Clark's Bank Note List ; Willis's Counterfeit Detector ; The Law Reporter ; The Illustrated N. E. Magazine. Aggregate monthly circulation, 216,300 ; square inches, 126,773,100 ; yearly value, \$127,190.

7. *Bi-monthly and Quarterly*.—Christian Examiner ; Universalist Quarterly Review ; Quarterly Journal ; Christian Review ; Brownson's Quarterly Review ; North American Review. Aggregate circulation, 8,600 ; square inches, 33,016,100 ; yearly value, \$24,500.

8. *Annually*.—Stimpson's Boston Directory ; Dickinson's Boston Almanac ; State Register ; American Almanac ; Farmers' Almanac ; Spofford's Almanac ; The Housekeeper's Annual ; The Unitarian Annual Register. Aggregate circulation, 278,000 ; square inches, 265,045,300 ; value, \$31,565.

From the above facts the following statement is compiled, giving a general view, specifying the number of the circulation, square inches, and value of these publications for a whole year. See Table (*vv*) p. 79.

It thus appears that 32,890,508 publications are issued annually from the Boston press, averaging 109,098 daily, allowing 310 working days to the year, valued at \$825,074. These contain 24,132,117,132 square inches, or 3,847 acres of printed sheets, averaging 12 acres each day. Deducting ten per cent. for the margin of the sheets not printed, and there remains 6,926 acres of printed surface which goes out to the public mind, to influence or *educate* it for good or for ill. And it is supposed that the number of sheets printed for books and other publications, not named in the above ac-

count, or not periodical, makes a near approach to the same amount !

(vv)

Class of Publications.	Number of Publications.	Square inches.	Value.
Daily Subscription,	5,075,320	4,786,029,240	106,076
Daily Penny,	11,408,000	7,018,617,000	110,400
Semi-weekly,	1,462,448	1,442,010,336	58,748
Weekly,	11,610,040	8,738,546,856	334,895
Semi-monthly,	458,400	216,314,400	31,700
Monthly,	2,583,600	1,522,477,200	127,190
Bi-monthly and Quarterly,	37,200	143,076,800	24,500
Annual,	255,500	265,045,300	31,565
Total,	32,890,508	24,132,117,132	\$825,074

## XII. LEGAL VOTERS OF THE POPULATION.

The admirable system for exercising the right of suffrage, and for preserving the purity of the ballot box, possessed by Massachusetts, is carried into practice in Boston with great ease and simplicity. The age for exercising the right of suffrage, which might be called the *Political Age*, is 21 years and upwards. The number of persons in the city, of this age, in 1845, was 64,900, of whom 32,363 were males, and 32,537 females. A male of this age is qualified to vote, who has resided within the State one year, and within the city the previous six months, and who has paid a tax assessed upon him within the two years preceding the election. The assessors annually make out alphabetical lists of the legal voters, for each ward, which are printed on sheets 22 by 24 inches, with spaces between the different letters for writing additional names. These sheets are attached to boards, of equal size, and remain at the office of the Mayor and Aldermen fourteen days before voting, and notice thereof is publicly given; and any errors or omissions, on being made



known by any voters, are corrected by the City Clerk. These lists are distributed to the wardens of the several wards, at the opening of the polls on election days; and the Inspectors of Elections make a check mark against each name, as the vote is deposited. By this method, fraud can rarely be attempted without instant detection; and no disturbances ever occur at elections.

From the printed lists of several years since the present arrangement of the wards, I have compiled a table in the Appendix, specifying the number of legal voters at the periods stated: (See Appendix, p. 33.) The last two years named (1844 and 1845) contain the numbers on the day of voting, as corrected, and the last year, the number of names beginning with each letter of the alphabet, in the respective wards. From this statement, and the record of votes given, I have prepared another table, subjoined, to show the proportion of the legal voters of the population, and to illustrate how far the people use the important right of suffrage. See table (*ww*,) p. 81.

• The legal voters increased 5,877, or 40 per cent., from 1840 to 1845. It appears that in 1840 they were 14,474, or 17.02 per cent. of the population, and 44.74 per cent. of the males over 21 years of age; and the votes given were 11,573, or 79.95 per cent. of the legal voters, and 13.61 per cent. of the population. This was the largest proportional vote given since the year 1816. At the Presidential election of 1844, the votes given were 13,502, or 13.15 per cent. of the estimated population at that time. At the election of Governor in 1845, the legal votes were 20,351, or 17.79 per cent. of the population, and the votes given were 10,191, or 8.91 per cent. of the population, and 50.07 per cent. of the legal voters. An examination of the wards will show which gives the largest, and which the smallest, proportional vote.

For the purpose of further illustration of this subject, we have compiled the two other tables in the Appendix, *WW*; one containing an abstract of the votes given in Boston, at the election of Governor, since the adoption of the Constitution in 1780; and the other of these given at the

(wv)  
*Statement of the number and proportion per cent. of the Votes given in the several Wards, in 1840 and 1845; and the number in 1844.*

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, 1840.						ELECTION OF GOVERNOR, 1845.							
Ward.	Legal Voters.			Votes given.			Votes given, 1844, for President.	Legal Voters.			Votes given.		
	Number.	In each 100 population.	In each 100 Legal Voters	Number.	In each 100 population.	In each 100 Legal Voters		Number.	In each 100 population.	In each 100 Legal Voters			
1	1,241	16.65	1,005	13.37	80.98	1,047	1,597	19.09	744	8.89	46.58		
2	878	10.45	638	7.57	72.64	610	827	8.51	387	3.98	46.79		
3	1,526	20.77	1,187	16.16	77.78	1,315	2,090	20.78	836	8.31	40.00		
4	1,366	19.82	1,239	17.98	90.70	1,448	2,440	22.50	1,211	11.29	49.63		
5	1,479	21.50	1,112	16.16	75.18	1,227	1,748	20.32	965	11.33	55.20		
6	1,284	17.61	971	13.32	75.62	1,096	1,656	20.26	885	10.81	53.44		
7	1,310	20.20	1,052	16.22	80.30	1,204	1,558	23.34	902	13.51	57.89		
8	750	10.51	668	9.36	89.06	623	898	10.51	472	5.52	52.56		
9	1,158	17.17	893	13.25	77.11	1,211	1,677	19.58	955	11.15	56.94		
10	1,320	19.69	952	14.20	72.12	1,327	2,148	18.67	1,078	8.51	50.18		
11	1,309	17.57	1,092	14.55	83.42	1,461	2,291	16.97	1,096	8.93	47.87		
12	853	13.81	764	12.37	89.56	936	1,421	14.18	660	6.58	46.44		
Total.	14,474	17.02	11,573	13.61	79.95	13,502	20,351	17.79	10,191	8.91	50.07		



election of Mayor, since the incorporation of the city. It appears that 1807 and 1812 were the years in which the largest number of votes, in proportion to the population, was given; in the former, 16.8 per cent., and only 10 scattering votes; and in the latter, 16 per cent., and only 6 scattering votes. In 1840 the proportion was 13.61 per cent. There have been 11 only, during the 65 years, in which Boston has not given a majority for the successful candidate. We suppose that these tables will be regarded with particular interest, as illustrating important matters connected with our political institutions; and that they will command perusal.

### XIII. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

In the census of 1840, an attempt was made to obtain an account of the occupations of the people, and the following questions were asked:—"What is the number of persons in this family employed in mining operations? Agriculture? Commerce? Manufactures and trades? Navigation of the ocean? Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers? Learned professions, and as engineers?" The following statement comprises the result of these inquiries, and also a similar result of the census of 1820.

Number of Persons employed.	In 1820.	In 1840.
Agriculture,	64	152
Commerce,	809	2,040
Manufactures and Trades,	399	5,333
Navigation of the Ocean,	.	10,813
Navigation of Canals, Lakes, and Rivers,	.	19
Learned Professions, and as Engineers,	.	586
Total,	1,273	18,943

These questions were too indefinite to elicit exact information. They were differently understood by different enumerators—by some, in not giving a proper meaning to the word "commerce," as distinguished from "trade" or "navi-

gation ;" by others, in including or excluding families only, instead of persons ; and by others, in other particulars ; and the results obtained are very imperfect and of little value.

The better, and perhaps the only correct mode of obtaining information in this matter, is by personal inquiry of each individual, and by noting down at the time, opposite the name, each person's occupation or description, as stated by himself. This was the mode adopted in 1845. (See schedule, Appendix A, p. 2, column 9.) The inquiries were confined principally to male persons, over 20 years of age. It would be desirable, however, to include all persons over 15, agreeably to suggestions already made, distinguishing those between 15 and 20 from those over 20. This method was generally successful, though some of the enumerators, from its novelty, were not quite as careful to note down all the occupations, as it had been intended they should be ; and hence the results are given as an approximation only to accuracy. This statement will aid future enumerators, and render their labor more easy. It will be perceived that the subdivisions are very numerous. It is worthy of notice that, in stating the occupations of persons, such terms should be used as would define clearly the *chief business* of their lives. When the same person pursues more than one occupation, or is a maker or producer, as well as a dealer or trader in an article, as is often the case with our population, it is difficult to preserve this distinction ; but it is important, as far as possible, to show the *leading* and most prominent occupation. Sometimes the same occupation also has different names ; "housewright" and "carpenter," "mason" and "plasterer," "grocer" and "West India goods dealer," &c., may be regarded, in some instances, as synonymous terms. The only persons stated in the abstract as contributing to religion, are "ministers." Many other persons, however, such as missionaries, Sabbath-school teachers, and others, contribute to the same object, although it may not be the leading business, or occupation of their lives.

We have carefully considered different modes by which an abstract of this information, which would be most appropriate



and useful, could be presented ; and after considerable reflection, have determined to classify the occupations according as they contribute to our personal necessities and comfort. This seems to be the most natural classification, since this is the ultimate object, which all occupations should have in view. We have accordingly given, arranged in alphabetical order, the number employed in the several occupations, under the following divisions :—

Divisions.		Females.	Males.
1.	Those contributing to Building,	6	3,325
2.	“ to Clothing,	841	2,610
3.	“ to Education,	250	224
4.	“ to Food,	161	2,133
5.	“ to Furniture,	218	2,377
6.	“ to Health,	114	566
7.	“ to Justice	.	584
8.	“ to Literature and Fine Arts,	206	920
9.	“ to Locomotion,	.	903
10.	“ to Machinery,	.	430
11.	“ to Navigation,	.	3,239
12.	“ to Religion,	.	104
13.	Unclassified Mechanics,	.	1,645
14.	Unclassified residue of the Population,	4,046	5,827
Total,		5,842	24,887

The whole number of male persons in the city over 20 years of age, in 1845, was 34,059; from this deduct the above number, and there remain 9,172, whose occupations are not specified, or included in the abstract.

The *number of domestics*, or persons at service in families, is considered worthy of notice, and affords some illustration of the occupations and habits of the people. The facts in regard to the families appear thus :—

Classes of Families.		Domestics employed.
15,774	families do their own household work.	0
138	hotels and boarding houses employ	831
2,194	families employ 1 domestic each,	2,194
729	“ 2 domestics “	1,458
204	“ 3 “ “	612
91	“ 4 “ “	364
31	“ 5 “ “	155
8	“ 6 “ “	48
4	“ 7 “ “	28
2	“ 8 “ “	16
19,175	Total,	5,706

Of these, 722 are males and 4,984 females, comprising 3,804 foreigners and 1,902 Americans. This number varies from the number in the abstract in the Appendix, (page 43,) some under 20 years of age being included.

The *Employment Societies* may be here referred to. Two societies exist in Boston, whose object is to provide employment for such persons as wish it—one for males and one for females. From the reports of these excellent institutions, for the year ending September 30, 1845, it appears that the male applicants, during the year, at the Boston Employment Society, were 1,678, of whom 1,017 were Americans, and 661 foreigners. For 623 employment was found; 150 left the city, by advice of the Society, and returned to their homes; and 905 remained on the books. At the Female Employment Society the applicants were 4,531, of whom 456 were Americans and 4,075 foreigners, besides 277 under 15 years of age. Employment was found for 3,200, of whom 248 were Americans and 2,952 foreigners, and 202 under 15. Of those employed, 1,789 went to places in the city and 1,411 in the country.

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#### XIV. PROGRESSIVE WEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

Several different classes of facts will be presented to illustrate this part of our report.

1. *The Manufacturing Industry* of a people is a means of wealth which has been considered as deserving of particular notice. Facts on this subject were collected by authority of the United States in 1840, and by that of the State in 1837 and 1845. Abstracts of these facts are given in the Appendix, (see Table Z, page 44) rearranged, and placed side by side of each other, for the purpose of presenting them in a more intelligible form, and for more forcible illustration. If any thing were needed to show the imperfection of the statistics, collected in connection with the census of 1840,



this statement would seem to be sufficient. By comparing the abstracts of 1837 and 1845, some difference will appear—some important branches of industry were omitted in both periods. And among others, periodical works, printing presses, books, and clothing, which are among the most important branches of manufacture in the city, appear not to have been noticed at all in 1845. The aggregates from this table appear thus.

In Manufactures.	In 1837.	In 1840.	In 1845.
Capital invested,	\$5,830,572	\$2,442,309	\$4,330,600
Males employed,	6,320	2,289	5,260
Females employed,	4,450	.	970
Value of the product,	\$11,070,576	\$4,016,573	\$10,648,153

It might be inferred from this statement that the manufacturing industry of the city was not as great now as in 1837, while the opinion of the best judges on the subject, formed without actual enumeration and investigation, is, that it is nearly twice as great!

2. *Commercial Industry.* Under this head we present five tables in the Appendix, compiled from the annual statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, from records at our Custom House, and from other authentic sources of information.

Appendix AA, page 50, contains the number of arrivals and clearances at our port, for each of the six years, 1840 to 1845, compiled from records kept by an individual, and designed to include all vessels, except perhaps a few loaded with wood and lumber.

Appendix BB, page 51, contains the number of foreign arrivals and clearances, specifying the countries from which they came, obtained from the same source.

Appendix CC, on the same page, shows the amount of tonnage owned by Boston, Massachusetts, and the United States, in each year, since 1825.

Appendix DD, page 52, contains the number of arrivals and clearances, specifying the tonnage and crews, since 1825, compiled from the annual statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States. With this statement may

be contrasted the following. In 1748, 500 vessels cleared from Boston for, and 430 entered from, foreign ports. In 1784 the entries of foreign and coasting vessels were 372, and clearances 450. In 1794. the foreign entries were 567; in 1795, they were 725; and in 1806, they were 938.

Appendix EE, page 53, shows the imports and exports, and the revenue of Boston, and side by side, the imports and exports of Massachusetts, and of the United States, since 1824. These interesting facts show that the foreign commerce of Boston has not increased in proportion to its increase of population. They however show that it more than maintains its relative commercial rank, when compared with Massachusetts and the whole nation. This is proved by the following deductions from this table, and from that on page 51.

(xx.)

Years.	OF THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.					
	BOSTON HAD			MASSACHUSETTS HAD		
	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.
1825	10.74	15.81	6.10	24.76	16.44	11.48
1830	11.33	11.97	7.01	27.64	14.74	9.76
1835	12.33	12.70	6.53	27.22	13.20	8.25
1840	10.09	13.18	6.36	24.60	15.41	7.71
1845	.	18.41	8.17	.	19.42	9.02

This does not indicate precisely the amount of Commerce of Boston, since a large amount of tonnage, in parts of vessels is owned here, which is not registered or does not enter at this port.

Appendix FF, pages 54 to 56 inclusive, contains the particulars of each voyage made by the British Mail Steamers. These packets are so intimately connected with the prosperity of Boston, that I have deemed it advisable, though attended with considerable labor, to present the details at length. The summary of each year appears thus :



(yy)

Years.	No of Voyages.	Average Length.	PASSENGERS TO		Left at Halifax.	PASSENGERS FROM BOSTON TO	
			Halifax.	Boston.		Halifax.	Liverpool.
1840	8	13.22	135	441	.	135	346
1841	21	15.14	296	1,158	445	243	871
1842	21	13.03	171	818	271	202	446
1843	20	14.06	155	1,069	220	134	738
1844	20	14.15	223	1,368	245	176	1,025
1845	20	14.11	306	1,492	245	211	1,209
Total,	110		1,286	6,346	1,426	1,101	4,635

The average length of the 110 voyages made in the five years and a half, was 14.8 days. The passengers brought to Boston averaged about 70, and those carried away from Boston, about 52, each voyage.

The following account of the amount of revenue on goods imported in these steamers has been published:—

In	Revenue.	Steamers.	Revenue.
1840,	\$2,928.99	Acadia, 24 trips,	\$469,842.19
1841,	73,809.23	Britannia, 26 "	504,241.32
1842,	120,974.67	Caledonia, 25 "	473,081.04
1843,	640,572.05	Cambria, 6 "	361,598.42
1844,	916,198.30	Columbia, 12 "	85,782.37
1845,	1,022,992.75	Hibernia, 14 "	882,930.65
Total,	\$2,777,475.99	107 "	\$2,777,475.99

3. *Many miscellaneous matters contribute to the wealth of the city, a few only of the most prominent, however, can be noticed in this connection.*

Appendix GG and HH, pages 57 and 58, gives a view of the Banks and Insurance Companies, institutions which exert considerable influence on the growth and prosperity of individuals and the city. In the last table is an account of the losses by fire in the city, compiled from the annual reports of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

*Savings Banks.*—These institutions exert an influence on the people highly favorable to the production of economical habits and general prosperity, and deserve particular notice

"The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston," was the first bank of the kind in the state. It was incorporated Dec. 13, 1816, and received its first deposit Feb. 1817. "The Savings Bank for Seamen in Boston," now "The Suffolk Savings Bank," was incorporated March 7, 1833. The following statement gives a progressive view of these institutions.

*Provident Institution for Savings.*

Year.	No. of Dep.	Amt. of Deposites.	Amt. of Dividends.	Expenses.
July, 1829	7,032	\$947,594.53	\$33,347.24	\$4,069.16
" 1830	7,747	1,055,439.84	36,126.37	4,130.30
" 1831	8,678	1,227,267.47	41,407.27	4,520.15
" 1832	9,742	1,441,932.92	49,446.45	5,018.69
" 1833	10,790	1,618,492.18	55,026.09	5,666.78
Sept. 1834	11,495	1,686,202.17	60,659.40	5,686.03
May, 1835	12,425	1,860,075.25	62,109.06	5,922.91
Oct. 1836	13,303	2,036,287.03	72,096.32	6,550.23
" 1837	12,874	2,010,376.31	72,900.94	8,185.18
" 1838	12,960	1,966,307.91	71,948.40	8,176.41
" 1839	13,751	2,101,931.77	72,904.43	6,948.64
" 1840	13,760	2,143,823.91	75,845.48	7,059.67
" 1841	14,961	2,387,918.61	80,847.03	7,229.32
" 1842	15,025	2,360,212.41	87,125.04	8,154.01
Aug. 1843	15,328	2,389,356.61	85,658.24	7,827.02
July, 1844	17,716	2,735,598.09	92,770.88	7,847.63
Nov. 1845	19,007	3,023,742.03	103,948.42	8,122.34

*Suffolk Savings Bank.*

Sept. 1834	272	\$32,937.08	\$340.67	\$856.74
May, 1835	471	74,791.81	1,213.13	1,294.02
Oct. 1836	724	123,738.42	3,755.37	1,652.88
" 1837	841	131,695.80	4,160.09	1,676.63
" 1838	1,043	160,496.57	5,002.72	1,618.72
" 1839	1,266	207,237.68	6,523.38	1,694.12
" 1840	1,279	215,854.63	7,351.42	1,614.24
" 1841	1,444	261,677.39	8,600.15	2,151.62
" 1842	1,524	274,651.89	9,556.72	2,573.44
Aug. 1843	1,663	302,120.96	9,823.87	2,645.27
July, 1844	2,070	415,118.25	11,361.35	2,531.78
Nov. 1845	2,707	545,327.19	17,207.74	2,849.26

A general view of these institutions, in November 1845, appears as follows :—



Funds.	Provident Institution.	Suffolk S. Bank.
Invested in Bank Stock,	\$614,781.88	\$161,938.90
Secured by Bank Stock,	26,600.00	3,000.00
Invested in Public Securities,	826,100.91	53,163.75
Loaned on Mortgages,	1,071,593.75	315,600.00
Loaned to Counties and Towns,	120,136.65	34,900.00
Loaned on Personal Security,	468,686.53	
Cash on Hand,	28,193.12	3,934.84

The number of accounts, which had been opened in the "Provident Institution," from its commencement, to Jan. 1, 1846, was 71,600, of which 19,007 remained open November 1845, embracing \$3,023,742.03 deposits. The amount of regular dividends, besides extra dividends, which were paid from 1829 to 1845, was \$1,054,167.06. The number of accounts which had been opened at the Suffolk S. Bank in November, was 7,623, of which 2,707, then remained open, embracing \$545,327.19 deposits. The amount of regular dividends, beside extra dividends, which had been paid from the commencement of the Institution, was \$84,896.61; and there was a surplus of \$25,555.17 on hand toward the next extra dividend.

These institutions have fulfilled the high expectations of their founders, and their benefits are apparent among all, but especially among the laboring classes, and those of limited means. It is estimated that more than half of the depositors in the Provident Institution are Irish, or persons immediately connected with our foreign population.

*The transactions in real estate*, as a means of illustrating the progressive wealth of the city, deserve to be noticed. For the last ten years a return has been made, annually, to the Secretary of State by the Register of Deeds, from which the following statement is compiled, showing the number of deeds and other instruments recorded, the number of legal pages of record covered, and the amount of fees received.

Years.	Deeds Recorded.	Other Instru- ments Recorded.	Total Recorded.	Legal pages Covered.	Amount of Fees Received.
1836	2,330	1,932	4,162	13,114	\$3,952.90
1837	1,696	1,889	3,585	11,238	3,406.20
1838	1,734	1,599	3,333	12,047	3,176.35
1839	1,825	1,709	3,534	11,362	3,157.39
1840	1,987	1,558	3,545	12,068	3,556.60
1841	2,047	2,000	4,047	13,258	3,844.65
1842	2,415	2,297	4,712	16,768	4,275.40
1843	2,507	2,827	5,334	19,177	4,847.30
1844	3,083	3,453	6,536	21,947	5,939.12
1845	3,440	4,588	8,028	25,142	7,163.83
Total,	22,964	23,852	46,816	156,121	\$43,329.65

This remarkable statement shows that the transactions in real estate in 1845 were more than double those of 1839.

*Rail Roads.* — We have already alluded to the rail roads as a means of contributing to the growth of the city. They are so intimately connected with its progressive wealth, that they deserve a more particular description. There are seven principal railroad trunks, already completed, whose termini are in this city, which are of different lengths, and radiate in different directions from it. The two following statements are compiled from the Rail Road Reports, designed to present a general statistical view of these roads for 1845. Beginning with the Eastern, they are numbered one to seven—those having no number are branches, or a continuation of the one numbered immediately preceding. The first statement shows the name, length, capital and cost, of the roads. The accompanying map affords a general view of the roads in 1845.

Names.	Length—miles.	Capital.	Cost.
1. EASTERN,	71	\$2,765,000	\$2,471,561.01
2. MAINE,	71	1,800,000	1,887,328.76
3. LOWELL,	26	1,800,000	1,932,597.64
Nashua,	14	380,000	380,000.00
4. FITCHBURG,	50	1,322,500	1,477,477.03
Charlestown,	6	300,000	327,388.83
5. WORCESTER,	51	2,900,000	3,000,000.00
Norwich,	66	2,150,000	2,170,491.77
Western,	156	3,400,000	7,999,555.56
Connecticut River,	36	1,000,000	511,472.99
Hartford,	25	300,000	300,000.00
Berkshire,	21	250,000	250,000.00
West Stockbridge,		39,600	39,600.00



6. PROVIDENCE,	41	1,960,000	1,964,677.16
Stoughton,	7	85,600	88,814.14
Taunton,	11	250,000	250,000.00
New Bedford,	21	400,000	453,623.29
7. OLD COLONY,	37	800,000	889,730.00
Middleborough,		300,000	317,805.39
Total,	710	\$22,202,700	\$26,712,123.57

This statement shows that a capital of \$22,202,700 is already invested in over 700 miles of rail roads in Massachusetts, on which there has been expended \$26,712,123.57. It is estimated that rail roads are now constructing or projected, which will be nearly of as great length, and require as great an amount of capital, as those already built.

The following statement exhibits a view of the *business* done on these roads for 1845, showing the number of miles run by the different trains on the roads, the gross income and expenditures, and the rate of dividends made.

Names.	Miles Travelled.	Income.	Expenditures.	Div.
1. EASTERN,	218,583	\$350,149.55	\$116,840.00	8
2. MAINE,	194,946	287,063.10	154,099.95	7
3. LOWELL,	175,537	356,067.67	179,042.13	8
Nashua,	43,065	112,680.89	48,009.94	15
4. FITCHBURG, (a)	167,816	203,996.36	78,333.76	8
Charlestown,	14,800	26,814.04	16,276.77	.
5. WORCESTER,	253,706	487,455.53	249,729.50	8
Norwich,	173,230	204,308.45	134,229.03	3
Western,	530,201	813,480.15	370,621.25	.
(b) Connecticut River,	15,268	13,521.06	8,001.26	.
Hartford,	14,559			
Berkshire,	29,359			
West Stockbridge,	4,410	2,311.20	447.52	4
6. PROVIDENCE,	175,203	350,628.97	197,827.11	7
Stoughton,	4,232	7,810.00	2,904.76	4
Taunton,	27,988	116,536.99	100,889.95	8
New Bedford,	48,040	78,211.12	29,353.76	7
7. OLD COLONY, (a)	2,550			
Middleborough, (b)	17,800	15,796.72	8,205.83	.
Total,	2,111,293	\$3,426,831.80	\$1,694,812.52	

In the above statements the roads marked (a) were not completed so as to be open during the whole year. Those marked

(b) are now constructing, and but a small part only of them were open at all. If all had been in full operation during the whole year, the amount would have been increased in each particular. As they were, however, those whose business is specified above, show a gross amount of income of \$3,426,831.80, and expenditures of \$1,694,812.52. This is independent of those roads out of the state with which these roads connect. The several trains travelled 2,111,293 miles, a distance nearly equal to going twice round the world, every week !

*Public Valuation, Taxes, &c.* Information on these matters cannot fail to be interesting to the people, and much labor has been expended to present it, so as to be clearly understood.

*City Valuation and Taxes* Appendix II, page 59, contains the valuation of the real and personal property of the city, the taxes assessed, and the rate in each \$100 of the valuation, since 1800. The following deductions are made from this table, showing, between specific periods, the increase of the valuation and taxes, compared with each other, and with the increase of the population.

(zz)

Years.	Valuation.	Increase.	Taxes.	Increase.
1800	\$15,095,700	\$	\$83,428.75	\$
1810	18,450,500	3,354,800	144,486.72	61,057.97
1820	38,289,200	19,838,700	165,228.30	20,741.58
1830	59,586,000	21,296,800	260,967.30	95,739.00
1840	94,581,600	34,995,600	546,742.80	285,775.50
1845	135,948,700	41,367,100	811,338.19	264,595.39

The next statement presents the increase per cent. of the population, valuation, and the taxes, and the number of dollars of the valuation and taxes to each inhabitant.

(aaa)

Year.	INCREASE PER CENT.			Year.	TO EACH INHABITANT	
	Popu- lation.	Valuation	Taxes.		Valuation.	Taxes.
1800 to 1810	35.48	22.22	73.18	1810	\$546.08	\$4.27
1810 to 1820	28.15	55.62	14.35	1820	884.31	3.81
1820 to 1830	41.78	107.52	57.94	1830	970.58	4.25
1830 to 1840	38.45	58.73	109.50	1040	1,012.72	6.43
1840 to 1845	34.54	43.37	48.39	1845	1,188.71	7.08



These deductions show that the valuation and taxes increase in a greater ratio than the population.

The great increase in the valuation of the property of Boston has led to the inquiry, how far particular estates have been affected? There is a general rise in the intrinsic value of real estate, but, in some places and sections, this rise is greater than in others. For the purpose of illustration and comparison, three estates were selected in different parts of the city, so situated as not to be specially affected in regard to their valuation, by any local improvement in their immediate neighborhood; and the valuation and taxes assessed upon them at three different periods ascertained; and the following results were obtained:—

(bbb)

Estates.	Valuation.			Taxes.		
	1835.	1840.	1845.	1835.	1840.	1845.
1	\$5000	\$6600	\$6600	\$24.25	\$36.30	\$36.30
2	5000	5600	6200	24.25	30.80	35.34
3	4400	4400	6000	21.34	24.30	34.20

This shows that the same property was more highly valued, and paid a higher tax, in 1845 than in 1835, notwithstanding there is a vast increase in the real value of certain sections, and a vast amount of new property created; and it has been supposed that this "marking up" the property will partially account for the increase of the aggregate valuation of the city.

A classification of the individual tax payers according to the amount of tax they pay, affords a striking illustration of the progressive wealth of the city; and for this purpose the following statement has been prepared, showing the number of tax bills, and the number of each class, at six different periods, at intervals of five years each.

(ccc)

Classes of Bills.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Poll Tax alone,	1852	4523	5777	7546	8700	13105
Under 25 dollars,	4314	5201	5602	6267	6812	9196
\$25 to 100,	1212	1068	1453	1782	2329	2869
\$100 to 200,	281	243	390	435	555	839
\$200 to 300,	50	89	127	174	218	314
\$300 to 400,	16	33	56	90	107	162
\$400 to 500,	6	15	29	33	66	110
\$500 to 750,	4	16	32	50	61	137
\$750 to 1000,	1	7	19	24	34	43
\$1000 to 1500,	5	2	4	15	19	50
\$1500 to 2000,	3	4	5	4	13	11
\$2000 to 2500,	1	1	1	5	4	5
\$2500 to 3000,		1	2		3	3
\$3000 to 3500,			2	2		
\$3500 to 4000,				1		3
\$4000 to 4500,						
\$4500 to 5000,						
Over \$5000,					2	1
Total,	7,745	11,203	13,499	16,428	18,923	26,848

According to this statement those who paid a poll tax only

In 1820 were 1,852, or 22 per cent.

In 1830 " 5,777, or 42 "

In 1840 " 8,700, or 45 "

In 1845 " 13,105, or 48 "

Table JJ, ( Appendix, page 60 ) contains the valuation in each ward at different periods, illustrating the relative wealth.

Appendix LL, p. 65, is a comparative account of the income and expenditures of the city for the last five financial years.

*City Debt.* By a standing ordinance, the proceeds of bonds and mortgages held by the city, the sales of public lands, the balance in the treasury at the close of the year, and a special appropriation of three per cent. of the debt, the same not being less than \$50,000, is applied by the city to the payment of the principal of the debt. The interest has always been paid by taxes, or by the ordinary receipts of the city. The following statement exhibits the amount of the city debt, its increase or decrease, and the appropriations to pay the principal and the annual interest, for each year ending May 1st, since it was first commenced, in 1823.



Year.	Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	An. Interest.	Special Approp.
1823	\$ 103,550.00	—First city debt.		
1824	207,050.00	\$ 93,500.00 inc.		
1825	305,873.00	98,823.85 “		
1826	364,800.32	58,926.47 “		
1827	1,011,775.00	646,974.68 “		
1828	949,350.00	62,425.00 dec.		
1829	911,850.00	37,500.00 “		
1830	891,930.75	19,919.25 “		
1831	880,830.75	11,600.00 “		
1832	817,123.93	63,206.72 “		
1833	940,358.28	33,234.35 inc.		
1834	1,078,088.28	138,730.00 “		
1835	1,147,398.97	69,310.69 “	\$ 58,804.19	\$ 15,000
1836	1,264,400.00	117,001.03 “	63,195.50	15,000
1837	1,497,200.00	232,800.00 “	77,355.50	15,000
1838	1,491,400.00	5,800.00 dec.	76,456.50	15,000
1839	1,596,600.00	105,200.00 inc.	81,522.50	15,000
1840	1,698,232.56	101,632.56 “	86,588.95	45,000
1841	1,663,800.00	34,432.56 dec.	84,187.00	45,000
1842	1,594,700.00	69,100.00 “	80,717.00	50,000
1843	1,518,700.00	76,000.00 “	77,677.00	50,000
1844	1,423,800.00	94,900.00 “	72,174.50	50,000
1845	1,163,266.62	260,533.38 “	58,435.50	50,000

From May 1st, 1845, to Jan 1st, 1846, this debt was further reduced \$105,249.96, leaving it at that time, \$1,058,016.66. There was then on hand, pledged to its reduction, cash \$120,894.68, and bonds and mortgages \$378,143.79, making the net debt \$558,978.19

*City Property.* The value of the property, owned by the city, disposable and undisposable, may be estimated as in the subjoined statement; such as is marked (*p*) is productive, the remainder is unproductive.

Common—45 acres, 1,960,200 feet, at \$4.00	\$7,840,800
“The Cradle of Liberty”—Faneuil Hall, ( <i>p</i> )	200,000
Washington Square,	392,040
City Hall, Court Square,	200,000
Court House,	200,000
Office of Register of Deeds and Probate,	50,000
City Building, ( <i>p</i> )	35,000
Faneuil Hall Market, ( <i>p</i> )	500,000
Old State House, State Street, ( <i>p</i> )	100,000
Leverett street Jail and Land attached,	90,000
Public Institutions, South Boston,	400,000

School Houses,	616,217
14 Engine Houses and Fire Apparatus,	50,000
103 Reservoirs (36 built in 1845 costing \$15,000,)	50,000
1,000,000 feet land below Charles street, at 1,50 pr foot,	1,500,000
3,000,000 " land on the Neck, at 40 pr foot,	1,200,000
1,500,000 " Marsh Land, at 25 pr foot,	375,000
27,000 " land, near the City Stables,	100,000
8,940 " Flats, near foot of Chestnut street,	1,000
City Wharf, and Stores on the same, (p)	600,000
Deer island, (p)	10,000
600 feet on Ann street, (p)	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$14,512,557

The city has also about 92,000 feet or 17 miles of common sewers, of which 43,659 feet were built from 1837 to 1845.

*State Valuation.* Table MM (Appendix, page 66) contains the valuation affixed upon Boston by the Legislature at different periods, which has formed the basis of the state tax. As this is a matter of considerable interest, we have examined the ancient valuation of the city, and ascertained its proportion of the whole state tax. Some facts on this subject we deem worthy of being presented in this connection, before proceeding to notice particularly the table in the Appendix. The state tax and the amount, and relative proportion paid by Boston, appear thus.

Years.	State Tax.	Boston paid.	Ratio per cent.
1658	£1000.0	£216.00.0	21.6
1669	1205.3	202.17.0	16.7
1675	1299.0	206.00.0	15.9
1724	14,000.0	2,568.03.0	18.0
1728	8,000.0	1,480.00.0	18.5
1734-'42			17.3
1742-'48	75,000.0	13,500.00.0	18.0
1764	50,000.0	5,646.09.2	11.3
1774	10,312.0	951.00.0	9.2
1784	200,000.0	11,345.00.0	5.6

This statement affords a curious illustration of the relative wealth of the city. If the state and city valuation in the Appendix be examined, there will appear considerable difference in the respective years. Comparing these valuations, and the val-



uations of the whole state, some important deductions are derived.

The aggregate population, polls and valuation of the whole state appear thus :—

Years.	Population.	Polls.	Valuation.
1791	365,734	84,333	\$2,620,974.85
1801	422,640	93,305	4,218,137.66
1811	461,462	115,972	5,878,590.09
1821	523,092	122,715	9,218,018.89
1831	610,014	150,591	208,360,407.54
1840	737,326	185,908	299,878,329.60

The subjoined statement shows the proportion of this valuation fixed upon Boston, and the relation it has sustained to the whole state in regard to population, polls, valuation, and the state tax, at the period specified.

(ddd)

YEAR.	VALUATION OF BOSTON.	IN EACH 100 OF THE WHOLE STATE, BOSTON HAD			
		POPULA- TION.	POLLS.	VALUA- TION.	TAX.
1791	\$351,243.22	5	4.3	13.4	9.7
1801	805,666.76	5.8	4.9	19.	12.5
1811	1,287,417.60	7.2	8.6	21.9	13.7
1821	3,585,568.00	8.2	7.7	38.8	33.1
1831	80,000,000.00	10.	9.3	38.3	32.9
1840	109,304,218.50	11.5	9.9	36.4	33.9

It appears from this statement that in 1790, Boston had 5 per cent. of the population of the whole state ; in 1840, it had  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; in 1791, it had 13.4 per cent. of the property ; in 1840, it had 36.4 per cent. ; in 1791, it paid 9 per cent. of the state tax ; in 1840, it paid 33.9 per cent.

Prejudice has existed between the country towns and Boston ; and although their interests and prosperity are mutual and dependent upon each other, yet it has been supposed by some persons, that measures unjust to the city have occasionally been proposed and adopted. The existence of such an opinion will justify a further detail of facts to illustrate this matter.

The receipts into the treasury of the commonwealth from the towns, are derived from the auction tax, the bank tax, the

probate tax, the County Attorneys, alien passengers, and the state tax ; and the expenditures from the treasury to the towns, are for pauper accounts, County Treasurers, militia bounty, and the school fund. A comparison of the amount received and expended on these accounts, between Boston and all the other towns in the state, will show which bears the greater proportion of the public burden ; and this is the fairest way of arriving at correct results in this matter. In making the comparison, receipts and expenditures of a general character, having no reference to the towns, should not be embraced. Table KK (Appendix, page 63) presents the facts necessary to illustrate this subject. The fees and forfeitures paid into the treasury from the County Attorney of Suffolk, appear in the balances of the County Attorneys of other Counties. I have calculated the proportion per cent. paid and received by Boston, and by all the other towns, and it appears as follows : —

(ccc)

YEARS.	OF ALL THE RECEIPTS FROM THE TOWNS,		OF ALL THE EXPENDITURES TO THE TOWNS,	
	BOSTON PAID	ALL OTHER TOWNS PAID	BOSTON REC'D	ALL OTHER TOWNS RECEIVED
1840	56.82	43.18	28.73	71.27
1841	58.77	41.23	26.97	73.03
1842	59.15	40.85	28.35	71.65
1843	59.65	40.35	27.57	72.43
1844	55.62	44.38	24.29	75.71
1845	58.42	41.58	26.94	73.06
Average,	58.07	41.93	27.14	72.86

This statement shows that Boston, for the last six years, has, on the average, annually paid into the treasury 58,07 per cent. of the whole state revenue ; and all the other towns only 41,93 per cent. ; that Boston has received only 27,14 per cent. ; and all the other towns 72,86 per cent. If the other towns had received in the same proportion to what they pay, as Boston receives for what it pays, they would have received only 19,59 per cent. instead of 72,86, or a little over one quarter of what they have actually received ! This shows that Boston not only pays a sum equivalent to the support of all sane and insane



state paupers and criminals cast upon her, but also contributes largely to the support of such persons in other towns !

## XV. PUBLIC CHARITIES OF THE POPULATION.

THE address of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, delivered in 1830, at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, contains a statement of the donations made, chiefly within the previous twenty years, by "the citizens of Boston, towards objects of a public nature of a moral, religious, or literary character." In an article by the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, which appeared in the North American Review for July, 1845, this statement was republished, accompanied by an account of the donations of a similar character, since 1830. Both of these statements were combined, and published in the American Almanac for 1846. The statements of these gentlemen, both of whom have held the office of Mayor of the city, are entitled to much consideration, and deserve to be handed down in connection with a statistical view of our population, though they exhibit a sum far below the amount actually given. The whole matter has undergone a partial revision, so far as to include several donations since Mr. Eliot's article was prepared, to the close of the year 1845 ; and to fix a date by which the several accounts were limited. This is done for the purpose of aiding those who may hereafter make further investigations of this interesting subject. The original classification of the donations is however preserved. These facts were ascertained by direct application to the most authentic sources of information.

Mr. Eliot states that "application was also made to the churches of the city, associations which are well known to be in the constant habit of contributing not only to many of the objects above mentioned, but to others of various descriptions, both permanent and temporary. From the pastors or other officers of some of these churches returns were received of great exactness ; but from the majority they were, perhaps from the

necessity of the case, so incomplete as to be unsuitable for the desired purpose. It is probable that no records are kept of many donations made by these religious societies ; but it is not the less certain that such donations are made, because their amount cannot be ascertained with precision. It will not be doubted by many persons, that, in the churches which have existed in the city within the last fifteen years, from seventy to eighty in number, an average of not less than \$10,000 a year has been raised for the support of the poor belonging to them respectively. This item alone would make an addition of \$150,000 to the foot of the following account. But there is another branch of benevolence, the great extent of which can neither be doubted, nor precisely ascertained ; and that is, the unnumbered acts of love, pity, and sympathy which are and can be known only to the agent, the recipient, and Him who formed them to give and to receive. It would be no matter of surprise, if the amount bestowed in this secret way should make a near approach to that given openly ; but as such deeds cannot be counted, nor their value be estimated in dollars and cents, the whole must be left to conjecture, till the arrival of that day when the gift even of a cup of cold water shall meet with its fit reward.

“ One of the first observations which naturally occur to every one on looking over the subjoined list, is, not merely that there is a large amount of money voluntarily bestowed, but that it is given for a great variety of purposes. There are thirty-one societies or institutions having religious objects, twenty-six for purposes of literary education, and twenty-five for the relief of physical and moral wants. Thirty-one other objects of more or less general interest are added, and doubtless many more may be known to individuals. And it is a little singular, that, in a country so often reproached as this with want of gratitude to its benefactors, there should be contained in such a list no less than thirteen subscriptions for monuments to the memory of as many honored individuals, ten of whom were the contemporaries of the present generation ; and besides these, there is the comprehensive monument in honor of the achievement of our fathers at Bunker Hill.”



*1. Donations to Institutions for Theological Education, and other objects of a Religious Character.*

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810 to Dec. 31, 1845,	\$298,947.03
American Education Society, from its organization to Dec. 31, 1845,	118,083.77
American Tract Society, from 1830, to Dec. 31, 1845,	26,253.45
American Unitarian Association, 1827, to Dec. 31, 1845,	26,747.41
Massachusetts Missionary Society, 1832, to Dec. 31, 1845,	44,500.74
Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society, 1820, to March, 1845,	7,769.57
Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to Jan. 1845,	7,900.00
Theological Institution at Andover,	21,824.00
Bible Society of Massachusetts, to Dec. 31, 1845,	52,806.00
Female Bible Society of Boston, to Dec. 31, 1845,	17,095.62
Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, 1834, to Feb. 1845,	46,014.01
Theological Institution at Cambridge, to Feb. 1845,	29,500.00
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Charity, to Feb. 1845,	1,800.00
Pitts Street Chapel, including cost of Land, to Mar. 1845,	16,366.22
Suffolk Street Chapel, exclusive of Land,	16,052.08
Unitarian Association for Domestic Missions, 2 years, 1843 and 1844,	9,330.76
Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, to 1840,	41,329.82
City Mission, and new organization of the last named Society, 1840, to Dec. 31, 1845,	17,296.42
Foreign Evangelical Society, to June, 1845,	9,718.62
Warren Street Chapel, to Feb. 1845,	48,000.00
Pine Street Church, to relieve it from debt,	10,000.00
City Missionary, (a private agent), to Feb. 1845,	2,605.64
Protestant Episcopal City Mission, including donation for Chapel, to Feb. 1845,	35,000.00
Theological Institution at Newton, to Feb. 1845,	28,333.00
Bangor Theological Seminary in 1833,	2,000.00
Waterville College, Maine, to April, 1845,	5,500.00
Free Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to April, 1845,	2,126.14
Protestant Episcopal Foreign Mission,	13,668.66
Protestant Episcopal Domestic Mission,	13,650.79
Baptist Foreign Mission, within 20 years, estimate,	60,000.00
Baptist Domestic " " " " " "	30,000.00
Baptist Donations, for the erection of Churches in various parts of the United States	20,000.00
Baptist Donations, for education in the Ministry, exclusive of Baptist Seminary, Newton,	40,000.00
Total,	\$1,120,219.75

2. *Donations to Institutions for purposes of Instruction.*

Lowell Institute, by a legacy of John Lowell, Jr.	\$245,000.00
Harvard College, to July, 1845,	309,451.67
Boston Mechanics Institution, before 1830,	6,119.00
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, before 1830	1,035.00
Washington College, Hartford, Ct. in 1835 and 1836,	2,350.00
Amherst College to February, 1845,	36,104.00
Williams College, 1827, to Dec. 31, 1845,	35,183.00
Yale College, 1825, to April 1845,	27,220.00
Dartmouth College, in 1845,	10,000.00
Bowdoin College, from its foundation to April 30, 1845,	64,909.19
Brown University, Providence, to April, 1845,	4,629.00
Illinois College, to April, 1845,	11,000.00
Shurtleff College, Illinois, to April, 1845,	10,300.00
Marietta College, Ohio, (estimated by President,) to April, 1845,	4,000.00
Oberlin Collegiate Institute, Ohio, to May 14, 1845,	1,725.14
Perkins Institute for the Blind, 1829 to Dec. 31, 1845,	89,414.00
Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in 1816 and 1817,	4,950.00
Boston Society of Natural History, 1830 to Dec. 31, 1845,	41,378.50
Boston Athenæum, to Dec. 31, 1845,	123,600.00
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,	55,000.00
Mercantile Library Association, to Dec. 31, 1845,	8,720.00
Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, to March 3, 1845,	1,800.00
Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to June, 1845,	7,239.66
Normal Schools in Massachusetts,	10,000.00
English High School, Medal Fund,	2,000.00
Groton Academy,	10,000.00
Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, (estimate) 1832-45,	25,000.00
Horticultural Society,	11,000.00
Latin School Association,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,161,128.16



3. *Donations to Institutions for Charitable Purposes.*

Massachusetts General Hospital and McLean Asylum,	\$640,912.93
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	50,458.48
Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, before 1845,	52,783.00
Massachusetts Humane Society, before 1830,	20,791.00
Massachusetts Charitable Society, before 1830,	16,714.00
Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys and Farm School, to Dec. 31, 1845,	82,100.32
Boston Female Orphan Asylum, to Dec. 31, 1845,	122,193.69
Boston Seamen's Friend Society, to Dec. 31, 1845,	50,331.47
Boston Penitent Female Refuge Society, to Dec. 31, 1845,	40,808.23
Boston Fragment Society, 1830 to Dec. 31, 1845,	22,259.94
Boston Dispensary, to Dec. 31, 1845,	42,055.00
Howard Benevolent Society, to Dec. 31, 1845,	63,150.00
Widows' and Fatherless Society, 1830,	27,074.00
Widows' Society, in Boston,	23,048.77
Overseers of the Poor (corporate fund) before 1830,	106,580.00
Boston Lying-in Hospital, to Jan. 28, 1845,	27,871.00
Boston Port Society, 1830, to Dec. 31, 1845,	41,229.00
Boston Seamen's Aid Society, 1833, to Dec. 31, 1845,	19,936.99
Boston Employment Society, 1842, to July 10, 1845,	1,633.00
Boston Society for Employment of Female Poor, 15 years, to 1845,	6,048.28
Children's Friend Society, to Dec. 31, 1845,	30,000.00
Boston Orthopedic Institution,	1,400.00
Boston Episcopal Charitable Society,	40,329.53
Episcopal Clerical Fund,	2,500.00
Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department,	16,016.87
Prison Discipline Society, to Dec. 31, 1845,	32,728.87
Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, 1837 to Dec. 31, 1845,	7,639.00
Collections and Donations to Individuals, in sums varying from 500, to 12,000,	179,530.62
Amount collected through several religious societies for Charitable, Literary, Moral and Religious purposes, prior to 1830,	469,425.00
Quarterly Charity Lecture at the Old South, amount given by individuals for permanent funds,	18,600.00
Amount of Quarterly Contributions,	5,000.00
Young Men's Benevolent Society, 13 years, to Dec. 31, 1845,	11,841.52
	<hr/>
	\$2,272,990.51

4. *Donations to Miscellaneous Objects.*

Bunker Hill Monument,	100,000.00
Temperance Cause, (estimate by its friends,) to Feb. 12, 1845,	100,000.00
Abolition of Slavery, to March 11, 1845,	57,000.00
Emancipation of Slaves,	7,000.00
Colonization, (estimated,) 1842, to April 22, 1845,	1,300.00
Peace Society, from 1816, to present time, May 10, 1845,	7,371.38
Public Garden,	20,000.00
Boston Academy of Music, (for alteration of Odeon,)	5,038.00
Society for Diffusing Information among Emigrants, (extinct,)	919.25
Subscription for the Relief of Suffering at Rockport,	2,075.91
Subscription for the Relief of Suffering at Cape Cod,	4,794.35
Fire at Charleston, S. C., \$5,000; at Mobile, Ala., 4,098.02; Fall River, 14,044.58; Hamburg, (Germany,) 900; Pittsburg, Pa., 15,000; Roxbury, 1,000; Church St., 2,859.33; Newburyport, 16,500; Boston, 34,528; St. Johns, N. B., 8,666; Augusta, Me., 2,264; Wiscasset, Me., 5,504 —	110,363.93
Statue of Washington,	7,276.17
Monument to Franklin, \$940; to John Harvard, 433.75; Hannah Adams, 300; J. S. Buckminster, 500; Dr. Murray, 300; Dr. Tuckerman, about 1,000; Dr. Spurzheim, 1,076; Dr. Kirkland, about 1,000; Dr. Bowditch, about 4,000; Dr. Channing, 1,800—	11,349.75
Bust of Dr. Freeman, in King's Chapel,	486.00
Bust of Dr. Greenwood in King's Chapel,	410.00
Fence, Trees, &c., for Granary Burial-Ground,	2,936.65
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	\$438,321.39

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. <i>For Theological Education and other objects of Religious Character,</i>	\$1,120,219.75
2. <i>For Purposes of Instruction,</i>	1,161,128.16
3. <i>For Charitable Purposes,</i>	2,272,990.51
4. <i>For Miscellaneous Objects,</i>	438,321.39
	<hr/>
Grand Total,	\$4,992,659.81

This table gives an account only of the more public munificence of our citizens, such as flows on the outward, upper surface of society. If it had included what flows in the more private under current, which Mr. Eliot estimates would "make a near approach to that given openly," the amount would be nearly



\$10,000,000. To this might be added what has been given by the city in its corporate capacity, for the support of sane and insane poor, and for other charitable purposes. Of the amount of donations above stated, \$268,753.83 were given in the year 1845.

## XVI. PAUPERISM OF THE POPULATION.

"THE poor ye shall always have with you," is a sacred and true saying. The extent and circumstances of pauperism, however, vary in different places, and among different people; and are interesting traits illustrative of their character. Boston has some peculiarities in these respects. The *classes of paupers*, here receiving public charity, are 1. those who obtain occasional relief from the income of funds given for the purpose, but are not considered as public paupers, and who are sometimes denominated *silent poor*; 2. those who are relieved in the different wards by money drawn from the treasury of the city, and who are denominated *out-door paupers*; and 3. those who are supported in the House of Industry, and in the Lunatic Hospital, and who are denominated *in-door paupers*. Each of the last two classes embraces many persons who have obtained a temporary lodgment here merely, without becoming "residents;" and are chargeable to other towns to which they belong, or to the State.

The management of our whole pauper system is committed to two separate boards. One, called the *Overseers of the Poor*, consists of twelve individuals, one in each ward, chosen annually by the voters. This board has the distribution of the income of the corporate funds given for the benefit of the silent poor, and the other money appropriated to out-door paupers. The other board consists of the *Directors of the House of Industry*, who are chosen annually by the city council. The Lunatic Hospital, designed principally for the accommodation of paupers, is also under the direction of another and separate board. This division of our pauper system is not to be com-

mended ; though it has become so interwoven with the opinions and habits of the people, that a change has not been attempted without successful opposition.

It is not our intention in this place to go into a history of pauperism in this city, how interesting soever the topic might be, but merely to advert to some of the leading facts of recent date connected with it. And we first present the following tables, giving a general view of the number of paupers. The first is compiled from the returns to the Secretary of State for the nine years each, ending Nov. 1, since the present form of return was adopted ; and the second, from the Reports of the Directors of the House of Industry.

(*fff*)

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS.			HOW SUPPORTED.		UNABLE TO LABOR.	INSANE AND IDIOTIC
	OUT-DOOR.	IN-DOOR.	TOTAL.	STATE.	CITY.		
1837	1,836	1,443	3,279	2,002	1,277	1,003	117
1838	2,236	1,424	3,660	2,309	1,251	990	108
1839	2,279	1,266	3,445	2,252	1,293	950	104
1840	1,983	1,422	3,405	2,108	1,297	1,050	55
Total,	8,334	5,555	13,789	8,671	5,118	3,993	384
Avg.	2,083	1,388	3,472	2,167	1,279	998	96
1841	1,816	1,269	3,085	1,832	1,253	920	156
1842	1,899	1,452	3,351	2,883	968	1,100	42
1843	2,284	1,436	3,720	2,405	1,315	1,110	33
1844	2,274	1,369	3,643	2,541	1,102	1,090	39
1845	2,109	1,484	3,593	2,465	1,128	1,200	44
Total,	10,382	7,010	17,392	12,126	5,766	5,420	314
Avg.	2,076	1,402	3,478	2,425	1,153	1,084	62

The following table gives a general view of the paupers in the House of Industry, since it was opened August 7, 1823.



(ggg)

YEARS ENDING APRIL 1.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS.				HOW DISPOSED OF.			
	IN THE HOUSE.	ADMIT- TED.	BORN.	TOTAL.	DIS'D OR ELOPED.	INDENT- ED.	DIED.	REMAIN- ING.
1824	.	193	.	193	.	.	.	.
1825	.	737	7	744	.	.	59	.
1826	.	756	11	767	.	.	86	.
1827	407	609	10	1,026	508	11	99	408
1828	408	591	12	1,011	.	.	91	520
1829	520	611	16	1,147	.	.	88	564
1830	564	718	17	1,299	541	23	98	638
1831	638	655	20	1,313	596	50	81	586
1832	586	857	13	1,456	698	70	92	596
1833	596	872	23	1,491	712	52	171	556
1834	556	919	20	1,495	806	60	101	528
1835	528	952	28	1,508	740	62	131	575
Total,	2,904	4,255	104	7,263	3,552	294	576	2,841
Avg.	580	851	20	1,452	710	58	115	568
1836	575	848	27	1,450	704	54	150	542
1837	542	790	39	1,371	666	43	124	538
1838	538	1,032	30	1,600	799	18	159	624
1839	624	900	23	1,547	779	24	175	569
1840	569	834	21	1,424	694	52	120	558
Total,	2,848	4,404	140	7,392	3,642	191	728	2,831
Avg.	569	880	28	1,478	728	38	145	566
1841	558	981	24	1,563	806	32	119	606
1842	606	826	27	1,459	693	32	146	588
1843	588	1,106	25	1,719	817	35	160	707
1844	707	910	41	1,668	869	25	160	614
1845	614	867	41	1,508	820	30	111	561
Total,	3,073	4,690	158	7,917	4,005	154	696	3,076
Avg.	614	938	31	1,583	801	30	139	615

In the five years, 1831-35, the greatest number in the House at any one time, was 828; the least number, 447; the average number, 532. In 1836-40, the greatest number was 681; the least number, 401; and the average number, 532. In 1841-1845, the greatest number was 735; the smallest number, 460; and the average number, 588.

The *proportion of the sexes* of those remaining in the House, April 1, appears in the following statement.

(hhh)

YEARS	NUMBER.			PROPORTION.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1841	378	228	606	62.38	37.62
1842	367	221	588	62.41	37.59
1843	478	229	707	67.61	32.39
1844	383	231	614	62.38	37.62
1845	356	205	561	63.46	36.54

This statement shows the remarkable fact that *five-eighths* of these paupers were males, and *three-eighths* only, females.

The *ages of the paupers*, in the House, May 1, 1845, were as follows.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1	13	15	28
1 to 4	19	12	31
4 to 10	84	11	95
10 to 15	38	9	47
15 to 20	5	9	14
20 to 30	22	49	71
30 to 40	28	32	60
40 to 50	40	17	57
50 to 60	33	10	43
60 to 70	33	22	55
70 to 80	21	9	30
80 to 90	5	1	6
	341	196	537

The ages of the 2352 paupers that died in the House prior to April 1, 1844, were as follows:—

(iii)

AGES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			PROPORTION AT EACH AGE.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 5	259	253	512	19.53	24.66	21.77
5 to 10	30	32	62	2.26	3.12	2.64
10 to 20	33	47	80	2.49	4.58	3.40
20 to 30	152	172	324	11.46	16.76	13.77
30 to 40	249	172	421	18.78	16.76	17.90
40 to 50	224	127	351	16.89	12.38	14.92
50 to 60	155	79	234	11.69	7.70	9.95
60 to 70	125	62	187	9.43	6.04	7.95
70 to 80	73	50	123	5.51	4.88	5.23
80 to 90	22	28	50	1.66	2.73	2.13
Over 90	4	4	8	.30	.39	.34
	1326	1026	2352	100.00	100.00	100.00



	Under 20.	Over 20.	All ages.
Average Age, Males,	4.24	46.78	36.45
Females,	4.75	44.55	31.67
Both,	4.51	45.87	34.36

The *places of birth* of the paupers of the city are indicated from the following facts. The number and proportion of all the paupers for the last nine years, as appear in the table (*fff*) were thus—

Classes.	1837-1840.		1841-1845.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
City,	5,218	37.57	5,766	33.15
State,	8,671	62.43	11,626	66.85
Total,	13,889	100.00	17,392	100.00

The State paupers as thus indicated, were divided as follows:—

Classes.	1837-1840.		1841-1845.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
American,	2,567	29.60	3,835	32.99
English and Irish,	5,353	61.74	6,879	59.17
Other Foreign,	751	8.66	912	7.84
Total,	8,671	100.00	11,626	100.00

We will next present an account of those who were admitted to the House of Industry in the years stated, as follows:—

(*iii*)

Year.	Born of American Parents in		Born of foreign Parents.	Born in Ireland	Born in other for'n Places.	Unknown.	Total admitted.
	Boston.	Other Places.					
1834	268	274	283	393	165	.	1383
1838	271	270	214	491	178	.	1424
1839	255	253	203	362	193	.	1266
1840	101	237	187	357	109	40	1031
1841	117	194	131	304	87	24	857
1842	99	231	190	415	120	28	1083
1843	142	230	115	359	118	26	990
1844	108	172	203	326	91	8	908
1845	154	226	133	382	108	13	1016

This table shows a remarkably small number of Americans who were born in Boston. A summary for the last five years appears thus:—

Classes.	Number.	Proportion.
Americans and their Children,	1,673	34.47
Foreigners " " "	3,082	63.50
Unknown,	99	2.03
Total,	4,854	100.00

Of these 36.79 per cent. were Irish.

The places of birth of those in the House, May 1, 1845, were as follows: Born in Boston of American parents, 134; of foreign parents, 89. Born in the United States, but not in Boston, of American parents, 83; of foreign parents, 10. Born in Ireland, 160; England, 33; Scotland, 4; other foreign places, 24. Total 537.

The following table exhibits the places of birth of those admitted to the Lunatic Hospital since it was opened:

(kkk)

Year.	Boston charge	BORN IN				Unknown.	Total.
		Boston	U. S.	Ireland.	Other Places.		
1839	15	8	15	20	6	1	65
1840	15	12	12	14	9	.	62
1841	5	2	12	17	8	2	46
1842	9	8	11	26	4	1	59
1843	6	4	9	16	7	.	42
1844	4	4	6	15	4	.	33
1845	3	1	6	5	5	.	20
Tot.	57	39	71	113	43	4	327

	Number.	Proportion.
Americans and their children,	167	51.07
Foreigners and their children,	156	47.71
Unknown,	4	1.22
Total	327	100.00

The *expenses of pauperism* is another interesting item. And for the purpose of presenting a clear and condensed view of the subject, the subjoined table has been prepared. The first column shows the gross amount of the expenditures of the House of Industry, the House of Reformation, and the Lunatic Hospital; and the amount paid to the State Lunatic Hospital, and to the Massachusetts General Hospital, for the expenses of persons sent to those institutions; the second column, the expenditures of the Overseers of the Poor; and



the third column, the total expenditures on account of public paupers in the city. The next three columns indicate the mode in which this amount was paid. The fourth column shows the amount received by the Directors of the House of Industry for the labor of the inmates of that institution, and of the House of Reformation, and from other sources within their control; the fifth column, the amount received from the State, and from other towns, for the support of paupers; and the sixth, the net amount expended by the city after these deductions were made. This account does not include any interest on the cost of the lands, houses, furniture, &c., but only the current expenditures.

## (III)

Years ending May 1.	COST OF PAUPERISM.			HOW THIS COST WAS PAID.		
	House of Industry, &c.	Overseers of the Poor.	Total Expense.	Income from Labor, &c.	Paid by the State.	Net expense to the City.
1821	18,388.70	14,433.70	32,822.40	1,963.50	16,327.04	14,531.86
1823	18,972.01	12,497.83	31,469.84	4,525.38	12,263.79	14,680.67
1824			32,868.89	2,963.99	13,235.41	16,669.49
1825	8,398.31	20,709.29	29,107.60	550.45	10,182.78	18,374.37
1826	22,183.97	10,208.46	32,392.43	5,193.76	9,200.78	17,997.89
1827	34,585.41	12,256.79	46,842.20	6,305.80	9,640.79	30,897.61
1828	23,703.66	11,386.61	35,090.27	2,013.51	11,283.07	21,793.69
1829	24,539.41	12,848.12	37,387.53		11,994.60	25,392.93
1830	28,863.31	12,803.84	41,667.15	4,544.09	14,449.74	22,683.32
1831	31,347.07	13,685.00	45,032.07	5,647.77	17,468.17	21,916.13
1832	31,870.31	14,000.00	45,870.31	4,356.30	15,195.33	26,318.68
1833	30,508.49	14,542.89	45,051.38	1,256.77	14,674.28	29,120.33
1834	28,550.40	8,929.86	37,480.26	3,377.18	14,651.37	19,451.71
1835	28,680.58	12,606.25	41,286.83	3,714.04	15,253.95	22,318.84
1836	35,370.87	12,916.50	48,287.37	6,706.59	11,812.48	29,768.30
1837	38,365.67	9,708.54	48,074.21	2,080.19	11,083.59	34,910.43
1838	38,754.64	11,746.75	50,501.39	7,228.99	12,643.07	30,029.33
1839	39,640.52	10,257.55	49,898.27	6,363.41	13,024.15	30,510.71
1840	51,669.88	11,831.75	63,501.63	3,990.22	12,969.70	46,541.71
1841	48,516.88	12,000.00	60,516.88	7,342.89	11,481.29	41,692.70
1842	48,351.48	13,000.00	61,351.48	6,126.31	20,722.92	34,502.25
1843	44,902.50	15,000.00	59,902.50	6,328.38	25,610.27	27,963.85
1844	44,799.08	15,000.00	59,799.08	4,512.51	29,496.20	25,790.37
1845	41,310.69	15,000.00	56,310.69	5,471.52	26,894.77	23,944.40

The returns to the Secretary of State show, that the "net amount of expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on the Almshouse establishment," (which has been

uniformly estimated in the returns, for the last nine years, at \$100,000), has varied during this time only \$3,000; the highest, in any one year, having been \$45,000; and the lowest \$42,000. The "amount received from the Commonwealth for the support of State paupers," has varied during the same time, from 12,000 to 18,500. The "estimated value of labor performed by paupers in the Almshouse,"—from \$2,000 to \$3,500. The "average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in the Almshouse,"—from \$0.92 to \$1.03.

The facts in a preceding table, page 102, concerning the number of paupers in the House of Industry, and those in the above table, concerning the expenses of pauperism, compared with the population of the city at different times, produce the following results:

Year.	Inhabitants to 1 pauper in House of Industry.	Whole cost to each inhabitant.	Net cost to each inhabitant.
1820	.	\$0.75	\$0.33
1825	.	.49	.31
1830	108	.67	.36
1835	148	.52	.28
1840	149	.74	.54
1845	186	.49	.20

These deductions are very encouraging; and show that the number of paupers, and the expense of pauperism, are less now than at the other periods mentioned. They also show a very remarkable diminution, especially since 1840.

## XVII. CRIME OF THE POPULATION.

CRIME, like pauperism, is an unavoidable concomitant of a population constituted like ours. The proportion which the number of criminals bears to the whole people, the nature of the offences committed, the character of the prisoners, and other attendant circumstances, are interesting topics of inquiry; and the results should be exhibited in a work like this report, designed to give a general view of a population. It may be presumed, however, that cities are more liable to crimes, of



various kinds, than country towns generally. Many persons of depraved character, such as generally compose the dregs of society, find a temporary lodgment in cities, and are there detected. The proportion of natives and permanent residents of this city among the criminals has been generally very small. Without going very minutely into this subject, we propose to present a few of the facts which we have gathered, for the solution of the question, whether crime has increased, decreased, or remained nearly stationary? A comparison instituted between different periods is, however, only an approximation to accuracy, since the facts have not always been registered, nor abstracted on a uniform, systematic plan.

*Courts.* There are two principal Criminal Courts in Boston—the Police Court, and the Municipal Court. The Police Court takes cognizance of nearly all criminal cases arising under existing laws; and cases not within their jurisdiction are sent to grand juries. All indictments arising under State laws, except for capital offences, are tried at the Municipal Court. Capital offences are tried at the Supreme Court. The Circuit Court and District Court of the United States try all criminal cases not within State jurisdiction. The County Attorney for the County of Suffolk reports each year to the secretary of state, the cases to which he attends, from which reports, abstracts are prepared and published annually.

*Prisons.* Besides the Jail, to which persons accused of crime are committed before trial, there are three prisons, to which persons convicted of criminal offences are sent—the State Prison, the House of Correction, and the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders.

The following general table shows, for each year since 1830, and the total and average in each quinquennial period, the number of commitments to the jail; the cases before the Police Court; the cases before the Municipal Court; and the “convictions” and “acquittals” before that and the Supreme Court; and the number sent from this County to the State Prison, and to the House of Correction. (See table, *mmm*, next page.)

The commitments to the jail do not always indicate the *number of persons committed*, since, in some cases, the same person is committed several times. The commitments, 1821 to 1830, were as follows:—

Years.	Criminals.	Debtors.
1821	1,652	1,314
1822	1,257	1,012
1823	1,116	1,092
1824	1,257	716
1825	878	741
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	6,160	4,875
Average,	1,232	975
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1826	942	1,089
1827	850	1,071
1828	971	991
1829	1,001	1,001
1830	1,018	1,105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	4,782	5,257
Average,	956	1,051

(mmm.)

Years.	Commitments to Jail.	Cases in Police Court.	Cases in Municipal Court.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Sent to State Prison.	Sent to House of Correct'n.
1830	1018	1855	212	.		46	.
1831	744	1595	177	.		33	.
1832	934	1904	159	.		39	.
1833	1357	2197	263	395	67	52	.
1834	1991	2113	339	254	45	52	582
1835	1850	2287	319	221	56	34	559
Total,	6876	10096	1257	870	168	210	1141
Av'ge.	1375	2019	251	290	56	42	570
1836	1678	2204	265	226	43	30	535
1837	2243	2342	309	204	49	29	665
1838	2586	2692	391	303	48	38	778
1839	1947	2151	369	318	76	34	622
1840	2398	2381	340	256	139	40	712
Total,	10852	11770	1674	1307	355	171	3312
Av'ge.	2170	2354	334	261	71	34	662
1841	2400	2217	569	320	69	27	648
1842	2645	2621	498	317	117	30	668
1843	2924	2748	640	320	91	32	643
1844	2495	3131	948	593	378	50	549
1845	2805	3560	889	580	133	30	680
Total,	13269	14277	3544	2130	788	169	3188
Av'ge.	2653	2855	708	426	157	33	637

The following general view of the convictions in this county,



for the last five years, is compiled from the annual reports of the Secretary of State, already referred to.

Classes of Offences.	1841	'42	'43	'44	'45	Total.
Against the person, feloniously,	9	16	14	11	4	54
“ “ not feloniously,	35	44	16	24	36	155
Against property, with violence,	20	12	18	33	8	91
“ “ without violence,	151	120	94	149	133	647
Other Offences,	105	125	178	376	399	1183
Total,	320	317	320	593	580	2130

The average number of convictions and acquittals for each five years, is as follows : —

	1835.		1840.		1845.	
	Number.	Prop.	Number.	Prop.	Number	Prop.
Convictions,	290	83.81	261	78.61	436	73.53
Acquittals,	56	16.19	71	21.39	157	26.47
Total,	364	100.00	332	100.00	593	100.00

These results show that the proportion of convictions has decreased ; and that the acquittals have increased.

*State Prison.* The number sent from Boston to the State Prison, for the five years, 1821 — 1825 inclusive, was 241 ; and from 1826 to 1830, 192. The numbers in each quinquennial period since that time, abstracted from the above table, and designating their places of birth, are as follows : —

Classes born,	1831-1835.		1836-1840.		1841-1845.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
In Boston,	22	10.48	7	4.10	22	13.02
In other places in the U. S.	116	55.24	105	61.40	93	55.03
In Ireland,	38	18.09	19	11.11	23	13.61
In other foreign places,	34	16.19	40	23.39	31	18.34
Total,	210	100.00	171	100.00	169	100.00

*House of Correction.* The records of this prison commenced in 1832, and the last column in the table, page 115, shows the number sent there each year since 1836. The offences of which they were convicted were as follows : —

Offences.	1836 to 1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Adultery and Lewdness,	361	104	125	105	53	33	420
Assault,	57	12	12	10	10	17	61
Forgery,	4	4	1	1	4	1	11
Intemperance,	1,858	348	342	314	286	393	1,683
Keeping Brothels,	49	12	15	17	7	12	63
Larceny,	632	114	71	134	140	117	576
Counterfeit Money,	4	.	.	2	8	.	10
Perjury,	4	.	.	.	.	1	1
Vagrancy,	254	37	48	50	31	51	217
Other Offences,	46	17	54	10	10	55	146
	3,269	648	668	643	549	680	3,188

The *ages* of those in confinement, as they appear in the Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, during the last five years, were : —

Ages.	Number.		Proportion.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 20,	438	302	13.41	12.67
20 to 30,	1,085	947	33.22	39.74
30 to 40,	936	720	28.66	30.21
40 to 60,	724	385	22.17	16.16
Over 60,	83	29	2.54	1.22
	3,266	2,383	100.00	100.00

The *sexes* of the prisoners is a matter of some interest. No females are sent to the State Prison. The number and proportion of those in confinement in the House of Correction, for the last ten years, appear as follows : —

Sexes.	1836—1840.		1841—1845.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Males,	1,923	58.06	1,894	59.41
Females,	1,389	41.94	1,294	40.59
Total,	3,312	100.00	3,188	100.00

The *color* of the prisoners has also been noticed. In the House of Correction, for the last ten years, the number and proportion of the whites and colored were as follows.

Classes.	1836—1840.		1841—1845.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Whites,	3,016	91.06	2,913	91.37
Colored,	296	8.94	275	8.63
Total,	3,312	100.00	3,188	100.00



In the last five years, of 3,188 persons, 1,701 were or had been married ; 2,391 could read and write ; and 2,011 had been intemperate.

The places of birth of the prisoners for the last five years, are indicated, from the returns to the Secretary of State, as follows : —

Places of Birth.	Number.	Proportion.
Natives of the State,	820	25.72
“ of other States in U. S.	711	22.30
“ of foreign countries,	1,657	51.98
Total,	3,188	100.00

The number of times the prisoners had been committed is worthy of notice, and appears for the last five years, as follows, taking the facts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons.

For the	Number.		Proportion.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First time,	1,848	754	53.77	32.63
Second “	609	384	17.72	16.61
Third “	328	278	9.54	12.03
Fourth “	196	192	5.70	8.31
Fifth “	111	144	3.23	6.23
Sixth “	81	117	2.36	5.06
Seventh “	56	100	1.63	4.33
Eighth “	39	76	1.13	3.29
Ninth “	46	76	1.34	3.29
Tenth and over,	123	190	3.58	8.22
	3,437	2,311	100.00	100.00

These figures show that the recommitments are more frequent with females than with males.

*House of Reformation.* The following extract from the Report of the Directors for 1844, gives a good condensed view of this institution. “ Since Sept. 1826, when the House of Reformation was established, there have been committed to that institution 685 boys, and 128 girls, mostly between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The greatest number committed in any one year, was 87 in 1828, and the least number was in 1836, when only 21 were committed ; of the whole number, 362 were reported to have been born in Boston ; 109 in other towns in this state ; 64 in other New England States ; 32 in states at

the south and west ; 172 in the British dominions ; 37 in other foreign countries, and 37 in places unknown ; 323 have been sentenced for theft or petty pilfering ; 216 as stubborn and disobedient ; 191 for vagrancy ; 45 for being idle and dissolute, and 38 for various other offences. They have left the House as follows : 442 have been indented to farmers, seamanship, and various trades, (girls to be instructed in housekeeping ; ) 257 have been discharged ; 46 have escaped, principally in the first six years the house was in operation, and 8 died in the institution ; 61, all boys, remained April 1, 1844."

On the 1st May, 1845, there were 44 in the institution — 41 boys and 3 girls. Of these 22 were born in Boston ; 11 were born in other parts of the United States ; and 11 were not born in the United States ; — all between 9 and 16 years of age.

The *expenses of crime* in this county may be inferred from the following account of the costs taxed in the two principal criminal courts : —

Years.	Police Court.	Municipal Court.	Total.
1841	5,664.25	11,118.79	16,783.04
1842	6,887.34	12,442.56	19,329.90
1843	6,527.32	12,681.79	19,209.11
1844	7,184.43	18,847.77	26,032.20
1845	8,621.84	16,551.52	25,173.36

Previous to 1841, the income of the House of Correction, derived from the labor of the inmates, from other towns in the State, and for the support of state convicts, and from other sources, was sufficient to defray its current expenses, without any charge upon the city Treasury. In that year the state ceased to pay the expenses of such convicts, and the city has paid the deficiency as follows : —

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Total Expenses,	23,518.47	22,360.39	18,045.63	18,553.15
Rec'd for labor of the inmates, from other towns, &c. }	19,089.22	13,946.63	14,207.28	10,772.12
Net expense to the city, }	4,429.25	8,413.76	3,838.35	7,781.03



Taking the average number of cases, for the previous five years in each period, as they appear in the table (*mmm*), page 115, and dividing the population by these numbers, we obtain the following results.

Average		In 1835.	In 1840.	In 1845.
Commitments,	1 in	57.16	39.17	43.09
Cases before Police Court,	"	38.93	36.10	40.05
Cases before Municipal Court,	"	313.15	254.49	161.53
Convictions,	"	271.04	325.67	26.845
Convicts to State Prison,	"	1,871.50	2,500.00	3,465.63
Convicts to House of Correction,	"	137.90	128.39	179.53

From this comparison, it appears that the commitments have increased from 1 in 57 to 43; the cases before the Police Court have remained nearly the same; the cases before the Municipal Court have increased from 1 in 313 to 1 in 161,—nearly double; the convictions have varied, but not much increased. The convicts to the State Prison and to the House of Correction, have decreased, the former from 1 in 1871.50, to 1 in 3363.70; the latter from 1 in 137.90, to 1 in 179.53. These facts and results are not as favorable as those given in regard to pauperism. While pauperism has diminished, crime has seemed somewhat to increase. They are, however, to be considered with some qualifying circumstances. Modes of administering the laws may have been more stringent at one time than at another. Many cases before the courts, also, have arisen under the license law, or from some other cause, not of general operation. These causes have no doubt increased the number of cases, without increasing the number of convicts.

It is deemed expedient to append to these brief statistics of crime, the following account of the new cases, mostly civil, which have been entered in the other courts in the city, within the last sixteen years, for the purpose of illustrating the legal history of our population. It is proper to remark, in explanation, that the jurisdiction of our courts has been altered during this period, and some cases which have come before one court at one period, would not have come before the same court at another period.

The cases in the Supreme Court include the criminal cases enumerated in the next column. Of these, 9 were trials for

capital offences in 1831--35; 4 in 1836--40; and 11, in 1841--45. The others before 1839 were cases appealed from the Municipal Court. After that year causes were carried up from that court by "exceptions." Criminal jurisdiction was given to the United States District Court in 1842; and from that time to 1845, there were 40 cases, which are included in the criminal cases in the Circuit Court. The others are exclusive of the cases in bankruptcy, and in naturalization. The numbers in the Circuit Court include common law and equity cases. Of the latter there were 13, in 1831--35; 65 in 1836--40; and 110, in 1841--45. The whole number of cases under the bankrupt law in this state, was 3254, against 3384 persons, of whom 843 were residents in this city.

(nnn)

Year.	Justices' Court.	Common Pleas.	Supreme Court.	Crimnl. Cases.	CASES UNITED STATES COURTS.			Commit'd for Debt.
					District Court.	Circuit Court.	Criminal.	
1830	2123	1,950	248	5	81	19	9	1105
1831	1695	1,340	203	6	73	11	6	858
1832	1545	1,536	201	5	85	20	16	603
1833	1623	1,850	255	26	75	28	5	732
1834	1058	2,100	261	5	54	18	14	572
1835	961	1,500	207	3	48	15	14	357
Total.	6882	8,326	1127	45	335	92	55	3122
Av'ge.	1376	1,665	225	9	67	18	11	624
1836	1462	2,000	292	6	73	35	10	469
1837	1264	3,307	499	6	86	49	12	488
1838	1344	2,955	465	31	121	68	8	526
1839	1161	2,335	406	9	89	70	1	552
1840	971	2,411	365	4	68	70	18	435
Total,	6202	13,008	2027	56	437	292	49	2470
Av'ge.	1240	2,601	405	11	87	58	9	494
1841	1180	2,054	280	2	118	53	15	504
1842	1379	2,370	271	2	103	40	21	438
1843	1580	2,337	244	9	117	51	8	412
1844	1650	2,131	276	13	127	79	20	390
1845	2037	2,567	315	17	113	65	19	480
Total,	7826	11,459	1386	43	578	288	83	2224
Av'ge.	1565	2,291	277	8	115	57	16	444

The number of persons committed for debt has decreased,



the average having been 976, for the five years ending 1825 ; 1031, for 1830 ; 624, for 1835 ; 494, for 1840 ; and 445, for 1845.

Taking the average cases for the five years in each period, and comparing them with the population, as we have the criminal cases, we obtain the following results.

Cases.		In 1835.	In 1840	In 1845.
In Justices' Court,	1 in	57.12	68.54	73.07
In Common Pleas,	"	47.20	32.67	49.91
In Supreme Court,	"	349.33	209.87	412.87
Committed for Debt,	"	125.96	172.06	257.80

#### XVIII. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE POPULATION.

THE moral and religious institutions of a population exert a powerful influence on its character. To present the facts on this subject, we have constructed the following series of tables, the design of which is to show in regard to the several religious denominations, in our city,—1. The Church accommodation ; —2. The expenses of public worship ;—3. The Sabbath Schools, and—4. The population of each denomination. The attempt to carry out this design to its fullest extent, was attended, we regret to say, with considerable difficulty, on account of the imperfection of records and other attainable information, and from other causes, in a city like ours. It is imperfect in some particulars, but it will aid future investigators into this most interesting subject. Facts like these in regard to most towns might be gathered and presented ; and they would show to what extent a population comes under the peculiar influences of the several religious denominations and institutions ; and how far their general religious sentiments are formed and modified thereby.

There are several religious denominations which have only one or two societies each. Concerning some of them we were unable to procure satisfactory information. We therefore can-

not present an account of each separately. Of these there is 1 New Jerusalem, which has built an elegant church in Bowdoin street; 2 Christian; 2 Free Will Baptist; 1 German Evangelical; 1 German Lutheran; and 1 Mormon. There is also a Quaker meeting house, but there are few if any Quakers in Boston. These are classed in the table under the name of others.

I. *Church Accommodation.* The subjoined table shows, for each denomination, in alphabetical order, the number of societies, the number of churches, their aggregate cost, the extent of their accommodations; and also of the other places of worship. The original cost of the churches was ascertained, when practicable; and when it was not, the value was estimated.

(000)

Denomination.	Socie- ties.	Church- es.	Cost of Churches.	Seats.	Halls.	Seats.	Total Ac- commo'n.
Baptist,	12	10	\$393,000	10,500	2	630	11,130
Catholic,	7	7	400,000	8,400	.	.	8,400
Episcopalian,	10	6	287,000	4,950	4	1,150	6,100
Methodist,	10	9	152,500	6,300	1	1,000	7,300
Orthodox,	14	11	685,500	11,549	3	1,600	13,149
Unitarian,	21	18	823,500	15,975	3	2,000	17,975
Universalist,	8	6	130,000	4,720	2	800	5,520
Others,	17	11	375,000	11,600	6	3,000	14,600
Total,	99	78	\$3,246,500	73,994	21	10,180	84,174

2. *Expenses of Public Worship.* The following table shows the number of clergymen, the amount of their salaries, what is paid for music and the contingent expenses of public worship, and also the total expenditures.

(ppp)

Denomination.	No. of Clergy'n.	Salaries.	Music.	Contingent.	Total.
Baptist,	11	\$ 13,500	\$ 2,850	\$ 4,875	\$ 21,225
Episcopalian,	9	14,400	3,335	5,020	22,755
Methodist,	10	7,731	1,667	5,477	14,875
Orthodox,	14	22,600	6,100	10,825	39,525
Unitarian,	22	35,720	10,262	12,452	58,434
Universalist,	9	8,300	1,760	3,952	14,012
Total,	75	\$102,251	\$25,974	\$42,601	\$170,826

Several of the societies have two clergymen each. The an-



nual salaries paid to individual clergymen vary from \$3,000—the highest, to \$300,—the lowest. There are twelve Catholic clergymen in Boston, some of whom are not paid stated salaries, but depend upon transient collections, and fees for baptisms and marriages. The amount of the expenses of their worship cannot therefore be stated. It may be safely estimated that the whole amount annually paid in Boston, on account of religious worship, is not less than \$200,000.

3. *Sabbath Schools* are now connected with nearly all the religious denominations. The subjoined statement exhibits the facts in relation to the principal denominations, showing the number of schools, teachers, scholars, &c., and the proportion they bear to the whole population.

(qqq)

Denomination.	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Aver. Attendance.	Library.	Proportion to 100 pop.
Baptist,	16	354	2,804	.	6648	2.45
Catholic,	7	246	4,100	33.50	.	3.58
Episcopalian,	8	88	887	.	.	0.77
Methodist,	7	175	1,227	.	2976	1.07
Orthodox,	17	461	3,663	22.20	4926	3.20
Unitarian,	18	422	2,741	.	.	2.39
Universalist,	7	218	1,294	.	3757	1.13
Total,	80	1964	16,726	.	.	14.59

Sabbath schools are also connected with the New Jerusalem church, and some other societies, not classified in the table. It thus appears that about 17,000, or 15 per cent. of our population, equal to about two thirds of the number between 4 and 16 years of age, are members of some sabbath school.

4. *Population of each Denomination.* An attempt was made to obtain from several clergymen, the number of the population which composed their respective societies. It was not, however, very successful, it being found difficult, if not impossible, on account of the great fluctuation in our population, to attain more than an approximation to accuracy. In the subjoined statement we have endeavored, from the best information we possess, and by a comparison of all the facts, to classify the whole population of the city. The numbers given of some denominations

may vary somewhat from this estimate, but they would on the whole, we think, be a near approach to an actual enumeration. The table shows the number of communicants in the churches, and the proportion they bear to the whole population.

(rrr)

Denomination.	Population.	Members of Churches.	PROPORTION PER CENT. TO WHOLE POPULATION.	
			Population.	Church Memb's.
Baptist,	10,500	3833	9.18	3.35
Catholic,	30,000	.	26.23	.
Episcopalian,	6,000	1631	5.25	1.42
Methodist,	8,000	2331	6.99	2.03
Orthodox,	14,500	4830	12.68	4.22
Unitarian,	18,000	2810	15.74	2.45
Universalist,	6,000	1428	5.25	1.24
Unclassified,	6,000	.	5.25	.
Residue,	15,366	.	13.43	.
Total,	114,366	.	100.00	.

The number of Catholics here given is greater than has been generally supposed, but it is not, we think, an over estimate, if the facts respecting our population be compared. The foreigners and their children (Appendix, page 20) were found in the enumeration to be 37,289. Of these a small proportion are Protestants. On the other hand, a considerable number of adult Catholics are American born. The estimate is confirmed by a calculation made from the number of births, marriages and deaths, which took place in that denomination. According to the number of baptisms in this church, furnished me by the bishop, about half of all the children born in the city are of Catholic parents! Every person when baptised becomes a member of this church; and it is hence impossible to state the number.

Besides the churches and sabbath schools, a great variety of other moral and religious associations exists in Boston. These institutions are indeed among its peculiar, distinguishing traits of character. We have already given an imperfect list of the public donations to many of them, and it would be desirable to give a particular account of their labors, and the results of their charities, but our limits will not permit.

There is one movement, however, on account of its great



benefits to all, and especially to the laboring classes, that deserves to be particularly mentioned. The *Temperance Reformation* has done more perhaps than any thing else to lessen pauperism, and to elevate our fellow beings. Since 1841, when the Parent Washington Total Abstinence Society was formed, "39,083 persons," says the president, "have signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; of whom, as nearly as can be ascertained, less than 10 per cent. have forfeited their allegiance to the pledge, leaving about 36,000, who, so far as known, are in the enjoyment of the happiness resulting from a life of temperance. Out of this number reformed, 890 have, since signing the pledge, united with the various churches; showing that, so far as this number is concerned at least, their reform has not been a temporal one alone."

A great many other societies, male and female, exist in the city, and co-operate in this great reformation. And in no class have we witnessed its benefits more than among the Catholics. In that class of our population, *six* total abstinence societies exist, many of which are formed on the principle of mutual relief; and, it is said, "the whole number of Catholic totalabstainers is not far from 15,000." And it is but justice to say that none, who sign the pledge, regard it more sacredly, or keep it more faithfully. It promises to do much, very much, to improve and elevate their pecuniary, their physical, and their moral condition, and they deserve every encouragement, aid, and assistance.

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#### XIX. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN THE POPULATION.

THE number of births, marriages, and deaths, that annually occur in a place, is an element of information, indispensable to a correct view of the population; hence, in almost all civilized governments, records are now made, and means exist, for obtaining these facts. In our own State, a law was enacted soon after its settlement, requiring records of this kind; and it was observed with considerable care in the early periods of our



history; but latterly, it has been much disregarded. It appears from the reports on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Massachusetts, that no returns in relation to either were made for Boston for the last two years. Previous returns show that 19 births were recorded in the year ending May 1, 1842, and 4 only in 1843. It also appears from the records of the city clerk, that very few births, and not all the marriages, are returned to him to be recorded. We will not here go into a statement of the many personal and scientific reasons, which might be urged in favor of registration. Its utility, wherever known and understood, is admitted. It is worthy of such a decisive effort of the city authorities, as would secure the adoption of an efficient system. It cannot be supposed that the other towns in the State will carry this useful law into effect, while its wholesome provisions are disregarded by Boston—the metropolis. To supply the facts, which should have been furnished by a good system of registration, an attempt was made in the census of 1845, to obtain them by personal inquiry; and for this purpose the questions in the schedule were inserted. (See Appendix A, p. 3, questions 7, 8, and 9.) Without going much into detail on this interesting subject, in this connection, we propose to state a few facts in relation to births, marriages, and deaths, and in reference to the tables in the Appendix.

1. *Births.* The records of births in Boston commenced in 1639, and are embraced in one volume from that time to 1689. The second volume covers the period, 1689 to 1744. Subsequently to the latter period, the number of entries in the register gradually became less and less each year, until they almost entirely ceased. During the early part of last century, it was the general custom to baptize nearly all the children born. From 1731 to 1774, the number of these baptisms in Boston was obtained annually from the clergymen, and published in the newspapers. The practice, however, towards the latter part of the above named period, became less general, and is now unobserved except among certain classes of religious professors. Though these abstracts may not contain more than two thirds or three fourths of the births that took place, yet we have deemed the facts worthy of being gathered and inserted in the table, referred



to in the Appendix, (p. 71.) The following statement may be interesting, as showing the relative proportions, which the average annual baptisms bore to the population in each decade :

Period.	Population.	Average annual Baptisms.	Proportion to Population. In 100.	one in
1725 — 1734,	13,000	430	3.30	30.23
1735 — 1744,	17,000	578	3.40	29.41
1745 — 1754,	15,731	473	3.00	33.25
1755 — 1764,	15,631	412	2.63	37.93
1765 — 1774,	15,520	442	2.84	35.11

The number of births during a part or all of this period, we are inclined to think, was as high as 5 per cent., or 1 in 20, of the population.

An abstract of the number of births recorded for the last thirty-five years, is given in the second table referred to, (page 73,) not as being of any other value than to show how far the laws respecting registration are regarded. Public attention having been called to this subject more for two years past than formerly, several persons have given in the names of their whole families to be recorded. This has increased the number of entries during these years; though in the abstract, the years of birth, and not the years of record, are regarded.

The following is the result of the efforts to obtain information on this subject in the census of 1845.

The whole number of living children ascertained to have been born in the year ending May 1, 1845, was 3592; and perhaps all were not obtained. They are classified as follows:

Of parents, both of whom were born in Boston,	200
• Of parents, one of whom was born in Boston, and the other was not,	468
Of parents, both of whom were born in the United States but not born in Boston,	1,180
Of parents, one of whom is an American and one is not,	171
Of naturalized foreign parents,	461
• Of unnaturalized foreign parents,	1,112
Total,	3,592

There were included in the above, 26 cases of twin-births, or 1 case to 138 cases of lying-in. In the rest of the State of

Massachusetts, during the same period, there was one twin case to 128 cases of lying-in. The proportion of males and females stands thus :

	Number.	Proportion.		
Males,	1,824	50.78	as 100	or 103.16
Females,	1,768	49.22	to 96.92	to 100
Total,	3,592	100,000		

The still-born during the same period, recorded by the Superintendents of Burials, and not included in the above, were 205. The number of births is in much greater proportion to the population among some classes of our citizens, than among others. The number of children baptized in the Catholic churches in Boston, was 1597 in 1844, and 1914 in 1845 ; and since nearly all Catholic children are baptized, this may be regarded as about the number of births, which take place in that part of our population.

The births in the Broad street section, (see page 31,) containing 2131 inhabitants, almost exclusively foreigners, were carefully enumerated, and amounted to 212 in one year, or *one in fifteen of the whole population*. This prodigious fecundity is a most remarkable characteristic of our foreign population, and generally prevails throughout the city. It is no doubt one of the principal causes of the increase in the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age, and of the low average age at death, which will be presently noticed. In some sections of the city, the births do not amount to one in 50 of the population. The proportion of births to the population, according to the latest returns, was, in England, 1 in 31 ; in France, 1 in 35 ; in Austria, 1 in 26 ; in Prussia, 1 in 27 ; and in Russia, 1 in 23.

2. *Marriages.* According to the laws of Massachusetts, no persons can be married, without previously entering their *intentions of marriage* in the records of the town or towns in which both parties reside. These intentions of marriage in Boston, from 1707 to the present time, are preserved. The number in



each year, from 1715 to 1774, and from 1811 to 1845, is embraced in the tables in the Appendix, (pages 71 and 73); and the following abstract shows the average annual number in each decade, and the proportion it bears to the population:

Periods.	Average Population.	Average Annual Intentions.	Proportion to Population.	
			In 100	one in
1715 — 1724	11,000	205	1.86	53.65
1725 — 1734	13,000	234	1.80	55.55
1735 — 1744	17,000	259	1.52	65.63
1745 — 1754	15,731	250	1.58	62.92
1755 — 1764	15,631	238	1.52	65.67
1765 — 1774	15,520	231	1.48	67.18
<hr/>				
1811 — 1820	38,274	557	1.45	68.71
1821 — 1830	58,281	950	1.63	61.34
1831 — 1840	78,603	1,369	1.74	57.41
1841 — 1845	102,620	1,893	1.84	54.21

It is remarkable how nearly the proportion of intentions of marriage to the population in recent periods, coincides with the same proportion 100 years before, as is indicated by the above result. These numbers, however, do not show the number of marriages solemnized, as will presently be seen, since many of the "intentions" were never carried into execution, and some were married elsewhere.

The *marriages*, prior to 1663, were recorded in our oldest book, with the births and deaths. No records are preserved of the marriages from 1663 to 1689; and but few from 1751 to 1761; and it is believed that very many in nearly all the years, took place, which were not recorded. Great negligence has prevailed among many persons solemnizing marriage, in keeping records, and in making returns. We have counted the number recorded in the years, embraced in the tables referred to, (page 73,) not for the purpose of exhibiting the number of marriages, which actually took place, but to show how far the important matter of conforming to the law on this subject, has been regarded. It will be perceived that very many of the marriages are not recorded at all; and we are precluded from the means of making any calculation, from authentic data, which would show the proportion of marriages to the population. This negligence renders it difficult, if not impossible, in many cases, to



prove a marriage, however necessary it may be, for the preservation of our own rights, or the rights of others.

The following account abstracted from the records for the six past years, exhibits some curious facts on this subject:

No. recorded.	In 1840,	1841,	1842,	1843,	1844,	1845.
Of intentions of marriage,	1,489	1,587	1,729	1,810	1,987	2,351
In which both parties belonged to Boston,	1,147	1,244	1,371	1,433	1,559	1,856
In which one party only belonged to Boston,	342	343	358	377	428	495
Forbidden and withdrawn,	18	10	16	25	19	39
Marriages solemnized and recorded,	756	905	912	904	1,029	

The returns of the clergymen are usually made to the city clerk about the month of April, for the previous year; hence the marriages for 1845, are not recorded. The Roman Catholic marriages were 439 in 1844, and 510 in 1845, or nearly half of the number recorded. The totals and proportions for the five previous years, appear thus:

	Number.	Proportion.
Intentions of marriage entered,	8,602	100.00
Marriages recorded,	4,506	52.39
Difference,	4,096	47.61

The result of the inquiry, in taking the census of 1845, was not so successful in obtaining the exact number of marriages, as it was thought it might have been. There are so many changes in the residence of a city population — so many persons move in and out of the city — that it is believed to be very difficult, if not impossible, (judging from this trial,) to obtain an accurate account by personal inquiry of the inhabitants. If the inquiry had covered the period of the ordinary year, instead of the one ending May 1st, as the law of the State requires, it would have been simplified, and perhaps been more successful. The only sure and correct method is registration at the time of marriage, for which an efficient system should provide.

*Deaths.* The deaths are recorded with the births prior to 1663. From that time to 1689, no records of deaths are known to exist. From 1689 to 1719, they are preserved in a separate



volume; and from that time to 1810, very few are recorded. From 1810 to the present time, all the deaths, which have taken place in the city, have been recorded by the *Superintendent of Burials*.

From 1704 to 1774, the sextons, or keepers of the burying grounds, made weekly returns to the newspapers, of the number of deaths in Boston, from which an annual statement was compiled and published. These annual statements have been gathered, and are embraced in the table in the Appendix, (page 71.) We think they may be relied upon with considerable confidence, as being nearly a correct account of the deaths. The whites and colored are specified separately, though no other particulars, as to sex, age, season of the year, or cause of death, are given. They contain useful information, in relation to the health of the people during that period, and will be presently referred to more particularly. The following is an abstract of these tables for different periods:

Periods.	Average Population.	Average Annual Deaths.	Proportion to Population. In 100.	One in
1705—1714	8,000	334	3.04	29
1715—1724	11,000	435	4.09	24
1725—1734			3.42	29
			8.63	12
	both, 13,000	502	3.86	26
1735—1744			2.99	30
	whites, 15,250	479	7.28	14
	colored, 1,750	91	3.56	28
	both, 17,000	570	4.12	24
1745—1754			5.58	18
	whites, 14,190	585	4.26	23
	colored, 1,541	86	3.08	36
	both, 15,731	671	5.64	18
1755—1764			3.28	34
	whites, 14,390	444	3.16	31
	colored, 1,241	70	6.95	14
	both, 15,631	514	3.35	30
1765—1774				
	whites, 14,672	462		
	colored, 848	59		
	both, 15,520	521		
1811—1820	both, 38,274	813	2.09	47
1821—1830	" 58,281	1147	2.05	49
1831—1840	" 78,603	1641	2.15	46
1841—1845	" 102,620	2089	2.03	48

It appears that the least average annual mortality in the earlier periods, was in the decade, 1756 — 1764, having been

514—one in 34, or 3.24 per cent. of the population; the highest was in 1745—1754, having been 671—one in 23, or 4.26 per cent. This is just double the mortality which prevailed in 1826 to 1835, having been then only 1310—one in 46, or 2.13 per cent. The lowest mortality in any single year, was 407—one in 38, in 1763; and the highest, 909—one in 14, in 1730; and 1009—one in 15, in 1752. These were years in which small pox was particularly fatal.

The mortality of the colored was much greater than that of the white population. In the period, 1745—1754, it was as low as at any time, having been 1 in 18, or 5.58 per cent. This, however, showed a difference of 1.46 per cent., when compared with the whites. The highest mortality was in 1725-1734—having been 1 in 12, or 8.63 per cent, and showing a difference from the whites, of 5.21 per cent.

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## XX. PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

*Climate* is supposed to have an influence on the Public Health; and it has seemed proper to present some facts in this matter, as introductory to this part of our report. No meteorological observations are presumed to be more correct than those made by Mr. Wm. Cranch Bond, the Director of the Observatory at Cambridge. Though they may differ slightly from similar observations made in the city, yet their great value renders them appropriate illustrations of our climate, and they are accordingly given in the Appendix, (page 68.) An abstract of the monthly means of the thermometer, deduced from the tables, is subjoined. The latitude of the State-house in Boston is  $42^{\circ} 21' 22.7''$ ; and that of Cambridge,  $42^{\circ} 22'$ . The longitude of Boston, west of Greenwich, is  $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ , and of Cambridge,  $71^{\circ}, 7'$ .



Months.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
January,	27.9	27.1	29.6	15.4	27.2
February,	22.3	31.6	16.7	24.5	27.6
March,	33.1	37.4	25.7	33.5	36.2
April,	41.1	43.7	43.5	48.4	46.3
May,	53.2	51.7	54.5	57.4	56.6
June,	67.4	62.6	64.2	65.1	68.1
July,	71.7	72.7	69.2	68.2	72.1
August,	68.5	67.5	69.9	67.7	71.3
September,	62.3	58.2	60.6	64.0	60.2
October,	44.6	48.1	47.3	48.1	51.8
November,	36.4	34.9	34.3	34.3	44.3
December,	30.0	23.9	26.9	26.9	25.6
Of each year,	46.50	46.62	45.50	46.12	48.94

Mean temperature of the air, for the five years,  $46^{\circ} 68'$ ; of the earth at the depth of 20 feet,  $47^{\circ} 75'$ ; at 90 feet,  $49^{\circ} 90'$ . The temperature of the seasons was as follows:

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Winter,	26.73	29.57	23.40	22.27	27.27
Spring,	42.47	44.27	41.23	46.43	46.37
Summer,	69.00	67.60	67.77	67.00	70.50
Autumn.	47.77	47.07	47.40	48.80	52.10

The December of the previous year is taken in reckoning the winter temperature. It seems that the summers are most uniform in regard to mean temperature; and the winters most variable in different years. Summer and autumn are about equally variable, nearly the same as the mean of summer and winter.

For the purpose of further illustration, we have obtained from Mr. J. P. Hall, the following abstract of his observations, for the last six years, made in this city at 57 Hancock street, at 7, A. M., and 2, and 9, P. M., also showing the monthly means at those hours:

Month.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
January,	19.64	31.77	30.63	34.20	20.69	29.15
Feb'y,	33.65	25.78	39.88	22.58	28.31	28.14
March,	36.59	35.50	40.97	29.04	37.07	37.60
April,	49.08	42.58	47.37	45.99	50.14	45.41

# METEOROLOGY.

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Month.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
May,	56.52	54.26	55.73	56.57	58.87	57.90
June,	67.09	69.23	66.24	67.12	66.76	68.77
July,	72.24	70.59	75.20	71.60	69.45	72.76
August,	71.03	68.94	69.39	70.59	67.67	71.42
Sept.	60.14	63.35	60.67	62.92	61.58	60.86
October,	50.59	46.18	51.44	49.45	50.20	53.06
November,	39.12	38.85	38.62	37.51	39.14	44.97
December,	28.18	32.97	28.56	31.08	32.00	27.66
Mean,	48.66	48.33	49.97	48.22	48.49	49.81

The highest and lowest mean of the thermometer appears thus : —

In	Highest.	Lowest.
1840	97° above July 17th.	4 below 0 Jan. 16th and Feb. 5th.
1841	96 " June 30th.	1 above 0 Jan. 5th.
1842	95 " July 27th.	1 " 0 Jan. 23th.
1843	94 " July 23d.	1 " 0 Feb. 10th.
1844	93 " June 26th.	3 below 0 Jan. 28th.
1845	98 " July 12th.	1 " 0 Feb. 2d.

The quantity of rain in inches which fell in Boston, these six years, appears as follows : —

Month.	1840.	1841.	1841.	1843.	1844.	1845.
January,	3.12	6.00	0.80	2.20	3.68	4.58
February,	2.57	1.60	3.20	6.08	2.42	4.25
March,	4.55	3.50	3.35	6.17	6.00	3.83
April,	4.60	8.82	3.50	3.88	.20	1.23
May,	2.23	1.90	2.90	1.60	2.72	2.82
June,	2.78	1.95	5.30	4.61	1.40	2.05
July,	2.93	2.10	1.82	2.15	2.17	3.28
August,	4.00	4.20	4.44	6.88	2.62	1.82
September,	2.12	2.86	3.25	.98	3.53	2.23
October,	4.48	3.80	.80	4.82	5.80	4.00
November,	11.63	4.55	4.45	3.40	3.15	10.25
December,	4.15	5.77	5.30	3.92	3.85	5.98
Total,	49.16	47.05	39.11	46.69	37.54	46.32
In Cambridge,	.	40.85	40.06	50.80	31.76	51.72

This statement shows a considerable difference in the quantity of rain which fell in Boston, and in Cambridge, though the



places of observation were hardly three miles apart. The winds and weather in Boston appear thus:—

( SSS )

Years.	WINDS.—ENTIRE DAYS IN WHICH IT WAS					WEATHER.—DAYS IN WHICH IT WAS		
	N W.—W. or SW.	N E.—E. S E.	N.	S.	Variable.	Clear	Cloudy.	Rainy or Snowy.
1840	130	26	6	4	200	256	110	84
1841	111	17	5	2	230	230	135	101
1842	136	15	1	2	211	231	134	105
1843	132	21	1	2	209	225	140	101
1844	115	16	8	8	219	238	128	90
1845	114	22	4	9	216	224	141	97

The facts in regard to the winds, and the great number of days in which they are variable, is a striking illustration, and an interesting feature of our climate. It is supposed that there is an upper current of wind blowing at all times, at different heights, from the SW., W. or NW., and which is most perceptible in the early part of the morning. During the spring months especially, and in some other parts of the year, an under current of easterly or variable winds, often flows near the surface of the water or land, at different heights, extending to a greater or less distance from the ocean. These opposing winds, after a few days' continuance, generally produce a storm. These facts will account for the great number of days of variable winds.

*Public Health.*—No subject is more intimately connected with the prosperity and happiness of a people, than the degree of public health that they enjoy. Some places and some circumstances are known to be more favorable than others to the developement and prolongation of the vital energies of man; and it is a matter of the greatest moment to the whole population collectively, and to each one individually, to know what facts exist in the place selected for a place of residence, which influence its character in this respect. There is a mode by which all this information may be obtained; and by which the force of mortality pressing upon a people may in some degree be weighed and measured. This mode is an accurate enumeration of the number and ages of the living, an accurate registra-



tion of the births, and the localities, circumstances, and causes of death; and an intelligible abstract of these facts. This matter may be illustrated by the information we already possess. It appears from accurate investigations now made, that of 100 deaths in two different places, 40 may take place in one and 60 in the other, showing that mortality presses upon the one with fifty per cent. greater force than upon the other. In a subsequent part of this report, it appears that of 16,414 deaths in the ten years, in the period 1831 to 1840, only 6.46 per cent. occurred in June, and 10.74 per cent. in September, showing that mortality pressed upon us with 66.25 per cent. greater force in the latter, than in the former month. It also appears that in the last five years 4,859 persons died under five years of age, showing that mortality pressed upon that tender age equal to 46.62 per cent. of all the deaths. It moreover appears that in the same time 812 deaths were caused by *scarlatina*, showing that that disease, or that form or force of mortality, pressed upon us equal to 7.96 per cent. of all forms or forces. In like manner may this force be weighed and measured in all its details. The accuracy of the measurement depends, however, upon the degree of accuracy, by which the facts are registered and abstracted.

We are aware that objections exist against inquiries of this kind—most people being satisfied with the generally received opinion, that “no place is more healthy” than the one they live in. We have also been told that this is a subject which might be interesting to a medical man, but not to the people generally! Others have objected to any investigation, which might show one section of the city to be more unhealthy than another, because it would *impair the value of real estate*! It has, however, appeared to us that if facts do exist, which show any section to be unhealthy, they should be made known, that the lives, the health, and the happiness of our fellow beings may be preserved; and that the suffering, and the public and private burdens which their premature sickness and mortality occasion, may be averted. In proportion as we view *human life*, with all the manifold consequences of its preservation, to be more valuable than the few dollars and cents, more or less, which



a landlord may receive from a tenant in an unhealthy locality, in the same proportion should we value the exhibition of facts which have a bearing on this subject. The private, social, or public consequences of sickness and mortality cannot be measured by money. This is a matter of great magnitude, and demands a far more extended examination and discussion, than can be given in this report. Compared with it, all other investigations are unimportant. It concerns ourselves, our health, our existence ; and the persons, the health and existence of all that great mass of human beings that congregate in this growing, prosperous city. But how strongly soever we might be inclined to go into the subject, the object of this report throws around us such restraints, that a few only of the facts, which have been gathered, can now be presented.

The principal sources on which we propose to rely for the information about to be presented, are the "Abstracts of the Bills of Mortality," prepared by the Superintendent of Burying Grounds. Records have been kept by this officer, since 1810, of all the deaths that have taken place in the city, an abstract of which has been published annually since 1813. That for 1845, is printed entire in the Appendix (pp. 74 and 75), for the purpose of showing the mode in which the information has been given. All the previous abstracts are substantially in the same form. These papers are not preserved among the printed documents of the city ; and copies of them, for any considerable number of years past, are rarely to be found. It is very much to be regretted that some improvement has not been introduced into the mode of keeping the records ; and especially that abstracts have not been made in such a manner as would be of more practical utility, and more creditable to the city. We have, however, not deemed it expedient to make a new abstract from the original records, except for a single class of facts, which will presently be noticed ; but have confined ourselves principally to those already printed, an entire set of which we have before us.

A general abstract of the number of deaths, designating each sex separately, and showing the proportion they bear to the population each year since 1811, has already been noticed



(see Appendix, p. 73). In this and most of the subsequent tables in relation to the deaths, we have divided them into four periods, for the purpose of comparison between each other, according as they occurred between 1811 and 1820; 1821 and 1830; 1831 and 1840; and 1841 and 1845.

*The diseases, or causes of death*, are given in the Appendix in two general tables. One arranged in alphabetical order, and containing the number who died by each disease in each year, since 1811; the other, classified with some modification, according to the arrangement adopted by Mr. Farr, in the Reports of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. A particular analysis of the annual printed abstracts shows not only, that a great variety of causes of death has existed, but very many different names have been given to the same cause. Many vague, unmeaning, and incorrect terms have been used. The nomenclature has been several times altered, and a disease is often stated one year under a name differing from that of the same disease, contained in the abstract of another year; and even in the same year, one and the same disease often appears under two synonymous names, sometimes under the popular, and sometimes under the scientific name. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to make a statistical analysis of each in detail. For the purpose of presenting the facts as concisely and intelligibly as possible, we have grouped those that are synonymous, or nearly so, under one name, and those operating in a similar way, or affecting a particular organ, under one class. The advantages of such a classification are too obvious to need discussion. It has been well said that a "nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry as weights and measures are in the physical sciences."

It has been considered sufficient by many, to present such tables as would exhibit the number of deaths only by each disease, for certain given periods of time. But this information appears to fall short of the result which ought to be presented in such tables. To render them useful, a comparison should be made between the number of deaths by each disease, and the whole



number of deaths in a certain given period, and this result should be again compared with a similar result concerning other periods. In this way the prevalence of any particular disease compared with that of other diseases at the same period, and with the same diseases at different periods, may at once be seen, and a judgment formed from the per centage, what proportion of deaths that particular disease occasions, and whether it be on the increase or decrease. The sex, age, and place of nativity of the deceased, and the season of the year in which the deaths occurred, are not stated in connection with the diseases in our printed tables, as they should be. This is a great defect in our tables, and it should be avoided in future. The fatality of disease depends much on the age of the patients, and it is not the same in childhood, manhood, and old age, nor with the different sexes, and in the different months of the year. It is very desirable to know all such facts in relation to each disease, and the danger that man has to encounter in all ages, at all times, and under all circumstances. It is also useful to know the number of deaths by each disease in proportion to the deaths from all diseases. When facts like these are known, they may lead to inquiries into the causes of the increase or diminution of disease, under different circumstances; and to the adoption of such measures as would modify or control them.

Without further introductory remarks, we proceed to a more particular examination of the causes of death, as they are given in the classified table in the Appendix, page 84. It appears that

	In 1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845
The Deaths from all causes were,	8,470	11,470	16,414	10,445
The Deaths from specified causes were,	7,522	9,554	15,077	10,196
Leaving for causes not specified,	948	1,916	1,337	249

This shows some improvement in presenting the causes of death.

*Zimotic Diseases.*—This is the term used by Mr. Farr to designate all epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. It is the property of *Zimotic* diseases to prevail more at one season



than at another, or more in one locality than in another; and to become epidemic, endemic, or contagious, under certain circumstances. The best index to public health may be deduced from the proportion in which these diseases prevail.

This class of diseases appears to have caused 1192; 2037; 4155; and 2892 deaths; or 15.85; 21.32; 27.56; and 28.36 per cent. of all the deaths, in the different periods, showing a large increase. This may be taken as an indication, that the latter periods have not been as healthy as the earlier ones, if, as has been supposed, an increase of this class of diseases, shows a decreasing degree of health. The table shows that *cholera* has decreased from 1.37 to .32 per cent., and *cholera infantum* has increased from .25 to 2.19 per cent. The kindred diseases of *diarrhœa* and *dysentery* vary in their proportionate frequency, the latter causing 3.80 per cent. of all the deaths, in 1821 to 1830. *Erysipelas* has increased from 0.1 to .99. *Fevers* of all kinds caused 503; 602; 817; and 504; or 9.95; 6.29; 5.42; and 4.94 per cent. of all the deaths at the different periods, showing that this cause of death has decreased. *Hooping cough* has somewhat varied. *Measles*, *scarlatina*, and *small-pox* are among the most fatal Zimotic diseases, and it may be proper to notice them more in detail.

*Measles* was very fatal in 1713. In 1730, it prevailed extensively but mildly. Few died. In 1759 and 1772, it caused many deaths. An examination of the tables in the Appendix shows the number who have died by this disease in each of the last thirty-five years. It appears to have been fatal in 149 cases in 1821. It was also the cause of many deaths in 1825, 1829, 1832 and 1835, producing in the last named year 188 deaths. It has also been fatal in many cases in each year since 1840.

*Scarlatina, or Scarlet fever.*—Under this name are included cases of ‘spotted fever,’ ‘putrid sore throat,’ ‘ulcerated sore throat,’ ‘throat distemper,’ ‘canker rash,’ ‘cynanche maligna,’ &c., which are supposed to be nearly synonymous. The first notice of this disease, as it appeared in Boston, occurred in 1735 and 1736. In those years it was often fatal. It has been said that 4000 were sick with it in Boston, of whom 1 in 35 died. At



that time it spread generally through the New England towns, carrying off in some instances whole families. In Kingston, where the usual mortality was not above 9 or 10, it rose in 1735 to 102, and an equal increase of mortality was found in other places. It is somewhat singular that after the expiration of a century, it should have prevailed again as one of the most fatal diseases of New England. I am not aware that a particular account of its prevalence in Boston during the period, many years prior to 1811, exists. Since then it has caused 30 ; 48 ; 972 ; and 812 deaths ; or .40 ; .50 ; 6.45 ; and 7.96 per cent. of all the deaths in the different periods. A careful examination of the table will show, that it was particularly fatal in 1832, 1839, and 1842, causing in the last named year 273 deaths. It has also been fatal in every year since 1840. The suddenness of its attack, the indiscriminate selection of its subjects, the irregular mode of its operation, and its generally fatal termination, have rendered it one of the diseases most to be dreaded. The increased proportion of deaths of children may partly be attributed to the increase of this disease.

*Small-pox.*—This disease prevailed in Boston as an epidemic in 1649, 1666, 1678, and 1690. It is said to have been very fatal in 1678, but we have no particular account of its victims. Mather said in 1698—"The small-pox has four times been a great plague upon us."—"Often had one hundred bills desiring prayers for the sick been read in one day, in one of our assemblies. In one twelve-month, about one thousand of our neighbors have been carried to their long home." In 1702, 313 died of the disease, being about 4.4 per cent. of the inhabitants. In 1721, the disease broke out with great violence ; and 5,759 persons (more than half the inhabitants,) had it in the natural way, of whom 844, or 1 in 7 died. Inoculation was then, for the first time, introduced, but not without great opposition. Two hundred and forty-seven were inoculated, of whom 6, or 1 in 42 died. In 1730, it was estimated that 4,000 cases occurred, of which about one-tenth were by inoculation. Of these about 500 died.

In 1752, the disease again appeared in Boston, and became very fatal. The town then contained 15,684 inhabitants ; of

these 5,998 were supposed to have had the disease. One thousand eight hundred and forty-three removed out of town. All the remainder, except 174, had the disease by inoculation, or in the natural way. We have compiled the following statement, to illustrate the prevalence of the disease at that period :—

(ttt)

Persons.	NATURAL.			INOCULATED.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.
White,	5060	470	9.2	1985	24	1.2
Colored,	485	69	14.2	139	6	4.3
Both,	5545	539	9.7	2124	30	1.4

It appears from this statement, that the liability to death by this disease among the colored, was about 50 per cent. greater than that among the whites, when taken in the natural way ; and more than three times as great, when taken by inoculation. The deaths took place in the different months of the year, as follows :—

(uuu)

Month.	NATURAL		INOCULATED.		Total.
	Whites.	Colored.	Whites.	Colored.	
January,	1	—	—	—	1
February,	2	—	—	—	2
March,	2	—	—	—	2
April,	20	1	20	6	47
May,	205	39	4	—	248
June,	203	20	—	—	223
July,	31	8	—	—	39
August,	5	1	—	—	6
September,	1	—	—	—	1
Total,	470	69	24	6	569

In the twenty days, beginning May 19, there were 220 deaths, averaging 10 per day. On the 1st June, 25 took place.

This disease occurred again in 1764, in 1776, in 1778, and in 1792. The following statement exhibits its ravages in the last named period. The town then contained about 18,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,655 were supposed to have had the



disease, 262 removed out of town, and 221 only remained unaffected, liable to the disease. The rest had it. The cases by the natural way, and by inoculation, were as follow :—

(vvv)

Persons.	NATURAL.			INOCULATED.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.
White,	214	27	12.5	8804	157	1.7
Colored,	18	6	33.3	348	7	2.0
Both,	232	33	14.1	9152	164	1.8

The following table exhibits a view of the disease at different periods of its appearance in Boston, since 1720 :—

(www)

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	RATIO PER 100 OF THE POPULATION.		NATURAL.			INOCULATED.		
			Sick.	Died.	Cases	Deaths	Ratio pr. cent	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.
1721	6006	850	54.6	7.7	5759	844	14.8	247	6	2.4
1730	4000	500	26.6	3.3	3600	488	13.5	400	12	3.0
1752	7669	569	48.9	3.6	5545	539	9.7	2124	30	1.7
1764	5646	170	36.4	1.1	669	124	18.5	4977	46	.9
1776	5292	57	44.1	1.0	304	29	9.5	4988	18	.5
1778	2243	61	16.6	.4	122	42	34.4	2121	29	.9
1792	8346	198	46.0	1.0	232	33	14.2	8114	165	1.8

During the first twenty-seven of the thirty-five years, the period covered by the tables in the Appendix, it will be perceived, that very few deaths occurred from this disease. From 1811 to 1820, only 6 ; from 1821 to 1830, only 8 ; and from 1831 to 1838, only 39 ; and most of these cases were at the hospital on Rainsford Island. It never appeared in the city as an epidemic until 1839, after the repeal of the law in 1836, which required persons, who were affected by the disease, to be immediately removed from the city to the hospital. Since then no sanatory regulations have existed to prevent its extension, except vaccination ; and the consequence has been, that the disease has existed at all times to a greater or less extent in the city. In 1839, 60 deaths occurred ; 115, in 1840 ; and 185, in the last five years. During the present winter it has been more prevalent, and more fatal, than at any time during the last fifty years. Vaccination is performed gratuitously by the Port

Physician under direction of the city; and there is connected with the House of Industry, a small-pox hospital, to which paupers, who are affected with this disease are removed; but these sanitary regulations are insufficient to preserve the city from its loathsome and often fatal progress. So many new immigrants are constantly coming to the city, who are unprotected by vaccination, that subjects are never wanting for its successful attack. The reports of the Port Physician show the following gratuitous medical services rendered by the city.

In	Persons Vaccinated.	Cases examined and certified.	Small pox patients treated.	Vessels visited and examined.
1844	899	613	3	197
1845	3,066	588	105	168

2. *Diseases of Uncertain or General Seat.*—The proportion under this class of the causes of death, was 29.30; 16.58; 14.07; and 15.48 per cent. of all causes, in the respective periods, showing a large decrease from the first; the principal difference being in the number assigned to the indefinite terms of *Infantile Diseases* and *Sudden Deaths*. More accurate medical observation, and greater care in making the returns and records, have given a more definite character to the causes of death, and assigned more of them to their proper places. Many cases, which would have been entered in the former periods under these names, have in the latter been entered under *cholera infantum*, or the other and more specific diseases of infancy; or under apoplexy, diseases of the heart, and other causes of sudden death. This has apparently decreased the number of cases of infantile diseases and sudden deaths, and increased the number of cases of other diseases in the tables. These facts are to be considered in estimating the comparative mortality of the different diseases in the tables. An inspection of the tables will show great inequalities in the number, of entries in the different years from other causes. This is especially the case with *atrophy*, under which are included cases of 'debility,' 'decline,' 'cachexia,' 'emaciation,' 'marasmus,' &c. Since the laws of sporadic diseases are such as to produce about the same proportion of deaths in the same population in specified



periods of time, it is certain that these entries cannot be implicitly relied upon.

3. *Diseases of the Nervous System.* The diseases of this class show considerable uniformity in their prevalence. The only one which exhibits a very essential variation is *Hydrocephalus*, or dropsy on the brain. This disease caused 1.14; 2.83; 3.67; and 4.21 per cent. in the different periods. The whole class shows 562; 980; 1,717; and 1,067 deaths; or 7.47; 10.26; 11.39; and 10.47 per cent.

4. *Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.* Diseases of this class are more numerous than either of the other classes of sporadic diseases. Consumption, that great destroyer of human life, produced 1,891; 2,054; 2,306; and 1,543 deaths; or 25.14; 21.50; 15.30; and 15.13 per cent. at the different periods. From this statement it appears to have decreased more than one third from the first to the last period. Entire reliance, however, should not be placed on this statement. There is so much indefiniteness in the application of the term *consumption*, as well as many other terms in our annual abstracts, that it should be regarded only as an approximation to the truth. The more accurate diagnosis recently observed has probably given a different classification to many cases, from that assigned to them in the first period. Consumption is, however, a most formidable disease, not in Boston particularly, but in all cities and country towns. Sufficient facts are known to show, that from *one fourth* to *one seventh* of all the deaths in the Northern and Middle States, and perhaps throughout the whole Union, and the civilized world, are caused by consumption. This frightful mortality is to be arrested, if at all, by means of prevention, rather than the cure of the disease after it has once become seated. *Pneumonia*, or inflammation of the lungs, a kindred disease, caused from 5.79 to 7.38 per cent. of the deaths at the respective periods. The deaths from the whole class were 2,460; 2,802; 3,611; and 2,444; or 32.70; 29.33; 23.95; and 23.97 per cent. of all the deaths from known causes.

5. *Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.* The diseases of



the heart and kindred organs, seem to have increased, having produced .30 ; .85 ; 1.36 ; and 1.88 per cent. of the whole deaths in the different periods, constituting nearly the whole of the deaths of this class.

6. *Diseases of the Digestive Organs.* *Cholera*, *Cholera Infantum*, *Diarrhœa*, and *Dysentery*, the most prevalent and fatal of the diseases of these organs, have already been noticed under the Zimotic class. Of the sporadic diseases of these organs, *Enteritis*, or inflammation of the bowels, was the most frequent and fatal, producing .08 ; 1.70 ; 2.39 ; and 3.16 per cent. of all the deaths ; and showing a decided increase. Other diseases of these organs, but not specifically described, such as 'Bowel Complaints,' 'Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels,' &c., have also increased ; having been .01 ; 1.90 ; 2.23 ; and 2.55 per cent. in the respective periods. Information in regard to other diseases will appear in the table. This whole class produced 228 ; 645 ; 1,236 ; and 969 deaths ; or 3.03 ; 6.75 ; 8.20 ; and 9.50 per cent. in the respective periods.

7. *Diseases of the Urinary Organs.* *Gravel* appears to have been the cause of the greatest number of deaths of this class. All of the class were 9 ; 30 ; 22 ; and 33 ; not at any time amounting to 1 per cent.

8. *Diseases of the Organs of Generation.* The cases of child-birth are sometimes given under *puerperal fever*, and *puerperal fever* under *child-birth*, though the two kinds of cases should always be entered and kept separate.

9. *Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.* Under *Rheumatism* are included cases of *Rheumatic fever*, and under *Diseases of the Joints*, &c., are included cases of disease of the spine, hip, &c. The whole number of cases in this class has not amounted to 1 per cent. in either period.

10. *Diseases of the Integumentary System.* This is a small class of diseases, having produced, according to the printed abstract, only .04 ; .18 ; .20 ; and .28 per cent. in the respective periods. Ulcers constitute the greatest proportion of these diseases.

11. *Old Age.* The number in the abstracts, as having died



of old age, appears to have been 379 ; 420 ; 645 ; and 326 ; or 5.04 ; 4.40 ; 4.28 ; and 3.20 per cent.

12. *Deaths from External Causes.* These exhibit some variation. A less aggregate number appears in the latter than in the earlier periods. No person has been *executed* during the last ten years. Deaths from *Intemperance* increased from the first to the second period, but they are less than half in the last, compared with the period immediately previous, which is one evidence of the beneficial effects of the temperance reformation. *Suicides* have varied, but were fewer in the last named period. One death only by *Hydrophobia* has occurred during the last thirty-five years. The whole class shows 371 ; 756 ; 1,035 ; and 431 ; or 4.93 ; 7.91 ; 6.86 ; and 4.23 per cent. at the different periods.

From a general view of all the cases it appears that —

The Deaths.	In 1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
By Zimotic Diseases, were	15.85	21.32	27.56	28.36
By Sporadic Diseases, were	74.18	66.37	61.30	64.21
By Old Age and external causes	9.97	12.31	11.14	7.43
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00

This shows an increase of the first class, and a decrease, during the first three periods, of the second — an indication that the public health was not as good in the latter as in the former periods, as has been before intimated.

A more particular analysis of the diseases might be made, but it is deemed inexpedient in this place. Those who feel interested in such matters are referred particularly to the tables in the Appendix.

*Still-born.* The still-born interments are not registered in England, though they are on the continent of Europe, and generally in our American cities, where any records of deaths are kept. They ought always to be registered, as exhibiting interesting facts in the physical history of man ; but having never had a separate living existence, they are excluded in all calculations of comparative mortality. The following abstract exhibits the facts in a separate form in relation to these inter-

ments. The number each year appears in table, (Appendix, pages 82 and 83.)

(xxx)

Months.	NUMBER RECORDED.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE IN			
	1811-1830	1831-1840	1841-1845	1811-1845	1811-1830	1831-1840	1841-1845	1811-1845
Jan.	114	93	78	285	8.26	8.59	8.45	8.42
Feb.	106	80	52	238	7.68	7.39	5.63	7.03
March,	136	83	68	287	9.86	7.66	7.37	8.48
April,	95	92	85	272	6.88	8.49	9.21	8.03
May,	99	96	70	265	7.17	8.86	7.58	7.83
June,	107	87	85	279	7.75	8.03	9.21	8.24
July,	122	84	88	294	8.84	7.76	9.54	8.68
Aug.	127	101	82	310	9.20	9.33	8.89	9.15
Sept.	124	84	90	298	8.99	7.76	9.75	8.80
Oct.	117	100	79	296	8.48	9.23	8.56	8.74
Nov.	113	88	82	283	8.19	8.13	8.88	8.36
Dec.	120	95	64	279	8.70	8.77	6.93	8.24
Total,	1380	1083	923	3386	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The number of the still-born, and the proportion they bear to all the burials in the respective periods, appear as follows :

	1811.-1830.		1831.-1840.		1841.-1845.	
In Boston.	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Deaths,	8,470	94.73	11,470	92.66	16,414	93.81
Still-born,	471	5.27	909	7.34	1,083	6.19
Total,	8,941	100.00	12,379	100.00	17,497	100.00

*The different Sexes.* The difference in the mortality of the sexes, is shown in the tables already referred to in the Appendix, (pages 88 to 96.) There occurred 180 more deaths among males than among females in the period 1811 — 1820 ; 420 in 1821 — 1830 ; 402 in 1830 — 1840 ; and 69 in 1841 — 1845. There were four years in the first period, three in the third, and two in the fourth, when there were more deaths among females than among males. The proportion of the different sexes will appear from the following statement :

	Deaths.	Ave'ge.	Prop'n.	
1811 to 1820. Males,	4,156	415	51.11	= 100. ; or 104.59
Females,	3,976	397	48.89	to 95.66 to 100.
Total,	8,132	813	100.00	



		Deaths.	Ave'ge.	Prop'n.		
1821 to 1830.	Males,	5,947	594	51.79	= 100.	; or 107.67
	Females,	5,523	553	48.21	to 92.87	to 100.
	Total,	11,470	1,147	100.00		
1831 to 1840.	Males,	8,408	840	51.22	= 100.	; or 105.00
	Females,	8,006	800	48.78	to 95.23	to 100.
	Total,	16,414	1,640	100.00		
1841 to 1845.	Males,	5,277	1,055	51.22	= 100	; or 101.93
	Females,	5,178	1,035	48.78	to 98.10	to 100.
	Total,	10,455	2,091	100.00		

This shows that more males than females have died in each period. The proportion of deaths among males and females to the living, in those years in which a census was taken, was as follows :

	In 100.	Excess.	One in	Excess.
1820. Males,	2.41	Females, 2.27—	14	Males, 41 Females, 43— 2
1825. " "	2.43	" 2.27—	16	" 41 " 43— 2
1830. " "	1.83	" 1.52—	31	" 54 " 65—11
1835. " "	2.56	" 2.07—	49	" 38 " 48—10
1840. " "	2.32	" 2.01—	31	" 42 " 49— 7
1845. " "	2.07	" 2.01—	06	" 48 " 49— 1

It may be inferred from these facts that the agents of death are uniformly more active among males than among females.

*The Seasons.* The influence of the seasons upon the number of deaths is universally great, and particularly so in cities. We have compiled the tables, pages 88, in the Appendix, to show the number who died in each month, in each of the last thirty-five years. The following abstract of these tables shows the monthly number and proportion per cent. of deaths for the four periods.

(yyy)

Month.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE IN			
	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1845
Jan.	646	926	1,345	827	7.71	8.07	8.20	7.91
Feb.	605	782	1,243	830	7.22	6.82	7.57	7.94
March	708	891	1,283	767	8.45	7.77	7.82	7.33
April,	638	907	1,226	854	7.61	7.91	7.47	8.17
May,	641	902	1,112	858	7.65	7.86	6.78	8.21
June,	557	764	1,061	736	6.65	6.66	6.46	7.04
July,	610	941	1,192	850	7.28	8.21	7.26	8.13
Aug.	808	1,131	1,633	1,098	9.64	9.86	9.95	10.50
Sep.	841	1,246	1,763	1,088	10.04	10.86	10.74	10.41
Oct.	927	1,109	1,558	866	11.06	9.67	9.49	8.28
Nov.	690	927	1,491	808	8.24	8.08	9.08	7.73
Dec.	708	944	1,507	873	8.45	8.23	9.18	8.35
Total,	8,379	11,470	16,414	10,455	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

These figures show that the month of October produced the greatest proportionate number of deaths in the first period; September, in the second and third; and August in the fourth. Those three months uniformly are the most unhealthy, especially to certain classes of our people. June has always been the most healthy. These proportions, arranged according to the seasons of the year, appear thus:—

Seasons.	1811-1820	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1845
Winter, (Jan. Feb. March.)	23.38	22.66	23.59	23.18
Spring, (April, May, June.)	21.91	22.43	20.71	23.42
Summer, (July, Aug. Sept.)	26.96	28.93	27.95	29.04
Autumn, (Oct. Nov. Dec.)	27.75	25.98	27.75	24.36
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above tables show the influence of the seasons on the aggregate number of deaths. We will next attempt to show their influence on the mortality of persons of particular ages; and for this purpose the following table has been constructed, showing for two periods the number of persons who died under 15, from 15 to 60, and over 60, whose ages were known, each month of the year, and the proportion per cent. which they bear to all the deaths of those periods.



( zzz )

Months.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				IN EACH 100 THERE DIED			
	Under 15.	15-60	Over 60.	Total.	Total per cent.	Under 15.	15-60.	Over 60.
1821-30								
Jan.	334	417	117	868	8.09	3.11	3.89	1.09
Feb.	251	367	125	743	6.92	2.34	3.42	1.16
March,	309	415	110	834	7.77	2.88	3.87	1.02
April,	336	407	109	852	7.94	3.13	3.79	1.02
May,	315	446	86	847	7.89	2.93	4.16	.80
June,	308	320	74	702	6.54	2.87	2.98	.69
July,	352	449	82	883	8.23	3.28	4.18	.77
August,	546	398	104	1,048	9.77	5.09	3.71	.97
Sept.	656	431	80	1,167	10.88	6.11	4.02	.75
Oct.	481	458	101	1,040	9.69	4.48	4.27	.94
Nov.	368	402	111	881	8.21	3.42	3.75	1.04
Dec.	341	412	113	866	8.07	3.18	3.84	1.05
Total,	4597	4922	1212	10,731	100.00	42.82	45.88	11.30
1841-45								
Jan.	438	292	96	826	7.93	4.21	2.80	.92
Feb.	431	315	84	830	7.96	4.14	3.02	.80
March,	373	306	87	766	7.35	3.58	2.94	.83
April,	421	322	100	843	8.09	4.04	3.09	.96
May,	425	330	101	856	8.21	4.08	3.16	.97
June,	356	291	82	729	6.99	3.41	2.79	.79
July,	475	296	75	846	8.12	4.56	2.85	.71
August,	698	335	64	1,097	10.53	6.70	3.22	.61
Sept.	671	327	88	1,086	10.42	6.44	3.14	.84
Oct.	449	339	77	865	8.30	4.31	3.25	.74
Nov.	377	351	80	808	7.75	3.62	3.37	.76
Dec.	429	337	104	870	8.35	4.12	3.23	1.00
Total,	5543	3841	1038	10,422	100.00	53.21	36.86	9.93

These deductions show the interesting fact that August, September, and October, which are the most unhealthy to persons under 15 years of age, are the most healthy to those over 60; and that the winter months affect the health of old people most unfavorably; and that in the productive ages—15 to 60, the seasons have little or no influence in increasing or diminishing the number of deaths.

If the published annual abstracts of the deaths, had exhibited, as they should have done, the number of deaths by each disease, at each age, in each month, they would show, it is



believed, that the principal increase of the deaths in the unhealthy months, is from diseases of the digestive organs, which prevail among children.

*The Ages at Death.* These are among the most essential facts in vital statistics. They afford the means, when the ages of the living are known, of comparing the health of one place with that of another; and that of the same place in one period with itself at another period. We have accordingly given a table in the Appendix (see pages 92 to 95) showing the number who died at the specified ages, males and females, in every year since 1810. There are various modes by which the element of the ages at death has been applied to measure the average health of a people. To discuss these matters at such length as would render them clearly understood in detail, would be inconsistent with the purposes of this report. Some of the modes therefore will be merely stated with the greatest possible brevity consistent with clearness, and a few of our local facts applied to their illustration, reserving for some other occasion a farther examination of the whole subject.

**FIRST METHOD.**—*By ascertaining the proportion of all the deaths that occur at specific periods of life.* The subjoined table illustrates this mode. It shows the number, and proportion per cent. of deaths, at the ages specified in the first column, in each of the periods, into which the thirty-five years are divided, as indicated in the table itself.

(aaaa)

Age.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE IN			
	1811-20.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
Und'r 1	1,375	1,962	3,251	2,168	17.14	18.29	19.93	20.80
1 to 2	832	1,220	2,024	1,404	10.38	11.37	12.41	13.47
2 — 5	491	793	1,760	1,287	6.12	7.38	10.79	12.35
Und'r 5	2,698	3,975	7,035	4,859	33.64	37.04	43.13	46.62
5—10	284	406	691	465	3.54	3.79	4.24	4.46
10—20	430	533	839	551	5.36	4.97	5.14	5.29
20—30	1,133	1,404	2,051	1,220	14.13	13.08	12.57	11.71
30—40	980	1,392	1,885	1,055	12.22	12.97	11.55	10.12
40—50	871	1,089	1,294	726	10.86	10.15	7.93	6.97
50—60	560	720	937	508	6.99	6.71	5.74	4.88
60—70	456	520	719	436	5.68	4.84	4.41	4.18
70—80	386	429	549	385	4.81	4.00	3.37	3.69
80—90	193	226	258	187	2.41	2.11	1.58	1.79
90—100	29	37	56	30	.36	.34	.34	.29
Total,	8,020	10,731	16,314	10,422	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



If we examine the numbers against the first age specified in this table, we shall find that 17.14 per cent. died "under 1," in the first period; 18.29, in the second; 19.93, in the third; and 20.80 in the fourth. If we look to all "under 5," we shall find that 33.64 per cent. died of that age, in the first; 37.04, in the second; 43.13, in the third; and 46.62, in the fourth! This shows a gradual increase of infantile mortality, amounting, in the thirty-five years, to 13.58 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or a proportional increase of 41 per cent.; that is, the proportion of deaths under 5 years of age was 41 per cent. greater in 1841 to 1845, than it was in 1811 to 1820. Reserving for the present some further remarks and illustrations of these facts, we proceed to state a second method resulting from the above.

SECOND METHOD. *By ascertaining the proportion that survived specific ages of all that die.* We have already presented (page 52) similar calculations as to the number of the living. The subjoined statement gives the number that died, but that survived specified ages, deduced from the last four columns of the above table (aaaa); and we have placed side by side for the purpose of illustration the number of survivors, calculated from the records of deaths in Newton, and also a calculation contained in the Report of the Health of Towns' Commission in England, in relation to select lives in Preston.

(bbbb)

Age Surviving.	IN BOSTON.				In Newton.	In Preston- England
	1811-1820	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1845		
At Birth,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surviving 1 Year.	82.86	81.71	80.07	79.20	.	90.8
" 2 Years.	72.48	70.34	67.66	65.73	.	87.6
" 5 "	66.36	62.96	56.87	53.38	81.00	82.4
" 10 "	62.82	59.17	52.63	48.92	76.75	81.1
" 20 "	57.46	54.20	47.49	43.63	70.50	76.3
" 30 "	43.33	41.12	34.92	31.92	63.75	72.3
" 40 "	31.11	28.15	23.37	21.80	56.25	63.4
" 50 "	20.25	18.00	15.44	14.83	48.00	56.0
" 60 "	13.26	11.29	9.70	9.95	38.75	45.1
" 70 "	7.58	6.45	5.29	5.77	29.00	25.4
" 80 "	2.77	2.45	1.92	2.08	14.25	8.0
" 90 "	.36	.34	.34	.29	3.75	1.3

This table shows that 66.36 per cent. survived 5 years of age,



in the first period ; 62.96, in the second ; 56.87, in the third ; 53.33, in the fourth ; 81, in Newton ; and 82.4, in Preston England ; that 13.26 per cent. survived 60, in the first period ; 11.29, in the second ; 9.70, in the third ; 9.95, in the fourth ; 38.75, in Newton ; and 45.1, in Preston. An examination of these facts shows that this mode of comparison is the same as was partially developed in the previous one. If there be an increase of deaths of children under 5 years of age, or any other age, in one period, or in one place, as compared with another period or place, there must of course be a less proportion who survive all others above that specified age.

The facts already developed in these two methods of calculation are full of interest, and should arrest attention. We first called the attention of the public to the alarming increase of infantile mortality in a publication which was prepared in 1839, and then suggested that its causes should be investigated and if possible removed. In attempting then to account for this increase, we examined the original entries of deaths, and found that all the persons, who were interred in the Roman Catholic burying grounds, had been distinguished from the others in the records. This part of our population is composed principally, though not entirely, of the laboring classes ; and the inquiry was instituted, whether mortality pressed upon them with greater force than upon others. In speaking of this class separately, we do not wish to foster any prejudice ; their peculiar condition should rather excite our sympathy. They are the only persons, unfortunately, who can be selected as a class. They are mentioned separately only to show the influence of circumstances. It is presumed that any other classes similarly situated would show the same results. If the records had specified, as they ought to have done, the locality of the death, the inquiry as to that influence might have been investigated. A list of those who died in the city, and were buried in the Roman Catholic grounds, was furnished by the late Superintendent of Burials, from which list the following statement was obtained and published.

Of the 1987 Catholic burials during the six years, 1833



to 1838, comprising 1028 males and 958 females, 61.39 per cent. were under 5 years of age. The still-born, during the same time, and in the same class, not included in the above, were 125, or 5.77 per cent. of the whole burials. About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. only, or 112, lived to see 50 years of age ; and 30, or less than 2 per cent. lived to 70. During the year 1838, there were 439 burials, of whom 303, or 171 males and 132 females, were under 5 ; and 136, or 57 males and 79 females, were over 5. This is a mortality among those under 5, of 75 per cent. of the whole male deaths ; and 60 per cent. of the whole female deaths, leaving 25 per cent. only of the males, and 40 per cent. of the females, or 31 per cent. of both sexes, to survive that early age. This shows a great increase of infantile mortality, and will partially account for the increase of the deaths under 5 years of age. The influx of unacclimated foreign immigrants, and the great number of families crowded into the houses in Broad street, Ann street, and other densely populated parts of the city, render the air very impure, and expose the lives of infants, who are compelled to breathe it, to disease and death. The influences of such circumstances are not confined to the places where they exist, but they are extended to the population in the neighborhood ; and epidemics are generated, which are, no doubt, injurious to the general health of the city.

The records, from 1838 to the close of 1845, have been examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether subsequent investigation would confirm the above statement. From all the facts thus obtained, the following table has been compiled, showing the number of deaths in this class of our population for ten years, 1836 to 1845, inclusive, divided into two periods of five years each ; the proportion that died at each specified age ; and the number that survived the first mentioned age.

(cccc)

Ages.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		IN EACH 100 THERE WERE		PROP'N THAT SURVIVED THE 1st MENTION'D AGE.	
	5 Years, 1836 to 1840.	5 Years, 1841 to 1845.	5 Years, 1836 to 1840	5 Years, 1841 to 1845	5 Years, 1836 to 1840	5 Years, 1841 to 1845
Under 1.	652	875	31.96	27.43	100.00	100.00
1 to 2	348	572	17.06	17.93	68.04	72.57
2 to 5	242	520	11.86	16.30	50.98	54.64
Under 5	1242	1967	60.88	61.66	100.00	100.00
5 to 10	104	138	5.10	4.33	39.12	38.34
10 to 20	60	178	2.94	5.58	34.02	34.01
20 to 30	203	293	9.95	9.18	31.08	24.43
30 to 40	201	263	9.85	8.24	21.13	19.25
40 to 50	117	155	5.74	4.86	11.28	11.01
50 to 60	61	94	2.99	2.95	5.54	6.15
60 to 70	31	51	1.52	1.60	2.55	3.20
70 to 80	15	29	.74	.91	1.03	1.60
Over 80	6	22	.29	.69	.29	.69
Total,	2040	3190	100.00	100.00	.	.

This remarkable result confirms the former statements ; and shows that 60.88 per cent. in the first, and 61.66 per cent. in the second period, died under 5 years of age, leaving 39.12 in the first, and 38.34 of the second, to survive that age ! That 5.54 per cent. of the first, and 6.15 of the second, survived 50 ; and of these, half died in the next ten years, before they arrived to be 60. The average ages of those who who died under 20, over 20, and of all ages, were as follows : —

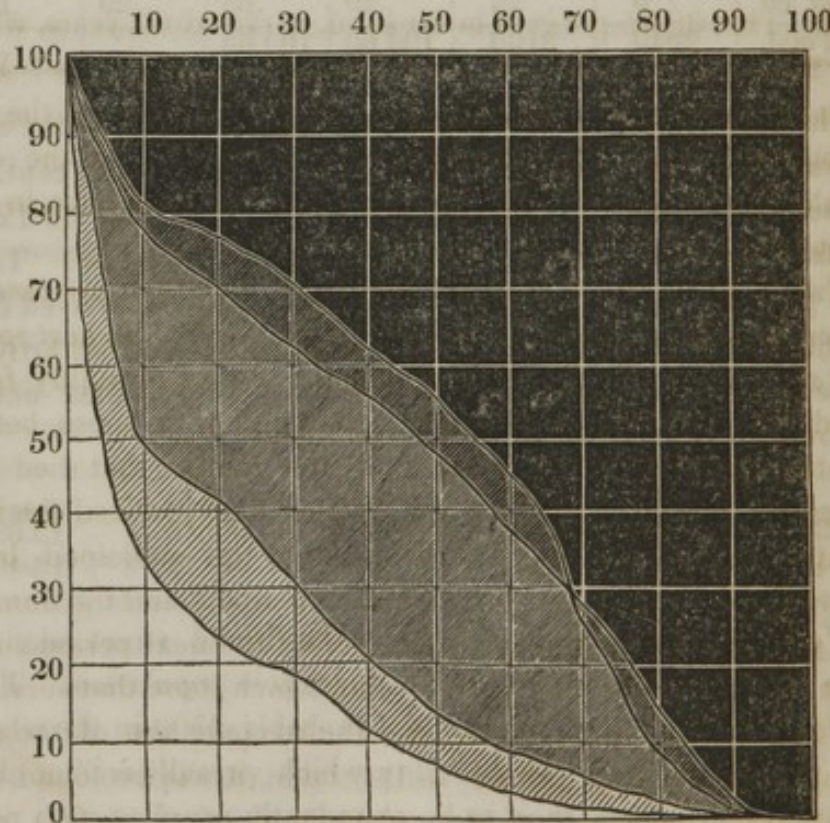
Period.	Number.	Under 20.	Over 20.	All Ages.
1836—1840.	2040	2.40	38.45	13.60
1841—1845.	3190	2.99	39.71	13.43

We have already shown that in the Broad street section, there was one birth to every 15 of the whole population. This would add a great annual increase, probably 2500 in the whole city, notwithstanding the mortality which prevails among children. Death seems thus to be abundantly supplied with new materials to work upon ; and his agents are able to make easy victims. Children seem literally ‘born to die.’ It has been often said that “the proportion of births to a population is greatest, where there is the greatest mortality.” The facts above detailed *seem* to confirm this, though it is not strictly true. It is dependent upon other circumstances. The mor-



tality is the result rather of the great number of births, than the births the result of the mortality, as the proposition would seem to indicate, and as will be presently seen.

These data, as a means of comparison, afford striking illustrations of the amount of life enjoyed by different classes. Though they should not be relied upon alone, as measures for the health of a people, yet the facts are so interesting, as showing certain conditions of the living as well as of the dead, that we have attempted to illustrate them by the subjoined diagram. It is drawn in ten squares or periods each way; and each from left to right, representing by figures ten years of life; and from the top to the bottom, ten per cent. of the survivors.



Let us take 100 individuals from each of the four classes already mentioned—100 of the select lives of Preston, England; 100 of those who died at Newton; 100 who died in Boston 1841—1845; and 100 of the Catholics of Boston. If each of these classes of 100 persons had lived 100 years each, each

class would have enjoyed 10,000 years of life, and all the squares in the cut would have been represented by white surface. We have seen, however, that persons die at all ages, and some classes much younger than others. The proportion that survive the age at the top, in the several classes, is represented by curved lines drawn diagonally across the cut,—below these lines being light, to represent life, above the lines being dark, to represent death. The upper line represents the survivors at Preston, the next below, those at Newton, the third, those in Boston, and the fourth, the catholics. It will be perceived that 82 per cent, or 82 out of every 100, of the select lives of Preston pass the line of ten years, or survive that age, while only 34 per cent, or 34 out of every 100 Catholics, pass the same line! That 38.75 per cent in Newton, survived 60 years, while only 9.95 in Boston, 1841,—1845, survived the same age! Following out these comparisons in regard to other ages by the use of the tables already given (pages 154 and 157), and the cut, we show in a most forcible manner the great difference in the amount of life enjoyed by different classes.

**THIRD METHOD.**—*By ascertaining the proportion per cent. of persons surviving specified ages, but who die before the next specified age.* This mode of ascertaining the law of mortality from the deaths alone, is more accurate than either of those before mentioned. It is found by dividing the number that died between two specified ages, by the number that survived the first mentioned age. We have constructed the subjoined table showing the number that survived each period; and the number and proportion per cent. that died before the next period; and the aggregate number of years of life, which those that survived and those that died, enjoyed; and the average age of the survivors. In the first period in the table, it will be found that 5322 survived the age of five years, and of these 284 died before they arrived at 10. Dividing the latter by the former produces 5.33 as the per centage of deaths, as appears in the lower part of the table. Again, of 1,064 who survived 60, there died 456 before 70. Dividing the latter by the former, gives 42.85 as the per centage of deaths. In this way are all the ages



calculated. This calculation shows remarkable uniformity in all the ages over 5 years.

(*dddd*)

AGE.	Number surviving and dying,				Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and dying,			
	1811-20.	1821-30.	1831-40.	1841-45.	1811-20.	1821-30.	1831-40.	1841-45.
Under 1	8020	10731	16314	10422	222603	277751	370764	23422
Dying under 1	1375	1962	3251	2168	687	981	1625	1084
Surviving 1	6645	8769	13063	8254	221916	276770	369139	222358
Dying before 2	832	1220	2024	1404	1248	1830	3036	2106
Surviving 2	5813	7549	11039	6850	220668	274940	366103	220252
Dying before 5	491	793	1760	1287	1718	2775	6160	4514
Surviving 5	5322	6756	9279	5563	218950	272165	359943	215748
Dying before 10	284	406	691	465	2130	3045	5183	3488
Surviving 10	5038	6350	8588	5098	216820	269120	354760	212260
Dying before 20	430	533	839	551	6450	7995	12585	8265
Surviving 20	4608	5817	7749	4547	210370	261125	342175	203995
Dying before 30	1133	1404	2051	1220	28325	35000	51275	30500
Surviving 30	3475	4413	5698	3327	182045	226025	290900	173495
Dying before 40	980	1392	1885	1055	34300	48720	65975	36925
Surviving 40	2495	3021	3813	2272	147745	177305	224925	136570
Dying before 50	871	1089	1294	726	39195	49005	58230	32670
Surviving 50	1624	1932	2519	1546	108550	128300	166695	103900
Dying before 60	560	720	937	508	30800	39600	51535	27940
Surviving 60	1064	1212	1582	1038	77750	88700	115160	75960
Dying before 70	456	520	719	436	29640	33800	46735	28340
Surviving 70	608	692	863	602	48110	54900	68425	47620
Dying before 80	386	429	549	385	28950	32175	41175	28875
Surviving 80	222	263	314	217	19160	22725	27250	18745
Dying before 90	193	226	258	187	16405	19210	21930	15895
Surviving 90	29	37	56	30	2755	3515	5320	2850
AGE.	In each 100 surviving, there died before the next specified age,				Average age of those who survived each specified age.			
Birth to 1 year,	17.14	18.28	19.92	20.80	27.75	25.88	22.72	21.43
Surviving 1 yr.	12.52	13.91	15.49	17.00	33.39	31.65	28.25	26.93
" 2 yrs.	8.44	10.50	15.94	18.78	37.96	36.62	33.16	32.15
" 5 "	5.33	6.00	7.44	8.35	41.14	40.28	38.79	38.78
" 10 "	8.53	8.39	9.76	10.80	43.03	42.38	41.30	41.63
" 20 "	24.58	24.13	26.46	26.83	45.65	44.89	44.15	44.86
" 30 "	28.20	31.09	33.08	31.71	52.38	51.21	51.05	52.14
" 40 "	34.90	36.04	33.93	31.95	59.21	58.69	58.98	60.11
" 50 "	34.48	37.31	37.19	32.85	66.84	66.92	66.17	67.20
" 60 "	42.85	42.90	45.44	42.00	73.07	73.17	72.79	73.17
" 70 "	63.48	61.99	63.61	63.95	79.12	79.33	79.28	79.10
" 80 "	86.93	85.93	82.16	86.17	86.30	86.40	86.78	86.38
" 90 "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00

FOURTH METHOD.—*By ascertaining the average age at Death.* This has often been taken as a standard for comparing the health of different places. It will, however, be presently shown that this element, when used alone for this purpose, is liable to mislead. It is notwithstanding an exceedingly

interesting fact to illustrate the condition and circumstances of a population, more so in regard to the living than the dead; and deserves particular investigation. It is found by adding the particular ages of all that die, and dividing the aggregate by the number of deaths. As statements of deaths are usually given, however, the particular ages are not mentioned, but only the number between specified ages. The average in such cases is found by multiplying the number that die, by the medium age between the two periods. Thus, those who die under one are multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; those between 1 and 2, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; those between 2 and 5, by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; those under 5, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; those between 5 and 10, by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; those between 10 and 20, by 15; those between 20 and 30, by 25; &c., because it may be supposed that the number in each period would on the average live half the period. The product is the aggregate number of years of life which each class enjoyed; and the aggregate of all the products divided by the number of deaths at any age, the average age. This is not mathematically correct, but sufficiently so for all practical purposes. The aggregate number of years of life of all that survived, and their average age, appear in the above table (*dddd*, p. 160). It will be perceived that the average of all was 27.75 years in the first period; 25.88, in the second; 22.72, in the third; and 21.43, in the fourth. That the average age of those who survived 60, was 73.07, in the first; 73.17, in the second; 72.79, in the third; and 73.17, in the fourth. These facts show that while the average age of all that died has decreased, that of those that survived 60 remained the same; and a similar result appears in regard to other ages above 5 years. Deduct from the average age, the age at which the average is taken, and the remainder will be the chances of living, or the *expectation of life* at that age, deduced from this class of facts. Thus the average age at 60 was 73.17. Deduct 60 from that number leaves 13.17 years as the probable lifetime at that age. Other ages are calculated by the same method. For the purpose of further illustration, we have given the following calculations of the average age at death in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.



(cccc)

Place and Period.	Sex.	ALL AGES.		UNDER 20.		OVER 20.	
		No.	Average Age.	No.	Ave'ge Age.	No.	Average Age.
Boston.							
1811-1820.	Males,	4,106	27.85	1,812	3.31	2,294	44.55
	Females,	3,914	27.65	1,600	3.88	2,314	46.76
	Both,	8,020	27.75	3,412	3.58	4,608	45.65
1821-1830.	Males,	5,551	24.85	2,604	3.14	2,947	44.03
	Females,	5,180	26.98	2,310	3.65	2,870	45.76
	Both,	10,731	25.88	4,913	3.38	5,817	44.88
1831-1840.	Males,	8,345	22.07	4,413	3.00	3,932	43.46
	Females,	7,969	23.28	4,152	3.68	3,817	44.86
	Both,	16,314	22.72	8,565	3.33	7,749	44.15
1841-1845.	Males,	5,242	20.11	3,084	3.04	2,158	44.51
	Females,	5,180	22.77	2,791	3.60	2,389	45.17
	Both,	10,422	21.43	5,875	3.31	4,547	44.86
New York.							
1811-1820.	Both,	25,941	26.15	11,577	3.54	14,364	44.37
1821-1830.	"	42,817	24.36	20,108	3.15	22,709	43.14
1831-1840.	"	74,819	19.46	40,728	2.95	34,091	39.18
1841-1843.	"	24,939	19.69	14,127	2.86	10,812	41.68
Philadelphia							
1811-1820.	"	22,097	26.25	9,868	2.26	12,229	45.61
1821-1830.	"	37,614	25.53	17,794	3.22	19,820	45.57
1831-1840.	"	49,678	22.64	26,812	2.91	22,866	45.78
1841-1844.	"	21,356	22.01	12,088	3.02	9,268	46.79

The average age of all who died in 1841, in Liverpool, was 20 ; in London, 27 ; in Ireland, 23 ; and in all England, 23.46.

FIFTH METHOD. — *By ascertaining the proportion which the number that died bears to the number of the living at each specified age.* This is the most correct standard of comparison between different places, and the only sure basis for estimating the ratio of health and mortality. We have by this method already compared the aggregate deaths each year with the population, and shown the proportion per cent. of the deaths, and the number out of whom one died annually. (Appendix PP, page 73). The following is the mean for the several periods abstracted from this general table.

Periods.	Deaths.	Annual Average.	Proportion to Population.	
			In 100.	One in
1811-1820	8,132	813	2.09	47
1821-1830	11,470	1,147	2.05	49
1831-1840	16,414	1,641	2.15	46
1841-1845	10,445	2,089	2.03	48

It is not enough, however, to give the proportion of deaths of all ages to the living of all ages. The number of both in each specified age should be given and compared. For this purpose the following table has been constructed. It shows the population of Boston in 1830, 1840, and 1845, in the subdivisions according to the ages taken in the national censuses. The white and colored persons who died are not distinguished separately in our records. The number of living colored are, therefore, distributed among the whites; and the deaths at unknown ages, with other ages. The deaths in the column 1830, are the average annual deaths for ten years, 1826 – 1835; those of 1840, for three years, 1839 – 1841; and those of 1845, for one year only.

(ffff)

Ages.	NUMBER OF THE LIVING.			AVE'GE NUMBER OF THE DEATHS		
	1830.	1840.	1845.	1830.	1840.	1845.
Under 5	8,068	11,522	14,448	523	797	1097
5 to 10	6,106	8,956	11,358	52	78	103
10 to 20	12,404	16,062	20,585	66	90	132
20 to 30	16,182	22,960	29,595	174	206	269
30 to 40	9,070	12,675	19,981	167	204	258
40 to 50	5,019	6,707	10,029	114	142	147
50 to 60	2,569	3,561	4,760	78	97	110
60 to 70	1,316	1,640	2,468	61	76	92
70 to 80	504	673	893	46	55	88
80 to 90	140	212	221	24	32	36
Over 90	14	32	28	4	5	8
Total,	61,392	85,000	114,366	1309	1782	2340
	IN EACH 100 POPULATION THERE DIED IN			IN THE WHOLE POPULATION THERE WAS ONE DEATH IN		
Under 5	6.48	6.91	7.59	15	14	13
5 to 10	.87	.87	.90	117	114	110
10 to 20	.54	.56	.64	187	178	155
20 to 30	1.07	.89	.90	93	111	110
30 to 49	1.84	1.60	1.29	54	62	77
40 to 50	2.27	2.11	1.46	44	47	68
50 to 60	3.03	2.72	2.31	32	36	43
60 to 70	4.63	4.63	3.72	21	21	26
70 to 80	9.12	8.17	9.85	10	12	10
80 to 90	17.14	15.09	16.28	5	6	6
Over 90	28.57	15.62	28.57	3	6	3
Mean,	2.13	2.09	2.04	46	47	48



This is an exceedingly important table, and shows the liability to death, or the law of mortality in Boston, as nearly as it can be ascertained from existing data. It appears that the age under 5 is the one in which the rate of mortality has most increased.

This matter may be further illustrated. In the account of the population already given, we have divided them into three classes — the dependent, the productive, and the aged. In the subjoined table the population is divided in the same manner. The numbers are those enumerated in the three censuses—1830, 1840 and 1845, — and the proportions calculated in the three others — 1815, 1825 and 1835. The annual average deaths are classified in the same divisions. And in the lower part of the table the proportion per cent. of the deaths to the living, and the number out of whom one dies in each class, and in each period, inserted.

(gggg)

Years.	NUMBER OF THE LIVING.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF THE DEATHS.			
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
1815	12,248	24,878	1,148	38,274	320	385	108	813
1825	18,649	37,880	1,748	58,277	492	526	129	1,147
1830	19,657	39,764	1,971	61,392	601	572	136	1,309
1835	25,153	51,092	2,358	78,603	811	671	159	1,641
1840	27,537	54,971	2,492	85,000	916	700	166	1,782
1845	35,442	75,284	3,640	114,366	1,253	863	224	2,340
	IN EACH 100 LIVING THERE DIED IN				OF ALL THE LIVING THERE WAS ONE DEATH IN			
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
1815	2.61	1.54	9.40	2.12	38.27	64.61	10.62	47.07
1825	2.63	1.38	7.37	1.96	37.90	73.01	13.55	50.80
1830	3.05	1.43	6.90	2.13	32.70	69.51	14.49	46.90
1835	3.22	1.31	6.64	2.08	31.01	76.14	14.83	47.89
1840	3.32	1.27	6.66	2.09	30.06	78.53	15.01	47.69
1845	3.53	1.14	6.15	2.04	28.28	87.23	16.25	48.87

This important table confirms what has been before stated, that there is not only an increase in the number of infantile deaths, when compared with all the deaths, but there is an increase when compared with the living of that age; having been from 2.61 to 3.53, or a difference of .92, or a proportional difference of 35 per cent. In the other ages the table shows an improvement in the general health, and in the proportion of deaths to the living.

We have stated that this last method is the only correct basis for comparing the relative health and mortality of places. The average age at death is, however, adopted by some eminent English statisticians. While these sheets were passing through the press, a statement from "one of the most eminent," was published in the New York Medical and Physical Journal, from which we make the following extract, italicised as in the original:—"I find they [the New England towns and 'community,'] have fallen into those evils deeper than any whole communities in England, bad as I have shown them to be. *In Boston the average duration of life appears to be lower than in Liverpool. The town of Lowell, which is praised for its excellent health, presents the most ghastly results of any I have met with.* One year the average age at death appears to have been as low as sixteen, — in the worst town in England I have met with it is twenty for the whole community. In Liverpool, the average age at death after twenty is forty-eight. In Lowell it is in one year as low as thirty-seven. The infantile slaughter is worse even than in Manchester, as bad as are its cellars."

We have no wish to disguise any actual evil arising from any cause, which may exist among us, to produce disease and shorten the duration of life. On the contrary, we acknowledge we have many — very many, that should be removed; and we desire that all facts on this great subject should be spread before our community, that all practicable measures for amelioration, improvement and prevention, may be adopted. But when any statement, like the above, is put forth, by such eminent authority, as the *measure of our general 'health,'* in comparison with that of other places, it is deserving of notice and examination. Is it true? Are the inferences just? Is the application of the principle correct? We will examine it briefly, by referring to a few simple *facts*. We shall speak of Lowell, first, since what may be said in relation to that city will partially apply to Boston.

The first inquiry is — what are the ages of the population of Lowell? I have before me the national census of 1840, and



a city census taken May 1844, an abstract of which, with the deductions I have made from them, appears as follows:—

(hhhh)

Classes.	POPULATION.		PROPORTION IN EACH CLASS.		PROPOR <sup>n</sup> SURV <sup>g</sup> THE FIRST MENT <sup>d</sup> AGE.		Same in England.
	1840.	1844.	1840.	1845.	1840.	1845.	
Under 15	5,185	6,595	25.00	26.24	100.00	100.00	100.00
15 to 40	13,573	15,667	65.44	62.35	75.00	73.76	63.90
40 to 60	1,709	2,470	8.24	9.83	9.56	11.41	23.24
Over 60	275	397	1.32	1.58	1.32	1.58	7.20
Total,	20,742	25,129	100.00	100.00			

This exhibits a most remarkable population, more so perhaps than can be found in any other place. It is on the average young—but *peculiarly* so; for while their average age was 23.16, in 1840, and 23.57, in 1844, there was still only 25 per cent. under 15, indicating that it has a larger proportion belonging to the productive age than is elsewhere to be found. England had 37 per cent. under that age. Is this condition of the population the result either of the *health* of the place, or of their occupations? Certainly not. Lowell is but about 21 years old, and was built where nobody had lived before. Its population are mostly young emigrants from other towns, many of whom are operatives in the manufactories. And they are not to blame, neither is the health of the city to blame, because they are not old, for they have not had time to become so. It is the result of unavoidable circumstances; but such circumstances as increase the health and productive energies of the people. It would be more probable that such a population should have children than an older one; and every additional child, (among whom mortality is universally greater than among adults) adds a probable increase to the *number* of deaths. Young persons are almost the only persons that can die there, because there are few others to die. And, in an estimate of the average age, *it would take TWENTY deaths of children* under 15, to *equal* ONE person of 60 years of age. This of course must cause a very low average age at death; but instead of being an evidence of inferior, it is rather an indication of superior health. For if the average age was high in that population, it would include a greater number of adults, which would be unfavorable. But without going into

an argument, the following statement is enough for my present purpose.

I have before me the printed "annual statements of deaths in Lowell," for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, from which and the census of 1844, I have compiled the following table, showing the average age, the average annual deaths, and the proportion they bear to the population in three periods of life.

Classes.	Population in 1844.	Deaths in 3 years, 1843-1845.	Average Age.	Average Annual Deaths.	Proportion to Population. In 100	One in
Under 15	6,595	576	2.44	192	2.91	34.35
15 to 60	18,137	469	30.28	156	.86	116.26
Over 60	397	44	71.36	15	3.77	24.46
Total,	25,129	1,089	18.13	363	1.44	69.

We will presently contrast these highly favorable results with similar ones concerning other places, showing their comparative health.

What is said in regard to Lowell is true, to a considerable extent, when applied to Boston. The rapid increase of the population of this city is principally owing to emigration from interior American towns, and from foreign countries. These immigrants are generally persons of the younger class, who, (especially among certain portions, as we have shown), are more likely to have, and do actually have, more children than an older and more stationary population. We acknowledge that our population is comparatively young. The risks of life, and especially infantile life, are increased by the increased density, and by other circumstances of a city population; and in such a condition the proportion of children dying will be greater, and the average age at death less, than among a population of different circumstances, even if both, on the average, enjoy equally good health.

We have constructed the subjoined table to exhibit a comparative view of the health, longevity, and chances of life, in different places, by showing the proportion of deaths to the living in three periods of life. The years of observation were 1844 for Lowell, as stated in the above table, 1845 for Boston, 1841 for England and her cities, taken from the Fourth Eng-



lish Registration Report ; and 1842 for Manchester, taken from the Report of the Health of Towns' Commission.

## (iii)

Places.	NUMBER OF THE LIVING.				NUMBER OF THE DEATHS.					
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.		Total.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.		Total.
Boston,	35,442	75,284	3,640	114,366	1,253	863	224	2,340		
Lowell,	6,595	18,137	397	25,129	192	156	15	363		
Liverpool,	72,110	141,197	9,321	222,628	4,443	2,264	827	7,534		
Manchester,	54,979	100,862	8,015	163,856	3,262	1,578	656	5,496		
London,	576,449	1,182,402	112,567	1,871,418	20,902	15,235	9,325	45,462		
Surrey,	80,952	127,507	16,875	225,334	1,745	1,309	1,197	4,251		
England,	5,748,358	9,032,401	1,147,108	15,927,867	160,567	103,593	79,166	343,326		
IN EACH 100 LIVING THERE DIED IN					OF ALL THE LIVING THERE WAS ONE DEATH IN					
Boston,	3.53	1.14	6.15	2.04	28.28	87.23	16.25	48.87		
Lowell,	2.91	.86	3.77	1.44	34.35	116.26	24.46	69.00		
Liverpool,	6.16	1.60	8.87	3.38	16.23	62.36	11.27	29.54		
Manchester,	5.94	1.56	8.18	3.35	16.85	63.91	12.21	29.81		
London,	3.62	1.28	8.28	2.42	27.57	77.61	12.07	41.16		
Surrey,	2.15	1.02	7.09	1.88	46.39	97.40	14.09	53.00		
England,	2.79	1.14	6.90	2.15	35.80	87.19	14.48	46.36		

These facts present Lowell, notwithstanding the low average age at death, in a more favorable light, in regard to health

than either place mentioned — more so even than Surry, (which is given as the most healthy locality in England), in all ages excepting those under 15. While, of all the inhabitants, 1 in 69 died in Lowell, 1 in 53 died in Surry, 1 in 41 in London, and 1 in 29 in Liverpool; showing that the chances of life, on the average of all ages, are 133 per cent. better in Lowell than in Liverpool; and in the dependent and aged classes, they are even better than the general average. Boston, with all the disadvantage of the peculiar condition of the Irish population to which we have adverted, is more healthy than London, and agrees in the productive age—15 to 60, exactly with the whole of England — being 1.14 per cent. or 1 in 87. It is not quite as favorable in the dependent, but more favorable in the aged classes. A particular examination of the above table, in relation to other places and ages, will be interesting and useful, and will show which places exhibit the most “ghastly results.”

These facts show conclusively : —

1. That the principle of taking the *average age at death* alone, as a *measure of the health* of different places, is incorrect, and even absurd, when applied to places affected by immigration and other circumstances, as are Boston and Lowell.

2. That this principle, when applied to places, or to classes of persons, without being combined with the number, increase, rate and cause of increase, and other circumstances of the living, will be likely to mislead the inquirer.

3. That the number of *births*, which take place in a given time in a population, and the number and *ages of the living*, as well as the ages at death, are indispensable elements of information for correct estimates and comparisons of this kind.

*Sickness.* — Several institutions for the relief of the sick exist in Boston. In our notice of pauperism, we have already given some account of the Lunatic Hospital, an institution supported at the public expense. There are others founded and supported by the private munificence of our citizens, some of which have been mentioned among the public charities; and we propose now to give briefly a few facts in relation to three of them, to show the results of their labors.



1. *The Perkins Institution for the Blind.*—The following facts show the number and condition of the inmates in July, 1845.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Totally Blind,	34	31	65
Partially Blind,	16	5	21
Total,	50	36	86
Born Blind,	37	19	56
Blind by Disease,	11	16	27
Blind by Accident,	2	1	3

Of these inmates, 4 were born in Boston, 71 in other places in the United States, and 9 were of foreign birth.

2. *Massachusetts General Hospital.*—This hospital has two departments, one for sane and one for insane patients. The following facts describe the inmates of the former for the last five years.

Admitted.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	Total.
Males,	247	222	218	269	289	1245
Females,	157	125	147	166	164	759
Total,	404	347	365	435	453	2004
Paying,	191	170	182	185	188	916
Free,	213	177	183	250	265	1088
Greatest Number,	61	62	56	61	72	
Least Number,	41	13	33	40	37	
Average Number,	51	43	47	53	56	

The males were 62.13, and the females 37.87 per cent. The paying patients (including those paying a part only of the expenses) 45.71, and the free patients, 54.29 per cent. About one third were foreigners.

The occupations of the patients were as follows :—

Males.	Females.
Clerks,	52
Clergymen,	13
Coachmen,	4
Domestics,	37
Farmers,	93
Lawyers,	2
Laborers,	287
Mariners,	83
Cooks,	23
Domestics,	358
Factory Girls,	11
Housekeepers,	19
Minors,	55
Nurses,	20
Sempstresses,	63
Spinsters,	43

Mechanics,	339	Teachers,	9
Minors,	107	Washerwomen,	4
Physicians,	3	Widows,	19
Soldiers,	59	Wives,	128
Students	15	Others,	7
Teachers,	3		
Teamsters,	44	Total,	759
Traders,	67		
Others,	37		
Total,	1245		

The results of the cases were as follows: —

Discharged.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well,	492	304	796
Much relieved,	230	148	378
Relieved,	174	119	293
Not relieved,	141	90	231
Not treated,	50	28	78
Eloped,	8	2	10
Unfit,	16	9	25
Dead,	134	59	193
	1245	759	2004

The following is an account of the patients admitted to the McLean Asylum, the department of the Hospital appropriated to the insane, in each quinquennial period since it was opened in 1818.

Classes.	1818 to 1825.	1826 to 1830.	1831 to 1835.	1836 to 1840.	1841 to 1845.	Total.
Admitted,	398	337	470	651	690	2546
Discharged,	344	322	461	603	765	2495
Unfit,	6	5	2	8	11	32
Eloped,	13	4	4	.	.	21
Died,	29	34	44	53	76	236
Not improved,	84	57	53	76	111	381
Improved,	52	39	75	47	62	275
Much Improved,	50	46	82	65	41	284
Recovered,	110	137	201	354	360	1162

3. *The Boston Dispensary* was established in 1796, for the purpose of giving gratuitous medical relief to the poor and needy in the city. From the reports of this institution we have com-



piled the following statement, giving an account of its labors for the last nine years.

( s s s s )

Classes of Cases.	1837-1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1841-1845.
Cases,	10,730	2383	1957	2660	2317	2282	11,599
RESULTS.							
Recovered,	8,746	1861	1524	2115	1796	1540	8,836
Died,	379	88	87	79	87	71	412
Relieved,	569	185	136	199	193	300	1,013
Removed,	514	130	115	90	83	166	584
Not Relieved,	61	20	16	31	19	65	151
Remaining,	335	85	61	98	83	78	405
PLACES OF BIRTH.							
Boston,	1,203	272	86	119	96	100	673
American,	2,383	613	302	486	428	388	2,217
Hibernico-American,	2,984	611	514	629	752	671	3,177
Irish,	3,381	771	823	1269	926	911	4,700
British,	443	86	47	77	78	129	417
Other Nations,	144	30	49	78	37	82	276
HABITS.							
Temperate,	8,413	1879	1827	2142	1979	1604	9,431
Intemperate,	1,391	313	127	164	74	96	774
Children of Intemperate							
Parents,	814	70	3	.	25	61	159
Births,	434	69	66	95	107	84	421

This table affords another remarkable illustration of the classes of persons, who are the recipients of the charities of Boston. Of those whose places of birth are mentioned, there were,

	Number.	Proportion.
Born in Boston,	1,876	8.53
“ in other parts, U. S.	4,600	20.91
Irish and their Children,	14,242	64.74
Other Foreigners,	1,280	5.82
	21,998	100.00

The *habits* of the patients were,

	Number.	Proportion.
Temperate,	17,844	85.04
Intemperate,	2,165	10.32
Children of Intemperate Parents,	973	4.64
Total,	20,982	100.00

This shows a large proportion of cases in which the habits

were temperate. The cases of birth were 3.82 per cent., or 1 in 26 of all the cases.

The *results* of the cases, as far as stated, were as follows :—

	Number.	Proportion.
Recovered,	17,582	79.90
Died,	791	3.60
Relieved,	1,582	7.19
Not Relieved,	212	.96
Removed,	1,098	4.99
Remaining,	740	3.36
Total,	22,005	100.00

Some other questions, deserving of notice in relation to the subject now under consideration, present themselves. — What is the amount of sickness suffered in a population? What are its expenses? and how much of it is preventable?

1. *Amount of Sickness.* — In some places and seasons sickness is greater than in others, but it is generally in proportion to the number of deaths, which take place. According to the investigations of Mr. Farr, an eminent English statist, it has been assumed as a principle — That the proportion constantly sick in a population is double the annual proportion per cent., which the deaths bear to the living, in that population. An increase in the force of mortality will decrease the proportion and duration of cases of sickness. According to the facts already given, the proportion per cent. of the deaths in Boston for the last year was 2.04, which being doubled is 4.08; and 4.08 per cent. of 114,366, is 4,666 — the number, on this hypothesis, constantly sick in Boston. At some ages, however, the number is greater than at others. We have given (table *gggg*, p. 164) the proportion of deaths in each class, under 15, 15 to 60, and over 60. Applying the above principle concerning sickness to these classes, we obtain the following results :—

Ages.	Persons.	Proportion Sick.	Number Sick.
Under 15,	35,442	7.06	2,503.
15 to 60,	75,284	2.28	1,716.
Over 60,	3,640	12.30	,447.
Total,	114,366	4.08	4,666



According to this estimate there are, on the average of the whole year, constantly sick 2,503 children, or persons of the dependent class, 1,716 of the productive class, and 447 of the aged class. It has been proved, however, that in some seasons—August, September, and October, especially, the number of deaths of children is more than double the annual average. This would give about 5,000 sick in those months.

We are inclined to think this is an over estimate, and that the amount of sickness is much less in Boston. Dr. Lyon Playfair, in an able report on the sanatory condition of the large towns in the county of Lancaster, England, in which Liverpool and Manchester are situated, published in the Parliamentary Report of the Health of Towns' Commission, states, that out of 324,041 cases before the Manchester Medical Institutions, during 12 years, there were 11,587 deaths, giving about 28 cases of sickness to 1 death; and he assumes this as about the average proportion for the whole county—"there are, every year, in Lancashire, 1,252,412 cases of sickness, each case being of three weeks' duration." Perhaps it may be safe to take these data for an estimate of the amount of sickness suffered in Boston, since they correspond in some respects with our local facts. It appears that out of 22,005 cases, which came under the Boston Dispensary (table *ssss.* p. 173) there were 791 deaths. This is 28 cases of sickness, nearly, to 1 death, agreeing with Dr. Playfair's calculation. The facts procured in the census enumeration show a much less proportion of sickness. Taking the above data, however, we obtain the following indication of sickness in Boston, for the year 1845.

Population,	114,366
Number of Deaths (including still-born,)	2,585
Number of Cases, or attacks of Sickness, $(2585 \times 28)$	72,380
Years of Life lost by Sickness, $(72,380 \times 3) \div 52$	4,175
Loss of time per cent. in years, of the population,	3.65

According to these results, 63.28 per cent. of the population are, on the average, attacked once with some kind of disease, every year; and 3.65 per cent. are constantly sick; equal to

the loss of the entire life time of 176 individuals of the average age of our population.

2. *Expenses of Sickness.*—It is difficult to estimate the *pecuniary losses which sickness occasions*. But we will suppose the loss by incapacitating for labor, the expenses of lodging, nursing, medical attendance, medicine, &c. to be only \$1,00 per day, the sickness of 4,175 individuals would amount annually to \$1,523,875. And if we take into the account the diminution of the physical and mental energies of the survivors from sickness, and other depressing causes, the loss from the substitution of young and inexperienced labor for that which is skilful and productive; the heavy burdens incident to the large amount of widowhood and orphanage; the cost of maintaining an infantile population, many of which are swept off before they become adult, productive laborers; and especially, the absolute loss of labor and life by premature deaths; this amount would be increased to an indefinite extent.

3. *Preventable Sickness.*—Dr. Playfair states as the result of his investigation, that there are yearly in Lancashire 398,000 cases of sickness, and 14,000 deaths, *which might be prevented*. Of the deaths 11,000 are adults engaged in profitable labor. And further, that every individual in that county, loses 19 years, or nearly one half of the proper term of his life, and that every adult loses more than 10 years of life, and, from premature old age and sickness, much more than that period of working ability;—that “the annual slaughter from typhus alone, in England and Wales, is greater than the loss sustained by the allied armies in the battle of Waterloo! Yet what sort of a battle do we here find fought and won by preventable disease against the population of the county of Lancaster! What would be thought of a war in which 5,000 of the able bodied men in one county fell every year in battle? And yet this is only *one half* of the number annually slaughtered in that county by removable epidemics! Yet this annual loss of able bodied men, so much greater than the most cruel of known wars in modern times, is scarcely more severe than the loss sustained by the continued physical deterioration of the survivors. It was a matter of constant complaint to me by the recruiting officers in the



various districts of the county, that the sons are less tall than the fathers, and that the difficulty is constantly increasing of obtaining tall and able bodied men."

These results, though made in reference to a foreign population, are applicable, in a limited extent, to our own city. Like causes produce like diseases and like effects on man, wherever found. Though few cities of its size, are more cleanly or more healthy, as a whole, than Boston, yet even here a large space is left for that advancement towards perfection, that might be attained. We have shown the great destruction of infantile life which prevails here, and that certain classes of epidemic diseases are increasing. The "battle" and "slaughter" between avoidable disease and the people, exist in Boston to some extent, as well as in Lancashire. We have no doubt, however, that *one third* of all the cases of sickness, and of the deaths, might be prevented. We have no doubt that 24,000 of the estimated 72,380 cases of sickness, that 800 of the 2,585 deaths, and that \$500,000 of the estimated expenses of \$1,500,000, *might have been prevented last year*, had the laws of life and health, the causes of diseases, and the means of prevention, been more generally known and observed. And in such a case we should have avoided, instead of suffering, much of the public and private burdens of widowhood and orphanage, and the unnumbered pangs of mental and physical anguish, which premature death has occasioned.

It behooves the city authorities — it behooves every individual citizen, to seek out and remove every removable cause of disease and death, in whatever section of the city, under whatever circumstances, and among whatever class of citizens, it may appear. An increase in the number and density of a population increases the liability to disease. Greater caution should therefore be taken in the structure of our dwelling houses, our school houses and our work shops, to secure better ventilation, that we may better enjoy that indispensable element of life — *pure air*. More strict attention should be given to internal and external cleanliness. Pure water should be introduced into every dwelling house. All vegetable and other offal should be removed before it decays and poisons the atmosphere. Our excellent sys-

tem of sewerage and drainage should be further extended. A more strict supervision should be exercised over cesspools, privies, and all other noxious agencies to the public health. And especially should every individual take care of his own health, and strive, as far as possible, *to live without being sick*.

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## XXI. GOVERNMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE Government of the city consists of a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and 48 Common Councilmen, composing two boards, who together are denominated the *City Council*. They are chosen annually, the Mayor and Aldermen from the people at large, and the Common Councilmen, 4 from each of the twelve wards. The *Legislative power* is vested in the City Council, and the *Executive power* in the Mayor and Aldermen.

The *Police* consists of the Mayor, 1 Marshal, 1 Deputy Marshal, 22 Police Officers, 46 Constables, 1 Captain of the Watch, 14 Constables of the Watch, and 153 Watchmen.

The *Judicial Authority* is exercised by the Judges of the United States and State Courts, who hold their sessions here; and by 1 Judge of Probate, and by 3 Judges of the Justices' and Police Courts, who are especially appointed by the Governor and Council for the city.

There are also elected annually in each ward, 2 members of the School Committee, and 1 Overseer of the Poor, for the special management of these departments of our government.

There are likewise elected in each ward, for the government of its meetings, a Warden, a Clerk, and four Inspectors of Elections.

All the subordinate officers are appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, or are chosen by the City Council, in convention, or by concurrent vote.



## XXII. CONCLUSION.

WE have now presented facts on the several subjects which we proposed to illustrate. The investigation has increased the size of the Report, and imposed an amount of labor, which was not anticipated at its commencement. And yet several of the subjects are very imperfectly illustrated, much less so than we desired, and their magnitude seemed to require; and several others, not noticed at all, might with propriety have been included in a work of this kind. It has been deemed best, however, to bring the Report to a close.

We have endeavored to present the facts with the utmost brevity; and have made no other effort in style than was necessary in order to be clearly understood. The facts generally speak to the eye, and convey their own lessons of instruction. We have rarely obtruded our own opinions, or indulged in speculations, except where necessity seemed to call for them; neither have we had a desire to give or suppress a fact, which was deemed useful, from *any* motive. The only bias we have been conscious of indulging, was that in favor of truth. If more time had been allowed to have gone through the investigation; or if the field of our labors had been, in some cases, less a wilderness — if its paths had been before trodden, and its courses marked out, our task would have been easier, and we could have presented a more satisfactory work, and in a less period of time. As it is, it would not be surprising, if, in the great mass of figures and calculations, some errors should have escaped detection, though much labor and care have been bestowed to avoid them.

Great assistance would be afforded to the statist who may hereafter describe the progress of the city, if some improvement were introduced into the modes of gathering, arranging, and preserving the various facts that occur from time to time, in regard to matters which it may be proper to notice. And we venture to recommend to the various departments of the city

government, to all associations, churches, and religious societies, and to all others concerned, that greater care be taken to systematize and preserve the statistics of their labors. We also recommend that hereafter, in every successive period of five or ten years, all the important facts of such period be gathered and published, to exhibit the comparative growth and progress of the city.

The information here given, we have persuaded ourselves, will be duly appreciated by those who regard facts as necessary to the illustration of the history and condition of a people, and of their means of progress and prosperity. Some of the facts will be new to very many of our citizens, and most of them are not generally known. They will afford food for thought and speculation to all, who view human society as capable of depression or elevation. They are generally highly creditable to our city, and exhibit a people making rapid progress in wealth, and numerical greatness, and willing to distribute their wealth to aid others in a similar progress, or to assist the less fortunate. While some facts are presented, which it were desirable should have been otherwise, there are many others, of which our city may well be proud. The improvements which are in progress and in contemplation will make Boston still more worthy of distinction. We may safely say that few cities of the same extent of territory can present stronger hopes of future progress. In the benevolent operations of our citizens, the poor and unfortunate, the foreigner and the native, and even the criminal, are not neglected. Inducements are offered to the vicious to reform; and to the reformed, to persevere in their course. Vigorous efforts are continually in progress to promote that "righteousness which exalteth a nation;" and to suppress vice, which has been justly denominated "a disgrace to any people."

And may each successive investigation show that Boston has made an onward and upward advancement in everything relating to the health and physical welfare of its citizens, to their prosperity and increase of wealth, to their social enjoyments, and to their intellectual and moral greatness.

Respectfully submitted,

LEMUEL SHATTUCK.



Government to all associations, churches, and religious societies, and to all others concerned, that greater care be taken to systematize and preserve the statistics of their labor. We have no doubt that the statistics of every successive period of time in our country, all the important facts of each period be gathered and published to aid in the comparative growth and progress of the race.

The information here given, we have presented in outline, will be highly appreciated by those who feel that there is a necessity for the collection of the history and condition of a people, and that the means of progress and improvement. Some of the facts will be new to many of our readers, and as all of them are not generally known, they will afford food for thought and speculation to all, and give some idea of the capacity of different ages or centuries. They are presented, partly accessible to our city, and within a people making rapid progress in wealth and material greatness, and a little to show the true condition, and what is a sound policy, as to what the true condition should be. While some facts are presented which are valuable should have been collected, there are many others, of which our city may well be proud. The information which we in progress, and to which we will make known the true state of the nation. It is very early, and this is a time of the same extent of territory can be made, and the progress of the nation. In the present condition of our country, the poor and neglected, the foreign and the native, and even the criminal, are not neglected. Industries are offered to the virtuous to receive, and to the virtuous to receive in their country. Virtuous efforts are constantly in progress to promote that "righteousness which shall be a nation," and to progress which shall be a nation, and a nation to say "people."

And only such persons, and such as that nation has made its progress, and a great advancement in everything in history in the history and progress of the nation, to their property and interests of wealth, in their social enjoyment, and to their intellectual and social progress.

Respectfully submitted,  
LEWIS SHATTUCK.

# APPENDIX.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Measurements	Remarks	Date
1	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
2	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
3	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
4	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
5	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
6	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
7	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
8	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
9	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880
10	John Smith	20	M	W	5' 10"	150	Head 22 1/2, Chest 38 1/2, Arms 28 1/2, Legs 32 1/2, Feet 10 1/2	Good health, no disease	1880

APPENDIX - 2 CHORDS



## APPENDIX A.—SCHEDULE.

1—Ward? 5 . 2—Dwelling house No. 115 on *Favorite* Street or place? Brick, 1 . Wood .  
 3—Number of families in the house? 2 . 4—Is it occupied for any other purpose? yes , no 1 . 5—  
 DOES THE OCCUPANT OWN THE HOUSE? yes , no 1 .

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.		NUMBER IN THE FAMILY.		AGES.		Domestic con- dition.				9	Place of Birth.				13	14	15	Health.		
1	2	Name of every person in each fam- ily, male and female, including children, boarders, domestics and all others, whether present, or oc- casionally absent at school, on a journey, at sea or otherwise, white and colored, who make the family their home or place of abode.		3	4	Male.		Fem.		Profession, Occupation, or Trade.	Born in Boston.			Born in the United States, but not born in Boston.		Legal voters.	Not naturalized.	Number of years resided in this place.	Unhealthy.	Sick.
		Age of each male person on the last birth day.	Age of each female person on the last birth day.	5	6	7	8	10	11		12									
					Widower.			Widow.												
1	1	John Smith,	48	1						Carpenter,				1	1	10				
2		Elizabeth Smith,			44		1				1									
3		Edward Smith,	15											1						
4		Jane Smith,			10						1									
5		William Ford,	20							Clerk,				1						

6	Margaret Sullivan,	25	Domestic,	1					
2 7	Sarah Newman,	52	1		1				
8	Joseph Newman,	28	Physician,		1				
9	Mary Russell,	35	1 Dressmaker,	1					

6—Total number of persons 9, of whom 4 are white males, and 5 are white females. Colored males, ; colored females, .

7—WAS THERE ANY MARRIAGE IN THIS FAMILY DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1845? yes 1, no. Date of such marriage? 10th day of December, 1844. Name of the male, *William Williams*, of *Oldtown*. Name of the female, *Sarah Norman*, of *Boston*.

8—WAS THERE ANY CHILD BORN IN THIS FAMILY DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1845? yes, no 1. Date of such birth? day of 184. Male, female. Name and surname of the child.

9—WAS THERE ANY PERSON DIED IN THIS FAMILY DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1845? yes 1, no. Date of such death? 15th day of January, 1844. Male, female 1. Name of the person who died? *Elizabeth Smith*.

10—Of what age? 18 years, months, days. 11—Disease? *Typhus Fever*. 12—About how long sick? months, 2 weeks, days.

13—Have you a well? yes 1, no. 14—Do you drink the water? yes 1, no. 15—Does it afford a constant supply? yes no 1. 16—Will it wash with soap? yes, no 1. 17—Have you a cistern for rain water? yes, no 1. 18—Do you take the aqueduct water? yes, 1, no. 19—Do you obtain a full supply? yes, no 1.

NOTE.—The questions printed in small capitals, were asked by the enumerators, though not always in the same words. Those printed in common type, were filled up from observation, or were asked if occasion required. The parts printed in *italic*, the mark thus "i," and figures, are the answers to the questions.—See explanations of the Schedule in the section of the Report on the "Mode of taking the Census."



## APPENDIX B.

### *Boundaries of the Wards, as first established, March 9, 1746, (N. S.)*

1. From Charlestown Ferry, on both sides of Prince Street, to Gee's Corner, and the westerly side of Salem Street, crossing over and taking in the westerly side of Henschman's Lane to the water side, and round the beach to the Ferry Place again.

2. From the lower end of Henschman's Lane, up the south side thereof, crossing over to Elder Baker's Corner; down Salem Street as far as the Reverend Doctor Cutler's, and thence down Love Street and Foster's Lane, the north sides, into Ship Street, including both sides thereof as far as Henschman's Lane, to which Rumney Marsh, [Chelsea,] is annexed.

3. From the northeast corner of Love Street, running up the south side of it, through by the Reverend Doctor Cutler's, and down Salem Street to Peirce's Corner, and up Prince Street on the north side, crossing over through Bell Alley, as far as Mr. Mountfort's Corner, and so to the Dolphin Tavern; thence taking Fish Street, on both sides, as far as Foster's Lane, including the south side of said Lane.

4. From the northeast corner of Prince Street, running down the south side as far as Boucher's Corner, and then on both sides of the way to the Mill Bridge, and from thence on the west side of Middle Street to Prince Street, taking in the Square from Cox's Corner, down the north side of Wood Lane, through Bell Alley, to Captain Wadsworth's.

5. From the northeast corner of Wood Lane, on the south side, into Middle Street, running on the north side to the Mill Bridge, and then beginning at Byles's Corner, in Ann Street, on both sides of the way, including the Dock, and through Fish Street on both sides of the way, as far as the Red Lion Wharf.

6. From the Mill Bridge, on both sides of Hanover Street, to Bradford's Corner, crossing over to Cold Lane, and thence running to Jackson's Still House; returning through Kneeland's Lane into Sudbury Street, taking in the easterly side as far as the Orange Tree, and then running down Hanover Street, on the westerly side, as far as Bradford's Corner, and thence on the north side of Wing's Lane into Union Street, on both sides, to the Mill Creek.

7. From Barton's Point, through Leverett's Street and Green Lane and Cambridge Street, on both sides, taking in the southerly side of Hawking's Lane, and round into Sudbury Street, the westerly side crossing into Southack's Court, and thence crossing the Hill to the water side.

8. From the southeast corner of Wing's Lane, running upon the southerly side of it, and so on the easterly side of Hanover Street, and then running down on the northerly side of Queen and King Street,

on the Long Wharf, and through Merchants Row to Mr. Jackson (the Brasier's) shop, taking in Dock Square.

9. From Mr. Bowdoin's Corner, in Tremont Street, taking in the westerly side of Beacon Street, down to the bottom of the Common; then taking the north side of School Street, and Milk Street, as far as Horn Lane, through Water Street to Oliver's Dock, running through Mackerel Lane, and then including the south sides of King and Queen Streets.

10. From Mr. Secretary Willard's, running down on the north side of Rowson's Lane, crossing over to Penniman's Corner, running down on the northerly side of Summer Street, as far as Cow Lane, and so over the Hill as far as the northerly side of Mr. Hubbard's Land, and then round by Hallowell's Ship-Yard to Milk Street; thence running on the southerly side, including the South Meeting House Square, and then taking in the south side of School Street.

11. From the south corner of Rawson's Lane, down the corner, as far as West Street; thence running down the north side of Pond Street and Blind Lane into Summer Street, through Barton's Rope Walk, as far as Mr. Hubbard's; thence up the Hill, and then down Cow Lane, through southeast side, into Summer Street, and thence the southeasterly side of Summer Street; thence crossing over and taking the westerly side of Marlborough Street, as far as Rawson's Lane, including the south side of said Lane.

12. From the School House in the Common, down the south side of Pond Lane, as far as the Bull Wharf, West, [Bedford, and Summer Streets,] including the whole to the southward.

*Boundaries of the Wards, established in 1805.*

1. From the northerly side of the east end of Charles river bridge, the north side of Prince street, to North street; the west side of North street to low water mark at Winnesimit ferry; thence westerly and southerly, to the low water mark at the north side of Charles river bridge.

2. From Winnesimit ferry, east side of North street and part of Middle street to Proctor lane; north side of Proctor lane to the Town slip: thence to low water mark, turning northerly and westerly by the low water mark to Winnesimit ferry.

3. From the south side of the east end of Charles river bridge, the south side of Prince street to Middle street; west side of Middle street to Proctor lane; south side of Proctor lane to the Town slip; thence to low water, and southerly by low water mark to a line in the direction of the Mill creek; said creek to the causeway, being the southern boundary.

4. From the south side of the Mill creek, the east side of Hanover street to Concert hall; the north side of Court street, including the north side of Pemberton hill; the north side of State street and the Long wharf; thence northerly including Brimmer's T, to the Mill creek.

5. From the Mill creek, the west side of Hanover street to Southac court; the north side of Southac court to Bulfinch street; the east side



of Bulfinch street to Bowdoin square; the north side of Bowdoin square and Cambridge street to Lynde street; the east side of Lynde and Leverett streets, to the causeway; and that part of the Mill pond south of the Mill creek to the causeway.

6. From the causeway, the west side of Leverett street, of Lynde and Hancock streets to Myrtle street; the north side of Myrtle street to South Russell street; the east side of South Russell street to May street; the north side of May street to the water, thence northerly and easterly following the low water mark to the causeway.

7. From the west end of May street, the south side of May street to South Russell street; the west side of South Russell street to Myrtle street; the south side of Myrtle street to Hancock street; the east side of Hancock street to Cambridge street; the south side of Cambridge street through Bowdoin square to Bulfinch street; the west side of Bulfinch street to Southac court; the south side of Southac court to Tremont street; the west side of Tremont street to Park street and Beacon street; the north side of Beacon street to the water, thence northerly by low water mark to the west end of May street.

8. From the Long wharf, the south side of State and Court streets, to Tremont street; the east side of Tremont street to Bromfield lane; the north side of Bromfield lane to Marlboro' street; the west side of Marlboro' street to Milk street; the north side of Milk street to the water, thence by low water mark to Long wharf.

9. From low water mark the south side of Milk street to Federal street; the east side of Federal street to High street; the south side of part of High street to Summer street; the north side of the east end of Summer street to low water mark, thence by low water mark to the line of Milk street.

10. From Common street to the south side of Bromfield lane to Marlboro' street; the east side of Marlboro' street to Milk street; the south side of Milk street to Federal street; the west side of Federal street to High street; the north side of High street, Pond and West streets, to Common street; the east side of Common street, to Bromfield lane.

11. From low water mark at the end of Summer street, the south sides of Pond and West streets, to Common street; the east side of Common street to Pleasant street; the south and the east sides of Pleasant street to Eliot street; the north side of Eliot street to Orange street; the west side of Orange street to Beach street; the north side of Beach street to Front street and the water; thence along the low water mark to the line of Summer street.

12. All south side of Eliot to Orange street; east side of Orange street to Beach street; the south side of Beach street to Front street and the water, to the southern limits of the Town; also to include South Boston.

*Boundaries of the Wards, established March 13, 1822.*

1. From Winnesimit Ferry, westerly side of Hanover to Prince street, the northerly side of Prince to Thacher street, the northerly side of Thacher and Medford streets to the sea.

2. From Winnesimit Ferry, the easterly side of Hanover street, to Cross street, the northerly side of Cross street, east to the sea.

3. Southerly side of Medford, Thacher and Prince streets to Hanover street, westerly side of Hanover street to Cross street, southerly side of Cross street, east to the sea, thence to North Market street, and through Market square to Union street, the northerly side of Union to Hanover street, the westerly side of Hanover to Friend street, the northerly side of friend street to Charles river.

4. Southerly side of Friend to Hanover street, the easterly side of Hanover to Union street, the southerly side of Union street through Market square, and North Market street, thence to the end of Long wharf—including the islands in the harbor—north side of State street from the head of Long wharf through Court street, Bowdoin square and Cambridge street, to Staniford street, through Staniford street on the easterly side to Leverett place, through Leverett place on the northerly side to Prospect street, from thence on the easterly side of Prospect street to Causeway street, on the northwesterly side of Causeway street to Friend street.

5. From the southwestern end of Causeway street, through Prospect street, to Leverett place, on the southerly side of Leverett place, to Staniford street, thence through Staniford street on the westerly side, to Cambridge street, thence through Cambridge street on the northerly side, to West Boston Bridge, thence by the river to Causeway street.

6. From West Boston Bridge, south side of Cambridge, to South Russell street, westerly side of South Russell to Myrtle street, southerly side of Myrtle to Belknap street, westerly side of Belknap to Beacon street, thence through Beacon street, westerly to Charles river, thence by the river to West Boston Bridge.

7. From Beacon, the easterly side of Belknap to Myrtle street, the northerly side of Myrtle to South Russell, the easterly side of South Russell to Cambridge street, the southerly side of Cambridge street, Bowdoin square and Court street, to Washington street, the westerly side of Washington street to West street, northerly side of West to Tremont street, northerly by the easterly side of Tremont street to Park street, north side of Park to Beacon street, the northerly side of Beacon to Belknap street.

8. Washington street, on the easterly side, to Bedford street, through Bedford and Summer streets, on the northerly side, to the sea, thence to Russia wharf, thence through Atkinson street, on the westerly side, to Milk street, through Milk to Kilby street, on the northerly side, through Kilby, on the westerly side, to State street, through State street, on the southerly side, to Washington street.

9. From the northerly end of India street, the southerly side of State, to Kilby street, the easterly side of Kilby to Milk street, the southerly side of Milk to Athinson street, the easterly side of Atkinson street to the sea, thence by the sea to the northerly end of India street.

10. From the southwest of Bull's wharf, the southerly side of Bedford and West streets, to Tremont street, through Tremont to Boylston street, the northerly side of Boylston and Essex streets to Front street, easterly side of Front street to the sea, by the sea to Bull's wharf.



11. The westerly side of Front street to Essex street, the southerly side of Essex and Boylston streets, through Charles street to the Mill Dam, thence by Charles river to Pleasant street, across Pleasant to Elliot street, the northerly side of Elliot to Warren street, the easterly side of Warren to Washington street, the westerly side of Washington street to Pine street, the northerly side of Pine street to the sea, thence by the sea to Front street.

12. The southerly side of Pine, across Washington street, to Warren street, the westerly side of Warren to Elliot street, the southerly side of Elliot, across Pleasant street, to Charles river, all southerly of the above, including South Boston.

*Boundaries of the Wards, established Dec. 10, 1838.*

1. Beginning at Winnesimit Ferry, thence on the west side of Hanover street to Richmond street; thence on the north side of Richmond street, crossing Salem street, to Cooper street; on north side of Cooper street, crossing Charlestown street, to Beverly street; thence on the easterly side of Beverly street to the water.

2. Beginning at Winnesimit Ferry, thence on the easterly side of Hanover street to Union street; thence on the east side of Union street to Dock square; thence on the north side of North Market street to the water on the north side of the City wharf.

3. Beginning at the water, thence on the westerly side of Beverly street to Charlestown street; thence on the southerly side of Cooper street and Richmond street to Hanover street; thence on the north-westerly side of Hanover street to Union street; thence on the westerly side of Union street to Elm street; thence on the northerly side of Elm street to Hanover street; thence across Hanover street to Portland street; thence on the easterly side of Portland street to Sudbury street; thence on the north-westerly side of Sudbury street to Hawkins street; thence on the north-easterly side of Hawkins street to Chardon street; thence on the north-westerly side of Chardon street to Green street; thence on the north-easterly side of Green street to Lyman place; thence on the east and north sides of Lyman place to Prospect street; thence on the eastern side of Prospect street to Causeway street; thence on the north-easterly side of Lowell street to the water.

4. Beginning at the north-easterly corner of City wharf; thence on the northerly side of City wharf to North Market street; thence on the southerly side of North Market street, across Dock square, to Elm street; thence on the southerly side of Elm street to Hanover street, crossing Hanover street to Portland street; thence on the south-westerly side of Portland street to Sudbury street; thence on the south-easterly side of Sudbury street to Hawkins street; thence on the south-westerly side of Hawkins street to Chardon street; thence on the south-easterly side of Chardon street to Bowdoin square; thence on the south-westerly side of Green street to Staniford street; thence on the easterly side of Staniford street to Cambridge street; thence on the southerly side of Cambridge street to Belknap street; thence on the easterly side of Belknap street to Mount Vernon street;



thence on the northerly and easterly sides of Mount Vernon street to Beacon street; thence on the northerly side of Beacon street to Tremont street; thence on the north-westerly side of Tremont street to Court street; thence on the northerly side of Court street and State street to Long wharf; thence on the southerly side of said wharf to the end thereof, including East Boston and all the islands in the harbor.

5. Beginning at the easterly end of Cambridge bridge, thence on the northerly side of Cambridge street to Staniford street; thence on the westerly side of Staniford street to Green street, crossing Green street to Lyman place; thence on the westerly side of Lyman place to Prospect street; thence on the westerly side of Prospect street, crossing Causeway street to Lowell street; thence on the south-westerly side of Lowell street to the water.

6. Beginning at the easterly end of Cambridge bridge, thence on the southerly side of Cambridge street to Belknap street; thence on the westerly side of Belknap street to Beacon street; thence on the northerly side of Beacon street to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, on the Western avenue.

7. Beginning at the corner of Beacon street and Belknap street, thence on the easterly side of Belknap street to Mount Vernon street; thence on the southerly side of Mount Vernon street to Beacon street; thence on the southerly side of Beacon street to Tremont street; thence on the south-easterly side of Tremont street to Court street; thence on the southerly side of Court street, crossing Washington street, to State street; thence on the southerly side of State street to Congress street; thence on the westerly side of Congress street to Milk street; thence on the northerly side of Milk street to Federal street; thence on the westerly side of Federal street to Franklin place; thence on the northerly side of Franklin place to Hawley street; thence on the westerly side of Hawley street to Summer street; thence on the southerly side of Summer street to Chauncy place; thence on the westerly side of Chauncy place and Bedford place, crossing Bedford street, on the westerly side of Rowe street, to Essex street; thence on the northerly side of Essex street to Washington street; thence on the westerly side of Washington street to Boylston street; thence on the northerly side of Boylston street to Tremont street; thence on the easterly side of Tremont street to Park street; thence on the north-easterly side of Park street to Beacon street; thence on the northerly side of Beacon street to the corner of Belknap street.

8. Beginning at the water on the southerly side of Long wharf, thence on the southerly side of State street to Congress street; thence on the easterly side of Congress street to Milk street; thence on the southerly side of Milk street to Federal street; thence on the easterly side of Federal street to Berry street; thence on the northerly side of Berry street to Atkinson street; thence on the north-easterly side of Atkinson street, crossing Purchase street and Broad street, to the water on the southerly side of Russia wharf.

9 Beginning at the water on the southerly side of Hobbs's wharf, thence crossing Sea street to Beach street; thence on the northerly



side of Beach street to Washington street; thence on the easterly side of Washington street to Essex street; thence on the southerly side of Essex street to Rowe street; thence on the easterly side of Rowe street, crossing Bedford street, on the easterly side of Bedford place and Chauncy place, to Summer street; thence on the northerly side of Summer street to Hawley street; thence on the easterly side of Hawley street to Franklin place; thence on the southerly side of Franklin place to Federal street; thence crossing Federal street to Berry street; thence on the southerly side of Berry street to Atkinson street; thence on the south-westerly side of Atkinson street, crossing Purchase street and Broad street, to the water on the southerly side of Russia wharf.

10. Beginning at the water on the southerly side of Hobbs's wharf, thence crossing Sea street to Beach street; thence on the southerly side of Beach street to Washington street; thence on the westerly side of Washington street to Boylston street; thence on the southerly side of Boylston street to Pleasant street; thence on the easterly side of Pleasant street to Eliot street; thence on the northerly side of Eliot street to Carver street; thence on the easterly side of Carver street to Pleasant street; thence on the north-easterly side of Pleasant street to Washington street; thence crossing Washington street to Indiana street; thence on the northerly side of Indiana street to Harrison avenue; thence on the easterly side of Harrison avenue, to a new street crossing the South Cove; thence on the northerly side of said street, to the water on the southerly side of Guild and Cowdin's wharf.

11. Beginning at the corner of Boylston street and Pleasant street, thence on the westerly side of Pleasant street to Eliot street; thence on the southerly side of Eliot street to Carver street; thence on the westerly side of Carver street to Pleasant street; thence on the south-westerly side of Pleasant street to Washington street; thence crossing Washington street to Indiana street; thence on the southerly side of Indiana street, to Harrison avenue; thence on the westerly side of Harrison avenue, to a new street crossing the South Cove; thence on the southerly side of said street, to the water on the southerly side of Guild and Cowdin's wharf—all south and west of the above described line, to Roxbury.

12. All South Boston.

## APPENDIX C.—NATIONAL CENSUS, 1810.

Ward.	Sex.	Under 10.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45.	WHITES.		Others.	Total.
							Each Sex.	Both Sexes.		
1	Males	428	158	192	340	132	1,250	2,704	87	2,791
	Females	432	171	283	343	225	1,454			
2	Males	413	151	164	296	126	1,150	2,529	61	2,590
	Females	417	180	232	360	190	1,379			
3	Males	348	139	217	307	114	1,125	2,452	28	2,480
	Females	338	179	306	349	155	1,327			
4	Males	254	80	375	524	104	1,337	2,286	67	2,353
	Females	248	115	227	246	113	949			
5	Males	287	149	300	262	77	1,075	2,221	33	2,254
	Females	284	151	313	265	133	1,146			
6	Males	544	197	351	495	173	1,760	3,689	725	4,414
	Females	539	207	459	519	205	1,929			
7	Males	302	159	299	297	86	1,143	2,414	99	2,513
	Females	292	162	389	319	109	1,271			
8	Males	158	99	294	298	60	909	1,631	66	1,697
	Females	139	83	210	194	96	722			
9	Males	402	175	300	363	105	1,345	2,767	44	2,811
	Females	369	196	351	351	155	1,422			
10	Males	216	148	244	224	90	922	1,976	37	2,013
	Females	204	154	290	299	107	1,054			
11	Males	521	219	486	492	149	1,867	3,842	147	3,989
	Females	543	255	495	464	218	1,975			
12	Males	557	195	457	510	147	1,866	3,808	74	3,882
	Females	591	238	458	465	190	1,942			
Total	Males	4,430	1,869	3,679	4,408	1,363	15,749	32,319	1,468	33,787
	Females	4,396	2,091	4,013	4,174	1,896	16,570			
	Total	8,826	3,960	7,692	8,582	3,259	32,319		1,468	33,787



## APPENDIX D.—NATIONAL CENSUS, 1820.

Ward.	Sex.	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 25.	25 to 45.	Over 45.	WHITES.		Colored, Each Sex.	Total, Colored.	Total.
							Each Sex.	Both Sexes.			
1	Males	487	230	203	349	159	1,428	3,208	25	76	3,284
	Females	452	271	326	435	296	1,780		51		
2	Males	404	164	204	386	189	1,347	2,818	67	133	2,951
	Females	417	226	217	345	266	1,471		66		
3	Males	418	160	281	541	93	1,493	3,174	10	15	3,189
	Females	432	230	330	492	197	1,681		5		
4	Males	254	115	471	732	70	1,642	2,699	70	91	2,790
	Females	272	114	240	313	118	1,057		21		
5	Males	302	144	316	477	73	1,312	2,785	8	18	2,803
	Females	345	196	361	433	138	1,473		10		
6	Males	694	286	334	824	191	2,329	4,899	419	954	5,853
	Females	705	313	534	722	296	2,570		535		
7	Males	332	174	278	497	120	1,401	3,055	69	158	3,213
	Females	330	244	540	405	135	1,654		89		
8	Males	193	112	203	527	63	1,098	2,052	59	108	2,160
	Females	219	125	242	249	119	954		49		
9	Males	525	276	308	930	116	2,155	4,275	14	29	4,304
	Females	537	288	414	660	221	2,120		15		
10	Males	203	136	187	377	80	983	2,289	17	29	2,318
	Females	225	161	349	421	150	1,306		12		
11	Males	658	293	387	812	185	2,335	5,017	20	59	5,076
	Females	707	381	547	737	310	2,682		39		
12	Males	813	326	392	893	161	2,585	5,287	31	70	5,357
	Females	758	416	444	761	323	2,702		39		
Total	Males	5,283	2,416	3,564	7,345	1,500	20,108	41,558	809	1,740	43,298
	Females	5,399	2,965	4,544	5,973	2,569	21,450		931		
	Total	10,682	5,381	8,108	13,318	4,069	41,558		1,740		43,298

## APPENDIX E.—CITY CENSUS, 1825.

Ward.	Sex.	WHITES.					COLORED.		
		Under 10	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Each Sex.	Total.	Total.
1	Males	532	225	370	407	215	1,749	26	3,890
	Females	438	279	501	534	329	2,081	34	
2	Males	500	228	627	1,089	306	2,750	133	60
	Females	523	252	431	556	300	2,062	61	5,006
3	Males	497	225	702	769	204	2,397	26	
	Females	536	284	634	633	281	2,368	22	4,813
4	Males	434	239	985	819	182	2,657	25	
	Females	490	256	710	607	228	2,291	37	5,010
5	Males	594	296	598	642	185	2,315	63	
	Females	604	352	715	700	239	2,610	86	5,074
6	Males	436	191	430	563	184	1,804	260	
	Females	414	298	448	583	172	1,915	256	4,235
7	Males	451	305	784	623	222	2,385	270	
	Females	475	334	879	776	313	2,777	300	5,732
8	Males	396	263	752	643	213	2,267	31	
	Females	407	297	752	680	261	2,397	32	4,727
9	Males	508	240	707	875	203	2,533	65	
	Females	515	271	605	597	205	2,193	28	4,819
10	Males	581	297	622	674	182	2,356	8	
	Females	661	298	723	718	301	2,701	17	5,082
11	Males	475	225	466	516	163	1,845	16	
	Females	470	289	559	553	252	2,123	25	4,009
12	Males	804	327	579	838	301	2,849	51	
	Females	776	406	632	798	323	2,935	45	5,880
Total	Males	6,206	3,061	7,622	8,458	2,560	27,907	974	58,277
	Females	6,309	3,616	7,589	7,735	3,204	28,453	943	
	Total	12,515	6,677	15,211	16,193	5,764	56,360	1,917	58,277



## APPENDIX F.—NATIONAL CENSUS, 1830.

Ward.	Sex.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total.
														Ea. Sex.	Total.	Ea. Sex.	Total.	
1	Males	281	232	206	219	371	244	149	74	48	7	2	.	1,833	4,042	60	107	4,149
	Females	286	215	194	232	508	300	205	112	81	39	14	3	2,209		47		
2	Males	289	206	144	156	659	312	161	62	47	17	3	.	2,056	4,084	104	193	4,277
	Females	295	208	169	211	469	299	169	98	78	25	6	1	2,028		89		
3	Males	328	233	185	250	770	361	140	76	35	7	5	.	2,390	4,864	22	42	4,906
	Females	360	201	189	269	671	363	211	118	64	20	8	.	2,474		20		
4	Males	271	195	166	321	1,005	457	168	85	26	17	1	1	2,713	5,103	19	46	5,149
	Females	289	210	220	273	664	356	199	101	49	22	6	1	2,390		27		
5	Males	405	302	259	330	645	403	233	103	31	12	4	.	2,727	5,953	70	185	6,138
	Females	442	326	318	373	850	433	244	127	74	26	12	1	3,226		115		
6	Males	250	178	154	184	408	281	154	88	31	7	.	.	1,735	3,898	269	605	4,503
	Females	245	194	204	252	543	327	232	91	45	23	5	2	2,163		336		
7	Males	264	211	193	342	721	307	174	97	50	14	2	.	2,375	5,310	206	450	5,760
	Females	237	197	245	386	921	465	239	141	73	26	5	.	2,935		244		
8	Males	262	206	201	295	671	359	173	89	47	18	2	1	2,324	5,034	19	38	5,072
	Females	276	188	244	342	785	429	240	128	58	16	3	1	2,710		4		
9	Males	309	199	184	208	669	387	168	76	36	10	3	.	2,249	4,518	7	11	4,529
	Females	343	247	190	234	553	367	179	80	50	20	6	.	2,269		26		
10	Males	281	255	181	272	550	292	193	70	30	9	3	.	2,136	4,873	38	64	4,937
	Females	344	311	285	261	625	426	255	126	57	33	13	1	2,737		8		
11	Males	254	205	190	214	495	226	146	90	26	18	1	.	1,865	4,199	20	28	4,227
	Females	273	219	223	291	566	336	201	123	61	29	11	1	2,334		58		
12	Males	624	519	406	374	765	503	309	167	68	28	5	.	3,768	7,639	48	106	7,745
	Females	614	462	366	400	803	560	324	168	111	46	16	1	3,871				
Total	Males	3,818	2,941	2,469	3,165	7,729	4,132	2,168	1,077	475	164	31	2	28,171	59,517	865	1,875	61,392
	Females	4,004	2,978	2,847	3,544	7,958	4,661	2,698	1,413	801	325	105	12	31,346		1,010		
	Total	7,822	5,919	5,316	6,709	15,687	8,793	4,866	2,490	1,276	489	136	14	59,517		1,875		61,392

## APPENDIX G.—CITY CENSUS, 1835.

Ward.	Sex.	WHITES.					COLORED.		
		Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	Over 45.	Each Sex.	Total.	Total.
1	Males	652	208	525	638	244	2,267	27	5,075
	Females	642	273	652	770	407	2,744	37	
2	Males	667	226	519	795	212	2,419	74	5,063
	Females	716	230	542	756	258	2,502	68	
3	Males	619	197	795	874	188	2,773	17	
	Females	590	254	693	746	296	2,579	10	5,279
4	Males	662	385	1,450	1,376	245	4,118	14	
	Females	698	356	1,020	931	307	3,312	15	7,459
5	Males	809	335	677	787	295	2,903	42	
	Females	822	428	957	1,019	410	3,636	94	6,675
6	Males	559	233	485	689	235	2,201	330	
	Females	603	300	768	860	340	2,871	378	5,780
7	Males	540	317	954	977	287	3,075	192	
	Females	532	364	1,060	1,035	420	3,411	236	6,914
8	Males	493	288	884	823	300	2,788	16	
	Females	544	347	874	220	378	3,063	20	5,887
9	Males	703	202	778	2,240	200	4,123	5	
	Females	716	257	584	858	218	2,633	1	6,762
10	Males	656	304	642	798	263	2,663	18	
	Females	714	317	752	938	413	3,134	28	5,843
11	Males	598	283	589	734	222	2,426	4	
	Females	622	385	779	808	326	2,920	11	5,361
12	Males	1,678	765	1,335	1,752	636	6,166	49	
	Females	1,667	678	1,439	1,736	699	6,219	71	12,505
Total	Males	8,636	3,743	9,633	12,483	3,327	37,822	788	78,603
	Females	8,866	4,189	10,120	11,377	4,472	39,024	969	
	Total	17,502	7,932	19,753	23,860	7,799	76,846	1,757	78,603



## APPENDIX H.—STATE CENSUS, 1840.

Ward.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total.
	Under 4.	4 to 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 4.	4 to 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
1	406	785	1,931	3,122	399	801	2,548	3,748	6,870
2	497	738	2,057	3,292	544	835	2,146	3,525	6,817
3	429	508	2,443	3,380	415	718	2,499	3,632	7,012
4	264	691	2,978	3,933	297	596	2,554	3,447	7,380
5	404	742	1,931	3,077	328	814	2,659	3,801	6,878
6	393	894	2,060	3,347	393	892	2,953	4,238	7,585
7	297	545	2,273	3,115	263	596	2,753	3,612	6,727
8	422	678	3,690	4,790	413	693	2,050	3,156	7,946
9	373	719	1,975	3,067	333	823	2,616	3,772	6,839
10	437	731	1,910	3,078	359	796	2,594	3,749	6,827
11	452	919	1,956	3,327	467	1,032	2,500	3,999	7,326
12	425	974	1,788	3,187	363	765	1,879	3,007	6,194
Total	4,799	8,924	26,992	40,715	4,574	9,361	29,751	43,686	84,401

Ward 4....Boston Proper,	2,540	2,707	5,247
East Boston,	799	656	1,455
Islands,	193	84	277
Ship Columbus,	401	:	401
	3,933	3,447	7,380

*The following is a copy of the Schedule used for taking the above Census in Boston, May 1840.*

“MALES.

FEMALES.

Name of the head } of the Family. }			
Under 4 years of age,			
Over 4 under 16,			
Over 16,			
Total,			

N. B.—As the accuracy of the Census, required by law to be taken during the present month of May, is of more than usual importance, the citizens are respectfully requested to fill the above blanks with the number of the persons in their families, (including those now temporarily absent from the city, at college, academies or schools, at sea, on journies, or for other purpose,) under their respective columns, with particular care, and retain the paper until called for by the Censors.”

## APPENDIX I.—NATIONAL CENSUS, 1840.

Ward.	Sex.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total.
															Each Sex.	Total.	Ea. Sex.	Total.	
1	Males	516	372	322	347	734	586	252	131	48	33	9	2	:	3,352		82		
	Females	497	416	388	476	955	510	324	199	120	45	20	2	:	4,012	7,364	66	148	7,512
2	Males	638	368	260	376	5,645	3,055	316	133	47	13	4	:	1	10,856		582		
	Females	699	470	278	421	871	522	239	116	77	29	9	2	:	3,733	14,589	111	693	15,282
3	Males	490	369	222	304	1,229	648	208	104	50	13	1	1	:	3,639		:		
	Females	509	340	268	356	1,114	560	186	159	69	31	5	1	:	3,698	7,337	8	8	7,345
4	Males	338	274	291	456	1,373	700	287	141	42	17	3	1	:	3,923		81		
	Females	353	248	235	391	1,034	558	273	140	58	26	12	:	:	3,328	7,251	57	138	7,389
5	Males	460	320	298	287	626	515	246	129	64	14	5	2	:	2,966		91		
	Females	411	367	328	388	971	573	325	190	90	45	21	2	:	3,711	6,677	111	202	6,879
6	Males	417	289	227	284	647	423	210	116	56	18	2	:	:	2,689		489		
	Females	421	298	268	376	1,017	543	302	174	67	31	14	:	:	3,511	6,200	599	1,088	7,288
7	Males	351	240	201	333	1,003	480	186	119	45	18	3	1	:	2,980		10		
	Females	325	262	221	331	1,226	589	250	171	65	28	7	1	:	3,476	6,456	16	26	6,482
8	Males	507	313	255	451	1,893	1,100	334	101	48	20	5	1	:	5,028		2		
	Females	495	318	224	276	834	501	235	117	75	18	9	:	:	3,102	8,130	4	6	8,136
9	Males	443	369	306	345	683	462	222	110	42	26	8	:	:	3,016		3		
	Females	390	427	334	587	829	567	303	153	70	37	10	1	1	3,709	6,725	14	17	6,742
10	Males	473	463	271	271	548	421	214	134	49	21	7	2	:	2,874				
	Females	434	481	371	563	793	509	337	188	90	38	18	3	:	3,825	6,699	3	3	6,702
11	Males	575	420	318	348	716	503	303	129	49	17	8	:	:	3,386		17		
	Females	566	476	376	391	972	565	361	183	94	42	5	1	:	4,032	7,418	15	32	7,450
12	Males	503	449	397	241	515	511	278	129	66	33	10	:	3	3,135		39		
	Females	458	362	262	256	626	509	257	130	76	32	6	1	:	2,975	6,110	27	66	6,176
Total	Males	5,711	4,246	3,368	4,043	15,612	9,404	3,056	1,476	606	243	65	10	4	47,844		1,399		
	Females	5,558	4,465	3,553	4,812	11,242	6,566	3,492	1,920	951	402	136	14	1	43,112	90,956	1,028	2,427	93,383
	Total	11,269	8,711	6,921	8,855	26,854	15,970	6,542	3,396	1,557	645	201	24	5	90,956		2,427		93,383



## APPENDIX J.—CITY CENSUS, 1845.

Ward.	Sex.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45
1	Males	143	103	117	94	105	562	427	320	88	263	471	460	406	268	211
	Females	121	103	136	90	108	558	452	396	89	341	601	495	447	263	263
2	Males	166	154	103	141	116	680	499	394	66	320	899	920	608	530	314
	Females	145	144	141	130	115	675	493	364	51	274	447	479	416	254	215
3	Males	98	101	162	133	96	590	499	365	82	375	828	778	583	348	256
	Females	95	96	173	110	131	605	465	402	90	437	782	617	536	311	225
4	Males	113	91	125	119	132	580	443	445	77	485	959	806	615	373	326
	Females	107	114	144	106	119	590	490	424	89	541	811	618	510	298	306
5	Males	126	97	98	96	103	520	431	368	66	376	498	440	401	288	214
	Females	122	86	129	90	92	519	394	370	80	372	568	510	437	360	256
6	Males	136	89	87	95	100	507	397	309	59	295	402	358	329	293	221
	Females	99	78	123	93	109	502	405	344	93	365	645	535	432	329	260
7	Males	47	61	55	35	52	250	232	201	71	337	590	534	330	239	173
	Females	52	45	69	48	51	265	247	211	41	286	536	477	318	254	227
8	Males	139	168	135	119	109	670	456	295	39	240	572	670	654	410	274
	Females	149	126	133	142	101	651	435	340	43	267	423	474	464	274	171
9	Males	123	96	98	92	88	497	365	358	49	364	514	517	386	303	181
	Females	95	88	105	101	92	481	358	373	62	412	655	595	407	365	254
10	Males	192	124	165	163	144	788	635	512	83	474	758	747	677	429	289
	Females	199	110	176	135	154	774	584	528	99	586	1,004	845	667	427	335
11	Males	193	169	179	182	171	894	663	576	102	423	625	657	646	453	339
	Females	175	159	210	174	166	884	726	628	136	513	790	675	627	383	311
12	Males	150	108	135	154	149	696	643	565	92	374	496	510	494	392	319
	Females	159	116	170	135	130	710	619	548	89	404	503	501	438	309	250
Total,	Males	1,626	1,361	1,459	1,423	1,365	7,234	5,690	4,708	874	4,325	7,612	7,397	6,129	4,326	3,117
	Females	1,518	1,265	1,709	1,354	1,368	7,214	5,668	4,928	952	4,798	7,765	6,821	5,699	3,827	3,073
	Total,	3,144	2,626	3,168	2,777	2,733	14,448	11,358	9,636	1,826	9,123	15,377	14,218	11,828	8,153	6,190

## CITY CENSUS, 1845—Continued.

45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100	Each Sex.	Total.	Under 20	Over 20
135	111	51	54	28	20	8	5	3	:	:	:	3,891	8,365	3,496	4,869
137	152	87	82	37	35	17	17	3	2	:	:	4,474			
141	128	58	56	22	15	6	2	:	:	:	:	5,658			
120	104	51	52	20	21	14	6	3	:	:	:	4,059	9,717	3,816	5,901
126	114	45	58	22	10	6	7	:	:	:	:	5,092			
162	104	63	71	42	24	11	12	1	1	:	:	4,961	10,053	3,910	6,143
174	135	81	77	32	15	8	6	1	1	:	:	5,638			
148	122	90	58	32	27	18	5	1	1	:	:	5,179	10,817	4,163	6,654
156	104	83	52	30	14	9	5	1	1	:	:	4,057			
168	149	95	86	30	40	14	6	4	1	:	:	4,459	8,516	3,496	5,020
171	112	68	62	28	12	11	7	3	:	:	:	3,645			
166	158	82	97	44	45	19	13	2	1	1	:	4,528	8,173	3,266	4,907
100	85	46	62	35	17	11	3	:	:	:	:	3,316			
149	137	66	55	40	26	9	6	7	:	:	:	3,357	6,673	2,141	4,532
125	88	45	58	9	13	8	6	3	2	1	:	4,638			
87	97	68	40	27	26	13	4	1	1	:	:	3,906	8,544	2,436	5,108
147	94	68	62	33	23	12	4	1	1	1	:	3,980			
185	146	92	88	41	34	24	7	4	1	:	:	4,584	8,564	3,319	5,245
200	142	79	57	37	23	11	4	1	1	:	:	5,947			
266	192	115	114	88	47	15	10	8	2	1	:	6,707	12,654	5,063	7,591
212	110	90	58	34	15	9	2	1	1	1	:	5,911			
212	161	97	88	47	34	23	13	7	1	2	1	6,359	12,270	5,545	6,725
187	114	91	58	38	25	14	5	3	1	:	:	5,117			
165	124	66	85	42	28	14	7	1	:	:	:	4,903	10,020	4,740	5,280
1,874	1,337	805	714	348	202	113	56	17	8	4	:	56,890			
1,965	1,646	972	916	490	387	191	106	42	11	4	1	57,476	114,366	46,391	67,975
3,839	2,983	1,777	1,630	838	589	304	162	59	19	8	1	114,366		46,391	67,975



## APPENDIX K.

*Statement of the Place of Birth of the Population, specifying those under and over 20 years of age.*

Ward.	POPULATION.			Born in Boston.		Born in U. States, but not born in Boston.		Born in Foreign Countries.		Total Foreigners and their Children.		
	Under 20	Over 20	Total.	Of American Parents		Under 20	Over 20	Under 20	Over 20	Under 20	Over 20	All Ages.
				Under 20	Over 20							
1	3,496	4,869	8,365	2,019	1,171	620	11	533	2,653	944	1,045	1,989
2	3,816	5,901	9,717	767	484	1,613	7	549	2,046	2,500	3,371	5,871
3	3,910	6,143	10,053	1,601	658	790	2	922	3,974	1,387	1,511	2,898
4	4,163	6,654	10,817	1,881	1,022	668	1	1,079	4,162	1,203	1,470	2,673
5	3,496	5,020	8,516	2,259	1,176	190	:	850	3,193	387	651	1,038
6	3,266	4,907	8,173	1,806	948	391	23	876	3,011	584	948	1,532
7	2,141	4,532	6,673	978	774	355	8	568	2,582	595	1,176	1,771
8	3,436	5,108	8,544	626	373	1,693	3	348	1,581	2,462	3,154	5,616
9	3,319	5,245	8,564	1,241	953	930	10	593	2,653	1,485	1,639	3,124
10	5,063	7,591	12,654	2,058	1,406	1,061	8	1,200	3,777	1,805	2,408	4,213
11	5,545	6,725	12,270	2,578	1,244	806	4	1,606	3,841	1,361	1,640	3,001
12	4,740	5,280	10,020	2,000	868	988	3	1,083	2,506	1,657	1,906	3,563
Total	46,391	67,975	114,366	19,814	11,077	10,105	80	10,207	35,979	16,370	20,919	37,289

APPENDIX L.—*Dwelling Houses in the several Wards at different periods.*

CLASSES OF HOUSES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Dwelling Houses, in 1810.	333	290	284	229	265	514	324	199	338	241	466	487	3,970
1820.													
Houses used for habitation only,	306	255	264	109	266	517	378	90	300	185	470	431	3,631
“ used partly for other purposes,	36	55	71	79	44	77	14	71	59	69	85	106	766
Total inhabited Houses,	342	310	335	188	310	594	392	161	419	254	555	537	4,397
Vacant Houses,	10	8	9	2	8	10	13	5	18	3	9	8	103
Houses building,	4	0	3	9	3	5	7	1	1	.	1	5	39
Total Dwelling Houses,	356	318	347	199	321	609	412	167	438	257	565	550	4,539
1830.													
Houses used for habitation only,	455	355	388	338	627	472	482	417	294	472	449	754	5,503
“ used partly for other purposes,	23	44	85	94	42	20	92	76	54	50	39	19	638
Total inhabited Houses,	478	399	473	432	669	492	574	493	348	522	488	773	6,141
Vacant Houses,	33	18	26	30	56	63	35	30	16	30	26	76	439
Houses building,	3	.	7	7	15	17	1	1	.	5	12	23	91
Total Dwelling Houses,	514	417	506	469	740	572	610	524	364	557	526	872	6,671
1840.													
Houses used for habitation only,	810	413	649	519	783	845	509	385	622	662	867	658	7,722
“ used partly for other purposes,	22	146	55	97	47	19	118	46	39	77	68	7	741
Total inhabited Houses,	832	559	704	616	830	864	627	431	661	739	935	665	8,463
Vacant Houses,	22	12	19	28	43	25	17	13	19	38	61	44	341
Houses building,	3	.	22	18	14	5	1	.	4	47	42	10	166
Total Dwelling Houses,	857	571	745	662	887	894	645	444	684	824	1,038	719	8,970
1845.													
Houses used for habitation only,	865	423	826	823	1,037	914	522	354	772	905	1,302	1,002	9,745
“ used partly for other purposes,	31	117	85	137	29	22	118	82	51	92	79	19	862
Total inhabited Houses,	896	540	911	960	1,066	936	640	436	823	997	1,381	1,021	10,607
Vacant Houses,	19	8	24	50	49	63	6	15	33	64	151	36	518
Houses building,	22	2	11	166	11	17	0	6	51	37	188	48	559
Total Dwelling Houses,	937	550	946	1,176	1,126	1,016	646	457	907	1,098	1,720	1,105	11,684



## APPENDIX M.

*Number and Description of the Dwelling Houses of the Population in each Ward, 1845.*

CLASSES OF DWELLING HOUSES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	WARD 4.	
														Boston.	E. Boston.
Inhabited—Brick,	406	221	572	503	764	652	535	342	620	793	763	82	6,253	4,261	42
“ Wood,	511	325	335	462	295	281	97	104	204	319	650	976	4,559	62	400
Total inhabited,	917	546	907	965	1,059	933	632	446	824	1,112	1,413	1,058	10,812	523	442
Used partly for other purposes,	42	116	88	140	43	37	110	110	48	98	74	40	946	92	48
Inhabited by 1 family,	201	41	120	281	274	255	197	82	280	227	286	281	2,525	207	74
“ 2 families,	75	16	35	58	91	58	3	10	25	69	124	97	661	4	54
“ 3 “	16	4	5	26	10	7	1	2	5	8	14	19	117	.	26
“ 4 “	2	6	1	6	2	3	.	.	5	5	5	2	37	1	5
“ 5 “	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	1	11	.	1
“ 6 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	6	.	.
“ 7 “	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	.	.
These are owned by an Inhabitant,	296	67	162	372	377	325	202	96	315	313	433	403	3,361	212	160
Total,	296	67	162	372	377	325	202	96	315	313	433	403	3,361	212	160
Inhabited by 1 family,	272	159	312	345	371	264	318	112	266	430	524	370	3,743	277	68
“ 2 families,	206	123	248	138	223	185	54	56	139	178	357	203	2,110	28	110
“ 3 “	85	52	108	89	60	78	26	33	45	99	66	49	785	4	85
“ 4 “	35	54	50	16	21	51	14	19	37	47	21	17	382	1	15
“ 5 “	6	26	16	4	4	26	14	29	13	14	4	7	163	.	4
“ 6 “	11	25	9	1	2	3	2	20	4	14	3	5	99	1	.
“ 7 “	1	15	1	.	1	3	2	28	1	7	3	1	63	.	.
“ 8 “	4	10	1	.	.	1	.	29	1	6	.	1	53	.	.
“ 9 “	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	2	.	.	22	.	.
“ 10 “	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	1	2	14	.	.

[illegible]



## APPENDIX N.—Supply of Water to the Population in each Ward, 1845.

Classes of Houses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Houses owned by the Inhabitants,	296	67	162	212	377	325	202	96	315	313	433	403	3,201
Houses having Wells,	222	54	75	204	257	245	151	57	170	127	82	342	1,986
Houses having drinkable Water,	177	17	70	203	138	240	129	51	139	119	74	328	1,685
Wells affording a Supply,	164	16	69	201	225	233	127	48	138	123	71	335	1,750
Water which will wash with Soap,	5	:	:	7	1	1	:	:	4	10	6	41	75
Houses having Cisterns,	244	52	25	127	269	227	124	57	73	79	68	289	1,634
Houses which take Aqueduct Water,	:	:	29	:	71	42	75	10	202	211	333	:	973
Houses supplied with soft Water,	216	16	30	85	274	101	92	47	157	185	328	200	1,731
Houses not owned by the Inhabitants,	621	479	745	311	682	608	430	350	509	799	980	655	7,169
Houses having Wells,	406	221	196	270	385	335	273	121	148	324	154	468	3,301
Houses having drinkable Water,	280	53	176	263	336	319	241	99	102	219	129	422	2,639
Wells affording a Supply,	268	38	137	201	314	303	215	90	92	313	105	409	2,485
Water which will wash with Soap,	:	:	:	3	1	1	:	:	5	58	14	57	139
Houses having Cisterns,	452	212	90	271	395	281	228	109	88	167	115	403	2,811
Houses which take Aqueduct Water,	:	:	116	:	181	97	174	20	281	633	735	:	2,237
Houses supplied with soft Water,	346	75	32	158	410	165	196	66	175	531	726	322	3,202

NOTE.—This statement does not embrace the houses in East Boston. It consequently makes the number of dwelling houses in Ward 4 less than appears in a previous table. The number of wells is not precisely indicated by the number of houses "having wells";—several houses in the same block being supplied in some cases from one well.

## APPENDIX O.

1. *Facts illustrating the Domestic Condition of the Population, shewing the number and ages of the Married and Widowed, born in the United States.*

Ages of the Men.	AGES OF THE WOMEN.															LIVING		Total married.	Widow- ers.	
	Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	Over 90	Together.			Apart.
Under 20	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	3	5	:
20 to 25	115	395	100	19	2	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	633	20	653	2
25 " 30	94	934	955	170	28	9	3	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,195	64	2,259	19
30 " 35	18	316	930	917	129	23	10	2	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,346	56	2,402	31
35 " 40	4	99	344	775	709	118	17	3	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,071	52	2,123	35
40 " 45	:	21	90	285	512	450	72	22	2	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1,455	50	1,505	41
45 " 50	:	7	39	91	186	446	315	47	12	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	1,145	26	1,171	28
50 " 55	:	5	10	28	69	153	273	189	19	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	754	23	777	38
55 " 60	1	1	3	7	21	48	112	173	100	14	4	:	:	:	:	:	484	12	496	30
60 " 65	:	:	1	6	7	17	49	111	120	89	9	1	:	:	:	:	410	7	417	41
65 " 70	:	:	:	5	1	11	19	32	48	57	34	5	:	:	:	:	212	4	216	28
70 " 75	:	:	:	:	1	4	2	8	9	20	35	20	4	1	:	:	104	6	110	24
75 " 80	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	4	6	11	8	10	6	1	:	:	48	:	48	32
80 " 85	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	2	3	3	3	3	7	7	:	:	29	2	31	12
85 " 90	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	2	:	2	4
Over 90	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	2	:	2	:
Together	233	1,778	2,473	2,303	1,667	1,280	874	595	320	206	95	40	17	10	:	:	11,892	325	12,217	365
Apert	16	28	50	38	27	31	15	16	7	6	2	5	:	1	1	:	242	:	:	:
Total m'd	249	1,806	2,523	2,341	1,694	1,311	889	611	327	212	97	45	17	11	1	:	12,134	:	:	:
Widows	4	50	99	190	277	337	329	417	319	377	220	211	115	56	31	13	3,045	:	:	:

NOTE.—See explanation of these tables in the Report, on the Domestic Condition of the Population.



## APPENDIX P.

*Facts illustrating the Domestic Condition of the Population, shewing the number and ages of the married and widowed Foreigners.*

Ages of the Men.	AGES OF THE WOMEN.															LIVING.		Total married.	Widow- ers.	
	Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	Over 90				
	Together.	Apart.																		
Under 20	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.
20 to 25	59	184	66	26	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	337	8	345	2
25 " 30	34	381	517	108	25	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,079	17	1,096	7
30 " 35	9	190	659	726	114	48	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,751	22	1,773	9
35 " 40	1	46	205	433	385	68	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,152	26	1,178	11
40 " 45	1	11	69	224	287	303	37	18	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	953	14	967	20
45 " 50	.	3	14	45	72	132	119	17	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	407	9	416	17
50 " 55	.	1	3	27	26	62	73	106	12	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	315	9	324	24
55 " 60	.	.	2	5	7	25	30	39	27	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	146	2	148	15
60 " 65	.	.	.	1	3	15	15	31	25	24	5	2	.	.	.	.	121	5	126	19
65 " 70	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	5	12	6	3	.	.	.	.	37	1	38	10
70 " 75	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	4	3	9	3	.	1	.	.	25	3	28	3
75 " 80	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	11	4
80 " 85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	4	2
85 " 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1
Over 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Together	105	818	1,536	1,595	922	668	290	232	79	60	28	9	.	1	.	1	6,344	118	6,462	145
Apert	1	11	21	20	15	13	7	12	2	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	110	.	.	.
Total m'd Widows	106	829	1,557	1,615	937	681	297	244	81	65	30	9	.	2	.	1	6,454	.	.	.
	1	10	39	73	86	123	77	84	73	109	38	23	11	13	3	1	764	.	.	.

## APPENDIX Q.

3. *Facts illustrating the Domestic Condition of the Population, shewing the number and ages of the married and widowed, combining the Americans and Foreigners.*

Ages of the Men.	AGES OF THE WOMEN.															LIVING.		Total married.	Widow- ers.	
	Under 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	Over 90	Together.			Apart.
Under 20	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	10	4
20 to 25	174	579	166	45	2	19	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	970	28	998	26
25 " 30	128	1,315	1,472	278	53	71	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,274	81	3,355	40
30 " 35	27	506	1,589	1,643	243	186	22	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,097	78	4,175	46
35 " 40	5	145	549	1,208	1,094	753	109	40	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,223	78	3,301	61
40 " 45	1	32	159	509	799	578	434	64	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,408	64	2,472	45
45 " 50	:	10	53	136	258	578	346	295	31	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,552	35	1,587	62
50 " 55	:	6	13	55	95	215	142	212	127	22	6	1	1	1	1	1	1,069	32	1,101	45
55 " 60	1	1	5	12	28	73	64	142	145	113	14	3	1	1	1	1	630	14	644	45
60 " 65	:	:	1	7	10	32	22	37	53	69	40	8	1	1	1	1	531	12	543	60
65 " 70	:	:	:	5	3	12	5	8	13	23	44	23	4	2	1	1	249	5	254	38
70 " 75	:	:	:	:	2	5	2	8	7	13	9	10	6	1	1	1	129	9	138	27
75 " 80	:	:	:	:	1	1	2	8	3	5	4	3	7	1	1	1	58	1	59	36
80 " 85	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	2	3	5	4	3	7	1	1	1	33	2	35	14
85 " 90	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	:	:	:	:	4	:	4	5
Over 90	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	3	1
Together	338	2,596	4,009	3,898	2,589	1,948	1,164	827	399	266	123	49	17	11	1	1	18,236	443	18,679	510
Apart	17	39	71	58	42	44	22	28	9	11	4	5	:	2	:	:	352	:	:	:
Total m'd	355	2,635	4,080	3,956	2,631	1,992	1,186	855	408	277	127	54	17	13	1	1	18,588	:	:	:
Widows	5	60	138	263	363	460	406	501	392	486	258	234	126	69	34	14	3,809	:	:	:



## APPENDIX R.—EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Statement of the name; date of foundation; location; cost of house; and condition of the several Grammar Schools, in the City, July 31, 1845.*

No.	Name.	When founded.	Location.	Cost of Houses.	SCHOLARS, JULY 31, 1845.			Average attendance.	TEACHERS.			
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Principals.	Ushers.	Females.	Total.
1	Eliot,	1713	North Bennet st.	\$21,532 94	436	.	436	352	2	2	2	6
2	Adams, (e)	1717	Mason st.	25,000 00	414	.	414	294	2	2	2	6
3	Franklin,	1785	Washington st.	23,064 50	.	423	423	266	2	0	5	7
4	Mahew, (e)	1803	Hawkins st.	20,000 00	378	.	378	294	2	2	2	6
5	Hawes, (e)	1811	South Boston	20,000 00	193	215	408	330	2	1	3	6
6	Boylston, (e)	1819	Fort Hill	25,000 00	265	273	538	437	2	1	5	8
7	Bowdoin,	1821	Derne st.	30,534 48	.	502	502	409	2	.	7	9
8	Hancock,	1822	Hanover st.	21,316 34	.	512	512	406	2	.	6	8
9	Wells,	1833	McLean st.	28,098 87	.	404	404	333	2	1	4	7
10	Johnson,	1836	Tremont st.	26,715 14	.	504	504	397	2	.	6	8
11	Winthrop,	1836	East st.	23,897 53	221	287	508	411	2	.	5	7
12	Lyman,	1837	East Boston	14,559 10	168	198	366	245	1	1	3	5
13	Endicott,	1840	Cooper st.	22,337 07	196	280	476	379	2	1	4	7
14	Mather,	1843	South Boston	21,314 80	240	244	484	345	2	1	4	7
15	Brimmer,	1844	Common st.	22,151 21	529	.	529	436	2	2	2	6
16	Phillips,	1844	Pinkney st.	24,483 08	432	.	432	327	2	2	2	6
17	Otis,	1844	Lancaster st.	25,791 78	237	248	485	385	2	1	4	7
18	Dwight,	1845	Concord st.	25,500 00	136	.	136	108	1	.	2	3
19	Smith, (e)	1812	Belknap st.	20,000 00	116	64	180	110	1	.	2	3
Totals of the Grammar Schools,				441,296 79	3,961	4,154	8,115	6,264	35	17	70	122
"	1 Latin and 1 English High School,			57,510 81	281	.	281	273	2	7	.	9
"	125 Primary Schools,			117,410 08	4,046	3,846	7,892	5,946	.	.	125	125
Totals of all the Schools,				\$616,217 68	8,288	8,000	16,288	12,483	37	24	195	256

(e) NOTE.—The cost of the houses of those schools marked thus (e) is estimated. The other sums named are the original cost, without the expenditures for alterations or repairs.

## APPENDIX S.

2. *Statement of the Condition of the Latin and English High Schools, shewing the number of Scholars, the Expenditures, &c., for each, in the several years specified.*

Years.	LATIN SCHOOL.		HIGH SCHOOL.		Scholars in both.	EXPENDITURES.	
	Scholars	Average attendance.	Scholars	Average attendance.		Total.	Each Scholar.
1820	207				207		
Aug. 1825	175		145		320	\$9,043.66	\$28.26
Nov. 1829	141		134		275	7,718.33	28.06
1830-31	128		125		253	7,860.83	31.07
1835-36	115		133		248	10,506.46	42.35
1836-37	76		112		188	10,750.85	57.18
1837-38	98		126		224	12,118.14	54.09
1838-39	128		104		232	12,690.03	54.69
1839-40	128	120	105	100	233	12,979.67	55.70
1840-41	130	123	123	119	253	12,607.65	49.83
1841-42	119	113	151	142	270	12,453.74	46.12
1842-43	125	112	174	166	299	12,397.68	41.46
1843-44	138	127	148	143	286	48,507.20*	40.25
1844-45	146	136	153	151	299	13,880.31	46.42

\* Including \$36,992 paid on account of house, besides what was received for old house and materials sold.

3. *Statement of the Amount, the Income distributed, and the amount received by Boston, of the State Public-School Fund.*

Years.	Whole Fund.	Income Distributed.	Boston Received.
1835	514,906.74	16,331.39	
1836	555,377.97	19,102.24	2,962.07
1837	561,676.29	20,040.77	1,523.24
1838	550,180.39	20,712.30	1,995.52
1839	573,862.44	20,806.86	2,073.37
1840	590,543.58	21,917.01	2,428.39
1841	566,791.20	23,347.19	3,225.97
1842	555,517.92	23,573.35	2,412.62
1843	563,695.63	24,370.78	2,664.35
1844	754,014.97	26,288.75	None received
1845	789,389.55	29,146.85	3,055.64









## APPENDIX U.—EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

6. *Statement of the condition of all the Public Schools, shewing the number of Schools, the Expenditures, &c., for the several years specified.*

Years.	Number of Schools.	SCHOLARS.		EXPENDITURES.			Each Scholar.
		Number.	Attendance.	Houses.	Contingent.	Total.	
1820-21	29	6,044	.	Nothing	\$36,930.85	\$36,930.85	\$6.10
Aug. 1825	61	6,220	.	\$22,000.00	53,198.49	75,118.49	12.07
Nov. 1829	68	7,707	.	468.46	51,867.09	52,335.55	6.79
1830-31	71	7,258	.	Nothing	54,403.62	54,403.62	7.47
1835-36	81	8,663	.	46,534.63	73,762.25	120,296.88	10.38
1836-37	88	9,039	8,331	18,566.98	88,807.82	107,374.80	11.87
1837-38	93	10,131	.	14,902.28	101,688.55	116,590.83	11.50
1838-39	100	10,715	8,373	47,958.47	109,365.10	157,323.57	14.68
1839-40	105	10,766	8,871	27,946.42	118,659.07	146,605.49	13.61
1840-41	107	11,858	9,415	3,785.72	116,172.48	119,958.20	10.11
1841-42	113	12,775	10,043	33,473.81	121,388.01	154,861.82	12.12
1842-43	120	14,304	10,531	10,210.18	129,480.26	139,690.44	9.76
1843-44	129	15,236	12,081	68,765.11	135,558.46	204,323.57	13.41
1844-45	139	15,520	12,256	52,761.76	153,081.37	205,843.13	13.26

NOTE.—In making up these amounts, the income of the funds held by the City for the purposes of education, has been included. This varies in different years, but it may be estimated at about \$450 annually. We have also included the income of the State Public-School Fund, page 29. A more exact result might have been obtained if the cost of fuel, and other incidental expenses for each class of schools, and the interest on the cost of all school houses of each class, had been kept separately, as they should have been.

APPENDIX V.  
*Registered Legal Voters in the several Wards.*

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1838-39	1,126	763	1,413	1,008	1,209	1,120	1,235	784	1,028	991	1,060	712	12,449
1840-41	1,241	878	1,526	1,366	1,479	1,284	1,310	750	1,158	1,320	1,309	853	14,474
1843-44	1,447	863	1,903	1,665	1,733	1,461	1,494	849	1,276	1,678	1,751	1,124	17,244
1844-45	1,746	878	1,983	2,906	1,784	1,571	1,588	867	1,442	1,986	2,091	1,382	19,414
1845-6. A	63	22	52	62	44	56	56	20	68	28	70	51	592
B	169	99	243	281	210	193	202	101	214	219	234	157	2,322
C	128	103	194	216	163	149	124	67	166	156	198	122	1,786
D	67	49	94	135	97	68	88	44	83	106	96	64	991
E	34	19	47	39	35	24	28	11	27	77	55	35	431
F	56	24	97	114	62	83	77	41	77	97	104	55	887
G	77	37	91	97	85	93	67	44	74	87	115	59	926
H	162	62	170	221	173	144	136	89	132	189	221	143	1,842
I	3	1	8	8	5	5	5	5	7	4	5	2	58
J	30	16	60	63	41	50	19	18	36	47	47	40	467
K	39	8	64	53	48	31	39	19	34	35	56	32	458
L	79	36	92	106	86	83	94	47	66	131	90	59	969
M	101	65	165	163	114	83	87	79	97	127	113	95	1,289
N	25	29	53	44	36	22	23	13	19	41	48	28	381
O	16	11	13	27	15	14	15	12	17	27	15	16	198
P	100	41	120	151	93	91	96	60	100	147	142	97	1,238
Q	3	.	1	.	1	2	3	2	5	.	18	1	18
R	77	42	96	116	81	88	64	40	81	99	119	53	956
S	147	60	195	225	159	160	126	72	136	205	202	131	1,818
T	67	31	68	97	60	64	75	39	79	105	108	58	851
U	6	.	.	6	2	1	2	.	4	9	10	3	43
V	21	4	8	13	2	9	5	5	6	10	19	12	114
W	124	60	153	195	130	140	127	68	142	192	220	103	1,654
X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Y	3	8	6	8	6	3	.	2	7	10	2	5	60
Z	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
	1,597	827	2,090	2,440	1,748	1,656	1,558	898	1,677	2,148	2,291	1,421	20,351



## APPENDIX W.

*Statement of the Votes given in Boston, at the Election of Governor, since the adoption of the Constitution, showing the proportion of Votes to the Population, successful Candidates, &c.*

Years.	TO POPULATION.		SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			
	Votes given.	One in	In 100.	Names.	Votes received.	Majority.	Names.	Votes received.	Votes for others.
1780	923	.	.	John Hancock,	858	793	James Bowdoin,	64	1
1781	1,011	.	.	John Hancock,	513	40		.	18
1782	607	.	.	John Hancock,	598	589	James Bowdoin,	7	2
1783	859	.	.	John Hancock,	747	635	James Bowdoin,	60	52
1784	571	.	.	John Hancock,	560	550	James Bowdoin,	10	.
1785	951	.	.	James Bowdoin,	574	197	Thomas Cushing,	337	70
1786	780	.	.	James Bowdoin,	765	750	John Hancock,	13	2
1787	1,499	.	.	John Hancock,	775	51	James Bowdoin,	724	.
1788	1,437	.	.	John Hancock,	1,427	1,417	James Bowdoin,	5	5
1789	1,835	.	.	John Hancock,	1,265	695	James Bowdoin,	569	1
1790	765	23.5	4.2	John Hancock,	739	519	James Bowdoin,	224	2
1791	628	29.8	3.3	John Hancock,	543	458	Francis Dana,	80	5
1792	721	26.9	3.7	John Hancock,	689	657	Francis Dana,	31	1
1793	1,176	17.0	5.8	John Hancock,	1,124	1,072	Elbridge Gerry,	34	18
1794	2,302	9.0	11.0	Samuel Adams,	1,400	498	William Cushing,	894	8
1795	2,043	10.5	9.5	Samuel Adams,	2,008	63	William Cushing,	10	25
1796	2,464	9.0	11.1	Samuel Adams,	1,614	764	Increase Sumner,	848	2
1797	1,959	11.6	8.5	Increase Sumner,	1,054	155	Moses Gill,	869	31
1798	1,581	14.8	6.7	Increase Sumner,	1,461	1,341	James Sullivan,	103	17
1799	2,452	9.8	10.1	Increase Sumner,	1,904	1,356	William Heath,	546	2
1800	3,097	8.0	12.4	Caleb Strong,	1,531	.	Elbridge Gerry,	1,555	11

1801	3,929	6.5	15.2	Caleb Strong,	1,851	.	874	Elbridge Gerry,	2,078	.
1802	3,870	6.9	14.4	Caleb Strong,	2,372	874	874	Elbridge Gerry,	1,498	.
1803	2,745	10.0	9.9	Caleb Strong,	1,864	983	983	Elbridge Gerry,	881	.
1804	2,630	10.8	9.2	Caleb Strong,	1,980	1,330	1,330	James Sullivan,	650	5
1805	3,845	7.6	13.0	Caleb Strong,	2,587	1,329	1,329	James Sullivan,	1,253	6
1806	4,114	7.3	13.6	Caleb Strong,	2,503	892	892	James Sullivan,	1,605	10
1807	5,235	5.9	16.8	James Sullivan,	2,086	.	.	Caleb Strong,	3,149	9
1808	4,737	6.7	14.7	James Sullivan,	2,118	.	.	Christopher Gore,	2,610	11
1809	4,945	6.6	15.0	Christopher Gore,	2,982	1,019	1,019	Levi Lincoln,	1,952	1
1810	5,288	6.3	15.6	Elbridge Gerry,	2,211	.	.	Christopher Gore,	3,076	8
1811	5,015	6.8	14.6	Elbridge Gerry,	1,879	.	.	Christopher Gore,	3,128	6
1812	5,669	6.2	16.0	Caleb Strong,	3,830	1,991	1,991	Elbridge Gerry,	1,833	52
1813	5,069	7.1	13.9	Caleb Strong,	3,571	2,071	2,071	Joseph B. Varnum,	1,446	6
1814	5,120	7.2	13.7	Caleb Strong,	3,557	1,994	1,994	Samuel Dexter,	1,557	5
1815	4,579	8.3	11.9	Caleb Strong,	3,135	1,691	1,691	Samuel Dexter,	1,439	6
1816	5,550	7.0	14.1	John Brooks,	3,522	1,494	1,494	Samuel Dexter,	2,022	1
1817	4,894	8.2	12.1	John Brooks,	3,578	2,262	2,262	Henry Dearborn,	1,315	4
1818	3,747	11.0	9.0	John Brooks,	2,999	2,251	2,251	B. W. Crowninshield,	744	9
1819	5,374	7.8	12.7	John Brooks,	3,641	3,588	3,588	B. W. Crowninshield,	1,744	6
1820	5,209	8.3	12.0	John Brooks,	3,521	1,833	1,833	William Eustis,	1,682	8
1821	4,399	10.5	9.5	John Brooks,	3,088	1,777	1,777	William Eustis,	1,303	13
1822	4,548	10.8	9.2	John Brooks,	3,114	1,680	1,680	William Eustis,	1,421	74
1823	5,628	9.2	10.7	William Eustis,	2,728	.	.	Harrison G. Otis,	2,836	11
1824	6,418	8.6	11.6	William Eustis,	3,055	.	.	Samuel Lathrop,	3,352	542
1825	3,043	19.1	5.2	Levi Lincoln,	2,493	1,952	1,952	Marcus Morton,	8	1,446
1826	3,706	15.8	6.2	Levi Lincoln,	2,249	792	792	Marcus Morton,	11	1,713
1827	4,449	13.3	7.4	Levi Lincoln,	2,702	955	955	Marcus Morton,	34	282
1828	3,756	16.0	6.2	Levi Lincoln,	2,943	2,150	2,150	Marcus Morton,	531	



## APPENDIX W.—Continued.

Years.	TO POPULATION.			SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
	Votes given.	One in	In 100.	Names.	Votes received.	Majority.	Names.	Votes received.	Votes for others.
1829	2,800	21.7	4.6	Levi Lincoln,	2,290	1,480	Marcus Morton,	392	118
1830	3,953	15.5	6.4	Levi Lincoln,	3,142	2,331	Marcus Morton,	758	50
1831	3,573	18.1	5.5	Levi Lincoln,	2,840	2,007	Marcus Morton,	640	94
1831	4,255	15.2	6.5	Levi Lincoln,	3,007	1,759	Marcus Morton,	531	717
1832	5,335	12.7	7.8	Levi Lincoln,	3,236	1,097	Marcus Morton,	1,217	882
1833	5,686	12.6	7.8	John Davis,	2,742	.	Marcus Morton,	1,233	1,711
1834	8,584	8.7	11.4	John Davis,	5,590	3,096	Marcus Morton,	1,995	999
1835	6,741	11.6	8.5	Edward Everett,	4,108	1,575	Marcus Morton,	1,989	644
1836	7,628	10.4	9.5	Edward Everett,	4,689	1,650	Marcus Morton,	2,928	11
1837	7,416	10.8	9.2	Edward Everett,	5,312	3,208	Marcus Morton,	2,060	44
1838	8,170	9.9	10.0	Edward Everett,	5,141	2,112	Marcus Morton,	2,941	88
1839	8,634	9.5	10.5	Marcus Morton,	3,702	.	Edward Everett,	4,906	26
1840	11,589	7.3	13.6	John Davis,	7,115	2,641	Marcus Morton,	4,397	77
1841	10,548	8.6	11.6	John Davis,	5,980	1,412	Marcus Morton,	4,373	195
1842	10,831	8.9	11.1	Marcus Morton,	4,619	.	John Davis,	5,836	376
1843	11,274	9.1	10.9	George N. Briggs,	6,610	1,946	Marcus Morton,	4,222	442
1844	13,578	7.9	12.5	George N. Briggs,	8,529	3,480	George Bancroft,	4,540	509
1845	10,241	11.1	8.9	George N. Briggs,	5,585	929	Isaac Davis,	2,213	2,443

NOTE.—Two elections were held in 1831, one in April and the other in November, the Constitution having been amended so as to abolish the June session of the Legislature, and to require the annual election to be held in November. The years subsequently stated are the years in which the election was held; and the person elected was Governor for the next year. Marcus Morton was elected in 1839, by a majority of *one vote*, in 102,066, given in the State. In 1842, there being no election by the people, he was chosen by the Legislature. The Governor was also chosen by the Legislature, for the years 1843 and 1846.

## APPENDIX X.

*Statement of the Votes given for Mayor, since the Incorporation of the City, in 1822.*

Years.	Votes given.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
		Names.	Votes received.	Majority.	Names.	Votes received.	Others.
1822	3,700	Josiah Quincy,	1,736		Harrison Gray Otis,	1,384	580
2d trial	2,650	John Phillips,	2,456	2,262	No candidate,		194
1823	4,766	Josiah Quincy,	2,505	244	George Blake,	2,180	81
1824	3,950	Josiah Quincy,	3,867	3,784	No candidate,		83
April, 1825	1,891	Josiah Quincy,	1,836	1,781	"		55
Dec. 1825	1,395	Josiah Quincy,	1,202	1,009	"		193
1826	5,040	Josiah Quincy,	3,163	1,286	George Blake,	1,750	127
1827	2,629	Josiah Quincy,	2,189	1,749	Amos Binney,	340	100
1828	4,082	Josiah Quincy,	1,958		Thomas C. Amory,	1,284	840
2d trial	5,253	Josiah Quincy,	2,561		Thomas C. Amory,	1,400	1,292
3d trial	4,546	Harrison Gray Otis,	2,978	1,410	Caleb Eddy,	1,283	285
1829	1,966	Harrison Gray Otis,	1,844	1,722	No candidate,		122
1830	3,597	Harrison Gray Otis,	2,828	2,059	Theodore Lyman, jr.	672	97
1831	4,849	Charles Wells,	1,838		Theodore Lyman, jr.	1,851	1,160
2d trial	5,928	Charles Wells,	3,316	704	Theodore Lyman, jr.	2,389	223
1832	3,700	Charles Wells,	2,918	2,136	Samuel A. Wells,	469	313
1833	6,241	Theodore Lyman, jr.	3,734	1,227	William Sullivan,	2,009	498
1834	4,404	Theodore Lyman, jr.	4,261	4,118	No candidate,		143
1835	4,493	Samuel T. Armstrong,	3,039	1,585	John W. James,	1,185	269
1836	5,683	Samuel A. Eliot,	3,238	793	John W. James,	1,667	778
1837	6,253	Samuel A. Eliot,	3,475	697	Amasa Walker,	1,127	1,651



## APPENDIX X.—Continued.

Years.	Votes given.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
		Names.	Votes received.	Majority.	Names.	Votes received.	Votes for others.
1838	6,287	Samuel A. Eliot,	3,766	1,245	Caleb Eddy,	2,341	180
1839	7,469	Jonathan Chapman,	4,352	1,235	Bradford Sumner,	3,047	70
1840	7,853	Jonathan Chapman,	5,224	2,595	Charles G. Greene,	2,606	23
1841	9,034	Jonathan Chapman,	4,698	362	Nathaniel Greene,	3,545	791
1842	8,219	Martin Brimmer,	5,084	1,949	Bradford Sumner,	2,340	795
1843	7,294	Martin Brimmer,	4,874	2,454	George Savage,	2,237	183
1844	10,821	Josiah Quincy, jr.	4,457	.	Thomas A. Davis,	4,017	2,347
2d trial	10,046	Thomas A. Davis,	3,907	.	Thomas Wetmore,	3,767	2,372
3d trial	10,030	Thomas A. Davis,	4,031	.	Thomas Wetmore,	3,456	2,543
4th trial	9,824	Thomas A. Davis,	3,993	.	Samuel A. Eliot,	3,712	2,119
5th trial	9,245	Thomas A. Davis,	4,289	.	William Parker,	1,499	3,457
6th trial	9,837	Thomas A. Davis,	4,436	.	William Parker,	3,851	1,550
7th trial	9,130	Thomas A. Davis,	4,343	.	William Parker,	3,341	1,446
8th trial	9,553	Thomas A. Davis,	4,865	177	William Parker,	4,366	322
1845	8,431	Josiah Quincy, jr.	5,333	2,235	John T. Heard,	1,354	1,744

NOTE.—Among the "votes for others," in the election of Mayor for 1845, at the 1st trial, A. W. Thaxter, jr. had 2,115; J. M. Whiton, 179. At the 2d trial, C. G. Greene had 2,282; J. M. Whiton, 46. At the 3d trial, C. G. Greene had 2,419; J. M. Whiton, 74. At the 4th trial, C. G. Greene had 2,056; J. M. Whiton, 43. At the 5th trial, Peter T. Homer had 1,855; William T. Eustis, 1,503; J. M. Whiton, 30. At the 6th trial, Peter T. Homer had 1,513; J. M. Whiton, 7. At the 7th trial, Peter T. Homer had 1,430; J. M. Whiton, 5.

## APPENDIX Y.

*Occupations of the Population.*

[NOTE. Remarks explanatory of the following statement will be found in the part of the Report treating of this subject, to which the reader's attention is particularly directed. It is not given as a complete list, but only as an approximation to one. The right columns of figures are males. The females are placed nearer to the name of occupation, and marked F.]

1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>		2. <i>Contributing to Clothing.</i>	
	Males.		Males.
Architects, - - -	26	Artificial-flower-dealers, 18 F.	2
Bell-hangers, - - -	8	Blacking-makers, - - -	2
Block-letter-makers, - - -	2	Bonnet-dealers, - - - 8 F.	23
Brick-makers, - - -	30	Bonnet-makers, - - - 64 F.	.
Builders, - - -	26	Boot-makers, - - -	28
Building-contractors, - - -	3	Boot-crimpers, - - -	3
Carpenters, - - -	1,234	Button-makers, - - -	2
Cement-dealers, - - -	5	Cap-makers, - - - 144 F.	10
Cement-makers, - - -	2	Cap and Fur-dealers, - - -	76
Flat-roof-composers, - - -	2	Cloth-finishers, - - -	2
Glaziers, - - -	8	Clothing-dealers, - - -	68
House-wrights, - - -	286	Collar-makers, - - - 8 F.	.
Lathers, - - -	38	Combs and Fancy Goods	
Lead-pipe-makers, - - -	2	dealers, - - -	12
Lead-pipe-dealers, - - -	5	Corset-dealers, - - - 6 F.	.
Lime-dealers, - - -	10	Corset-makers, - - - 5 F.	.
Lumber-dealers, - - -	48	Cotton-dealers, - - -	3
Lumber-surveyors, - - -	16	Curriers, - - -	58
Marble-workers, - - -	78	Dress-makers, - - - 135 F.	.
Masons, - - -	438	Dry-goods-dealers, - - -	526
Nail-dealers, - - -	14	Dry-goods-importers, - - -	32
Nail-makers, - - -	8	Dry-goods-jobbers, - - -	56
Paints and oil-dealers, - - -	35	Dye-wood-dealers, - - -	5
Painters, - - -	439	Dyers, - - -	11
Paper-hangers, - - - 6 F.	50	Furnishing-goods-dealers, - - -	21
Paper-hangings-dealers, - - -	32	Fancy-goods-dealers, - - -	53
Paper-stainers, - - -	16	Flax-dresser, - - -	1
Planing-mill-workers, - - -	15	Fringe-makers, - - -	5
Plasterers, - - -	29	Fur-dealers, - - -	32
Plumbers, - - -	13	Furriers, - - - 50 F.	10
Sash-makers, - - -	15	Glove-dealers, - - -	13
Slaters, - - -	36	Hair-dressers, - - -	88
Sluice-workers, - - -	14	Hair-weavers, - - - 6 F.	9
Soapstone-workers, - - -	8	Hatters, - - - 104 F.	160
Spile-drivers, - - -	19	Hosiery and Gloves, - - - 4 F.	2
Stair-builders, - - -	34	Importer of Fashions, - - -	1
Stone-cutters, - - -	205	India-rubber-goods, - - - 20 F.	4
Stucco-workers, - - -	14	Lace-goods-dealers, - - -	13
Turpentine-distillers, - - -	10	Last-makers, - - -	27
Whitelead-makers, - - -	2	Laundresses, - - - 10 F.	.
Window-glass-dealers, - - -	4	Leather-dealers, - - -	123
		Milliners, - - - 78 F.	.
Total, - - -	6 F. 3,325	Military goods, - - -	5



	Males.		Males.
Morocco-dealers, - - -	16	Flour-dealers, - - -	54
Morocco-workers, - - -	80	Fruit-dealers, - - -	40
Opticians, - - -	15	Gardeners, - - -	24
Palmleaf-dealers, - - -	5	Grain-dealers, - - -	34
Plume-makers, - - -	3	Grocers, - - -	243
Pocket-book-makers, - - -	8	Hop-dealers, - - -	4
Shoe-dealers, - - -	152	Ice-dealers, - - -	15
Shoe-makers, - - 78 F.	275	Inn-keepers, - - -	74
Silk-dyers, - - -	6	Inspectors of Beef and	
Stock and Suspender-ma-		Pork, - - -	3
kers, - - -	25	Liquor-dealers, - - -	22
Stocking-weavers, - - -	5	Market-men, - - -	24
Tailors, - - -	473	Mustard-grinder, - - -	1
Tailoresses, - - 49 F.	.	Oyster-dealers, - - -	53
Thread-dealers, - - -	14	Pickle and Preserve ma-	
Umbrella-makers, - - 54 F.	20	kers, - - - 12 F.	14
Wig-makers, - - -	3	Provision-dealers, - - -	232
Weavers, - - -	4	Restaurant-keepers, - - -	64
Whale-bone-dealers, - - -	2	Root-beer-makers, - - -	29
Wool-dealers, - - -	18	Salt-dealers, - - -	5
		Salt-purifiers, - - -	8
Total, 841 F.	2,610	Seeds-men, - - -	19
		Ship-stores, - - -	12
3. <i>Contributing to Education.</i>		Sugar-refiners, - - -	108
Music-teachers, - - 25 F.	77	Saleratus-makers, - - -	14
School-teachers, - - 225 F.	128	Soda-makers, - - -	7
Swimming-school-teacher, -	1	Soda-room-keepers, - - 8 F.	20
Teachers of Languages, - -	18	Tea-dealers, - - -	15
		Tobacconists, - - - 30 F.	35
Total, 250 F.	224	Watermen, - - -	12
		West-India-goods-dealers, -	382
4. <i>Contributing to Food.</i>		Wine-dealers, - - -	28
Agricultural-store-keepers, -	5		
Bakers, - - -	178	Total, 161 F.	2,133
Bar-room-keepers, - - -	18		
Boarding-house-keepers, - -	64 F.	5. <i>Contributing to Furniture.</i>	
	104	Band-box-makers, - - 25 F.	7
Botanic-garden-keepers, - -	2	Basket-makers, - - -	6
Brewers, - - -	19	Bedstead-makers, - - -	8
Butter and Cheese-dealers, -	15	Bird-cage-makers, - - -	2
Chocolate-makers, - - -	4	Block-tin-workers, - - -	2
Cigar-makers, - - -	18	Britannia-ware-makers, - -	14
Coffee-grinders, - - -	2	Box-makers, - - -	34
Confectioners, - - 28 F.	41	Brush-makers, - - 24 F.	68
Cooks, - - - 19 F.	20	Cabinet-makers, - - -	158
Distillers, - - -	46	Candle-makers, - - -	74
Farmers, - - -	5	Cannon-makers, - - -	4
Fishermen, - - -	6	Card-makers, - - -	5
Fish-dealers, - - -	38	Carpet-makers, - - -	3
Fish-inspectors, - - -	17	Carpet-dealers, - - -	14

	Males.		Males.
Carvers, - - -	7	Picture-frame-makers, -	8
Chair-dealers and painters, - - -	22	Platers, - - -	6
Chair-seater, - -	1	Plough-makers, - -	18
Clock-makers, - -	3	Preserver of birds, - -	1
Coal-dealers, - -	9	Silver-smiths, - - -	132
Coal and wood-dealers, -	76	Soap and candle-makers, -	28
Coffin-makers, - -	6	Soap-makers, - - -	9
Colliers (Charcoal-Dealers,) - - -	10	Stove-dealers, - - -	56
Comb-makers, - -	8	Tallow-chandlers, - -	18
Cork-cutters, - - 6 F.	8	Tinplate-workers, - -	210
Crockery-dealers, - -	62	Trunk-makers, - - -	38
Fancy-box-makers, - -	4	Turners, - - -	24
Feather-dealers, - -	12	Upholsterers, - - 88 F.	71
Feather-cleaners, - -	4	Varnish-makers, - - -	15
Fire-match-makers, 24 F.	9	Varnishers, - - -	8
Fringe & Tassel-makers, 28 F.	3	Watch-dealers, - - -	28
Furnace-makers, - -	3	Watch-makers, - - -	44
Furniture-dealers, - -	75	Wire-workers, - - -	8
Gas-makers, - - -	12	Wire-work-dealers, - -	9
Gilders, - - -	9	Wood-dealers, - - -	77
Glass-cutters, - - -	11	Wooden-ware-dealers, -	9
Glass-blowers, - - -	12		
Glass-makers, - - -	25	Total, 218 F.	2,377
Glass-packers, - - -	8		
Glass-stainers, - - -	5	6. <i>Contributing to Health.</i>	
Globe-makers, - - -	4	Bath-keepers, - - -	8
Glue-makers, - - 3 F.	6	Botanic-medicine-dealers,	10
Gold-beaters, - - 8 F.	12	Botanic-physicians, - -	12
Grate-makers, - - -	6	Chemists, - - -	15
Hollow-ware-dealers, -	7	Dentists, - - -	57
Japanners, - - -	2	Drug-brokers, - - -	5
Jewellers, - - -	62	Druggists & Apothecaries,	169
Lamp-dealers, - - -	18	Electrician, - - -	1
Lamp-makers, - - 12 F.	100	Gymnasium-keepers, - -	4
Lard-oil-makers, - - -	22	Leechers, - - - 10 F.	5
Lead-pipe-makers, - -	3	Mineral-teeth-makers, -	6
Linseed-oil-makers, - -	8	Nurses, - - - 90 F.	.
Locksmiths, - - -	39	Physicians, - - - 10 F.	226
Looking-glass-dealers, -	10	Sextons, - - -	24
Looking-glass-makers, -	48	Truss-makers, - - 4 F.	5
Mahogany-dealers, - -	5	Undertakers, - - -	19
Mat-weavers, - - -	8		
Oil and candle-manufacturers, - - -	12	Total, 114 F.	566
Organ-builders, - - -	28		
Packing-box-makers, - -	7	7. <i>Contributing to Justice.</i>	
Pianoforte-makers, - -	350	Appraisers, - - -	8
		Balance-makers, - - -	19
		City-officers, - - -	58
		Constables, - - -	28



	Males.		Males.
Consuls, - - -	11	Stereotypers, - - -	15
Coroners, - - -	3	Stamp-cutter, - - -	1
Custom-house-officers, -	38	Type-founders, - 10 F.	104
Inspectors, - - -	33	Thermometer-makers, -	3
Judges, - - -	6		
Lawyers, - - -	248	Total, - - -	206 F. 920
Notaries-public, - - -	7		
Police-officers, - - -	14	9. <i>Contributing to Locomotion.</i>	
Port-wardens, - - -	3	Axletree-makers, - - -	12
State-officers, - - -	18	Carriage-dealers, - - -	5
Watchmen, - - -	56	Carriage-makers, - - -	128
Weighers and Gaugers, -	34	Carriage-smiths, - - -	10
		Coach-lace-makers, - - -	11
Total, - - -	584	Express-men, - - -	14
		Hack-men, - - -	64
8. <i>Contributing to Literature and the Fine Arts.</i>		Hand-cart-men, - - -	41
Artists, - - -	38	Harness-makers, - - -	127
Artists'-materials-dealers, -	5	Horse-shoers, - - -	13
Book-binders, - 116 F.	142	Hourly-office-keepers, -	7
Book-dealers, - - -	72	Omnibus-drivers, - - -	16
Conchologist, - - -	1	Pavers, - - -	10
Copperplate-dealers, - - -	11	Rail-road-agents, - - -	5
Daguererotypers, - - -	10	Saddlers, - - -	20
Die-cutters, - - -	4	Stable-keepers, - - -	85
Editors, - - -	35	Teamsters, - - -	125
Engravers, - - -	20	Telegraph-officers, - - -	3
Ink-makers, - - -	14	Toll-gatherers, - - -	6
Ink-roller-makers, - - -	4	Truck-men, - - -	113
Letter-cutters, - - -	6	Veterinary-surgeons, - -	2
Librarians, - - -	3	Wagoners, - - -	35
Library-keepers, - - -	4	Wheel-wrights, - - -	47
Lithographers, - - -	6	Whip-dealers, - - -	4
Miniature-painters, - - -	9		
Musical-instrument-makers, -	7	Total, - - -	903
Newsmen, - - -	20		
Paper-dealers, - - -	14	10. <i>Contributing to Machinery.</i>	
Paper-rulers, - - -	3	Boiler-makers, - - -	4
Philosophical-instrument-makers, - - -	32	Cotton-card-makers, - -	3
Phonographists, - - -	2	Crucible-makers, - - -	4
Portrait-painters, - - -	37	File-makers, - - -	8
Printers, - - 80 F.	258	Fire-engine-makers, - -	6
Publishers, - - -	13	Glue-makers, - - -	8
Reading-room-keepers, - -	2	Machinists, - - -	314
Restorer of oil paintings, -	1	Mill-wrights, - - -	6
Sculptors, - - -	4	Patent-office-agents, - -	2
Seal-engravers, - - -	2	Pattern-makers, - - -	15
Stationers, - - -	18	Pattern-drawers, - - -	19
		Plane-makers, - - -	10
		Saw-makers, - - -	4

	Males.		Males.
Scale-makers, - - -	6	Iron-founders, - - -	263
Steam-engine-builders, - - -	18	Locksmiths, - - -	29
Tool-makers, - - -	3	Moulders, - - -	58
	—	Manufacturers, - - -	40
Total, - - -	430	Mechanics, - - -	358
		Plane-makers, - - -	8
11. <i>Contributing to Navigation.</i>		Pump-makers, - - -	50
Ballast-masters, - - -	4	Turners, - - -	10
Ballast-dealers, - - -	2		—
Block-makers, - - -	26	Total, - - -	1,645
Boat-builders, - - -	4		
Boat-men, - - -	30	15. <i>Unclassified residue of the</i>	
Calkers, - - -	44	<i>Population.</i>	
Chain-cable-makers, - - -	28	Accountants, - - -	43
Chronometer-makers, - - -	4	Actors, - - -	8
Cordage-makers, - - -	24	Agents, - - -	72
Mast-makers, - - -	13	Auctioneers, - - -	44
Navy-officers, - - -	11	Bank-officers, - - -	75
Oar-makers, - - -	1	Bowling-saloon-keepers, - - -	8
Pilots, - - -	31	Brokers, - - -	138
Riggers, - - -	55	Clerks, - - -	479
Rope-makers, - - -	26	Collectors, - - -	29
Sail-makers, - - -	52	Commission-merchants, - - -	440
Seamen, - - -	2,593	Copper-dealers, - - -	4
Ship-carvers, - - -	4	Copyists, - - -	8
Ship-chandlers, - - -	18	Domestics, - - -	4,046 F. 447
Ship-brokers, - - -	9	Engineers, - - -	46
Ship-painters, - - -	8	Flag-stone-dealer, - - -	1
Shipping-office-keepers, - - -	15	Hard-ware-dealers, - - -	98
Ship-wrights, - - -	137	Importers, - - -	149
Ship-smiths, - - -	19	Insurance-company-officers, - - -	28
Ship-stores-keepers, - - -	10	Intelligence-office-keepers, - - -	25
Stevedores, - - -	43	Iron-dealers, - - -	38
Wharfingers, - - -	28	Junk-dealers, - - -	20
	—	Laborers, - - -	3,240
Total, - - -	3,239	Merchants, - - -	230
		Merchandise-brokers, - - -	20
12. <i>Contributing to Religion.</i>		Museum-keepers, - - -	2
Clergymen, - - -	104	Pedlers, - - -	25
	—	Penny-posts, - - -	2
Total, - - -	104	Porters, - - -	16
		Proprietors, - - -	8
13. <i>Unclassified Mechanics.</i>		Secretaries, - - -	30
Bell-founders, - - -	3	Steam-mill-tenders, - - -	18
Black-smiths, - - -	329	Superintendents, - - -	43
Brass and copper-workers, - - -	188	Surveyors, - - -	26
Cannon-makers, - - -	22	Traders, - - -	20
Coopers, - - -	126	Treasurers, - - -	15
Copper-smiths, - - -	72	Variety-store-keepers, - - -	18
Cutlers, - - -	10	Waiters, - - -	14
Engine-makers, - - -	70		—
Gun-smiths, - - -	9	Total, - - -	4,046 F. 5,827



*Abstract of the manufactures of Boston, showing the number and kinds of establishments, the capital invested, the persons employed, and the value of the product, as obtained by the United States in 1840, and by the State in 1837, and 1845.*

Articles.	AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1837.					AS TAKEN BY THE U. STATES IN 1840.					AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1845.				
	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands employed.		Value of Pro- duct.	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands employ- ed.	Value of Pro duct.	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands employed.		Value of pro- duct.	
			Males.	Females								Males.	Females		
Artificial Flowers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	\$2,500	.	.	\$6,000	
Axletrees, -	1	\$6,000	6	.	\$10,000	.	.	.	.	1	8,000	12	.	18,000	
Axes, -	1	2,000	8	.	7,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bakeries, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	60,250	171	.	373,000	
Balances, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13,000	19	.	37,000	
Blacking, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	,112	
Blacklead, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6,000	4	.	9,000	
Books, Printed, -	4	850,000	500	400	925,000	.	.	437	236,450	.	.	.	.	.	
Books, Blank, -	5	49,000	43	7	78,000	.	.	.	.	9	27,500	42	.	96,000	
Boots and Shoes, -	.	.	304	55	102,641	.	.	15	.	.	3,100	275	78	205,126	
Boxes, Band and Fancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,750	4	.	.	25	14,660	
Bonnets, Straw, -	.	.	19	483	182,450	.	.	.	11,500	.	.	.	64	17,550	
Brass and Copper, -	13	316,300	200	.	756,754	.	.	.	.	8	162,700	173	.	322,840	
Breweries, -	1	30,000	8	.	12,000	.	.	.	.	2	110,000	18	.	45,740	
Bricks, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3,750	.	.	30	.	13,180	
Britannia Ware, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	15,000	13	.	20,550	
Brushes, -	4	38,000	79	59	93,000	.	.	.	.	4	50,800	66	22	90,500	
Building Stone, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	.	275,800	
Cabinet Ware, -	23	.	164	.	148,100	.	105,109	114	329,000	35	48,450	159	.	163,400	

[illegible]



# APPENDIX Z. — Continued.

Articles.	AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1837.					AS TAKEN BY THE U. STATES IN 1840.					AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1845.				
	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands employed.		Value of Pro- duct.	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands em- ploy- ed.	Value of pro- duct.	No. of es- tablish- ments.	Capital in- vested.	Hands employed.		Value of pro- duct.	
			Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.		
Hosiery, -	12	.	.	.	372,000	.	.	.	.	1	1,000	2	4	1,750	
Iron Castings, -	5	665,000	289	.	.	6	130,000	105	.	6	219,500	273	.	250,600	
Iron Railing, Fence, &c., -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	50,000	64	.	116,000	
India Rubber, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	800	3	.	2,500	
Lamps, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	76,550	102	12	167,000	
Lard Oil, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	85,000	20	.	121,990	
Lasts, -	2	18,000	29	.	40,000	.	.	.	.	3	10,800	27	.	29,000	
Lead Pipe, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8,000	3	.	13,750	
Leather, -	.	60,000	50	.	228,000	26	32,700	20	87,400	20	69,600	82	.	243,000	
Linseed Oil, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20,000	10	.	62,700	
Locks, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	16,200	40	.	37,870	
Looking Glasses, -	8	55,600	42	.	147,500	.	.	.	.	8	28,975	49	.	78,600	
Machinery, -	16	183,775	287	.	326,000	.	.	112	135,900	19	193,300	404	.	399,990	
Marble, -	17	165,500	400	.	336,000	.	.	46	91,750	.	.	161	.	117,820	
Mineral Teeth, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5,000	5	.	8,000	
Morocco Work, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,300	6	1	6,500	
Musical Instruments, -	7	163,500	220	.	302,700	.	214,100	199	304,550	4	2,300	7	.	5,000	
Mixed Manufactures, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,300	32	10,400	.	.	.	.	.	
Oil and Candles, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	240,500	.	.	682,802	
Organs, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	30,000	26	.	40,000	
Packing Boxes, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5,000	7	.	6,900	
Paper-Hangings, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	24,000	54	6	53,500	

[illegible]



# APPENDIX Z.—Continued.

Articles.	AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1837.					AS TAKEN BY THE U. STATES IN 1840.					AS TAKEN BY THE STATE IN 1845.				
	Number of establishments.	Capital in-vested.	Hands employed.		Value of Product.	Number of establishments.	Capital in-vested.	Hands employ-ed.	Value of Product.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital in-vested.	Hands employed.		Value of Product.	
			Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.		
Various Metals,	.	.	.	.	284,400	.	.	189	.	3	6,500	.	5	27,000	
Varnish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10,000	.	4	25,000	
Visiting Cards,	.	.	.	.	37,000	.	.	.	.	8	.	65	.	96,725	
Vessels,	.	.	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2,500	1	6	6,500	
Watch Crystals,	.	155,000	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,000	43	.	17,998	
Whale Fisheries,	.	.	.	.	96,223	.	.	.	.	1	100,000	30	.	83,000	
White Lead and Paints,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,000	11	.	8,000	
Wire Work,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	700	
Whips,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	15,300	
Wooden Ware,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	584,755	
Whale Oil,	1	100,000	16	.	135,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Other Manufactures,	.	.	.	.	.	.	525,200	.	633,003	.	.	.	.	.	
Total,	.	5,830,572	6,320	4,450	11,070,576	.	2,442,309	2,289	4,016,573	.	4,330,600	5,261	970	10,648,153	

NOTE.—In the detail of the facts, embraced in this table, as printed in the official report, for 1845, the manufactures of "Brass and Copper," and "Cabinet and Chairs," are named separately. They are given here together. "Carriers' establishments" are also included under "Leather;" and "Mathematical Instruments," "Meteorological Instruments," "Magnetical Instruments," and "Optical Instruments," under "Philosophical Instruments;" and "Camphor Refineries," under "Drugs and Medicines." In 1837 and 1840, "Musical Instruments" included Organs and Pianofortes; in 1845, they are given separately. It is probable, too, that "Other Manufactures," in 1840, included articles specified separately in other years.

APPENDIX Z.—*Continued.**Statement of the number or quantity of articles produced.*

Articles.		1837.	1840.	1845.
Axes,	<i>No.</i>	6,000	.	.
Beer,	<i>galls.</i>	.	195,000	256,832
Boots,	<i>pairs,</i>	15,047	.	32,429
Bricks,	<i>No.</i>	.	.	2,060,000
Camphor, Refined,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	60,000
Candles, Sperm,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	343,262
Candles, Tallow,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	341,000	98,700
Cannon,	<i>No.</i>	.	20	197
Chain Cables,	<i>tons,</i>	.	.	400
Clocks,	<i>No.</i>	.	.	66
Cordage,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	275,300
Fire Engines,	<i>No.</i>	.	.	12
Hats and Caps,	<i>No.</i>	76,317	.	292,918
Iron Castings,	<i>tons,</i>	4,000	2,400	3,845
Lasts,	<i>No.</i>	240,000	.	.
Lead, Red,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	300,000
Lead, White,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	672,000
Leather,	<i>sides,</i>	.	3,000	.
Organs,	<i>No.</i>	11	.	16
Oil, Lard,	<i>galls.</i>	.	.	174,000
Oil, Linseed,	<i>galls.</i>	.	.	80,000
Oil, Sperm,	<i>galls.</i>	.	.	979,616
Oil, Whale,	<i>galls.</i>	.	.	625,000
Oil, Cake,	<i>tons,</i>	.	.	625
Pianofortes,	<i>No.</i>	1,033	.	1,891
Ploughs,	<i>No.</i>	.	.	4,300
Saleratus,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	3,947,516
Saltpetre,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	1,187,230
Shoes,	<i>pairs,</i>	24,026	.	47,631
Spirits,	<i>galls.</i>	2,317,140	4,108,042	2,873,623
Spirits Turpentine,	<i>galls.</i>	8,612	15,000	205,000
Straw Bonnets,	<i>No.</i>	116,200	.	.
Sterine,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	112,000
Soap, Hard,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	667,000	1,316,440
Soap, Soft,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	1,868
Sugar, Refined,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	8,433,000
Sugar of Lead,	<i>lbs.</i>	.	.	150,000
Vessels,	<i>tons,</i>	8,612	.	2,013
Woollen Hose,	<i>pairs,</i>	.	.	6,000

There was employed or consumed in 1845, in the production of these articles, 102,990 gallons of sperm, whale and other oil, valued at \$10,568; wood and coal, valued at \$172,144; and other articles, valued at \$833,758. In addition, the statement gives 3,873 horses in the city, valued at \$290,475; 366 cattle, at \$9,180, and 1,010 swine, at \$7,070.



## APPENDIX AA.—COMMERCE.

*Statement of the Arrivals and Clearances at the Port of Boston, exclusive of the British Mail Steamers, during the six Years, from Jan. 1, 1840, to Dec. 31, 1845, inclusive.*

Years.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Total.
FOREIGN ARRIVALS.						
1840	162	117	598	771	.	1,648
1841	174	150	584	835	.	1,743
1842	172	170	498	910	1	1,751
1843	127	153	524	946	.	1,750
1844	154	217	607	221	.	2,199
1845	159	215	550	1,406	.	2,330
Totals,	948	1,022	3,361	6,089	1	11,421
FOREIGN CLEARANCES.						
1840	80	87	476	694	.	1,337
1841	104	124	502	839	.	1,569
1842	93	142	440	907	1	1,583
1843	78	149	477	883	.	1,587
1844	92	203	520	1,166	.	1,981
1845	102	207	514	1,344	.	2,167
Totals,	549	912	2,929	5,833	1	10,224
COASTWISE ARRIVALS.						
1840	80	85	545	3,351	275	4,336
1841	115	133	643	3,506	177	4,574
1842	111	146	630	2,994	143	4,024
1843	102	158	683	3,860	141	4,944
1844	127	192	796	4,054	143	5,312
1845	156	248	1,025	4,068	134	5,631
Totals,	691	962	4,322	21,833	1,013	28,821
COASTWISE CLEARANCES.						
1840	167	106	561	1,831	150	2,815
1841	203	180	546	1,784	128	2,841
1842	198	164	512	1,345	79	2,298
1843	159	160	555	1,548	75	2,497
1844	204	212	619	1,702	93	2,830
1845	236	246	690	1,782	100	3,054
Totals,	1,167	1,068	3,483	9,992	625	16,335

NOTE.—Many vessels, sailing under coasting licenses, clear at the Custom House only when carrying debenture goods; hence, the number of arrivals largely exceeds the clearances. This table is compiled from a daily account kept by an individual, and is designed to include all vessels, except perhaps a few loaded with wood and lumber. It is more full and correct, than any that could be obtained at the Custom House.

## APPENDIX BB.—COMMERCE.

*Statement of Foreign Vessels, which arrived and cleared during the Years 1840 to 1845 inclusive.*

	ARRIVALS.						CLEARANCES.					
	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Sch'rs	Sloops	Total.	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Sch'rs	Sloops	Total.
British,	2	46	645	4,669	.	5,362	2	45	641	4,662	.	5,350
Bremen,	3	.	3	.	.	6	3	.	3	.	.	6
Swedish,	.	13	24	.	.	37	.	13	24	.	.	37
Sicilian,	.	6	25	.	.	31	.	6	25	.	.	31
Prussian,	.	2	6	2	.	10	.	2	6	2	.	10
German,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2
Hamburg,	.	2	6	2	.	10	.	2	6	2	.	10
Norwegian,	.	2	4	.	.	6	.	2	4	.	.	6
Sardinian,	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3
French,	2	1	1	.	1	5	2	1	1	.	1	5
Austrian,	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3
Russian,	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5
Danish,	2	.	5	3	.	10	2	.	5	3	.	10
Portuguese,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Dutch,	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3
Spanish,	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3
Venezuelean,	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	3
Belgian,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Oldenburg	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Texan,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	9	75	737	4,681	1	5,503	9	74	733	4,674	1	5,491

## APPENDIX CC.—COMMERCE.

*Statement of the Tonnage of Boston, Massachusetts, and of the United States.*

Years.	BOSTON.			Massachusetts, Total Tonnage.	United States, Total Tonnage.
	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled and li- censed Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.		
1825	103,741.27	49,127.51	152,868.78	352,441.88	1,423,110.77
1826	109,383.47	62,592.65	171,976.12	385,526.88	1,534,190.83
1827	108,508.52	53,075.32	161,583.84	389,032.51	1,620,607.78
1828	119,467.64	56,694.59	176,162.23	424,511.99	1,741,391.87
1829	107,440.40	37,082.66	144,523.06	350,787.00	1,260,797.81
1830	100,214.88	34,794.29	135,009.17	329,504.37	1,191,776.43
1831	99,266.69	38,907.56	138,174.25	342,676.19	1,267,846.29
1832	113,877.78	57,168.06	171,045.84	395,923.93	1,439,450.21
1833	127,842.33	61,551.88	189,394.21	467,760.66	1,606,149.94
1834	149,826.01	62,710.41	212,536.42	473,507.68	1,758,907.14
1835	159,764.26	66,276.48	226,041.74	496,927.31	1,824,940.14
1836	157,207.21	69,572.69	226,779.90	490,387.87	1,882,102.65
1837	127,955.17	73,049.42	201,004.59	490,449.93	1,896,685.69
1838	135,415.34	71,846.68	207,262.02	499,398.26	1,995,639.80
1839	138,547.74	65,068.08	203,615.82	506,364.61	2,096,478.81
1840	149,186.03	71,057.31	220,243.34	536,532.16	2,180,764.16
1841	158,803.50	68,804.44	227,607.94	545,904.23	2,130,744.37
1842	157,116.70	36,385.48	193,502.18	494,894.38	2,092,399.69
1843	165,482.69	37,116.49	202,599.18	495,302.54	2,158,602.93
1844	175,330.57	35,554.47	210,885.04	501,207.66	2,280,602.93
1845	187,812.55	37,290.66	225,103.21	524,081.36	



## APPENDIX DD.—COMMERCE.

Statement of the Number of Vessels, the Tonnage, and the Crews, entered and cleared at Boston.

Years.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	American.			Foreign.			Total American and Foreign.			Total American and Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
			Men.	Boys.								
1826	.	134,854	.	.	.	4,755	.	139,609	.	.	94,282	.
1827	.	118,604	.	.	.	4,798	.	123,402	.	.	89,401	.
1828	.	111,439	.	.	.	5,595	.	117,034	.	.	92,630	.
1829	.	117,608	.	.	.	4,827	.	122,435	.	.	92,418	.
1830	.	108,668	.	.	.	4,663	.	113,328	.	.	93,408	.
1831	.	116,762	.	.	.	9,612	.	126,374	.	.	100,111	.
1832	.	136,369	.	.	.	21,442	.	157,811	.	.	148,178	.
1833	.	149,550	.	.	.	29,013	.	178,563	.	.	157,825	.
1834	763	154,941	.	.	307	28,144	.	183,085	.	988	156,837	.
1835	754	158,712	6,959	334	404	35,708	1,860	194,420	8,819	1,148	181,293	8,545
1836	779	168,646	7,197	409	602	56,038	2,836	224,684	10,033	1,358	204,334	9,540
1837	853	188,367	7,666	559	691	53,910	2,970	242,277	10,636	1,367	184,373	8,784
1838	747	161,596	6,644	477	488	37,303	2,231	198,898	8,875	1,143	163,714	7,973
1839	865	189,126	7,596	588	575	41,430	1,949	230,556	9,545	1,356	195,674	9,656
1840	864	191,752	7,825	423	643	53,581	3,402	245,333	11,227	1,353	181,593	9,392
1841	1,019	224,969	9,161	439	711	66,354	4,048	291,323	13,209	1,544	234,843	11,939
1842	849	197,481	8,029	361	870	78,885	4,941	276,366	12,970	1,574	225,416	11,779
1843	455	100,815	4,213	217	488	43,691	2,869	144,506	7,082	963	140,760	7,302
1844	879	199,505	8,077	386	1,018	89,483	5,853	288,988	13,930	1,814	257,163	13,082
1845	929	207,452	8,398	322	1,286	101,491	6,945	308,943	15,343	2,000	249,914	12,806

NOTE. The financial year was altered in 1843, to end June 30, instead of September 30, as it had before ended; consequently that year includes three quarters only, in this, and the next table of imports and exports of Massachusetts and the United States.

## APPENDIX EE.—COMMERCE.

*Statement of the Imports, Exports, and Revenue of Boston, compared with the Imports and Exports of Massachusetts and the United States.*

Years.	BOSTON.			MASSACHUSETTS.		UNITED STATES.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1824	12,828,253	5,036,963	4,193,112.81	15,378,758	10,434,328	80,549,007	75,986,657
1825	15,231,856	6,078,619	5,047,814.25	15,845,141	11,432,987	96,340,075	99,535,388
1826	12,627,449	6,780,577	3,988,378.46	17,063,482	10,098,862	84,974,477	77,595,322
1827	11,591,830	7,322,910	4,179,494.67	13,370,564	10,424,383	79,484,068	82,324,827
1828	12,540,924	7,438,014	4,597,176.86	15,070,444	9,025,785	88,509,824	72,264,686
1829	9,990,915	5,881,717	4,167,199.78	12,520,744	8,254,937	74,492,527	72,358,671
1830	8,348,623	5,180,178	3,662,301.78	10,453,544	7,213,194	70,876,920	73,849,508
1831	13,414,309	5,896,092	5,227,592.00	14,269,056	7,733,763	103,191,124	81,310,583
1832	15,760,512	10,107,768	5,524,839.36	18,118,900	11,993,768	101,029,266	87,176,943
1833	17,853,446	8,062,219	3,895,036.71	19,940,911	9,683,122	103,118,311	90,140,433
1834	15,614,720	7,309,761	2,830,172.69	17,672,129	4,672,746	126,521,332	81,024,162
1835	19,038,580	7,952,346	3,624,771.94	19,800,373	10,043,790	149,895,742	121,693,577
1836	25,897,955	8,475,313	4,470,053.73	25,681,462	10,380,346	189,980,035	128,663,040
1837	15,027,842	7,836,270	2,565,830.67	19,981,668	9,728,190	140,989,217	117,419,376
1838	13,463,465	7,036,882	2,411,155.95	13,300,925	9,104,862	113,717,404	108,486,616
1839	18,409,186	8,013,536	3,294,827.65	19,385,223	9,276,085	162,092,132	121,028,416
1840	14,122,308	8,405,224	2,456,926.22	16,513,858	10,186,261	107,141,519	132,085,946
1841	18,908,242	9,372,612	3,226,441.47	20,318,003	11,487,343	127,946,177	121,851,803
1842	12,633,713	7,226,104	2,780,186.04	17,986,433	9,807,110	100,162,087	104,691,534
1843	20,662,567	7,265,712	3,491,019.82	16,789,452	6,405,207	64,753,799	84,346,480
1844	22,141,788	8,294,726	5,934,945.14	20,296,007	9,096,286	108,435,035	111,200,046
1845	21,591,877	9,370,851	5,249,634.00	22,781,024	10,351,030	117,254,564	114,646,606



## APPENDIX FF.—BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

*Statement of the voyages made by the British Mail Steamers, from their commencement to January 1, 1846, showing the date of arrival, length of passage, passengers brought, &c.*

NOTES.—(a) In February and March, 1842, the Unicorn made three voyages—the first from Halifax, to take the mail, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Caledonia from Liverpool; the second, to take the mail and passengers of the Acadia, stopped at Halifax to refit; and the third, with the passengers of the Columbia, which left Liverpool on the 4th, and arrived at Halifax after a passage of 20 days, 15 hours.

(b) The Columbia was wrecked in July, on Black Ledge, near Seal Island.

(c) February, 1844, the Britannia was detained two days, by ice in our harbor, and did not depart, until an artificial channel had been cut, for 7 miles, by the citizens.]

Names.	Time of arrival.	Length of passage.	PASSENGERS FROM		Left at Halifax.	Time of departure.	PASSENGERS TO	
			Halifax.	Liverpool.			Halifax.	Liverpool.
	1840.	d. h.				1840.		
Unicorn,	June	3 18	.	24	.	June	10	12
Britannia,	July	18 14 8	12	48	.	Aug.	1	40
Acadia,	Aug.	17 12 12	13	63	.	Sept.	1	19
Britannia,	Sept.	18 13 9	26	50	.	Oct.	1	6
Caledonia,	Oct.	3 13	18	39	.	"	16	17
Acadia,	"	17 12 12	20	52	.	Nov.	1	7
Britannia,	Nov.	3 13 8	11	52	.	Dec.	1	13
						1841.		
Caledonia,	"	19 15	16	40	.	Jan.	2	12
Acadia,	Dec.	21 17	19	73	.	Feb.	1	9
Total,			135	441			135	346
	1841.							
Columbia,	Jan.	21 16	10	75	.	March	2	4
Britannia,	Feb.	22 17 12	19	80	4	"	16	7
Caledonia,	March	20 15 5	36	38	8	April	1	13
Acadia,	April	7 18 12	3	51	28	"	17	16
Columbia,	"	19 15	18	50	30	May	1	11
Britannia,	May	6 16	9	31	56	"	16	4
Caledonia,	"	19 14 12	6	42	36	June	1	18
Acadia,	June	2 13 12	18	46	19	"	16	19
Columbia,	"	17 12 12	10	29	25	July	1	8
Britannia,	July	3 13 12	10	42	21	"	17	28
Caledonia,	"	17 13	6	47	27	Aug.	1	14
Acadia,	Aug.	2 12 12	7	60	12	"	16	20
Columbia,	"	19 14 16	12	78	25	Sept.	1	7
Britannia,	Sept.	2 13 12	25	75	35	"	16	14
Caledonia,	"	18 13 18	27	70	33	Oct.	2	15
Acadia,	Oct.	5 16	19	80	20	"	16	17
Columbia,	"	21 15 18	16	93	7	Nov.	1	13
Britannia,	Nov.	7 17	20	55	34	"	16	3
Caledonia,	"	18 14 6	9	34	8	Dec.	1	6
Acadia,	Dec,	7 18 12	5	32	10	"	16	6
						1842.		
Columbia,	"	21 16 21	6	50	7	Jan.	1	.
Total,			296	1,158	445		243	871

## APPENDIX FF.—Continued.

Names.	Time of arrival.	Length of passage.	PASSENGERS FROM		Left at Hali-fax.	Time of departure.	PASSENGERS TO	
			Hali-fax.	Liver-pool.			Hali-fax.	Liver-pool.
	1842.	d. h.						
Britannia,	Jan.	22 18	18	77	11	Feb.	1	12
Unicorn, (a)	Feb.	27 2	7	.	.	March	1	7
Unicorn,	March	11 2	.	52	8	"	15	.
Unicorn,	"	27 2 12	.	35	4	April	2	4
Britannia,	April	20 14 12	7	31	13	May	1	8
Caledonia,	May	5 15 12	7	29	42	"	16	11
Acadia,	"	21 16 8	10	31	19	June	1	6
Columbia,	June	2 13 12	5	10	9	"	16	9
Britannia,	"	18 14 18	10	35	12	July	2	11
Caledonia,	July	5 15 16	5	35	22	"	16	19
Acadia,	"	21 15 6	6	35	17	Aug.	1	18
Columbia,	Aug.	1 12 12	12	29	11	"	16	19
Britannia,	"	19 14 9	15	64	22	Sept.	1	19
Caledonia,	Sept.	2 13 12	13	67	10	"	17	18
Acadia,	"	18 14	12	41	23	Oct.	1	10
Columbia,	Oct.	4 13 12	7	61	7	"	16	4
Britannia,	"	18 13 18	9	64	14	Nov.	1	6
Caledonia,	Nov.	2 13 18	11	32	4	"	16	12
Acadia,	"	17 12 12	3	43	8	Dec.	2	2
Columbia,	Dec.	6 16 12	7	18	9	"	16	5
						1843.		
Britannia,	"	21 17	7	29	6	Jan.	1	2
Total,			171	818	271		202	446
	1843.							
Caledonia,	Jan.	25 20 12	5	36	2	Feb.	2	3
Acadia,	Feb.	19 14	8	29	.	March	1	2
Columbia,	March	20 15 12	4	49	9	April	2	10
Britannia,	April	19 14 9	20	43	20	May	1	12
Hibernia,	May	4 14 12	14	83	24	"	16	8
Caledonia,	"	19 14 6	18	48	25	June	1	15
Acadia,	June	1 12 12	4	32	10	"	16	3
Columbia, (b)	"	18 14	8	24	13	July	1	12
Hibernia,	July	3 13	9	64	18	"	15	6
Caledonia,	"	17 13	3	66	9	Aug.	1	12
Acadia,	Aug.	2 14	2	59	8	"	16	4
Hibernia,	"	17 13 6	3	64	10	Sept.	1	9
Britannia,	Sept.	3 14 12	8	61	15	"	16	.
Caledonia,	"	20 14 12	9	70	18	Oct.	1	7
Acadia,	Oct.	3 13 3	4	35	14	"	16	6
Hibernia,	"	18 14	7	89	10	Nov.	1	6
Britannia,	Nov.	4 16	7	79	8	"	16	2
Caledonia,	"	20 15 12	10	55	3	Dec.	1	2
Acadia,	Dec.	6 17	4	35	2	"	16	3
						1844.		
Hibernia,	"	20 15	8	48	2	Jan.	1	12
Total,			155	1,069	220		134	738



## APPENDIX FF.—Continued.

Names.	Time of arrival.	Length of passage	PASSENGERS FROM			Time of departure.	PASSENGERS TO	
			Hali-fax.	Liver-pool.	Left at Hali-fax.		Hali-fax.	Liver-pool.
	1844.	d. h.				1844.		
Britannia, (c)	Jan. 21	16 21	14	61	17	Feb. 3	7	48
Hibernia,	Feb. 19	13 12	10	76	5	March 1	8	32
Caledonia,	March 22	17	16	42	9	April 1	7	78
Acadia,	April 21	17	5	73	19	May 1	9	84
Hibernia,	May 5	16	11	75	31	" 16	8	68
Britannia,	" 18	13 12	1	40	10	June 1	4	67
Caledonia,	June 1	12 15	9	61	11	" 16	18	93
Acadia,	" 19	14 12	13	58	7	July 1	12	65
Britannia,	July 3	13 10	9	73	8	" 16	13	57
Hibernia,	" 17	12 9	5	102	9	Aug. 1	17	50
Caledonia,	Aug. 1	13	10	81	10	" 16	10	38
Acadia,	" 18	14	22	77	32	Sept. 1	4	45
Hibernia,	Sept. 1	12	19	98	22	" 16	12	32
Britannia,	" 17	12 12	15	75	14	Oct. 1	11	38
Caledonia,	Oct. 3	13 14	10	80	8	" 16	9	51
Acadia,	" 20	16	18	68	16	Nov. 1	12	21
Hibernia,	Nov. 2	14 10	12	94	8	" 16	2	40
Britannia,	" 22	16 12	8	44	6	Dec. 1	2	38
Caledonia,	Dec. 7	17 15	6	35	3	" 16	.	24
Acadia,	" 21	16 12	10	55	.	1845. Jan. 1	11	56
Total,			223	1,368	245		176	1,025
	1845.							
Cambria,	Jan. 24	19 12	13	78	2	Feb. 1	4	35
Hibernia,	Feb. 19	14 12	13	70	.	March 1	5	30
Cambria,	March 18	13 11	16	52	13	April 1	11	115
Caledonia,	April 21	16 12	27	63	44	May 1	11	57
Hibernia,	May 6	16 8	6	98	22	" 16	17	101
Britannia,	" 19	14 12	13	46	21	June 1	10	65
Cambria,	June 1	12 4	18	59	31	" 16	8	65
Caledonia,	" 19	14 18	16	61	2	July 1	13	66
Acadia,	July 2	13	16	67	.	" 16	21	86
Britannia,	" 19	14 12	17	66	22	Aug. 1	20	22
Cambria,	" 30	11 4	8	97	5	" 16	10	84
Hibernia,	Aug. 17	12	25	95	.	Sept. 1	19	38
Caledonia,	Sept. 3	14 12	32	86	9	" 16	17	38
Britannia,	" 19	14 13	18	74	18	Oct. 1	11	62
Cambria,	Oct. 2	13	11	72	23	" 16	5	77
Hibernia,	" 19	14 8	13	86	9	Nov. 1	11	49
Caledonia,	Nov. 3	14 12	11	105	8	" 15	7	28
Britannia,	" 20	16	5	72	11	Dec. 2	1	67
Cambria,	Dec. 5	15	23	73	.	" 16	5	57
Acadia,	" 19	14 12	5	72	5	1846. Jan. 1	5	67
Total,			306	1,492	245		211	1,209

## APPENDIX GG.—BANKS.

*Statement of the Banks in Boston, showing their names, capital, date of foundation, and dividends.*

Name.	Capital.	When founded	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Atlantic,	\$500,000	1828	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	5	6
Atlas,	500,000	1833	6	.	.	.	5	5	4½	4	3	6
Boston,	600,000	1803	7	6½	6½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
City,	1,000,000	1822	6½	6½	6	6	6	3	2	3½	5	6
Columbian,	500,000	1822	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	2	5½
Eagle,	500,000	1822	7	6	6	6	6	6½	.	5	5	6½
Freeman's,	200,000	1836	.	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Globe,	1,000,000	1824	7	6½	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Granite,	500,000	1833	6	6	3½	6	4¾	6	4½	5	5	6
Hamilton,	500,000	1828	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	2	6
Market,	500,000	1832	6	6	3	4¾	.	3½	6	6	6	8
Massachusetts,	800,000	1784	2½	7	4½	5½	5	6	4½	4½	4½	5½
Mechanics',	120,000	1836	.	7½	5½	6	6	6	5	5½	6	7
Merchants',	3,000,000	1828	7	7	6½	7	7	7	7	6½	6	7
New England,	1,000,000	1813	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North,	750,000	1825	6	6	5	6	3	5	2	4	4½	6
Shawmut,	500,000	1836	.	2	5	6	3	6	6	4½	5	6
Shoe & Leath. Deal.	500,000	1836	.	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6½
State,	1,800,000	1811	6	5½	5	5¾	5½	3¾	6	5	5	6
Suffolk,	1,000,000	1818	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Traders',	400,000	1824	6	6	6	6	6	3	.	.	5	6
Tremont,	500,000	1814	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	4½	2½	6
Union,	800,000	1792	5½	5½	5½	6	6	6	6	5	5	6
Washington,	500,000	1825	5½	3½	4½	6	4¾	5½	5½	3½	4½	5½

*General View of the Boston Banks, at different periods.*

From	14 Banks, 1825.	28 Banks, 1835.	25 Banks, 1840.	24 Banks, 1845.
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital,	\$10,300,000.00	\$18,150,000.00	\$17,850,000.00	\$18,030,000.00
Circulation,	3,770,556.42	3,396,584.00	3,436,194.00	5,921,248.00
Debts,	774,480.73	3,145,792.53	3,765,580.32	4,865,678.18
Deposits,	2,494,868.32	8,616,080.30	5,967,250.82	9,732,167.88
Profits,	249,629.63	593,253.55	1,148,855.38	1,201,134.69
Total,	17,589,535.10	33,911,710.38	32,167,880.52	39,750,228.75
<i>Resources.</i>				
Specie,	527,789.79	861,842.82	2,378,544.55	2,773,930.10
Real estate,	286,051.52	553,446.87	662,767.08	697,616.11
Bills,	507,827.70	1,744,433.05	1,843,157.83	2,729,312.66
Credits,	373,230.64	2,086,986.42	2,444,523.02	2,603,482.91
Discounts,	15,823,382.72	28,647,438.16	24,810,888.05	30,945,886.97
Total,	\$17,518,281.37	\$33,894,147.32	\$32,139,880.53	\$39,750,228.75

NOTE.—The figures here given, correspond to those in the documents from which the statement is compiled, though the aggregate liabilities and resources do not agree in all cases.



## APPENDIX HH.

*Statement of the Insurance Companies in Boston, having specific capital, showing their names, dates of foundation, capital, and dividends.*

Name.	When founded.	Capital.	AVERAGE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS		
			10 years, 1835.	5 years, 1840.	5 years, 1845.
American,	1818	300,000	10.5	10.	17.4
Boston,	1799	300,000	14.	11.	11.8
Boylston,	1825	300,000	7.3	7.	6.8
Firemen's,	1832	300,000	6.83	3.	10.
Franklin,	1823	300,000	12.4	8.	7.2
Hope,	1830	200,000	8.5	5.4	6.
Manufacturers',	1822	400,000	10.1	12.4	19.61
Mercantile,	1823	300,000	9.1	4.	9.6
Merchants',	1816	500,000	18.25	25.46	22.3
National,	1825	500,000	6.	9.4	14.4
Neptune,	1831	200,000	9.5	6.8	27.8
Suffolk,	1818	225,000	7.8	8.2	8.8
Tremont,	1831	200,000	7.9	10.	25.
United States,	1825	200,000	7.9	6.	13.2
Warren,	1835	150,000		3.8	10.
Washington,	1826	200,000	8.4	10.2	12.8

The following is a statement of the risks and losses by sea and by fire, of all the Insurance in Boston, except by Mutual Insurance offices; and also of the fires in Boston for the last eight years.

Years.	RISKS AND LOSSES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.				FIRES IN BOSTON.		
	Marine Risks.	Fire Risks.	Marine Losses.	Fire Losses.	Alarms.	Property destroyed.	Insured.
1838	49,841,588	52,198,185	1,474,156	110,242	105	32,052	20,138
1839	47,292,456	52,396,931	1,580,805	198,033	96	140,004	61,791
1840	38,278,737	49,839,951	1,441,844	375,144	113	77,973	58,632
1841	39,145,131	50,268,858	992,539	105,324	140	102,972	36,920
1842	32,091,673	46,605,789	875,613	117,140	190	90,008	44,536
1843	34,793,990	42,395,538	695,492	160,288	232	128,666	90,083
1844	33,134,356	42,376,155	592,874	98,663	267	184,083	95,352
1845	36,755,845	53,940,539	1,071,153	326,193	223	231,191	172,840

*General view of the Fire and Marine Mutual Insurance in Boston, for the year 1845.*

Names.	Assets.	Marine risks during the year.	Fire risks taken during the year	Marine losses.	Fire losses
Atlantic,	199,990.26	12,590,286	2,820,225	326,313	16,960
Equitable,	422,821.76	9,473,208	5,283,902	196,943	7,313
New England,	274,987.67	9,962,620	7,105,867	212,096	26,050
Tremont,	342,568.98	7,076,134	3,267,152	115,504	148



## APPENDIX II.—PROGRESSIVE WEALTH.

*City Valuation of the Real and Personal Estate; the Polls; the Tax assessed; and rate per cent.; for different years.*

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation	Polls.	Tax.	On \$100
1800	6,901,000	8,194,700	15,095,700	4,543	83,428.75	
1810	10,177,200	8,272,300	18,450,500	7,764	144,486.72	39
1814	16,557,000	13,859,400	30,416,400	6,636	131,330.00	40
1815	18,265,600	14,647,400	32,913,000	6,457	157,794.00	45
1816	21,059,800	15,448,000	36,507,800	7,755	157,663.70	40
1817	21,643,600	16,373,400	38,017,000	7,497	163,313.50	40
1818	22,321,800	16,879,400	39,201,200	7,699	172,592.04	41
1819	22,795,800	16,583,400	39,379,200	8,030	169,859.10	40
1820	21,687,000	16,602,200	38,289,200	7,810	165,228.30	40
1821	22,122,000	18,671,600	40,793,600	8,646	174,968.32	39½
1822	23,364,400	18,775,800	42,140,200	8,880	167,583.37	36½
1823	25,367,000	19,529,800	44,896,800	9,855	172,423.60	35
1824	27,303,800	22,540,000	49,843,800	10,807	228,181.65	42½
1825	30,992,000	21,450,600	54,442,600	11,660	201,039.10	40½
1826	34,203,000	25,246,200	59,449,200	12,602	226,975.20	35
1827	36,061,400	29,797,000	65,858,800	12,442	242,946.40	35
1828	35,908,000	25,615,200	61,523,200	12,535	235,115.77	35½
1829	36,963,800	24,104,200	61,068,000	13,495	261,461.10	39½
1830	36,960,000	22,626,000	59,586,000	13,096	260,967.30	40½
1831	37,675,000	23,023,200	60,698,200	13,618	260,184.89	39½
1832	39,145,200	28,369,200	67,514,400	14,184	298,085.84	41
1833	40,966,400	29,510,800	70,477,200	14,899	321,876.60	42½
1834	43,140,600	31,665,200	74,805,800	15,137	374,292.76	47
1835	47,552,800	31,749,800	79,302,600	16,188	408,899.61	48½
1836	53,373,000	34,895,000	88,245,000	16,719	444,656.65	47½
1837	56,311,600	33,272,200	89,583,800	17,182	473,692.00	50
1838	57,372,400	32,859,200	90,231,600	15,615	465,557.34	49
1839	58,577,800	33,248,600	91,826,400	16,561	543,660.66	56½
1840	60,424,200	34,157,400	94,581,600	17,696	546,742.80	55
1841	61,963,000	36,043,600	98,006,600	18,915	616,412.10	60
1842	65,499,900	41,223,800	105,723,700	19,636	637,779.09	57
1843	67,673,400	42,372,600	110,056,000	20,063	712,379.70	62
1844	72,048,000	46,402,300	118,450,300	22,339	744,210.30	60
1845	81,991,400	53,957,300	135,948,700	24,287	811,338.09	57

NOTE. In 1842 the tax was first assessed upon the full valuation. For many years previous to that, the valuation was entered on the assessors' records at half its real value, and the taxes assessed on that amount. To present the facts uniformly in this table, the valuation has been doubled and the rate of taxation halved, in the years before 1842.



## APPENDIX JJ.

*Valuation, Polls, and Taxes of the Wards.*

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Polls.	Tax.
1800					
Ward 1	176,500	177,400	353,900	205	2,128.25
2	184,800	111,700	296,500	301	2,009.25
3	257,500	178,100	435,600	238	2,594.50
4	242,300	189,200	431,500	262	2,616.00
5	295,500	232,800	528,300	303	3,171.75
6	482,600	462,300	944,900	247	5,156.75
7	921,900	1,079,500	2,001,400	567	10,999.25
8	593,900	572,700	1,166,600	220	6,218.00
9	761,700	1,228,100	1,989,800	217	10,328.75
10	838,600	1,239,300	2,077,900	438	11,156.00
11	943,100	1,303,200	2,246,300	391	11,915.75
12	1,202,600	1,420,400	2,623,000	1154	15,134.50
Total,	6,901,000	8,194,700	15,095,700	4543	83,428.75
1810					
Ward 1	478,300	211,900	690,200	571	5,825.94
2	405,000	174,300	579,300	474	4,881.96
3	466,400	272,800	739,200	554	6,153.24
4	1,012,000	803,900	1,815,900	802	14,277.48
5	791,600	741,300	1,532,900	505	11,794.38
6	654,100	372,600	1,026,700	828	8,634.24
7	1,497,100	1,651,600	3,148,700	463	23,365.14
8	932,700	768,800	1,701,500	647	13,221.30
9	1,129,500	1,000,600	2,130,100	739	16,445.22
10	1,064,900	1,244,800	2,309,700	513	17,399.34
11	869,300	573,700	1,443,000	779	11,558.10
12	876,300	456,600	1,332,900	889	10,930.38
Total,	10,177,200	8,272,900	18,450,100	7764	144,486.72
1820					
Ward 1	324,100	94,700	418,800	447	4,020.90
2	330,600	97,300	427,900	431	4,069.70
3	407,100	183,000	590,100	559	5,559.30
4	1,151,500	767,700	1,919,200	902	16,706.60
5	697,200	480,500	1,177,700	503	10,176.10
6	741,800	300,600	1,042,400	724	9,425.20
7	1,639,500	1,732,400	3,371,900	421	27,606.70
8	1,218,500	1,247,300	2,465,800	927	21,116.90
9	1,243,400	944,900	2,188,300	716	18,580.40
10	1,149,600	1,430,300	2,579,900	389	21,222.70
11	1,026,200	576,300	1,602,500	860	14,110.00
12	914,000	446,100	1,360,100	931	12,277.30
Total,	10,843,500	8,301,100	19,144,600	7810	164,871.80

APPENDIX JJ.—*Continued.*

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation	Polls.	Tax.
1825					
Ward 1	429,900	144,100	574,000	678	5,035.00
2	391,400	128,800	520,200	751	4,767.90
3	605,500	264,300	869,800	1,030	7,633.60
4	2,071,900	1,346,700	3,418,600	1,509	26,193.70
5	739,400	393,600	1,133,000	873	9,240.50
6	1,481,800	851,900	2,333,700	717	17,411.40
7	3,101,800	2,099,900	5,201,700	1,028	37,953.90
8	2,456,500	1,988,000	4,444,500	1,063	32,706.00
9	1,489,800	1,972,400	3,462,200	1,170	25,990.40
10	992,600	761,300	1,753,900	1,002	13,780.30
11	880,700	412,500	1,293,200	762	10,195.40
12	854,700	361,800	1,216,500	1,077	10,131.00
Total, 1830	15,496,000	10,725,300	26,221,300	11,660	201,039.10
Ward 1	535,400	111,800	647,200	660	6,232.32
2	497,300	165,600	662,900	683	6,393.99
3	735,600	293,300	1,028,900	1,074	9,945.09
4	2,116,900	1,612,200	3,729,100	1,635	32,658.21
5	1,066,400	390,600	1,457,000	1,079	13,420.20
6	1,869,900	830,700	2,700,600	878	23,191.86
7	3,799,700	2,391,600	6,191,300	1,303	52,104.08
8	2,535,700	1,736,800	4,272,500	1,171	36,363.75
9	1,633,500	2,222,500	3,856,000	1,316	33,207.60
10	1,282,000	709,100	1,991,100	1,039	17,686.41
11	1,121,100	505,000	1,626,100	874	14,482.41
12	1,286,500	343,800	1,630,300	1,384	15,481.43
Total, 1835	18,480,000	11,313,000	29,793,000	13,096	260,967.30
Ward 1	1,022,100	165,800	1,187,900	906	12,881.63
2	1,123,300	679,400	1,802,700	1,013	19,005.69
3	745,600	389,000	1,134,600	1,581	13,377.12
4	2,814,900	1,794,400	4,609,300	2,015	47,732.71
5	1,130,000	476,100	1,606,100	1,106	17,238.17
6	2,587,200	1,530,100	4,117,300	1,048	41,509.81
7	4,325,600	3,893,600	8,219,200	1,506	81,985.24
8	3,009,300	2,081,100	5,090,400	1,454	51,557.88
9	2,075,300	2,945,800	5,021,100	1,459	50,893.17
10	1,808,200	933,800	2,742,000	1,132	28,295.40
11	1,440,000	531,800	1,971,800	1,001	20,627.96
12	1,188,700	338,500	1,527,200	1,233	16,663.34
S. Bost'n	506,200	115,500	621,700	734	7,131.49
Total,	23,776,400	15,874,900	39,651,300	16,188	408,899.61



APPENDIX JJ.—*Continued.*

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Polls.	Tax.
1840					
Ward 1	1,194,500	267,200	1,461,700	1,374	18,139.70
2	1,386,600	981,400	2,368,000	1,485	28,275.50
3	1,423,500	458,000	1,881,500	1,832	23,444.50
4	5,655,100	3,375,200	9,030,300	2,035	102,385.80
5	1,501,600	437,200	1,938,800	1,141	23,038.30
6	3,723,200	1,896,000	5,619,200	1,354	63,842.20
7	4,780,800	3,339,200	8,120,000	1,738	91,927.00
8	2,723,900	3,300,700	6,124,600	1,847	69,041.10
9	3,636,200	2,027,900	5,664,100	1,151	64,031.60
10	1,994,700	539,400	2,534,100	1,250	29,750.10
11	1,438,600	301,000	1,739,600	1,462	21,328.60
12	753,400	155,500	908,900	1,027	11,538.40
Total, 1844	30,212,100	17,078,700	47,290,800	17,696	546,742.80
Ward 1	2,726,400	573,100	3,299,500	1,712	22,365.00
2	3,294,800	3,513,900	6,808,700	1,633	43,301.70
3	3,240,100	1,138,600	4,378,700	2,375	29,834.70
4	13,131,400	9,041,600	22,173,000	2,481	136,759.50
5	4,193,900	1,335,200	5,529,100	1,551	35,501.10
6	8,419,200	5,093,700	13,512,900	1,493	83,316.90
7	10,870,600	8,931,300	19,801,900	1,967	121,761.90
8	6,089,500	8,705,100	14,794,600	1,747	91,388.10
9	8,044,800	4,399,500	12,444,300	1,400	76,765.80
10	6,018,200	2,151,900	8,170,100	2,075	52,133.10
11	4,241,900	1,012,800	5,254,700	2,186	34,807.20
12	1,777,200	505,605	2,282,800	1,719	16,275.30
Total, 1845	72,048,000	46,402,300	118,450,300	22,339	744,210.30
Ward 1	3,327,800	601,600	3,929,400	1,645	24,865.08
2	3,761,400	3,536,500	7,297,900	1,507	43,858.53
3	3,919,900	1,297,400	5,217,300	2,455	33,421.11
4	14,863,600	10,316,300	25,179,900	2,991	148,011.93
5	4,515,500	1,531,200	6,046,700	1,621	36,897.69
6	8,603,000	6,206,800	14,809,800	1,558	86,752.86
7	11,617,500	10,686,400	22,303,900	2,079	130,250.73
8	6,440,200	10,084,200	16,524,400	1,928	97,081.08
9	9,511,100	5,408,000	14,919,100	1,673	87,548.37
10	7,102,900	2,513,300	9,616,200	2,521	58,593.84
11	5,428,500	1,207,800	6,636,300	2,513	41,596.41
12	2,900,000	567,800	3,467,800	1,796	22,460.46
Total,	81,991,400	53,957,300	135,948,700	24,287	811,338.09

## APPENDIX KK.—STATE TREASURY.

*Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State, showing from what towns they are derived and to what towns paid.*

## 1. Receipts into the Treasury of the State on account of the

From	Auction Tax.	Bank Tax.	Probate Tax.	State Tax.	Attorney for Suffolk.	Alien Passengers.	Total Receipts.
1840.							
Boston,	46,659.19	178,000.00	.	.	2,379.82	.	227,039.01
Other towns,	6,087.56	166,368.51	.	.	.	.	172,506.07
State,	52,746.75	344,368.51	.	.	2,379.82	50.00	399,545.08
1841.							
Boston,	45,413.39	177,031.11	3,029.65	.	2,596.37	9,504.31	237,574.83
Other towns,	5,055.99	159,004.02	2,443.60	.	.	.	166,603.61
State,	50,469.38	336,035.13	5,573.25	.	2,596.37	9,504.31	404,178.44
1842.							
Boston,	48,488.41	175,794.43	5,635.91	.	1,407.65	4,914.86	236,241.26
Other towns,	5,947.10	152,242.15	4,944.54	.	.	.	163,133.79
State,	54,435.51	328,036.58	10,580.45	.	1,407.65	4,914.86	399,375.05
1843.							
Boston,	41,558.68	171,100.00	1,486.49	.	3,620.60	4,780.76	222,546.53
Other towns,	5,436.52	142,169.45	2,731.58	.	.	146.00	150,483.55
State,	46,995.20	313,269.45	4,218.07	.	3,620.60	4,926.76	373,030.08
1844.							
Boston,	36,182.08	170,450.00	.	25,488.75	5,951.96	.	238,072.79
Other towns,	4,768.29	135,142.77	432.06	49,511.25	.	47.12	189,901.49
State,	40,950.37	305,592.77	432.06	75,000.00	5,951.96	47.12	427,974.28
1845.							
Boston,	43,503.09	175,045.83	.	25,488.75	9,447.90	6,900.24	260,384.81
Other towns,	5,792.08	129,675.00	98.05	49,511.25	.	20.00	185,097.38
State,	49,295.17	304,720.83	98.05	75,000.00	9,447.90	6,920.24	445,482.19



APPENDIX KK. — Continued.  
2. Expenditures from the Treasury of the State on account of the

To	Pauper Accounts.	County Treasurers.	Militia Bounty.	School Fund	Total Payments.	Difference.
1840.						
Boston,	15,643.53	19,135.83	730.00	2,428.39	37,937.75	189,101.26
Other towns,	30,161.75	45,101.15	55.00	18,774.25	94,092.15	78,413.92
State,	45,805.28	64,236.98	785.00	21,202.64	132,029.90	267,515.18
1841.						
Boston,	20,576.38	14,358.99	2,695.00	3,225.97	40,856.34	196,718.49
Other towns,	33,630.89	37,506.54	20,590.00	28,883.35	110,610.78	55,992.83
State,	54,207.27	41,865.53	23,285.00	32,109.32	151,467.12	252,711.32
1842.						
Boston,	19,296.68	5,847.37	4,466.00	2,412.62	34,022.67	202,218.59
Other towns,	28,657.21	16,946.22	20,775.00	21,594.27	85,972.70	77,161.09
State,	47,953.89	22,793.59	25,241.00	24,006.89	119,995.37	279,379.68
1843.						
Boston,	23,993.49	7,778.82	4,545.25	2,664.35	38,978.91	183,567.62
Other towns,	32,536.15	22,022.56	22,750.00	21,430.52	98,742.23	51,741.32
State,	56,529.64	29,801.38	27,295.25	24,094.87	137,721.14	235,308.94
1844.						
Boston,	28,025.15	4,410.58	4,400.00	.	36,835.73	201,237.06
Other towns,	41,134.05	26,479.83	22,982.50	24,163.11	114,759.49	75,142.00
State,	69,159.20	30,890.41	27,382.50	24,163.11	151,595.22	276,379.06
1845.						
Boston,	25,473.13	8,291.71	4,267.50	3,055.64	41,087.98	228,296.83
Other towns,	18,799.95	42,951.16	24,489.50	25,192.71	111,392.32	64,705.06
State,	44,272.08	51,242.87	28,757.00	28,248.35	152,480.30	293,001.89

## APPENDIX LL.

*Income and Expenditures of the City, for four years.*

On what Account.	1841-'42.	1842-'43.	1843-'44.	1844-'45.
<i>Income.</i>				
Taxes,	\$597,276.29	\$606,437.83	\$695,022.33	\$720,601.05
Rents,	52,239.48	53,786.04	52,498.61	52,595.03
Public Lands,	18,800.76	12,961.72	79,481.62	112,643.93
Alien Passengers,	.	.	1,136.22	5,764.02
Fees and Licenses,	2,557.64	3,319.43	3,079.91	2,734.72
Burial Grounds,	1,153.31	161.69	219.31	104.80
Militia Bounty,	499.00	456.25	248.00	132.19
Total Income,	672,526.48	677,122.96	831,686.00	894,575.74
Balance of last Acc't,	8,084.58	29,484.74	65,104.57	181,482.03
Due and uncalled for,	.	850.76	2,829.18	1,751.48
Total,	680,611.06	707,458.46	899,619.75	1,077,809.25
<i>Expenditures.</i>				
Advertising, &c.,	.	900.00	900.00	900.00
Annuities,	850.00	810.40	625.00	625.00
Bells and Clocks,	940.11	841.00	1,243.67	717.56
Bridges,	8,027.07	7,852.77	2,016.47	3,187.13
City Debt,	69,100.00	76,000.00	94,900.00	263,393.38
Common,	1,899.48	3,750.17	3,272.12	1,019.21
Common Sewers,	2,908.72	1,940.51	7,522.19	4,858.43
Contingent,	33,032.91	9,418.28	16,417.70	5,431.22
County,	24,301.36	42,639.76	38,817.67	37,609.74
Fire Department,	38,586.79	37,304.82	42,042.78	46,197.31
Fourth of July,	.	.	2,885.90	3,679.39
Health,	21,399.14	22,693.74	25,102.25	28,014.29
Interest,	78,112.96	76,006.70	68,463.62	60,682.65
Market,	.	.	3,458.56	2,154.59
Old Claims,	489.17	1,612.03	1,096.62	793.76
Police,	5,698.59	10,387.55	11,137.08	12,375.01
Printing,	3,994.22	2,765.93	2,800.14	3,788.62
Public Buildings,	8,393.57	2,323.28	3,362.62	4,322.07
Public Charities,	38,824.78	42,067.17	30,616.64	39,058.36
Public Lands,	488.57	3,105.17	.	6,720.34
Salaries,	37,899.60	19,016.49	18,550.00	18,670.61
Schools,	150,426.44	136,219.10	201,256.26	205,277.68
State Tax,	.	.	.	25,488.75
Streets,	82,565.34	98,922.76	94,409.53	122,294.53
Watch,	43,187.50	45,776.26	47,240.90	48,570.39
Water Works,	.	.	.	3,106.67
Total Expenditures,	651,126.32	642,353.89	718,137.72	948,936.69
Balance in Treasury,	29,484.74	65,104.57	181,482.03	128,872.56



## APPENDIX MM.

*Statement of the Quantity and Value of Articles, specified  
Boston, taken according to successive Acts passed at the*

Articles.	MARCH 6, 1801.		FEBRUARY 11, 1811.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1 Dwelling Houses,	2,486	\$298,320	4,073	\$610,950
2 Shops, with dwelling houses,	.	.	.	.
3 Other Shops,	314	4,710	1,157	27,768
4 Bake Houses,	42	840	40	1,000
5 Sugar Houses,	4	480	4	480
6 Distil Houses,	12	1,440	22	2,640
7 Breweries,	.	.	.	.
8 Ware Houses and Stores,	278	19,460	747	62,748
9 Rope Walks,	11	825	7	525
10 Grist Mills,	1	20	.	.
11 Saw Mills,	1	6	.	.
12 Other Mills,	.	.	.	.
13 Iron Works and Furnaces,	1	15	1	150
14 Glass Factories,	.	.	.	.
15 Banks,	429	2,574	319	5,742
16 All other buildings,	215	1,312	38	57
17 Superficial feet of Wharf,	568,322	6,820	1,136,600	18,185
18 Acres of Tillage Land,	13	39	369	1,107
19 " Eng. Mowing Land,	209	1,045	209	1,045
20 " Fresh Meadow "	.	.	.	.
21 " Salt Marsh "	400	700	400	700
22 " Pasturage "	675	1,350	675	1,350
23 " Unimproved "	240	192	.	.
24 Acres owned by the town,	30	60	40	80
25 Tons of Shipping,	74,579	44,717	80,000	43,200
26 Owners of Plate,	.	.	24,000	1,584
27 Horses,	585	585	820	816
28 Oxen,	.	.	.	.
29 Cows,	260	156	200	120
30 Steers and Heifers,	.	.	.	.
31 Sheep,	.	.	.	.
32 Swine,	.	.	100	12
33 Other Estates,	.	420,000	.	507,158
		\$805,666		\$1,287,417

NOTE.—In the amount against "Other Estates," is included, "Every person's whole stock in trade, &c.;" "Securities of the United States, of this State, or of any government;" "Money at interest, more than any creditor pays interest for;" "Money on hand, including deposits in any bank, &c.;" "Stock held by stockholders in any bank or insurance company;" "Shares in toll bridges, canals or turnpike roads, &c.;" "Shares in any other incorporated company, possessing taxable property." This property was sometimes taken as returned by the assessors, and sometimes it was "doomed" by the Legislature. "Real estates doomed," and "Personal estates doomed," were

## STATE VALUATION.

*by the Legislature in the valuation of the Property of  
dates specified.*

FEBRUARY 14, 1821.		MARCH 19, 1831.		MARCH 23, 1840.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
2,998	\$21,293,000	6,766	\$22,337,800	8,902	\$35,608,000	1
		719	790,900	943	1,131,000	2
1,047	3,460,000	587	645,700	631	757,200	3
29	29,000					4
6	36,000					5
22	264,000	20	200,000	17	255,000	6
		3	15,000	3	12,000	7
711	3,494,000	1,093	3,606,900	1,397	5,588,000	8
4	50,000	3	27,000	4	36,000	9
		1	12,000	1	20,000	10
		1	3,000	2	10,000	11
		1	4,500	1	6,000	12
1	5,000	5	42,600	7	140,000	13
2	20,000	1	3,600	1	9,000	14
304	152,000	367	183,500	438	438,000	15
	25,000	148	1,089,872	69	1,725,000	16
1,192,850	1,204,080	2,226,400	1,224,520	2,583,171	2,583,171	17
54	5,400	113	5,650	87	6,525	18
277	27,700	390	27,300	449	44,900	19
				60	1,200	20
898	26,940	375	5,250	330	8,250	21
1,201	36,030	530	42,400	241	9,640	22
			1,540,500	123	2,000,000	23
		266	157,300		100,000	24
85,000	1,100,000	105,000	1,260,000	204,105	4,082,100	25
30,000	99,000	60,000	66,000	120,000	132,000	26
1,244	20,737	1,715	42,875	2,330	69,900	27
26	390	44	660	40	800	28
202	2,020	263	2,630	208	3,120	29
		26	156	4	28	30
		260	260	86	86	31
123	246	263	789	396	1,188	32
	28,408,923		46,661,338		64,526,110	33
	\$59,759,466		\$80,000,000		\$109,304,218	

enumerated as items in this schedule. In 1791, in 1801, and in 1811, no estates appear to have been doomed; and the whole amount stated, is not the real value but 6 per cent. of this value. In 1820, the valuation of the town is stated by the Legislature at \$3,585,568, which is 6 per cent. of the amount mentioned in this table. In this year, and in 1830 and 1840, the city was doomed by the Legislature in a part of the sum, to make up the amount stated against other estates. The buildings in 1821 are given as stated in the records, but it is evidently a mistake.



## APPENDIX NN.

*Meteorological Observations at Cambridge. By William Cranch Bond, Director of the Observatory.*

Period of Observation.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.				FORCE OF THE WIND.				CLOUDS, 0-10.				Amount of rain fallen In. 1-1000
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1841.																	
January,	29.948	29.972	29.895	29.901	24.4	26.0	32.6	28.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.7	4.900
February,	29.667	29.690	29.658	29.707	17.0	22.9	30.5	18.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	1.810
March,	29.946	29.940	29.915	29.972	27.7	33.5	40.7	30.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	5.1	4.1	4.7	4.5	2.745
April,	29.982	29.965	29.949	29.996	36.1	41.1	47.4	39.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.2	4.706
May,	29.833	29.840	29.818	29.855	46.2	55.6	60.6	50.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.3	1.977
June,	29.870	29.873	29.834	29.870	59.9	70.1	76.6	63.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.6	0.665
July,	29.904	29.904	29.891	29.907	61.0	72.8	79.5	71.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.020
August,	30.041	30.059	30.041	30.025	61.3	69.5	77.1	66.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.150
September,	29.965	29.968	29.932	29.955	56.6	62.7	70.2	59.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	7.1	6.3	5.3	4.8	3.272
October,	29.943	29.950	29.897	29.951	38.0	46.3	52.2	41.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	4.4	5.0	6.2	4.2	3.715
November,	29.872	29.874	29.847	29.846	33.1	36.7	40.6	35.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	5.8	5.5	6.3	4.6	2.756
December,	29.933	29.943	29.894	29.916	26.8	30.0	34.4	28.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.8	5.140
1842.																	
January,	29.938	29.955	29.892	29.923	22.6	25.1	33.6	27.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	4.2	5.1	5.1	3.1	0.784
February,	29.921	29.941	29.891	29.896	26.5	30.1	39.0	30.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	5.6	6.9	5.1	5.5	3.182
March,	29.959	29.973	29.912	29.949	32.3	37.1	44.6	35.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.4	5.7	6.9	5.9	2.238
April,	29.948	29.954	29.894	29.905	38.2	41.3	53.0	42.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.6	3.361
May,	29.885	29.889	29.830	29.829	43.4	53.5	60.2	49.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.0	2.326
June,	29.928	29.945	29.907	29.940	54.4	63.3	72.8	59.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.0	5.843
July,	29.976	29.971	29.929	29.960	65.3	74.5	81.6	69.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.4	1.415
August,	30.059	30.066	30.032	30.055	61.1	68.5	75.3	65.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.599
September,	29.971	29.990	29.923	29.963	51.1	59.0	67.4	55.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	4.6	4.9	5.2	3.6	3.343
October,	29.967	29.989	29.952	29.979	39.9	48.6	58.6	45.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.259
November,	29.987	29.985	29.924	29.972	30.1	34.4	42.0	32.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.2	4.3	5.1	3.9	4.142
December,	29.933	29.956	29.923	29.964	21.5	23.4	27.9	22.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.642

## APPENDIX NN.—Continued.

Period of Observation.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.				FORCE OF THE WIND.				CLOUDS, U-10.				Amount of rain. In. 1-1000
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sun- rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sun- rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sun- rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1843.																	
January,	30.024	30.061	29.969	29.932	24.9	28.3	35.5	29.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	5.8	7.0	7.0	6.2	1.596
February,	29.841	29.858	29.819	29.883	11.7	14.2	24.3	16.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	4.8	4.3	6.0	5.9	5.643
March,	29.814	29.817	29.745	29.798	18.5	26.4	33.4	24.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.9	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.773
April,	29.933	29.949	29.904	29.932	38.1	43.5	50.7	41.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	4.168
May,	29.941	29.960	29.920	29.956	46.8	56.1	64.6	50.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.2	2.166
June,	29.888	29.868	29.852	29.875	55.2	67.3	73.4	61.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	4.2	3.7	5.7	4.4	5.377
July,	29.919	29.919	29.876	29.908	61.1	71.2	78.7	65.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.5	2.470
August,	30.007	29.998	29.990	30.003	63.6	71.1	78.5	66.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	6.6	6.2	5.0	5.0	8.740
September,	30.047	30.043	30.010	30.033	54.2	61.0	69.2	57.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.8	1.520
October,	29.870	29.872	29.806	29.833	41.8	46.5	54.7	46.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	5.3	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.814
November,	30.034	30.041	29.987	29.960	29.6	34.2	40.9	32.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.7	4.0	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.196
December,	30.021	30.065	29.954	29.966	23.8	26.0	32.7	25.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.3	3.344
1844.																	
January,	29.948	29.985	29.891	29.976	10.7	14.4	21.2	15.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.294
February,	30.015	30.005	29.963	30.003	17.4	23.7	33.1	24.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	2.033
March,	29.982	30.012	30.005	29.995	29.5	34.0	39.1	32.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.0	5.844
April,	30.168	30.154	30.097	30.120	39.5	49.1	60.2	44.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	0.342
May,	29.923	29.947	29.873	29.924	50.0	58.5	67.1	53.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.5	1.958
June,	29.946	29.929	29.921	29.966	57.8	67.7	74.2	60.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.1	1.767
July,	29.892	29.899	29.855	29.840	60.7	69.5	77.8	64.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	2.897
August,	29.893	29.924	29.878	29.902	59.7	69.0	77.7	64.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.8	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	3.354
September,	30.062	30.043	29.992	30.015	54.0	64.8	77.3	59.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.503
October,	29.975	29.953	29.861	29.928	40.9	55.9	51.0	44.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	6.9	8.0	5.7	5.0	3.268
November,	29.889	29.879	29.857	29.916	29.3	35.6	40.2	32.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	1.501
December,	29.758	29.831	29.741	29.784	24.4	26.0	32.1	25.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	5.1	6.5	6.6	3.9	



## APPENDIX NN. — Continued.

Period of Observation.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.				FORCE OF THE WIND.				CLOUDS. 0-10.				Amount of rain.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	
1845.																	In. 1-100.
January,	29.927	29.954	29.944	29.926	21.8	27.9	31.7	27.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.0	8.930*
February,	29.910	29.901	29.849	29.892	20.8	30.4	32.4	26.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.1	3.667
March,	29.955	29.911	29.889	29.936	31.8	36.0	42.6	34.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.0	1.482
April,	29.910	29.919	29.883	29.931	38.8	47.1	57.4	41.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	6.0	6.7	5.1	4.5	2.631
May,	29.895	29.893	29.853	29.902	48.4	58.0	67.6	52.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.3	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	3.154
June,	29.891	29.899	29.847	29.896	58.9	71.2	78.4	64.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.066
July,	29.769	29.769	29.720	29.774	64.2	73.1	81.0	70.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.6	2.527
August,	29.965	29.950	29.925	29.956	65.1	73.5	78.2	68.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	2.584
September,	29.919	29.938	29.910	29.924	53.3	62.1	68.1	57.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	5.1	4.218
October,	30.112	30.165	30.114	30.138	46.5	51.8	58.6	50.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.7	10.432
November,	29.802	29.782	29.791	29.868	40.3	45.1	50.0	41.9	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.4	8.037
December,	29.983	29.966	29.929	29.959	23.1	25.5	29.3	24.7	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	

\* Total of rain and melted snow since December 1, 1844.

The following statement shows the highest and lowest range of the Barometer and Thermometer, and the greatest range of the Barometer in 24 hours, in the several years.

Years.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Greatest range in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.
1841	20 Jan. 30.880	13 March, 29.016	12 to 13 March, 1.200	15 July, +93°	5 Jan.—15°
1842	6 Jan. 30.675	16 Feb. 28.862	15 to 16 Feb. 1.488	30 July, +94°	6 & 24 Jan.—4°
1843	17 Jan. 30.768	6 Feb. 28.984	5 to 6 Feb. 1.139	24 and 27 June and 22 July, +91°	10 & 17 Feb.—7°
1844	11 April, 30.826	13 Jan. 29.044	12 to 13 Jan. 1.260	19 June, +91°	12 Jan.—9°
1845	22 Oct. 30.622	5 Feb. 28.882	4 to 5 Feb. 1.246	22 July, +100°	2 Feb.—7.9°

## APPENDIX OO.

*Statement of the Deaths, Baptisms, and Marriages, in  
Boston, from 1704 to 1774.*

Years.	DEATHS.			Baptisms.	Intentions of Marriage.	Marriages recorded.
	White.	Colored.	Total.			
1704	203	17	220			
1705	238	44	282			
1706	216	45	261			
1707	225	38	263			
1708	245	46	291		162	
1709	295	82	377		183	
1710	248	47	295		166	
1711	305	58	363		139	
1712	270	46	316		222	
1713	380	100	480		208	
1714	340	73	413		230	
Total,	2,965	596	3,561		1,310	
1715	281	55	336	No return in these years.	209	
1716	284	71	355		203	
1717	371	80	451		177	
1718	334	46	380		208	
1719	253	51	304		186	
1720	261	68	329		176	
1721	968	134	1,102		163	135
1722	240	33	273		246	209
1723	342	71	413		255	191
1724	360	47	407		229	200
Total,	3,694	656	4,350		2,052	735
1725	268	56	324		228	176
1726	290	53	343		229	202
1727	373	106	479		243	155
1728	385	113	498		255	185
1729	471	99	570		253	161
1730	749	160	909		255	175
1731	318	90	408	563	252	170
1732	400	99	499	526	230	163
1733	374	84	458	526	205	118
1734	440	88	528	536	198	150
Total,	4,068	948	5,016	2,151	2,348	1,655



APPENDIX OO.—*Continued.*

Years.	DEATHS.			Baptisms.	Intentions of Marriage.	Marriages recorded.
	White.	Colored.	Total.			
1735	370	85	455	579	234	139
1736	532	85	617	514	283	159
1737	516	91	607	579	242	142
1738	476	100	576	530	254	150
1739	468	86	554	499	271	138
1740	568	136	704	591	264	132
1741	455	100	555	680	238	80
1742	445	72	517	716	283	110
1743	536	84	620	585	255	114
1744	425	72	497	566	269	96
Total,	4,791	911	5,702	5,779	2,593	1,260
1745	706	74	780	573	185	76
1746	479	99	578	480	332	101
1747	710	67	777	492	289	132
1748	626	114	740	504	243	92
1749	581	96	677	493	255	92
1750	507	97	604	533	238	66
1751	548	76	624	488	246	50
1752	893	116	1,009	357	215	2
1753	418	63	481	376	260	1
1754	380	54	434	439	242	.
Total,	5,848	856	6,704	4,735	2,505	612
1755	419	65	484	442	245	1
1756	461	65	526	441	265	.
1757	361	73	434	415	279	2
1758	467	57	524	423	182	.
1759	565	64	629	376	216	2
1760	508	68	576	417	262	4
1761	448	83	531	412	241	57
1762	390	83	473	418	227	68
1763	344	63	407	418	264	58
1764	471	77	548	367	207	45
Total,	4,434	690	5,132	4,129	2,388	237
1765	508	52	560	479	250	65
1766	400	45	445	424	210	73
1767	403	65	468	439	221	63
1768	369	48	417	414	295	117
1769	579	66	645	440	231	87
1770	404	79	483	445	187	63
1771	423	59	482	399	207	90
1772	458	59	517	373	237	86
1773	533	62	595	486	251	53
1774	546	50	596	521	221	61
Total,	4,623	585	5,208	4,420	2,310	758

# APPENDIX PP.

*Statement of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages for thirty-five years, from 1811 to 1845, inclusive.*

Years.	Population.	Births Recorded.	Intentions of Marriage Entered.	Marriages Recorded.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION TO POPULATION.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	One in	In 100
1811	34,255	108	448	188	373	375	748	45	2.18
1812	35,260	93	451	204	286	547	633	55	1.85
1813	36,264	85	481	230	416	334	750	48	2.06
1814	37,269	98	428	306	367	328	695	53	1.86
1815	38,274	79	543	356	407	433	830	46	2.16
1816	39,275	78	603	435	440	433	873	45	2.22
1817	40,284	103	689	415	453	422	875	46	2.17
1818	41,288	85	619	452	486	439	927	44	2.23
1819	42,293	77	612	418	423	366	789	53	1.86
1820	43,298	90	698	481	505	509	1,014	42	2.31
Mean.		8.96	557.2	348.5	415.6	397.6	813.2	47	2.09
1821	46,295	84	735	505	678	643	1,321	35	2.85
1822	49,291	80	801	623	570	518	1,088	45	2.20
1823	52,288	91	939	689	531	514	1,045	50	1.99
1824	55,284	72	979	585	623	585	1,208	45	2.18
1825	58,281	62	1,011	710	692	670	1,362	42	2.33
1826	58,903	63	1,065	747	623	544	1,167	50	1.98
1827	59,525	65	1,002	757	495	444	939	63	1.57
1828	60,147	42	1,051	742	603	556	1,159	51	1.92
1829	60,769	47	992	624	600	556	1,156	52	1.90
1830	61,392	34	927	508	532	493	1,025	59	1.66
Mean.		64.0	950.2	649.0	594.7	552.3	1,147.0	49	2.05
1831	64,834	27	944	649	676	677	1,353	47	2.08
1832	68,276	27	1,075	867	840	835	1,675	40	2.45
1833	71,780	44	1,334	759	679	695	1,374	52	1.91
1834	75,160	34	1,213	786	765	675	1,440	52	1.91
1835	78,603	34	1,772	937	991	828	1,819	43	2.31
1836	79,464	68	1,582	1,024	831	817	1,648	48	2.07
1837	80,325	40	1,443	782	875	868	1,743	46	2.16
1838	81,186	48	1,356	750	937	862	1,799	45	2.21
1839	82,215	48	1,391	778	863	859	1,722	44	2.23
1840	85,000	28	1,489	756	851	890	1,841	46	2.16
Mean.		39.8	1369.9	808.8	840.8	800.6	1,641.4	46	2.15
1841	90,874	35	1,587	905	927	856	1,783	50	1.96
1842	96,747	22	1,729	912	1,147	1,113	2,260	42	2.33
1843	102,620	26	1,810	904	986	1,022	2,008	51	1.95
1844	108,493	15	1,987	1,029	1,015	1,039	2,054	52	1.89
1845	114,366	8	2,351	.	1,182	1,158	2,340	48	2.04
Mean.		21	1,893	937	1,052	1,037	2,089	48	2.03

NOTE. This may be regarded as a complete account of all the deaths, except the stillborn. The intentions of marriage are also complete. The marriages are not all recorded, and very few of the births, as will appear evident from this abstract itself.



# APPENDIX QQ

*"General Abstract of the Bill of Mortality for the City of Boston, from January 1, 1845, to January 1, 1846, agreeably to Records kept at the Health Office." [Copied from the Official Report.]*

1845.	Under 1 year.		1 to 2.		2 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 to 110.		Unknown.	Stillborn.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
January,	19	17	15	13	12	13	3	4	3	3	8	12	3	10	6	6	4	2	5	2	4	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	206
February,	23	16	17	8	19	17	3	5	5	6	5	11	8	10	7	6	4	8	3	5	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	206
March,	22	14	8	12	4	13	1	6	4	8	9	10	6	12	6	9	4	2	5	6	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	24	193
April,	15	16	8	9	17	6	6	4	5	7	8	12	11	11	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	188
May,	19	10	13	2	13	20	6	5	5	4	14	14	12	8	8	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	194
June,	16	6	12	8	14	8	10	6	10	8	10	15	14	9	3	9	4	1	7	5	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	17	202
July,	31	27	20	11	15	11	2	4	4	6	5	11	11	7	10	3	3	6	3	6	2	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	25	235
August,	40	30	28	32	9	3	7	7	5	6	15	13	11	9	6	5	6	5	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	16	264
September,	38	29	26	31	10	10	3	2	5	8	9	11	10	8	3	9	7	4	3	3	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	266
October,	16	16	7	20	15	9	4	3	4	3	16	9	16	10	8	4	4	3	3	4	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	209
November,	20	11	9	4	9	10	2	1	6	7	5	12	17	15	11	4	7	5	5	4	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	201
December,	16	14	14	10	10	11	3	6	5	5	16	18	9	20	5	7	6	6	8	3	5	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	221
Total,	275	206	177	160	147	131	50	53	61	71	120	148	128	129	76	70	57	52	44	48	34	54	8	28	3	4	0	1	2	3	245	2585

*"The following are the Diseases, as far as they have been reported at the Health Office, which have occasioned the Deaths in the City, during the past year."*

Abscess, - - -	6	Fractures, - - -	2
Accidental, - - -	53	Gravel, - - -	3
Apoplexy, - - -	21	Hemorrhage, - - -	6
Asthma - - -	3	Heart, disease of, - - -	33
Bladder, diseases of, - - -	1	Hernia, - - -	2
Blood vessel, rupture of, - - -	2	Hooping cough, - - -	63
Bowels, diseases of, - - -	123	Infantile diseases, - - -	152
Brain, diseases of, - - -	11	Inflammation of the bowels, - - -	54
Bronchitis, - - -	2	"    "    brain, - - -	14
Burns, - - -	1	"    "    lungs, - - -	32
Cancer, - - -	13	"    "    stomach, - - -	11
"    of the breast, - - -	1	"    "    throat, - - -	1
"    of the eye, - - -	1	Influenza, - - -	3
Canker, - - -	31	Insanity, - - -	1
Childbed diseases, - - -	37	Intemperance, - - -	15
Cholera infantum, - - -	49	Jaundice, - - -	7
"    morbus, - - -	11	Kidney, disease of, - - -	4
Colic, bilious, - - -	1	Liver, disease of, - - -	17
Consumption, - - -	426	Lock jaw, - - -	1
Convulsions, - - -	48	Marasmus, - - -	33
Croup, - - -	81	Measles, - - -	8
Debility, - - -	22	Mortification, - - -	3
Delirium, - - -	6	Murdered, - - -	1
Delirium Tremens, - - -	4	Old age, - - -	65
Diabetes, - - -	3	Paralysis, - - -	25
Diarrhœa, - - -	7	Pleurisy, - - -	8
Diseases unknown, - - -	24	Quinsy, - - -	2
Dropsy, - - -	48	Rheumatism, - - -	1
"    on the brain, - - -	115	Scald, - - -	2
"    on the chest, - - -	4	Scrofula, - - -	12
Drowned, - - -	19	Small pox, - - -	31
Dysentery, - - -	13	Spine, disease of, - - -	2
Dyspepsia, - - -	1	Stillborn, - - -	245
Epilepsy, - - -	4	Sudden, - - -	15
Erysipelas, - - -	14	Suffocation, - - -	1
Fever, intermittent, - - -	4	Suicide, - - -	6
"    bilious, - - -	6	Syphilis, - - -	5
"    brain, - - -	17	Teething, - - -	49
"    inflammatory, - - -	1	Throat distemper, - - -	8
"    lung, - - -	135	Tumor, - - -	6
"    rheumatic, - - -	7	Ulcers, - - -	1
"    scarlet, - - -	152	Worms, - - -	6
"    slow, - - -	1		
"    typhus, - - -	97		956
"    unknown, - - -	3		1,629
	1,629	Total,	2,585



# APPENDIX RR.

*Abstract of the Causes of Death in Boston, from the printed "Bills of Mortality," for thirty-five years, 1811 to 1845 inclusive, alphabetically arranged.*

Causes of Death.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Total.
Abscess,	2	.	1	.	.	1	3	5	.	1	13	3	5	4	9	2	6	2	2	1	3	37
Aneurism,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Apoplexy,	13	15	15	3	3	18	17	9	6	10	109	7	6	11	9	12	10	10	18	12	12	107
Asthma,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	.	1	13
Atrophy,	20	1	.	.	3	37	.	.	.	.	61	1	1	9	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	36
Bowels, disease of,	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	22	41	25	39	20	18	16	182
Brain, disease of,	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	1	6	6	.	7	8	30
Bronchitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burns and Scalds,	6	2	2	5	5	5	9	2	3	3	42	14	4	3	15	5	13	8	9	5	10	86
Cancer,	5	.	1	.	6	2	11	3	3	1	32	3	12	3	9	7	6	4	5	3	6	58
Casualties,	16	6	9	3	4	5	7	14	8	12	84	18	17	24	2	11	14	14	14	12	8	134
Cephalitis,	.	1	.	1	3	1	6	2	1	7	22	15	17	16	.	3	3	7	5	7	.	73
Childbirth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	12	11	14	17	13	84
Cholera,	63	2	3	3	1	5	6	3	11	6	103	9	5	2	7	11	5	5	7	1	8	60
Cholera Infantum,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	7	8	19	6	.	13	11	13	12	3	19	.	12	89
Colic,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	3	1	2	7	4	2	3	3	2	27
Consumption,	221	190	193	153	190	180	231	138	175	220	1891	216	166	184	246	220	231	178	217	203	193	2054
Convulsions,	40	12	21	15	23	18	42	29	20	19	239	22	11	22	36	48	53	29	32	28	28	309
Croup,	1	1	1	2	6	4	11	5	9	3	43	11	10	13	30	30	24	25	25	35	42	245
Cystitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Debility,	28	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	9	4	44	8	4	6	16	.	18	6	6	10	8	82
Delirium Tremens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	4	7	5	1	7	.	2	38
Diabetes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3
Diarrhoea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	.	12	24	4	1	3	2	1	1	66
Drinking Cold Water,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	7	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	2	.	.	10

## APPENDIX.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

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*Causes of Death on the last page, Continued.*

Causes of Death.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Abscess,	4	8	4	4	.	3	5	5	5	2	40	3	4	4	10	6	27
Aneurism,	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Apoplexy,	11	15	19	9	19	19	31	19	20	26	188	11	26	16	25	21	99
Asthma,	2	.	3	4	.	4	2	2	8	4	29	.	.	3	1	3	7
Atrophy,	.	.	2	10	31	23	32	54	34	25	211	26	51	58	46	33	214
Bowels, disease of,	28	38	31	29	44	90	7	10	33	26	336	.	38	67	32	123	260
Brain, disease of,	15	19	7	10	8	15	31	23	12	15	155	8	18	22	7	11	66
Bronchitis,	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	6	16	.	6	1	2	25
Burns and Scalds,	16	10	11	5	11	10	12	20	15	13	123	7	13	9	11	3	43
Cancer,	5	5	12	15	9	6	14	12	8	17	103	11	10	11	25	15	72
Casualties,	14	18	19	22	25	32	14	22	16	27	209	14	24	11	21	53	123
Cephalitis,	.	.	11	10	.	5	23	25	11	13	98	11	13	9	10	14	57
Childbirth,	14	14	17	14	29	23	18	19	17	22	187	20	48	42	31	37	178
Cholera,	14	86	6	9	9	7	10	9	6	8	164	5	9	2	6	11	33
Cholera Infantum,	7	7	14	21	21	23	70	52	36	47	298	24	34	55	61	49	223
Colic,	4	4	4	1	.	.	10	2	5	2	32	1	.	5	.	1	7
Consumption,	203	246	240	246	208	233	212	256	222	240	2306	256	307	249	305	426	1543
Convulsions,	34	41	39	50	51	50	52	60	42	60	479	64	49	58	44	48	263
Croup,	53	40	43	43	32	31	44	44	46	39	415	61	55	52	70	81	319
Cystitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Debility,	20	15	12	13	29	11	1	5	11	15	132	30	39	36	24	22	151
Delirium Tremens,	6	10	3	1	4	5	11	10	8	14	72	5	5	2	11	4	27
Diabetes,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	3	6
Diarrhoea,	1	3	3	8	.	6	12	.	7	12	52	21	20	.	.	7	48
Drinking Cold Water,	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	8	.	3	.	.	.	3



# APPENDIX RR.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Total.
Dropsy,	21	16	17	17	14	12	36	23	23	14	193	32	43	18	12	28	32	25	20	12	15	237
Drowned,	13	10	15	10	12	12	13	12	13	9	119	19	21	16	18	21	22	21	16	19	15	188
Dysentery,	29	2	5	4	12	6	23	4	12	14	111	64	31	25	45	56	47	24	29	20	22	363
Dyspepsia,	15	2	16	.	1	18	12	12	2	11	89	3	.	3	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	15
Enteritis,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	10	5	15	13	15	24	12	33	21	14	162
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	1	3	.	2	.	12
Erysipelas,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	12
Executed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Fistula,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	7
Fever,	12	4	6	6	2	10	12	7	42	9	110	18	10	.	19	12	22	9	21	8	14	133
Fever, Intermittent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	5
Fever, Remittent,	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	1	1	1	13	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	6
Fever, Typhus,	63	23	42	80	51	23	59	119	112	51	623	45	34	43	62	54	50	46	46	45	33	458
Fractures,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	5
Frozen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	4
Gastritis,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	9
Genetal Organs, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	.	.	1	2	2	.	11
Gout,	3	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	4	12	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	8
Gravel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	6	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	21
Heart, disease of,	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	5	3	8	22	5	3	8	4	10	14	7	7	10	13	81
Hemorrhage,	4	1	1	.	.	1	3	4	5	4	23	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10
Hepatitis,	.	.	.	3	3	2	.	5	6	6	25	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	1	.	18
Hernia,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	8	.	1	2	2	2	2	.	1	1	1	12
Hooping Cough,	14	.	1	5	2	9	19	1	3	24	78	26	5	17	13	27	23	6	40	11	16	184

*Causes of Death on the last page, Continued.*

Causes of Death.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Dropsy,	28	38	24	27	38	35	42	23	28	38	321	39	42	35	33	48	197
Drowned,	15	22	10	25	16	17	23	19	30	20	797	15	28	26	11	19	99
Dysentery,	28	21	38	40	45	32	33	65	30	58	390	54	17	31	11	13	126
Dyspepsia,	.	1	.	2	3	3	1	.	1	2	13	2	2	.	2	1	7
Enteritis,	18	31	23	38	30	35	41	54	50	40	360	83	61	47	77	54	322
Epilepsy,	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	2	1	10	.	2	2	5	4	13
Erysipelas,	2	4	1	12	9	3	6	17	8	9	74	5	31	27	24	14	101
Executed,	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fistula,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fever,	15	5	20	8	23	13	.	3	9	28	124	53	28	20	17	28	146
Fever, Intermittent,	2	1	.	.	4	2	3	.	1	.	13	.	2	.	.	4	6
Fever, Remittent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fever, Typhus,	43	60	73	70	101	68	93	42	60	69	680	45	65	72	73	97	352
Fractures,	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	7	2	.	.	1	2	5
Frozen,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gastritis,	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	6	.	4	15	3	1	5	6	12	27
Genetal Organs, disease of,	.	1	.	.	1	2	5	7	1	.	17	.	1	3	3	.	7
Gout,	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	1
Gravel,	.	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	7	.	3	1	2	3	9
Heart, disease of,	15	13	16	25	14	23	27	28	30	15	206	33	47	36	41	35	192
Hemorrhage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	5	9	21	.	.	14	14	6	34
Hepatitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Hernia,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	5	.	.	3	1	2	6
Hooping Cough,	26	22	28	38	44	17	19	28	34	70	326	37	23	54	24	63	201



# APPENDIX RR.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Total.
Hydrocephalus,	33	6	2	3	3	12	.	4	23	.	86	6	1	11	33	38	29	24	38	42	48	270
Hydrophobia,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hydrothorax,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	5	14	3	9	6	1	4	3	47
Infantile Diseases,	.	133	206	208	222	195	157	156	147	163	1587	153	244	184	32	44	40	35	55	55	41	883
Inflammation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	4	11	1	26
Influenza,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
Insanity,	1	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	3	2	14	4	2	.	2	.	1	5	1	3	4	22
Intemperance,	2	12	.	.	.	3	3	3	11	31	65	31	25	10	22	23	38	25	34	30	19	257
Intussusception,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jaundice,	10	4	5	2	1	3	3	.	1	1	30	3	7	3	.	10	5	3	2	1	.	34
Joints, &c., disease of,	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	6	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	4	21
Kidneys, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Laryngitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liver, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	6	.	.	11	7	10	14	17	70
Lungs, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	2	.	2	6	.	25
Malformation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Measles,	.	.	.	.	21	6	.	1	.	.	28	149	3	.	2	77	10	.	78	8	13	332
Mortification,	11	4	7	8	6	13	9	4	.	7	69	8	8	4	12	8	9	9	7	8	4	77
Murdered,	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	6	1	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8
Nephritis,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Old Age,	26	35	48	39	44	37	50	32	29	39	379	31	36	39	33	38	40	37	54	65	47	420
Paralysis,	12	6	6	9	11	8	6	6	.	16	80	22	10	5	12	14	9	6	10	11	14	113
Pericarditis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	8
Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	5
Pneumonia,	46	40	41	26	67	61	47	36	46	26	436	31	41	38	77	67	41	38	89	90	68	580
Pleurisy,	8	2	7	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	35	.	5	4	7	6	7	3	2	4	2	40

*Causes of Death on the last page, Continued.*

Causes of Death.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Hydrocephalus,	51	44	52	53	48	68	59	67	56	56	554	53	74	85	102	115	429
Hydrophobia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hydrothorax,	4	6	7	1	.	6	9	5	3	6	.	2	10	1	2	4	19
Infantile Diseases,	56	70	100	95	111	176	59	112	88	116	983	108	152	142	133	152	687
Inflammation,	3	3	.	1	2	1	4	20	1	.	35	1	4	.	.	.	5
Influenza,	22	24	1	4	2	2	15	2	.	.	72	2	3	22	4	3	34
Insanity,	1	.	.	1	10	4	.	.	3	1	20	2	3	4	.	7	16
Intemperance,	38	44	40	39	37	41	17	24	30	35	345	24	34	21	15	15	109
Intussusception,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Jaundice,	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	4	3	5	26	1	4	1	6	7	19
Joints, &c., disease of,	2	3	5	2	3	4	.	5	4	2	30	2	5	4	6	2	19
Kidneys, disease of,	.	2	1	3	.	1	2	1	.	.	10	2	1	2	8	5	18
Laryngitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	10
Liver, disease of,	11	9	12	8	25	14	8	5	9	11	112	11	16	17	19	17	80
Lungs, disease of,	.	.	3	5	1	3	8	2	4	.	26	6	2	.	.	.	8
Malformation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Measles,	2	70	2	1	188	31	23	20	3	1	341	87	23	43	36	8	197
Mortification,	9	9	4	9	10	6	11	3	.	4	65	3	7	2	.	3	15
Murdered,	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	4
Nephritis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Old Age,	67	62	57	54	72	82	69	65	53	64	645	55	64	75	67	65	326
Paralysis,	11	19	12	13	19	11	13	7	14	13	132	12	20	19	16	25	92
Pericarditis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pneumonia,	97	106	77	90	141	99	114	113	100	135	1072	106	181	167	132	167	753
Pleurisy,	4	3	8	11	13	14	18	10	2	7	90	7	17	20	5	8	57



# APPENDIX RR.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Total.	
Poisoned,	.	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	1	3	6	.	7	9	5	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	6
Puerperal Fever,	14	5	5	.	4	12	3	4	2	8	63	7	7	5	13	.	5	.	.	.	3	37	
Quinsy,	15	17	8	10	7	16	6	4	4	6	93	5	7	5	11	.	5	2	1	3	4	43	
Rheumatism,	1	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	6	3	20	6	2	2	9	6	4	4	2	3	2	40	
Scarlatina,	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	12	11	30	4	1	1	1	5	16	8	3	4	5	48	
Scrofula,	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	8	14	5	2	4	3	4	1	2	5	4	5	35	
Skin, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	1	3	3	.	1	.	8	
Small Pox,	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	8	
Spleen, disease of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	
Sudden Deaths,	25	24	11	14	11	21	13	12	13	9	153	6	9	5	7	35	.	3	2	7	9	83	
Suffocation,	.	3	1	1	6	.	.	.	1	6	5	1	2	3	1	1	.	1	9	1	.	7	
Suicide,	1	.	.	1	.	4	3	4	4	4	29	2	5	3	5	4	5	4	9	5	8	50	
Syphilis,	12	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	4	16	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	17	
Teething,	15	10	2	1	.	1	.	.	7	3	39	.	.	2	10	15	8	23	.	13	12	83	
Tetanus,	2	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	6	
Thrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	1	1	1	4	
Tumor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	1	3	12	
Ulcers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	2	
Worms,	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	21	.	4	3	.	3	4	4	1	3	1	26	
Specified Causes,	851	600	710	652	760	788	843	688	803	827	7522	1063	870	834	1011	1136	1006	786	979	995	874	9554	
Causes not specified,	43	33	40	43	70	85	32	237	178	187	948	258	218	211	197	226	161	153	180	161	151	1916	
Total,	894	633	750	695	830	873	875	925	981	1014	8470	1321	1088	1045	1208	1362	1167	939	1159	1156	1025	11,470	
Still-born,	46	48	36	32	21	31	33	46	89	89	471	99	115	109	89	88	87	83	74	65	100	909	
Grand Total,	940	681	786	727	851	904	908	971	1070	1103	8941	1420	1203	1154	1297	1450	1254	1022	1233	1221	1125	12,379	

*Causes of Death on the last page, Continued.*

Causes of Death.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Poisoned,	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	1	6	16	.	.	1	3	.	4
Puerperal Fever,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quinsy,	5	6	2	3	6	5	.	.	3	5	35	4	9	4	3	2	22
Rheumatism,	4	3	4	5	4	7	3	6	4	6	46	4	5	8	7	8	32
Scarlatina,	85	200	90	39	73	31	50	106	222	76	972	89	273	50	240	160	812
Scrofula,	2	3	5	8	13	9	13	5	7	7	72	12	15	16	7	12	62
Skin, disease of,	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	7	5	1	7	.	.	13
Small Pox,	4	2	.	4	7	6	13	3	60	115	214	57	42	55	.	31	185
Spleen, disease of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sudden Deaths,	5	9	5	4	12	12	.	13	10	26	96	10	15	11	11	15	62
Suffocation,	2	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	4	1	1	6
Suicide,	12	8	14	11	9	13	10	8	10	11	106	9	5	7	8	6	35
Syphilis,	.	4	.	3	2	.	4	2	1	1	17	.	.	3	2	5	12
Teething,	10	21	30	36	24	45	22	30	29	33	280	32	54	27	47	49	209
Tetanus,	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	3	9	.	.	1	3	1	5
Thrush,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	15	23	12	31	99
Tumor,	5	2	2	2	7	1	1	3	5	8	36	11	12	14	8	6	51
Ulcers,	3	2	1	1	9	1	3	.	.	3	23	2	7	3	2	1	15
Worms,	3	7	7	5	6	7	4	3	9	5	56	5	5	4	10	6	30
Specified Causes,	1171	1549	1289	1335	1731	1563	1474	1617	1593	1755	15,077	1714	2197	1962	2007	2316	10,196
Causes not Specified,	182	126	85	105	88	85	269	182	129	86	1,337	69	63	46	47	24	249
Total,	1353	1675	1374	1440	1819	1648	1743	1799	1722	1841	16,414	1783	2260	2008	2054	2340	10,445
Still-born,	71	86	102	114	95	122	100	121	141	131	1,093	136	166	189	187	245	923
Grand Total.	1424	1761	1476	1554	1914	1770	1843	1920	1863	1972	17,507	1919	2426	2197	2241	2585	11,368



## APPENDIX SS.

*Abstract of the Causes of Death in Boston, classified.*

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths in the Periods,				In each 100 there were in			
	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
All Causes,	8,470	11,470	16,414	10,445	.	.	.	.
Specified Causes,	7,522	9,554	15,077	10,196	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Zimotic Diseases,	1,192	2,037	4,155	2,892	15.85	21.32	27.56	28.36
SPORADIC DISEASES.								
II. Of uncertain or general seat,	2,204	1,584	2,121	1,578	29.30	16.58	14.07	15.48
III. Of the Nervous System,	562	980	1,717	1,067	7.47	10.26	11.39	10.47
IV. Of the Organs of Respiration,	2,460	2,802	3,611	2,444	32.70	29.33	23.95	23.97
V. Of the Organs of Circulation,	24	90	215	192	.32	.94	1.43	1.88
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,	228	645	1,236	969	2.03	6.75	8.20	9.50
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	9	30	22	33	.12	.31	.14	.32
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation,	64	132	214	185	.85	1.38	1.42	1.81
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion,	26	61	76	51	.35	.64	.50	.50
X. Of the Integumentary System,	3	17	30	28	.04	.18	.20	.28
XI. Of Old Age,	379	420	645	326	5.04	4.40	4.28	3.20
XII. Deaths from external causes,	371	756	1,035	431	4.93	7.91	6.86	4.23
Totals,	7,522	9,554	15,077	10,196	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.								
Cholera,	103	60	164	33	1.37	.63	1.09	.32
Cholera Infantum,	19	89	298	223	.25	.93	1.98	2.19
Croup,	43	245	415	319	.57	2.57	2.75	3.13
Diarrhœa,	4	66	52	48	.06	.69	.34	.47
Dysentery,	111	363	390	126	1.48	3.80	2.59	1.24
Erysipelas,	1	12	74	101	.01	.13	.49	.99
Fever,	110	133	124	146	1.47	1.39	.82	1.43
Fever, Intermittent,	2	5	13	6	.03	.05	.09	.06
Fever, Remittent,	13	6	.	.	.17	.06	.	.
Fever, Typhus,	623	458	680	352	8.28	4.79	4.51	3.45
Hooping Cough,	78	184	326	201	1.04	1.93	2.16	1.97
Influenza,	5	7	72	34	.06	.07	.48	.33
Measles,	28	332	341	197	.37	3.48	2.26	1.93
Scarlatina,	30	48	972	812	.40	.50	6.45	7.96
Small Pox,	6	8	214	185	.08	.08	1.42	1.82
Syphilis,	16	17	17	10	.21	.18	.11	.10
Thrush,	.	4	3	99	.	.04	.02	.97
Totals,	1,192	2,037	4,155	2,892	15.85	21.32	27.56	28.36

## APPENDIX SS.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths in the Periods,				In each 100 there were in			
	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
<b>II.</b>								
Abscess,	13	37	40	27	.17	.39	.27	.26
Atrophy,	61	36	211	214	.81	.38	1.40	2.10
Cancer,	32	58	103	72	.42	.61	.68	.71
Debility,	44	82	132	151	.58	.86	.88	1.48
Dropsy,	193	237	321	197	2.57	2.48	2.12	1.93
Gout,	12	8	4	1	.16	.08	.03	.01
Hemorrhage,	23	10	21	34	.31	.10	.14	.33
Infantile Diseases,	1,587	883	983	687	21.10	9.24	6.52	6.74
Inflammation,	.	26	35	5	.	.27	.23	.05
Malformation,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.01	.
Mortification,	69	77	65	15	.92	.81	.43	.15
Scrofula,	14	35	72	62	.19	.37	.48	.61
Sudden Deaths,	153	83	96	62	2.03	.87	.64	.61
Tumor,	3	12	36	51	.04	.12	.24	.50
Totals,	2,204	1,584	2,121	1,578	29.30	16.58	14.07	15.48
<b>III.</b>								
Apoplexy,	109	107	188	99	1.45	1.12	1.25	.97
Cephalitis,	22	73	98	57	.29	.76	.65	.56
Convulsions,	239	309	479	263	3.18	3.24	3.18	2.58
Delirium Tremens,	.	38	72	27	.	.40	.48	.26
Epilepsy,	.	12	10	13	.	.13	.07	.13
Hydrocephalus,	86	270	554	429	1.14	2.83	3.67	4.21
Insanity,	14	22	20	16	.19	.23	.13	.16
Paralysis,	80	113	132	92	1.06	1.18	.87	.90
Tetanus,	7	6	9	5	.09	.06	.06	.05
Brain, disease of,	5	30	155	66	.07	.31	1.03	.65
Totals,	562	980	1,717	1,067	7.47	10.26	11.39	10.47
<b>IV.</b>								
Asthma,	3	13	29	7	.04	.14	.19	.07
Bronchitis,	.	.	6	25	.	.	.04	.24
Consumption,	1,891	2,054	2,306	1,543	25.14	21.50	15.30	15.13
Hydrothorax,	2	47	47	19	.03	.49	.31	.19
Laryngitis,	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.10
Pleurisy,	35	40	90	57	.46	.42	.60	.56
Pneumonia,	436	580	1,072	753	5.79	6.07	7.11	7.38
Quinsy,	93	43	35	22	1.24	.45	.22	.22
Lungs, disease of,	.	25	26	8	.	.26	.17	.08
Totals,	2,460	2,802	3,611	2,444	32.70	29.33	23.95	23.97



APPENDIX SS.—*Continued.*

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths in the Periods,				In each 100 there were in			
	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
<b>V.</b>								
Aneurism,	2	1	4	.	.02	.01	.03	.
Pericarditis,	.	8	5	.	.	.08	.04	.
Heart, disease of,	22	81	206	192	30	.85	1.36	1.88
Totals,	24	90	215	192	32	.94	1.43	1.88
<b>VI.</b>								
Ascites,	2	.	.	.	.03	.	.	.
Colic,	5	27	32	7	.07	.28	.21	.07
Dyspepsia,	89	15	13	7	1.18	.16	.09	.07
Enteritis,	6	162	360	322	.08	1.70	2.39	3.16
Gastritis,	1	9	15	27	.01	.09	.10	.26
Hernia,	8	12	5	6	.11	.13	.03	.06
Intussusception,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.01	.01
Peritonitis,	.	5	.	.	.	.05	.	.
Teething,	39	83	280	209	.52	.87	1.86	2.05
Worms,	21	26	56	30	.28	.27	.36	.29
Organs, disease of,	1	182	336	260	.01	1.90	2.23	2.55
Hepatitis,	25	18	.	1	.33	.19	.	.01
Jaundice,	30	34	26	19	.40	.36	.17	.19
Liver, disease of,	1	70	112	80	.01	.73	.74	.78
Spleen, disease of,	.	2	1	.	.	.02	.01	.
Totals,	228	645	1,236	969	3.03	6.75	8.20	9.50
<b>VII.</b>								
Diabetes,	.	3	5	6	.	.03	.03	.06
Cystitis,	.	1	.	.	.	.01	.	.
Gravel,	6	21	7	9	.09	.22	.05	.09
Nephritis,	2	.	.	.	.02	.	.	.
Kidneys, &c., disease of,	1	5	10	18	.01	.05	.06	.17
Totals,	9	30	22	33	.12	.31	.14	.32
<b>VIII.</b>								
Childbirth,	.	84	187	178	.	.88	1.24	1.74
Puerperal Fever,	63	37	10	.	.84	.38	.07	.
Organs, disease of,	1	11	17	7	.01	.12	.11	.07
Totals,	64	132	214	185	.85	1.38	1.42	1.81
<b>IX.</b>								
Rheumatism,	20	40	46	32	.27	.42	.30	.31
Joints, &c., disease of,	6	21	30	19	.08	.22	.20	.19
Totals,	26	61	76	51	.35	.64	.50	.50

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

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## APPENDIX SS.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	No. OF DEATHS IN THE PERIODS,				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE IN			
	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.	1811-1820.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1845.
X.								
Fistula,	.	7	.	.	.	.08	.	.
Ulcer,	1	2	23	15	.01	.02	.15	.15
Skin, disease of,	2	8	7	13	.03	.08	.05	.13
Totals,	3	17	30	28	.04	.18	.20	.28
XI.								
Old Age,	379	420	645	326	5.04	4.40	4.28	3.30
XII.								
Burns and Scalds,	42	86	123	43	.56	.90	.82	.42
Casualties,	84	134	209	123	1.12	1.40	1.39	1.21
Drinking Cold Water,	7	10	8	3	.09	.11	.05	.03
Drowned,	119	188	197	99	1.58	1.97	1.31	.97
Executed,	5	1	9	.	.07	.01	.05	.
Fractures,	2	5	7	5	.03	.05	.05	.05
Frozen,	.	4	2	.	.	.04	.01	.
Hydrophobia,	1	.	.	.	.01	.	.	.
Intemperance,	65	257	345	109	.86	2.69	2.28	1.07
Murdered,	6	8	5	4	.08	.09	.03	.04
Poisoned,	6	6	16	4	.08	.06	.11	.04
Suffocated,	5	7	8	6	.07	.07	.06	.06
Suicide,	29	50	106	35	.38	.52	.70	.34
Totals,	371	756	1,035	431	4.93	7.91	6.86	4.23
XIII.								
Causes not Specified,	948	1,916	1,337	249	.	.	.	.
XIV.								
Still-born,	471	909	1,093	923	.	.	.	.



# APPENDIX TT.—DEATHS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

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## CENSUS OF BOSTON.

*Abstract of Deaths in the different months of the years 1811, to 1845, inclusive.*

Years.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.	
														Each Sex.	Both Sexes.
1811	Males,	20	22	30	29	33	19	27	38	34	53	31	37	373	
	Females,	19	26	33	28	35	27	26	32	36	45	33	35	375	748
1812	Males,	28	24	29	23	33	26	31	22	26	25	29	28	324	
	Females,	35	18	20	27	44	30	25	24	25	42	35	32	357	681
1813	Males,	25	38	41	39	43	41	36	28	46	36	35	44	452	
	Females,	32	32	36	30	25	19	23	18	31	41	17	30	334	786
1814	Males,	32	32	40	31	26	27	40	35	28	52	35	21	399	
	Females,	30	21	25	25	18	13	23	44	23	48	31	27	328	727
1815	Males,	15	30	24	32	23	27	33	43	52	65	42	33	419	
	Females,	36	27	38	28	27	25	26	40	51	49	34	51	432	851
1816	Males,	44	51	45	39	42	29	33	30	33	38	23	49	456	
	Females,	47	47	38	48	30	24	28	34	41	32	37	42	448	904
1817	Males,	32	43	36	29	31	30	38	82	54	41	31	22	469	
	Females,	40	24	35	38	31	30	26	69	44	58	19	25	439	908
1818	Males,	37	30	48	40	44	42	40	44	47	55	45	37	509	
	Females,	34	30	43	39	34	41	35	33	41	49	44	39	462	971
1819	Males,	29	22	30	33	31	21	32	41	62	43	44	35	423	
	Females,	28	30	25	17	25	12	20	53	51	40	34	31	366	789
1820	Males,	47	30	44	32	27	41	44	53	54	53	42	38	505	
	Females,	36	28	48	31	39	33	24	45	62	62	49	52	509	1,014
Total, Males,		309	322	367	327	333	303	354	416	436	461	357	344	4,329	
Females,		337	283	341	311	308	254	256	392	405	466	333	364	4,050	8,379
Grand Total,		646	605	708	638	641	557	610	808	841	927	690	708	8,379	8,379

NOTE. The above table includes 247 still-born, in the years 1812, to 1818 inclusive, which make the difference in the aggregate from the tables of the number of deaths at different ages, given on a subsequent page.

## DEATHS IN DIFFERENT MONTHS.

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## APPENDIX T T. — Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.	
														Each Sex.	Both Sexes.
1821	Males,	53	34	50	48	55	54	75	75	84	52	45	53	678	1,321
	Females,	50	30	45	40	50	48	52	74	70	63	60	61	643	
1822	Males,	35	35	47	52	43	37	33	53	58	63	57	57	570	1,088
	Females,	41	34	45	34	29	31	35	48	64	55	45	57	518	
1823	Males,	48	29	46	44	53	36	35	33	64	63	40	40	531	1,045
	Females,	44	37	38	39	35	30	28	53	55	68	53	34	514	
1824	Males,	39	38	57	49	34	39	41	64	74	59	60	69	623	1,208
	Females,	46	36	45	41	37	31	43	54	72	65	55	60	585	
1825	Males,	46	47	44	57	59	51	78	70	73	70	43	54	692	1,362
	Females,	44	61	35	49	55	46	87	75	60	48	54	56	670	
1826	Males,	47	38	48	44	59	58	54	71	65	54	48	37	623	1,167
	Females,	44	43	48	51	49	31	41	58	53	55	37	34	544	
1827	Males,	35	33	46	43	44	40	43	53	44	33	46	35	495	939
	Females,	38	29	40	32	35	22	38	49	52	38	33	38	444	
1828	Males,	44	35	41	47	56	46	42	69	78	61	46	38	603	1,159
	Females,	60	34	39	51	42	39	42	54	64	44	39	48	556	
1829	Males,	49	54	55	41	49	38	57	45	65	51	46	50	600	1,156
	Females,	51	42	38	53	43	34	37	51	55	56	55	41	556	
1830	Males,	53	49	44	56	39	24	43	43	56	59	26	40	532	1,025
	Females,	59	44	40	36	36	29	37	39	40	52	39	42	493	
Total,	Males,	449	392	478	481	491	423	501	576	661	565	457	473	5,947	11,470
	Females,	477	390	413	426	411	341	440	555	585	544	470	471	5,523	
Grand Total,		926	782	891	907	902	764	941	1,131	1,246	1,109	927	944	11,470	11,470



## A P E N D I X T T. — Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.	
														Each Sex.	Both Sexes.
1831	Males,	46	38	42	42	33	38	48	67	73	64	70	115	676	
	Females,	44	41	60	48	39	49	48	55	50	69	63	111	677	1,353
1832	Males,	72	57	64	78	83	62	49	39	79	96	86	75	840	
	Females,	75	59	76	80	74	69	63	61	69	76	69	64	835	1,675
1833	Males,	54	54	39	46	40	47	45	71	84	65	73	61	679	
	Females,	57	60	55	60	42	36	50	71	93	57	50	64	695	1,374
1834	Males,	69	56	62	53	44	56	58	66	85	66	76	74	765	
	Females,	66	55	46	53	47	38	42	67	73	68	56	64	675	1,440
1835	Males,	53	66	65	67	52	52	69	122	113	120	112	100	991	
	Females,	56	48	53	41	53	43	47	89	102	93	125	78	828	1,819
1836	Males,	77	52	64	60	43	75	60	71	89	91	70	79	831	
	Females,	80	61	66	44	51	51	46	79	96	97	70	76	817	1,648
1837	Males,	73	59	70	80	69	55	75	99	96	62	61	76	875	
	Females,	80	69	63	70	70	54	67	100	86	65	88	56	868	1,743
1838	Males,	71	80	77	74	65	69	66	110	93	83	73	76	937	
	Females,	56	83	69	73	63	48	74	83	93	85	59	76	862	1,799
1839	Males,	76	77	73	63	59	44	70	94	87	79	68	73	863	
	Females,	68	73	87	65	55	70	65	73	87	88	64	64	859	1,722
1840	Males,	93	89	80	67	64	55	83	102	110	70	79	59	951	
	Females,	79	66	72	62	66	50	67	114	105	64	79	66	890	1,841
Total,	Males,	684	628	636	630	552	553	623	841	909	796	768	788	8,408	
	Females,	661	615	647	596	560	508	569	792	854	762	723	719	8,006	16,414
Grand Total,		1,345	1,243	1,283	1,226	1,112	1,061	1,192	1,633	1,763	1,558	1,491	1,507	16,414	16,414

## DEATHS IN DIFFERENT MONTHS.

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## APPENDIX TT. — Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.	
														Each Sex	Both Sexes.
1841	Males,	59	61	62	78	93	61	59	100	117	100	69	88	947	1,783
	Females,	62	53	65	71	80	54	60	106	70	70	65	80	836	
	Both,	121	114	127	149	173	115	119	206	187	170	134	168	1,783	
1842	Males,	109	100	93	104	113	78	102	115	100	72	81	80	1,147	2,260
	Females,	102	98	100	116	93	77	77	98	97	90	77	88	1,113	
	Both,	211	198	193	220	206	155	179	213	197	162	158	168	2,260	
1843	Males,	63	65	59	70	73	64	92	114	134	85	87	80	986	2,008
	Females,	84	71	95	71	71	69	85	101	108	86	90	91	1,022	
	Both,	147	136	154	141	144	133	177	215	242	171	177	171	2,008	
1844	Males,	83	88	48	81	72	82	87	115	116	91	78	74	1,015	2,064
	Females,	86	98	76	91	87	66	78	101	105	91	82	88	1,049	
	Both,	169	186	124	172	169	148	165	216	221	182	160	162	2,064	
1845	Males,	82	98	70	86	98	103	108	131	119	94	97	96	1,182	2,340
	Females,	97	98	99	86	78	82	102	117	122	87	82	108	1,158	
	Both,	179	196	169	172	176	185	210	248	241	181	179	204	2,340	
Total,	Males,	396	412	332	419	449	388	448	575	586	442	412	418	5,277	10,455
	Females,	431	418	435	435	409	348	402	523	502	424	396	455	5,178	
Grand Total,		827	830	767	854	858	736	850	1,098	1,088	866	808	873	10,455	10,455



## APPENDIX UU.—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

*Abstract of the Deaths at different ages, from 1811, to 1845, inclusive.*

Years.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	
																Each Sex.	Both Sexes
1811	Males,	101	25	78	11	15	50	40	51	22	18	12	9	1	.	373	373
	Females,	75	33	13	8	18	72	52	40	20	19	17	7	1	.	375	748
1812	Males,	71	11	12	7	20	41	36	35	18	15	11	8	1	.	286	286
	Females,	40	26	17	13	27	70	42	45	21	14	15	3	5	.	347	633
1813	Males,	80	52	22	10	14	50	50	59	31	22	19	6	1	.	416	416
	Females,	37	32	19	11	17	40	49	29	31	34	22	9	4	.	334	750
1814	Males,	71	49	29	19	19	55	45	32	17	12	10	9	0	.	367	367
	Females,	58	27	24	9	16	59	42	24	16	13	27	12	1	.	328	695
1815	Males,	82	46	25	15	23	52	59	42	30	18	12	3	.	.	407	407
	Females,	60	43	29	19	22	58	46	31	21	35	33	25	1	.	423	830
1816	Males,	79	33	30	18	25	65	64	58	27	19	17	5	.	.	440	440
	Females,	76	35	29	11	24	77	50	30	30	30	26	13	2	.	433	873
1817	Males,	60	72	39	23	12	44	46	58	35	24	27	13	.	.	453	453
	Females,	63	65	25	9	29	34	53	62	28	24	16	10	4	.	422	875
1818	Males,	60	49	35	18	26	58	57	60	51	36	25	9	2	.	486	486
	Females,	66	49	22	18	17	52	56	49	38	35	24	11	2	.	439	925
1819	Males,	77	52	27	17	21	67	58	44	26	18	13	3	.	.	423	423
	Females,	53	39	14	21	28	58	36	28	29	27	20	13	.	.	366	789
1820	Males,	84	46	30	13	19	66	54	58	43	19	14	9	.	50	505	505
	Females,	73	48	32	14	38	65	45	36	26	24	26	16	4	62	509	1,014
Total, Males,		765	435	267	151	194	548	509	497	300	201	160	74	5	50	4,156	4,156
Females,		610	397	224	133	236	585	471	374	260	255	226	119	24	62	3,976	8,132
Grand Total,		1,375	832	491	284	430	1,133	980	871	560	456	386	193	29	112	8,132	8,132

## DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

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## APPENDIX UU.—Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	Each Sex.	TOTAL. Both Sexes.
1821	Males,	103	94	68	31	26	61	58	62	40	26	20	75	0	82	678	1,321
	Females,	81	94	48	16	27	75	75	46	39	27	28	15	3	69	643	
1822	Males,	92	55	32	19	22	63	70	69	42	18	17	7	1	63	570	1,088
	Females,	72	41	22	23	27	66	50	44	34	36	22	15	2	64	518	
1823	Males,	96	49	20	20	22	55	58	63	33	20	20	9	3	63	531	1,045
	Females,	64	45	18	17	29	77	59	56	30	26	22	13	0	58	514	
1824	Males,	105	54	42	23	24	62	77	64	48	21	17	7	1	78	623	1,208
	Females,	94	65	40	16	31	67	61	46	36	33	25	13	3	55	585	
1825	Males,	134	85	57	27	19	65	85	72	37	21	19	11	1	59	692	1,362
	Females,	100	85	47	19	35	71	70	45	44	30	36	15	7	66	670	
1826	Males,	133	56	39	25	21	70	96	71	35	28	20	6	2	21	623	1,167
	Females,	91	67	36	20	29	67	62	46	38	33	25	15	2	13	544	
1827	Males,	94	32	32	17	28	57	64	61	42	28	16	10	1	13	495	939
	Females,	74	40	24	12	21	67	65	46	30	18	21	15	1	10	444	
1828	Males,	136	58	29	23	20	93	86	55	44	20	15	12	1	11	603	1,159
	Females,	109	48	31	19	38	88	74	43	34	32	22	11	3	4	556	
1829	Males,	121	64	61	25	27	82	80	51	32	26	15	10	1	5	600	1,156
	Females,	79	82	55	17	32	75	71	49	19	27	29	15	4	2	556	
1830	Males,	115	33	48	23	25	63	76	55	36	25	22	10	.	1	532	1,025
	Females,	69	73	44	14	30	80	55	45	27	25	18	10	1	2	493	
Total,	Males,	1,129	580	428	233	234	671	750	623	389	233	181	89	11	396	5,947	
	Females,	833	640	365	173	299	733	642	466	331	287	248	137	26	343	5,523	11,470
Grand Total,		1,962	1,220	793	406	533	1,404	1,392	1,089	720	520	429	226	37	739	11,470	11,470



## APPENDIX UU.—Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	
																Each Sex.	Both Sexes.
1831	Males,	138	58	71	27	14	88	98	65	45	32	24	10	4	2	676	
	Females,	111	75	69	39	46	79	72	60	43	33	24	15	7	4	677	1,353
1832	Males,	137	91	124	54	34	80	118	78	51	38	25	6	.	4	840	
	Females,	115	111	116	39	51	107	78	71	40	47	40	14	3	3	835	1,675
1833	Males,	137	57	82	23	28	97	92	65	38	26	23	7	3	1	679	
	Females,	148	91	55	18	36	116	80	35	30	41	28	12	1	4	695	1,374
1834	Males,	195	78	55	20	31	108	102	63	47	26	16	9	1	14	765	
	Females,	111	73	53	29	58	94	95	46	36	29	32	13	4	2	675	1,440
1835	Males,	199	140	130	45	37	112	119	71	59	36	20	14	3	6	991	
	Females,	144	131	108	26	53	96	73	54	49	37	30	21	2	4	828	1,819
1836	Males,	189	94	78	38	32	95	90	82	61	32	24	11	3	2	831	
	Females,	183	106	63	28	45	117	86	58	44	29	38	14	2	4	817	1,648
1837	Males,	194	98	79	44	33	108	101	81	55	39	22	12	1	8	875	
	Females,	164	106	81	24	61	118	87	65	42	51	37	18	9	5	868	1,743
1838	Males,	232	125	112	40	32	102	92	68	54	37	26	9	.	8	937	
	Females,	153	131	98	28	57	114	91	49	40	40	38	13	5	5	862	1,799
1839	Males,	175	107	118	53	31	81	101	78	46	37	18	7	.	11	863	
	Females,	136	109	106	44	56	131	76	67	41	36	31	20	3	3	859	1,722
1840	Males,	214	115	91	37	47	92	120	82	69	34	26	15	2	7	951	
	Females,	176	128	71	35	57	116	114	56	47	39	27	18	3	3	890	1,841
Total,	Males,	1,810	963	940	381	319	963	1,033	733	525	337	224	100	17	63	8,408	
	Females,	1,441	1,061	820	310	520	1,088	852	561	412	382	325	158	39	37	8,006	16,414
Grand Total,		3,251	2,024	1,760	691	839	2,051	1,885	1,294	937	719	549	258	56	100	16,414	16,414

## DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

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## APPENDIX UU.—Continued.

Years.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	Each Sex.	TOTAL. Both Sexes.
1841	Males,	212	140	109	40	34	77	98	93	41	33	22	17	2	9	927	
	Females,	150	130	100	26	46	113	97	47	42	46	39	16	4	.	856	
	Both,	362	270	209	66	80	190	195	140	83	79	61	33	6	9	1,783	1,783
1842	Males,	265	129	172	62	55	102	110	98	58	41	38	16	.	1	1,147	
	Females,	206	125	137	65	60	172	113	55	55	50	39	30	4	2	1,113	
	Both,	471	254	309	127	115	274	223	153	113	91	77	46	4	3	2,260	2,260
1843	Males,	235	127	104	50	41	95	106	88	46	46	32	11	3	2	986	
	Females,	224	126	90	32	69	142	99	66	63	32	47	25	4	3	1,022	
	Both,	459	253	194	82	110	237	205	154	109	78	79	36	7	5	2,008	2,008
1844	Males,	209	149	158	43	40	116	84	78	49	44	29	13	2	1	1,015	
	Females,	186	141	139	44	74	135	91	55	45	52	51	23	3	.	1,039	
	Both,	395	290	297	87	114	251	175	133	94	96	80	36	5	1	2,054	2,054
1845	Males,	275	177	147	50	61	120	128	76	57	44	34	8	3	2	1,182	
	Females,	206	160	131	53	71	148	129	70	52	48	54	28	5	3	1,158	
	Both,	481	337	278	103	132	268	257	146	109	92	88	36	8	5	2,340	2,340
Total, Males,		1,196	722	690	245	231	510	526	433	251	208	155	65	10	15	5,257	
Females,		972	682	597	220	320	710	529	293	257	228	230	122	20	8	5,188	10,445
Grand Total,		2,168	1,404	1,287	465	551	1,220	1,055	726	508	436	385	187	30	23	10,445	10,445



