

First report to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, relative to the registry and returns of births, marriages, and deaths, in the state, for the year ending May 31, 1853 / prepared under the direction of Asa Potter.

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Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

Providence : Sayles, Miller & Simons, printers to the state, 1854.

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1852-'53.

from ——— *J. M. Mason*

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FIRST REPORT

TO THE

Provisional R.I. U.S.A.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND,

RELATIVE TO THE

July 3. 1853

REGISTRY AND RETURNS

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

IN THE STATE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1853.



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ASA POTTER,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

PROVIDENCE:

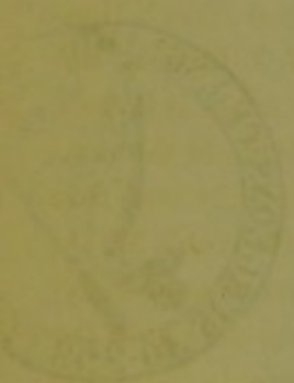
SAYLES, MILLER & SIMONS, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1854.

1852-53
A. J. [unclear]

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CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE,
December, 1853.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

I have the honor, herewith to submit the First Annual Report on the important subject of the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this State. It is for the Year ending May 31st, 1853, and has been prepared in accordance with the second section of the Act passed at the January session, 1852.

In conformity with what said section sets forth, I called upon Joseph Maurran, M. D., of this city, Chairman of the Committee of the R. I. Medical Society, to whose assiduous and untiring personal exertions, the State is largely indebted for the establishment of the Registration Act, to aid me in the matter; and by the accompanying letter from that gentleman, it will be seen that for reasons by him stated, he secured the services of Thomas H. Webb, M. D., formerly of this city, and well known to many of the members of your body.

The task by him undertaken was a tedious and complicated one, from the nature of the Returns, and from various circumstances inseparably connected with the preparation of a first Report. The results embodied in the Report, will by no means convey a just and full idea of the labor required in obtaining them, inasmuch as days were often necessarily consumed in arriving at a fact, which, ascertained, occupies not a moment to communicate, and may be expressed by a few words, or a single figure. Of the manner in which Dr. Webb has performed the work entrusted to him, it is unnecessary for me to say any thing further than that it meets my approbation. There is much in the Report deserving a careful perusal by all, and meriting their serious consideration.

I would respectfully direct the attention of the Legislature to the remarks in reference to the Registration Act, both those contained in the body of the Report and in the Appendix. I would recommend the incorporating in a single Act, as is done in the form of Bill proposed, the various enactments

which must now be sought for in different parts of the Statute Book, as likewise the additions and modifications, which experience has shown to be necessary for the more sure attainment of the information desired.

I would also call the special attention of Town and City Clerks, Clergymen, Physicians, Parents, and others, to the requirements of the Act, which I am confident has not been so thoroughly examined and clearly comprehended, as is necessary for a due fulfilment of its requisitions. With prompt attention on their part, and consequent more complete and systematic Returns, the Reports hereafter issued from this office, will be correspondingly enhanced in importance and interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASA POTTER, Secretary of State.

PROVIDENCE, December, 1853.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State :

DEAR SIR:—The first State Returns on the “Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,” from June 1st, 1852, to May 31st, 1853, which were by you confided to my care, as Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society,* for the purpose of collating and making out the Abstract and Report contemplated in the Acts of 1850–52, were duly received and cursorily examined. But as a majority of the Returns were made so tardily by the Town and City Clerks, the season I intended to have devoted to their consideration in connection with my professional engagements, became far too limited; I therefore, feeling, as you are aware, personally solicitous for the early and prompt completion of the work, sought assistance, and was so fortunate as to secure the services of my friend, Thomas H. Webb, M. D., of Boston, late Secretary of the Mexican Boundary Commission, a gentleman eminently qualified in every respect for so arduous and responsible a duty.

The labor has been accomplished by him; that it has been well and faithfully executed, every one must acknowledge, who will give the Report a careful and attentive perusal.

The whole subject of collating the Returns, and preparing the various Tables and Estimates, has been fraught, particularly in this instance, necessarily with many annoyances and embarrassments, consequent upon the informal and imperfect character of the Returns. This was not, however, wholly unexpected; it being the first effort of our authorities, the duties novel, and the information sought, multifarious in its nature.

The toil and labor devoted to the work, will not, nay cannot, be duly appreciated by all who peruse its pages; but we trust it may meet the approval of those conversant with statistical research, and also, the members of the

*The following persons constitute said Committee, viz: Drs. J. Mauran, G. Collins, and C. W. Parsons.

legislature, who, at our personal solicitation, so promptly and cheerfully enacted the law.

With these few remarks, I most respectfully submit the Report for the press, indulging the hope, that its publication and dissemination may tend to excite the interest and hearty co-operation of all in our community hereafter, to the faithful and cheerful fulfilment of the requirements of the law; thus securing, not only to science abroad, but to the rapidly increasing population of our State, now second to but one in the Union in the denseness of its population, a perfect system of State Registration; so necessary, not only for genealogical and municipal, but especially the more important *sanitary* purposes deducible from its critically arranged tables and analyses.

With the hope that the plan pursued, may meet your approval, I subscribe myself, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAURAN, M. D., Chairman, &c.

To ASA POTTER, Secretary of State.

JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith transmit the Tables constructed, and the Estimates deduced from the Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the State of Rhode Island for the Year ending May 31st, 1853, the examination of which I undertook, at your repeated and earnest request.

I also send the Report prepared to accompany it, respecting which it is unnecessary for me here to enter into details. You will perceive it is of a very miscellaneous character. It was intentionally made so; being designed, not for any one class in particular, but for the benefit of the community at large, I endeavored to simplify and popularize somewhat, in order to deter as few as possible from a perusal of its contents.

Had I been writing for the Statist, or Statistician alone, I should have pursued a different course, and confined myself more rigidly within certain fixed limits, avoiding many items and some minutiae, which to either of the above, from long familiarity, may seem trite. Had I been addressing the Medical Fraternity alone, I should have felt it incumbent on me to use a more strictly professional style, and adopt a more thoroughly scientific plan. Addressing myself to all classes, my aim has been to steer a middle course; and in attempting so to do, I trust it will be found that I have neither struck upon Scylla, nor become engulfed by Charybdis.

Such was the state of the Returns that I was occasioned much annoyance and perplexity; months of labor were required, when with ordinary care upon the part of those from whom the information is to be derived, weeks, possibly days even, would have sufficed. This, perhaps, in some degree, is almost necessarily incident to the initiative movements in establishing any new

measure ; and therefore, it is confidently anticipated that the difficulties will hereafter be found materially lessened.

That defects and errors will be detected in the Report, I do not doubt, having neither the presumption nor vanity to suppose that I am more perfect, or less fallible, than others who have been engaged in similar investigations. I somewhat confidently trust, however, that no mistakes will be found of so glaring a character as to invalidate the positions assumed, controvert the principles advocated, or materially affect the results as set forth.

Sincerely hoping that the good work now commenced, will be steadily and perseveringly followed up, and believing, in that case, the benefits derived from such a course elsewhere, may be fully enjoyed here,

I remain, very truly, yours,

THOMAS H. WEBB.

December, 1853.

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FIRST REGISTRATION REPORT

REGISTRATION
OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
IN
RHODE ISLAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST, 1853

PREPARED BY THOMAS H. WEBB, M. D.

TABLE I.
 ABSTRACT OF THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
 Compiled from the Returns made to the Secretary's Office,
 for the year ending with the 31st. day of May,

1853.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.																	
	SEX.					PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Unkn'n.	SEX.					NATIVITY.					Number whose age is given.	Aggregate Age of each Sex.			Av. Age of each Individual.				
	M.		F.		U.		Amer.		For'gn		Unkn.		M.		F.					U.		Amer.'n		For.		Unkn'n		M.	F.		U.	M.	F.		U.	M.	F.	U.
	Whole Number.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.				
Population in 1850.																																						
BRISTOL.																																						
Barrington,	24	9	15	18	17	1	5	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	4	5	1	4	4	25	110	25	00	27	50	135	27	00
Bristol,	118	60	58	22	19	1	2	95	97	43	36	36	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	19	11	8	183	266	16	64	83	25	449	23	63	
Warren,	33	18	15	12	13	1	1	20	19	17	4	3	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	20	21	656	651	32	80	31	00	1,307	31	12	
Total,	175	87	88	52	49	3	3	120	123	63	43	41	20	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	32	33	864	1,027	27	00	31	12	1,891	28	65	
KENT.																																						
Coventry,	39	13	16	10	17	15	4	4	18	20	19	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	7	6	299	255	74	75	63	75	554	69	25	
East Greenwich,	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	8	6	210	224	42	00	87	33	434	39	45	
West Greenwich,	52	26	26	8	8	4	4	44	40	10	9	9	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	12	7	442	178	37	00	25	42	621	31	05	
Warwick,	94	41	43	10	26	24	4	8	64	62	43	39	39	39	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	50	27	19	951	657	45	29	38	65	1,609	41	26	
Total,	15,068																																					
NEWPORT.																																						
Jamestown,	358																																					
Little Compton,	1,462																																					
Middletown,	832																																					
Newport,	9,563																																					
New Shoreham,	1,262																																					
Porstmouth,	1,833																																					
Tiverton,	4,999																																					
Total,	20,009																																					

PROVIDENCE.

Table with 21 columns of data for Providence and Washington, listing counts for various categories and totals.

WASHINGTON.

Table with 21 columns of data for Washington, listing counts for various categories and totals.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.

Summary table for counties: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington. Includes totals for various metrics.

Totals.

Final summary table for totals across counties, including grand totals for various metrics.

TABLE II. BIRTHS. 1852-53.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex born in the several Counties during each month in the year; annexed to which is the number of Colored Children included in the preceding, and subjoined to which is the total number of White and Colored, and the Parentage.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole Number of each Sex.	Total of all.	COUNTIES.					Colored children included in the preceding.			
				Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.
June.	Males,	83		6	3	2	67	5	.	1	.	2
	Females,	78		14	2	1	57	4	.	.	.	5
	Unknown,	1		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		162	20	5	4	124	9				
July.	Males,	70		5	2	5	55	3	.	.	.	1
	Females,	81		11	1	8	60	1	.	.	.	1
	Unknown,	1		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		152	16	4	13	115	4				
Aug.	Males,	79		4	2	5	68	.	.	.	.	1
	Females,	91		12	3	5	64	7	2	.	1	1
	Unknown,	2		.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		172	16	6	10	133	7				
Sept.	Males,	69		6	5	5	50	3	.	.	.	.
	Females,	77		6	5	1	61	4	.	.	.	5
	Unknown,	2		.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		148	12	11	6	111	8				
Oct.	Males,	73		2	1	9	56	5	.	.	.	1
	Females,	66		8	3	5	48	2	.	.	.	2
	Unknown,	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		139	10	4	14	104	7				
Nov.	Males,	75		4	5	5	59	2	1	.	.	2
	Females,	68		3	2	5	57	1	.	1	.	.
	Unknown,	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		143	7	7	10	116	3				
Dec.	Males,	61		10	5	5	41	.	.	.	.	2
	Females,	76		3	6	3	61	3	.	.	.	2
	Unknown,	2		.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		139	13	12	8	102	4				
Jan.	Males,	80		15	3	2	57	3	.	.	.	2
	Females,	70		8	7	1	51	3	.	.	.	1
	Unknown,	2		.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		152	23	12	3	108	6				
Feb.	Males,	95		8	4	4	74	5	1	1	.	1
	Females,	77		6	5	4	61	1	.	.	.	1
	Unknown,	2		.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Co. Totals,		174	14	10	8	135	7				

TABLE II. BIRTHS. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole Number of each Sex.	Total of all.	COUNTIES.					Colored children included in the preceding.			
				Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.
March.	Males,	89		16	3	3	63	4	-	-	1	1
	Females,	65		10	4	2	48	1	-	-	-	2
	Unknown,	3		-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Co. Totals,		157	26	8	5	111	7	-	-	-	-
April.	Males,	91		7	7	2	72	3	-	-	-	-
	Females,	75		3	3	5	63	1	1	-	-	1
	Unknown,	2		-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Co. Totals,		168	10	11	7	135	5	-	-	-	-
May.	Males,	73		4	1	6	61	1	-	-	-	3
	Females,	72		4	2	5	61	-	-	-	-	1
	Unknown,	1		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Co. Totals,		146	8	4	11	122	1	-	-	-	-
Unkn'.	Males,	4		-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
	Females,	3		-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Co. Totals,		7	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals,	-	1859	175	94	101	1421	68	5	3	2	39
Aggregate.	Males,	942	-	87	41	54	726	34	2	2	1	17
	Females,	899	-	88	43	46	694	28	3	1	1	22
	Unknown,	18	-	-	10	1	1	6	-	-	-	-

PARENTAGE.			Bristol.		Kent.		Newport.		Providence.		Washington.	
	Fath.	Moth.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.	Fa.	Mo.
American,	861	874	52	49	26	24	82	88	654	671	47	42
Foreign,	674	663	3	3	4	8	15	11	647	637	5	4
Unknown,	324	322	120	123	64	62	4	2	120	113	16	22
Totals,	1859	1859	175	175	94	94	101	101	1421	1421	68	68
COLOR.												
White,	1810	1810	170	170	91	91	99	99	1382	1382	68	68
Colored,	49	49	5	5	3	3	2	2	39	39	-	-
Totals,	1859	1859	175	175	94	94	101	101	1421	1421	68	68

TABLE III. TWIN BIRTHS. 1852-53.

Presenting the number that occurred in the several Counties, during each month of the year—distinguishing the Sexes, and designating the Nativity of the Parents, and the Occupation of the Father. These cases are included in the preceding general Table of Births.

MONTHS.	No. of Males	SEX.	Whole Number	Newport County.	Providence County.	Washing- ton County.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.			OCCUPATION OF THE FATHER.							Unkn Total		
							Am.	Eng.	Irel'd	Un- known	Far- mers.	Lab- orers.	Clerk	Carp- enter.	Black- smith	Pick'r mak'r		Oystr Man.	In Gas- Pipe W'orks
August,	2	{ Males, Females,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
October,	1	{ Males, Females,	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
November,	1	{ Males, Females,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
January,	1	{ Males, Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
February,	1	{ Males, Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
March,	3	{ Males, Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
April,	2	{ Males, Females,	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
May,	4	{ Males, Females,	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		{ Males, Females,	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Males, Females, TOTAL,	12	3	9	-	8	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			18	1	15	2	8	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			30	4	24	2	16	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

NOTE.—There are no Still Born, nor cases of Miscarriage, reported in any Returns, excepting those from Providence and from Bristol. In the former place the Still Born numbered 45, viz., 23 males, 19 females, and 3 unknown; the Miscarriages were 6, viz., 1 male, 4 females, and 1 unknown. In the latter place, there were, (including one case of twins, 1 male and 1 female,) 6 Still Born, viz., 2 males and 4 females; there was, also, one Miscarriage, a female: thus making a total of 51 Still Born, and seven Miscarriages.

TABLE IV. MARRIAGES. 1852-53.

Exhibiting the number solemnized in the several Counties during each month of the year, and designating the Nativity and Color both of Males and Females.

MONTHS.	Whole Number.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.
June,	70	5	3	5	49	8
July,	72	6	3	8	51	4
August,	64	7	4	3	45	5
September,	70	1	5	7	46	11
October,	88	7	10	5	57	9
November,	100	9	4	4	72	11
December,	65	7	4	7	34	13
January,	82	6	5	4	58	9
February,	62	5	2	3	46	6
March,	43	2	.	8	30	3
April,	53	2	2	6	37	6
May,	60	6	1	3	43	7
Unknown,	2	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	831	63	43	63	568	94

NATIVITY.	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
American,	539	535	43	41	39	39	58	58	311	310	88	87
Foreign,	239	236	20	21	.	.	1	2	216	210	2	3
Unknown,	53	60	.	1	4	4	4	3	41	48	4	4
Total,	831	831	63	63	43	43	63	63	568	568	94	94

COLOR.	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
White,	828	828	63	63	42	42	63	63	567	567	93	93
Colored,	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Total,	831	831	63	63	43	43	63	63	568	568	94	94

TABLE V. DEATHS. 1852-53.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex in the several Counties, during each month of the year.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole Number.	Monthly State Totals.	COUNTY TOTALS.				
				Bristol.	Kent.	Newport	Providence.	Washington.
June,	Males,	38		3	3	2	29	1
	Females,	32		2	1	2	24	3
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		70	5	4	4	53	4
July,	Males,	43		-	-	3	35	5
	Females,	38		3	-	2	33	-
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		81	3	-	5	68	5
August,	Males,	81		3	2	7	64	5
	Females,	70		4	2	5	57	2
	Unknown,	5		-	2	-	2	1
	Both Sexes,		156	7	6	12	123	8
September,	Males,	57		1	1	5	49	1
	Females,	54		3	2	12	36	1
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		111	4	3	17	85	2
October,	Males,	46		3	1	7	33	2
	Females,	41		3	4	4	28	2
	Unknown,	1		-	1	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		88	6	6	11	61	4
November,	Males,	31		2	2	3	24	-
	Females,	36		2	2	1	26	5
	Unknown,	1		-	-	-	1	-
	Both Sexes,		68	4	4	4	51	5
December,	Males,	40		3	2	5	28	2
	Females,	43		3	-	8	31	1
	Unknown,	1		-	-	-	1	-
	Both Sexes,		84	6	2	13	60	3
January,	Males,	47		2	3	7	34	1
	Females,	55		3	2	11	38	1
	Unknown,	1		-	1	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		103	5	6	18	72	2
February,	Males,	43		1	3	5	34	-
	Females,	40		3	1	8	28	-
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		83	4	4	13	62	-
March,	Males,	42		4	2	6	27	3
	Females,	55		4	1	7	42	1
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,		97	8	3	13	69	4

TABLE V. DEATHS. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole Number.	Monthly State Totals.	COUNTY TOTALS.				
				Bristol.	Kent.	Newport	Providence.	Washington.
April,	Males,	52		7	4	4	37	-
	Females,	36		1	1	3	31	-
	Unknown,	1		-	-	-	1	-
	Both Sexes,			89	8	5	7	69
May,	Males,	48		3	4	3	38	-
	Females,	42		2	3	2	34	1
	Unknown,	1		1	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,			91	6	7	5	72	1
Not stated,	Males,	2		-	-	2	-	-
	Females,	3		-	-	3	-	-
	Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Both Sexes,			5	-	-	5	-
Aggregate,	Males,	570		32	27	59	432	20
	Females,	545		33	19	68	408	17
	Unknown,	11		1	4	-	5	15
	Totals,	1126		1126	66	50	127	845	38

TABLE VI. DEATHS. 1852-53.

Exhibiting the number of each Sex, at different Ages, in the several Counties, during the year 1852-53.

PERIODS.	AGES.	SEX.	Whole Number.	State Totals.	COUNTY TOTALS.				
					Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.
1st.	One & Under,	Males,	94	170	8	1	3	78	4
		Females,	71		.	1	4	65	1
		Unknown,	5		1	1	-	2	1
		Both Sexes,			9	3	7	145	6
2d.	From 1 to 2,	Males,	49	105	2	1	3	42	1
		Females,	55		7	1	2	44	1
		Unknown,	1		-	-	-	1	-
		Both Sexes,			9	2	5	87	2
3d.	2 to 3,	Males,	29	62	2	-	1	25	1
		Females,	32		1	2	3	24	2
		Unknown,	1		-	-	-	1	-
		Both Sexes,			3	2	4	50	3
4th.	3 to 4,	Males,	23	40	2	1	-	20	-
		Females,	17		1	-	1	15	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			3	1	1	35	-
5th.	4 to 5,	Males,	11	26	-	-	1	10	-
		Females,	15		1	1	1	12	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			1	1	2	22	-
6th.	5 to 10,	Males,	29	53	1	2	4	20	2
		Females,	24		2	-	4	18	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			3	2	8	38	2
7th.	10 to 15,	Males,	7	18	-	1	1	5	-
		Females,	11		-	1	2	8	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			-	2	3	13	-
8th.	15 to 20,	Males,	19	46	-	-	2	17	-
		Females,	27		3	-	4	20	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			3	-	6	37	-
9th.	20 to 30,	Males,	62	126	1	2	3	56	-
		Females,	64		3	1	7	51	2
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			4	3	10	107	2
10th.	30 to 40,	Males,	50	102	4	-	3	43	-
		Females,	52		1	1	4	44	2
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,			5	1	7	87	2

TABLE VI. DEATHS. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

PERIODS.	AGES.	SEX.	Whole Number.	State Totals.	COUNTY TOTALS.				
					Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.
11th.	From 40 to 50,	Males,	45		6	2	3	33	1
		Females,	37		5	1	1	29	1
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		82	11	3	4	62	2
12th.	50 to 60,	Males,	31		2	3	2	21	3
		Females,	32		4	2	8	16	2
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		63	6	5	10	37	5
13th.	60 to 70,	Males,	40		1	1	13	22	3
		Females,	30		-	3	7	19	1
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		70	1	4	20	41	4
14th.	70 to 80,	Males,	36		1	6	10	19	-
		Females,	31		3	2	6	18	2
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		67	4	8	16	37	2
15th.	80 to 90,	Males,	21		2	1	8	5	5
		Females,	30		2	1	13	12	2
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		51	4	2	21	17	7
16th.	90 to 100,	Males,	4		-	-	1	3	-
		Females,	1		-	-	-	1	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		5	-	-	1	4	-
17th.	Over 100,	Males,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Females,	1		-	-	1	-	-
		Unknown,	-		-	-	-	-	-
		Both Sexes,		1	-	-	1	-	-
18th.	Not stated,	Males,	20		-	6	1	13	-
		Females,	15		-	2	-	12	1
		Unknown,	4		-	3	-	1	-
		Both Sexes,		39	-	11	1	26	1
AGGREGATE.		Males,	570		32	27	59	432	20
		Females,	545		33	19	68	408	17
		Unknown,	11		1	4	-	5	1
		Total,	1126	1126	66	50	127	845	38

TABLE VII. CAUSES OF DEATH. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

SEX.	MONTHS.												DIVISIONAL PERIODS OF LIFE.										WHOLE NUMBER.									
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	5 & under.	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.	Over 80.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Total.
Males,	3	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	15	16	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	4	2	2	-	15	16	-	31
Fem.	1	1	2	1	-	3	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	2	3	-	1	1	-	2
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	7	
Fem.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	-	11	
Males,	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	35	31	-	25	3	-	1	3	2	1	-	3	1	3	35	31	-	67	
Fem.	1	5	16	8	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	17	2	17	2	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	67	
Unkn.	-	6	15	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	67	
Males,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Males,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	9	
Males,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	9		
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Fem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	9		
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	5	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	17	5	-	27		
Fem.	-	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	-	10	1	3	5	3	3	1	2	1	2	10	10	-	27		

		Males			Females						Total			
Males,		2			2			2	1		2	1		
Fem.		1			1			1	1		1	1		
Males,		49	29	20	49	29	20	49	29	20	49	29	20	
Fem.		14	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	
Males,		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	
Fem.		4	2	20	4	2	20	4	2	20	4	2	20	
Males,		36	16	34	36	16	34	36	16	34	36	16	34	
Fem.		1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	
Males,		1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	
Fem.		85	50	6	85	50	6	85	50	6	85	50	6	
Males,		6	2	6	6	2	6	6	2	6	6	2	6	
Fem.		11	5	2	11	5	2	11	5	2	11	5	2	
Males,		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fem.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Murder,
 "
 Neglect,
 "
 Old Age,
 "
 Paralysis,
 "
 Phlebitis,
 "
 Phlegm. Dolens,
 "
 Peritonitis,
 "
 Pleurisy,
 "
 Pneumonia,
 "
 Rheumatism,
 "
 Scarletina,
 "
 Scrofula,
 "
 Small Pox,
 "
 Spina Bifida,
 "
 Spine, Disease of,
 "

Croup,	30	13	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	13	128	26	7	2	3	1	2
Diarrhoea,	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery,	67	35	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	2	2	2	-	-
Erysipelas,	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever,	9	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
“ Biliary,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	2	1	1	1
“ Typhus,	27	17	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hooping Cough,	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlatina,	85	34	50	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	27	6	6	1	1	1	1
Small Pox,	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis,	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	300	152	144	4	8	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	13	128	26	7	1	7	3	2

II. UNCERTAIN SEAT.

Abscess,	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy,	14	6	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-
Cancer,	9	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	-
Debility,	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy,	31	15	16	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	8	10	3	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage,	5	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infantile,	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inflammation,	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Malformation,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortification,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula,	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	1	1	-	-
Sudden,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumor,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals,	85	40	41	4	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	26	3	1	2	3	1	1

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole Number.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Bristol County.			Kent County.			Newport County.			Providence County.			Washington County.		
				M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.
III. NERVOUS SYSTEM.																		
Apoplexy,	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cephalitis,	17	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
Convulsions,	26	10	16	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	-
Delirium Tremens,	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocephalus,	39	17	22	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	16	-	-	-	1
Insanity,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis,	14	6	8	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Disease of Organs,	40	20	20	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-
Totals,	158	80	78	6	7	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	66	59	-	-	-	1
IV. RESPIRATIVE SYSTEM.																		
Bronchitis,	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Consumption,	234	114	119	4	8	-	8	1	-	10	-	-	91	92	1	1	4	-
Hydrothorax,	7	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis,	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Pleuritis,	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia,	36	20	16	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	1
Disease of Organs,	9	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Totals,	296	148	147	6	10	-	11	3	-	16	-	-	112	114	1	1	3	5

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole Number.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	E. O. M.	Bristol County.			Kent County.			Newport County.			Providence County.			Washington County.		
					M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.	M.	F.	U.
VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																			
Childbirth,	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovarian Tumor,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phlegmasia Dolens,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever,	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterus, Disease of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Cancer of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Inflammation of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Rupture of	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	21	1	21	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	-
IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.																			
Amputation of Leg,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries of Hip Joint,	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spine, Disease of,	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spine, Fracture of,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	7	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
X. INTEGUMENTIVE SYSTEM.																			
XI. OLD AGE.																			
	49	20	29	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-

ALL VIOLENCE.

Accidents,	17	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-
Burns and Scalds,	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drowned,	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrophobia,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	43	36	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	32	6	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated,	82	43	37	2	1	2	-	3	14	12	24	19	1	1	2	1	1
Still Born, &c.	58	26	28	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	24	23	4	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals,	1184	596	573	15	34	38	1	27	59	68	456	431	9	20	17	1	1

TABLE IX. CIVILIZATION AND DECEASED.

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE.

Showing the Number and Percentage of Deaths, from Specified Causes, in the State at large, and the several Counties constituting the State.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.						State Percentage.	COUNTY PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.				
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.	Washington County.	Whole Number of Deaths.		CAUSES OF DEATH.	Washington County.	Providence County.	Newport County.	Kent County.
66	50	127	845	38	1,126	All Causes,	3,256	76.732	9.674	4.311	6.027
63	45	101	801	34	1,044	Specified Causes,	0.862	23.942	1.724	0.957	1.245
13	10	18	250	9	300	I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	0.671	5.268	1.244	0.288	0.669
7	3	13	58	4	85	<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>	0.096	11.967	1.056	0.766	1.245
13	8	11	125	1	158	II. UNCERTAIN SEAT,	0.670	21.842	2.969	1.342	1.532
16	14	31	227	8	296	III. NERVOUS SYSTEM,	-	2.006	0.192	0.288	0.384
4	3	2	21	-	30	IV. RESPIRATIVE SYSTEM,	0.096	3.068	0.863	0.096	0.480
5	1	9	32	1	48	V. CIRCULATIVE SYSTEM,	0.096	0.288	0.288	0.096	-
-	1	3	3	-	7	VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM,	-	1.344	0.192	0.286	0.096
1	3	2	14	1	21	VII. URINATIVE SYSTEM,	-	0.384	-	-	0.288
3	-	-	4	-	7	VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM,	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM,	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	15	21	9	49	X. INTEGUMENTIVE SYSTEM,	0.862	2.016	1.434	0.287	0.096
-	-	3	38	2	43	XI. OLD AGE,	0.192	3.639	0.288	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	XII. VIOLENCE,	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	30	1	35	I. ZYMOTICS.	0.096	2.872	0.192	0.096	0.096
-	-	-	15	-	15	Cholera Infantum,	-	1.436	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Cholera Morbus,	-	-	-	-	-

3	2	1	25	30	300	2.873	2.394	0.192	0.287	
-	-	1	9	9	9	0.862	0.862	-	-	
-	1	4	60	67	1	6.417	5.745	0.384	-	
-	-	-	3	3	-	0.287	0.287	-	-	
-	-	1	9	9	1	0.862	0.670	0.096	-	
2	-	-	-	2	-	0.192	-	-	0.192	
1	1	3	19	27	3	2.585	1.819	0.287	0.096	
-	-	-	3	3	-	0.287	0.287	-	-	
-	1	-	1	2	-	0.192	0.096	0.096	-	
-	-	-	-	1	1	0.096	-	-	-	
5	4	8	67	85	1	8.140	6.417	0.766	0.478	
-	-	-	11	11	-	1.053	1.053	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	-	0.096	-	-	0.096	
13	10	18	250	300	9	28.730	23.938	1.725	1.245	
-	-	-	-	300	-	0.863	0.863	0.959	1.245	
-	-	-	-	Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	II. UNCERTAIN SEAT.				-	-	-
-	-	-	3	3	-	0.287	0.287	-	-	
-	2	-	12	14	-	1.341	1.149	0.192	-	
-	-	-	8	9	1	0.862	0.766	-	-	
-	-	-	3	3	-	0.287	0.287	-	-	
3	1	8	18	31	1	2.969	1.724	0.766	0.287	
-	-	1	4	5	-	0.478	0.382	0.096	-	
4	-	-	2	6	-	0.574	0.192	-	0.362	
-	-	-	1	2	1	0.192	0.096	-	-	
-	-	-	2	2	-	0.192	0.192	-	-	
-	-	-	1	2	-	0.096	0.096	-	-	
-	-	3	2	6	1	0.574	0.192	0.286	-	
-	-	1	-	1	-	0.096	-	0.096	-	
-	-	-	2	2	-	0.192	0.192	-	-	
-	3	13	58	85	4	8.140	5.268	1.244	0.669	
7	3	13	58	Totals,	-	-	-	0.288	0.669	

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. CONTINUED.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.					State Percentage.	COUNTY PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.				
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.	Washington County.		Washington County.	Providence County.	Newport County.	Kent County.	Bristol County.
CAUSES OF DEATH.										
III. NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
			Whole Number of Deaths.							
			10	Apoplexy,	0.957					
1			17	Cephalitis,	1.628				0.096	
1	3		26	Convulsions,	2.490			0.287	0.096	
			7	Delirium Tremens,	0.672					
			3	Epilepsy,	0.287					
4	1		39	Hydrocephalus,	3.735		0.096		0.096	0.384
			2	Insanity,	0.192					
5	1		14	Paralysis,	1.341				0.096	0.477
2	3		40	Disease of Organs,	3.828				0.096	0.192
13	8	11	158	Totals,	15.130	0.096	11.967	1.056	0.766	1.245
IV. RESPIRATIVE SYSTEM.										
			3	Bronchitis,	0.287					
12	9	24	234	Consumption,	22.416	0.478	17.629	2.298	0.862	1.149
1	1		7	Hydrothorax,	0.672		0.384	0.096	0.096	0.096
			3	Laryngitis,	0.287		0.287			
			4	Pleuritis,	0.383			0.287	0.096	
3	2	2	36	Pneumonia,	3.448	0.096	2.681	0.192	0.192	0.287
			9	Disease of Organs,	0.862	0.096	0.574	0.096	0.096	
16	14	31	296	Totals,	28.355	0.670	21.842	2.969	1.342	1.532

V. CIRCULATIVE SYSTEM.

1	Anæmia,					0.096			0.096	
2	Aneurism,					0.192			0.192	
1	Hydrops Pericardii,					0.096			0.096	
1	Phlebitis,					0.096			0.096	
25	Disease of Organs,					2.390			2.390	
30	Totals,					2.870			2.870	

VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

2	Ascites,					0.192			0.192	
4	Colic,					0.384			0.384	
2	Dentition,					0.192			0.192	
2	Constipation,					0.192			0.192	
13	Enteritis,					1.245			1.245	
3	Gastritis,					0.288			0.288	
1	Hepatitis,					0.096			0.096	
2	Jaundice,					0.192			0.192	
3	Peritonitis,					0.288			0.288	
4	Ulceration of the Pharynx,					9.384			9.384	
2	Cancer of Stomach,					0.192			0.192	
2	Disease of Liver,					0.192			0.192	
8	Disease of Organs,					0.766			0.766	
48	Totals,					4.603			4.603	

VII. URINATIVE SYSTEM.

1	Gravel,					0.096			0.096	
1	Hæmaturia,					0.096			0.096	
1	Ischuria,					0.096			0.096	
2	Kidneys, Disease of,					0.192			0.192	
1	“ Tuberc.					0.096			0.096	
1	Urethritis,					0.096			0.096	
7	Totals,					0.672			0.672	

4	1	2	3	2	21	2	3	4	4	0.096				0.096	
2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1	1	3	3	3	9	3	1	1	1	1.622				1.622	
4	2	2	2	2	17	2	2	2	25	2.390				2.390	
4	3	2	3	2	21	2	3	2	30	2.870				2.870	
2		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	0.384				0.384	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1		3	3	3	9	3	1	1	13	1.245				1.245	
1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0.288				0.288	
1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	0.192				0.192	
1		2	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	0.288				0.288	
1		4	4	4	12	4	4	4	4	9.384				9.384	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1		2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	0.192				0.192	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	0.670				0.670	
5	1	9	32	1	48	9	32	1	48	4.603				4.603	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		3	32	1	38	3	32	1	38	0.672				0.672	

5	1	9	32	1	48	9	32	1	48	4.603				4.603	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	0.192				0.192	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0.096				0.096	
1		3	32	1	38	3	32	1	38	0.672				0.672	

TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS. 1852-53.

Exhibiting the Occupations, (so far as they could be ascertained,) of all Individuals, above twenty years of age, who have died during the year; the ages being arranged in decennial periods, and followed by the actual aggregate of ages of each class and sub-division, and the average age of each Individual of the several classes and sub-divisions.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGES.								Whole Num-ber.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.			
1. AGRICULTURISTS,	3	3	1	7	10	12	11	3	50	3404	68.08
2. LABORERS,	15	8	10	4	2	3	1	-	43	1806	42.00
3. MANUFACTURERS,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	80	40.00
Operative in Mill,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	36.00
Overseer of Looms,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	67	67.00
Dresser Tender,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	53	53.00
Spinner,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	24.00
Superintendents Factories,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	101	50.50
Totals,	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	8	361	45.12
4. MECHANICS AND ARTISANS											
Blacksmiths,	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	228	57.00
Boat Builder,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	69	69.00
Carpenters,	1	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	11	567	51.54
Carriage Maker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	81	81.00
Cigar Makers,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	86	28.66
Designer,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	50.00
Engravers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	43	21.50
Hatter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	66	66.00
Jewellers,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	28.50
Leather Dresser,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	72	72.00
Machinist,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31	31.00
Mechanic,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	44	44.00
Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	74	74.00
Painters,	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	135	45.00
Saddler,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	73	73.00
Shipwrights,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	131	65.50
Shoe Makers,	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	6	267	44.50
Silversmith,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	22.00
Tailor,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	65	65.00
Turner,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	60	60.00
Wagon Maker,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	60	60.00
Total of Mechanics, &c.	11	7	6	6	8	5	3	-	46	2281	49.58

TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS. 1852-53. CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGES.								Whole Num- ber.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.			
5. MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c.											
Accountant, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	79	79.00
Apothecaries, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	92	46.00
Grocer, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	65	65.00
Leather Dealer, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	35	55.00
Merchants, . . . . .	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	201	50.25
Pedlar, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	37	37.00
Traders, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	183	61.00
Totals, . . . . .	.	4	4	1	1	3	.	.	13	692	53.23
6. PROFESSIONAL MEN.											
Judge, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	68	68.00
Lawyer, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	38	38.00
Music Teacher,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	21	21.00
Musician, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	47	47.00
Physician, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	38	38.00
Student,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	30	30.00
Totals,	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	242	40.33
7. SEAFARING MEN,											
	4	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	10	435	43.50
8. MISCELLANEOUS.											
Bakers, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	94	47.00
Bank Officer, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	50.00
Boarding-House Keeper,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	52	52.00
Butchers, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	151	50.33
Cook,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	23	23.00
Drayman, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	49	49.00
Furnace Tender,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	25	25.00
Gentleman, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	62	62.00
Landlord, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	68	68.00
Marine News Collector,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	78	78.00
Stevedore, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	47	47.00
Stage Drivers, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	57	28.50
Teamster, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	82	82.00
Waiter,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	37	37.00
Totals,	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	.	18	875	48.61
9. FEMALES.											
Cook, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	77	77.00
Domestics,	1	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	7	325	46.42
Dressmaker,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	25	25.00

TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS, 1852-53. CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGES.								Whole Num-ber.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.			
House Keepers, . . .	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	8	346	43.25
Matron,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	74	74.00
Milliner,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	63	63.00
Seamstress,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	55	55.00
Spinster,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	27.00
Teachers,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	75	37.50
Weavers,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	62	31.00
Totals,	7	2	6	4	3	3	-	-	25	1129	45.16
PAUPERS—											
Males,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	140	70.00
Females,	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	260	52.00

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE X.

OCCUPATION.	AGES.								Whole Num-ber.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.			
Agriculturists, . . .	3	3	1	7	10	12	11	3	50	3404	68.08
Laborers, . . .	15	8	10	4	2	3	1	-	43	1806	42.00
Manufacturers, . . .	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	8	361	45.12
Mechanics, Artisans, &c.	11	7	6	6	8	5	3	-	46	2281	49.58
Merchants, Traders, &c.	-	4	4	1	1	3	-	-	13	692	53.23
Professional Men, . . .	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	242	40.33
Seafaring Men, . . .	4	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	10	435	43.50
Miscellaneous, . . .	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	-	18	875	48.61
Grand Totals, . . .	39	31	29	24	27	25	16	3	194	10,096	52.04
Females, . . .	7	2	6	4	3	3	-	-	25	1129	45.16
Paupers,											
Males, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	140	70.00
Females, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	260	52.00

TABLE XI. SUPPLEMENTARY TO TABLE X.

Exhibiting the Occupations of Minors, so far as reported.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGES.					Whole Num-ber.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Ages
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.			
MINORS—Males.								
Barber,	20	-	-	-	-	1	20	20.00
Carpenter,	20	-	-	-	-	1	20	20.00
Farmer,	16	-	-	-	-	1	16	16.00
Laborers,	16	17	20	20	20	5	93	18.60
Plaster Artist,	16	-	-	-	-	1	16	16.00
Student,	16	-	-	-	-	1	16	16.00
Totals,						10	181	18.10
MINORS—Female.								
Domestic,	18	-	-	-	-	1	18	18.00
Tailoress,	17	-	-	-	-	1	17	17.00
Teacher,	19	-	-	-	-	1	19	19.00
Totals,						3	54	18.00

R E P O R T.

IN presenting the first Report that has ever been issued by State authority, on the important subject of the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Rhode Island, it is fitting to pass in review, as briefly as possible, the history of legislation thereon, and to refer to the principal movements which eventuated in the enactment of the law that is now in force, and under which the results arrived at by its operation are here embodied for the information of the Legislature, and the benefit of the Public.

HISTORY OF REGISTRATIVE LEGISLATION.

WE have taken especial pains to examine every public document, whether in manuscript or print, to which we have been enabled to gain access, relating to the Acts and Resolves of the Colony and State, from its first settlement to the present time.

Influenced by that strict regard for justice, that earnest solicitude for the protection of individual rights, and that ardent zeal for the preservation of public morals, which strongly characterized the founders of Providence Plantations, they, amongst their earliest acts, passed one relating to our present subject; so that the germ of Registration may be said to be coeval with the Colony itself.

The Code of Laws in which this is to be found was "made and agreed upon at the General Court of Election, held at Portsmouth, on Rhode Island, the 19th, 20th and 21st of May, 1647, for the Colony and province of Providence."

The following is the Law,* viz.:

* We quote from a copy of the only edition ever issued. For this the public is greatly indebted to His Honor Judge Staples, whose well known antiquarian skill and caution in research are ample guaranties for the faithfulness with which he executed his self-imposed task. We were desirous of quoting from the original, in order to preserve the ancient orthography; but on application at the Secretary of State's office, we learned, much to our regret, that *both* the original Record and the manuscript copy, the only one in existence, had been sent to Newport, under the sanction of the General Assembly, for the use of a gentleman engaged in historical investigations.

“ MARRIAGE.

It is agreed and ordered by the authority of this present Assembly, for the preventing many evils and mischiefs that may follow thereon, that no contract or agreement between a man and a woman to own each other as man and wife, shall be owned from henceforth throughout the whole Colony as a lawful marriage, nor their children or issue so coming together to be legitimate or lawfully begotten, but such as are, in the first place, with the parents' consent, then orderly published in two several meetings of the townsmen, and lastly confirmed before the head officer of the town and entered into the town clerk's book. And that man that goes contrary to this present ordinance established, shall forfeit five pounds to the parents of the maid, and be bound to his good behavior; and all the accessories shall forfeit five pounds a man, half whereof shall go to the grieved parents, and the other half to the town.”

The next earliest Act, we have seen, is among those passed by the General Court of Commissioners at Warwick, March, 1655-56. It is as follows, viz. :

“ It is ordered, that Marriages shall be published at a town meeting, or on a training day at the head of the company, or by a writing under the Magistrate's hand fixed upon some noted place in the town.

“ It is ordered, that in case the bans of Marriage be forbidden, the party coming before two Magistrates, shall be examined, if they disallow, they shall refer them to the next General Court of Trials, and if they allow, they may marry.”

On page 22d of a manuscript, in folio, in the Secretary of State's office, entitled, “ Laws and Acts made From the settlement of Her Majestyes Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by the Gen^l Assembly of s^d Colony, & Confirmed by authority thereof, according to his Majestyes Gracious Charter, granted to s^d Colony in y^e fifteenth year of his Reign Anno Domini,” [1662,] we find the subjoined, viz. :

“ And by this Assembly & y^e Authority thereof we doe Enact & declare all marriages shall be in way manner & form as Followeth y^t man y^t hath A respect to a maid & doth desire to obtaine her in Marriage If her Parents be Liveing shall first acquaint her Parents thereof and upon their Consenting thereto he shall have

Banes of matrimony set up in a Publick Place in y^e Town or be published two sever^l times In A Publick Assembly In the Town & there remaine from after y^s first Publication Tenn Day's (& fift^rwards before one of the Gener^l officers shall they be married) according to y^e Usual Custom of this place & then a Certificate shall be given by y^e Officer y^t Joynes them together in Marriage to y^e party so married who shall Carry it to the Clarke of y^e Town where y^e Marriage was Solemized & have it Placed upon Record & y^t p^rson y^t Goes Contrary to y^e above s^d act Shall forfeit five Pounds to y^e Parents of y^e Maid & if they Presume to goe to take Each oth^r contrary to this act he shall not onely forfeit five Pounds but be bound to his Good behaviour & all accessaries shall forfeit five Pounds one half whereof shall go to the Greived Parents & the Oth^r halfe to y^e use of y^e Town & their Children or Issue y^t any shall have wthout this due & orderly Course by Law hereby Enacted shall be looked at not to be Legitimate."

In the printed copy of the Laws passed in the sixteenth year of the Reign of Charles the Second, A. D. 1663, there will be found on p. 12th, "An Act for Preventing Clandestine Marriages." It forbids any one being married without publication by ten days exposure of banns in some public place, or by being published "Two several times in a Publick Assembly" in the Town "where the Persons designing to Marry dwell"; authorizes "any Assistant, Justice of the Peace or Warden, to intermarry" the Persons so published; requires him to furnish the Persons married, a Certificate of the fact, which they shall carry to the Town Clerk, and to place the same to Record." "The Officer that Marries them and gives a Certificate shall have *three shillings* for the same." Any one who "shall Marry with any Female" contrary to Law, is subject to a penalty of *Five Pounds*, to be "Recovered by the Town Treasurer," &c.

In immediate connection with this Act, and *apparently* constituting a clause of it, is the following, viz.:

AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Colonies seal, shall have Engraven thereon an Anchor, and the motto thereof shall be the word HOPE.

Accidental though this juxtaposition may be, we can but indulge a *hope* of its proving a happy augury that the fond anticipations we entertain in regard to the successful operation of the new Registration Act, will not be disappointed.

The next action that we can trace, was had at the General Assembly held at Newport, May 3d, 1665. In this, it will be no-

ticed that the law of 1647 is alluded to ; and it will also be seen that, owing to the lax manner in which former acts had been regarded, further legislation became necessary. The Act sets forth that,

“ The Assembly do, by this present act, order and declare, that the law to that end made at a Court in May, in the year 1647, shall be punctually observed throughout this jurisdiction, and also that any and all other orders made since, in this Colony as relating to the said law of Marriage, wherein the order and way of publications or recording of Marriages are prescribed, be also observed, and that the said law and orders be the more duly minded and observed by all persons within this jurisdiction, it is ordered and declared by this Assembly and the authority thereof, that besides the penalty or penalties annexed to the aforesaid law or orders in case of non-observance thereof, there shall be a further penalty henceforth in such case inflicted on persons that shall otherwise presume to marry or live together as man and wife, that is to say, they shall be proceeded against and punished as for fornication, and that from time to time, or from one General Court of Trials to another, until they shall either live apart or observe the rule premised and prescribed in the aforesaid law and orders.

“ Yet, nevertheless, it is hereby to be understood, that any persons now living within the confines expressed in our late Charter given by his Majesty to this Colony, and that are reported to live together as man and wife, by the common observation or account of their neighbors before this Act was passed, shall not come under any of the censures, fines, and penalties in any the forepremised Act or orders, or in this present one concerning Marriages, contained or expressed, however there may have been some neglect of the due observation of the rules and directions to that end therein contained and prescribed, which, through the several alterations, interruptions and other overturns in this jurisdiction hath, on sundry occasions happened heretofore, neither shall any person, whether man or woman, so reputed now of having lived as married, though not having observed punctually the rules prescribed, take any advantage thereof to leave either such wife or such husband, neither shall the children of such be reputed illegitimate, but all such reputed marriages formerly made and not hitherto detected or complained against by a due progress of law, or already by the Assembly disannulled or punished, shall be and are by the authority of this Assembly deemed to be good, firm and authentic to all intents and purposes, as if every such marriage

were made according to, or persons so reputed or living together as man and wife in the observation of the neighbors, had fully and duly observed the rules and punctillios in the former laws, acts, or orders before intended, expressed or contained, and this Act to be authentic to all intents and purposes premised any former law, acts or orders, clause or clauses in the said law, act or order to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding."

Following this is another clause for the more effectual enforcement, and the punishment of breaches, of a certain law passed May, 1657, which not pertaining to our present purpose, we omit transcribing.

The various Acts, which from time to time had been passed in reference to Births, Marriages and Deaths, did not meet with that strict observance they should have done ; for

"Att a Generall Assembly held at Newport May 3d, 1698," as appears by reference to p. 83d of the manuscript already quoted, it was found necessary to pass a further "Act for Registering Marriages, Births and Burialls." The Preamble, which sets forth the difficulties that had arisen in consequence of the non-compliance with former Acts,—and the Act itself—are in the words following, viz. :

WHEREAS this Assembly haveing had some Information of the ways of Marriages w^{ch} by Law hath been solemnized throughout this Colony according to y^e Laws & Ordinances made and Enacted for y^t End but some neglect have been in not so duly by some People in most Towns in this Colony observed in not making Record of their Marriages and Births of there Children and not Entering on Record According to y^e Laws so Enacted & made y^e Register of y^e p^rsons Deceased whereby some p^rsons have taken y^e advantage of y^e Law to Render such p^rsons in s^d Colony not duly observeing y^e Act of Registering their Marriages &c. as to declare all such Children not born und^r y^e Register abovementioned to be Illegetimate w^{ch} Looks not well in any P^rson or p^rsons so Casting any Reproach on any, & for a more ord^rly Registering the Marriages Births & Burialls according to y^e Laws of this Colony Bee it Enacted by this Assembly & y^e Authority thereof, & it is hereby Enacted y^t all Marriages y^t have been solemnized throughout this Colony According to y^e Laws of y^e Colony shall & are hereby Declared to be Lawfull & good in y^e Law to Issue and Children born to Inherit & Possess any Lands &c. although there hath not been y^t due care in Registering

y^e marriages & births &c. according to any former Act made or Enacted in any wise to y^e Contrary notwithstanding.

NEVERTHELESS its y^e Intent of this Act y^t all p^rsons for y^e future shall duly & truly observe y^e Acts & Laws of this Colony to Proceed in Marriages in all y^e Towns in this Colony & by Carrying into y^e Town Clerke of each Town there Marriages and Births of their Children and Buriall of there Dead wthin ten days after all such things are past & every Town Clerke shall make a true & due Record thereof & Bee it Further Enacted y^t y^e Town Clerke of every Town shall return unto y^e head Majestrate of every Town or Cheif Justice of y^e Peace once in a year y^e acco^t of all such Marriages births & burials when required y^t a due Corse in Law may be observed & y^e table of fees shall be as followeth. To y^e Magestrate y^t Joynes or Pronounceth y^e Lawfullness of y^e Marriage & for a Certificate to y^e Person Married £00:03:00

THE TOWN CLERK'S FEES.

To y ^e Registering y ^e Marriage,	-	-	-	£00:00:06
To Registering of Births Each,	-	-	-	£00:00:04
To Registering of Burrialls Each,	-	-	-	£00:00:04."

In the same manuscript, on page 93d, is an Act entitled "An Act for Preventing Unlawful Marriages;" the earliest preceding date to which is "Newport the Thirtyeth Day^e of April 1700." It will be seen, by the tenor of it, that the framers deemed former laws not sufficiently rigorous.

By this Act all persons "Desirous to be Joyned together in Marriage" were required to make "application to some person in authority" for a publication in writing, which was to "be sett up in some Public Place," and there remain "for y^e Space of Fourteen Days." If the persons came from any other Government, they were required to produce a Certificate that they were "Cleare from all others," and had "complied with such laws & orders" as were there in force. Any Person in Authority presuming to "Joyn persons Together in Marriage unlawfully" was subject, for the first offence, to forfeit "the sum of five pounds in money," and for the second, "ten pounds for the use of the Colony & be suspended his Office."

By the Act of 1663, the bridegroom alone incurred a penalty for violating its requisitions; no such discrimination or partiality was manifested by this later Act, for the final clause declares,

"That if any Persons shall presume to take themselves in Marriage or to be Joyned together in Marriage in this Colony y^t have

not first been Published," &c. &c. "y^e person or persons so offending shall forfeit as a fine to y^e Colony y^e sum of five pounds in money or be Imprisoned three months in the Comon Goal or suffer Corporall Punishment not Exceeding thirty nine stripes upon his Naked Back at y^e Publick Whipping Post Any Act or Acts to the Contrary notwithstanding."

The next Legislative action will be found among the "Laws Made and Past by the General Assembly—Held at *Warwick*, the 29th Day of October, 1701." On p. 47th of the edition of the "Acts and Laws" printed at "Boston, in New England" A. D. 1719, we find "An Act, in addition* to an Act, for preventing of Clandestine Marriages: And also for the Registering of Marriages, Births & Burials."

That portion of the Act relating to Clandestine Marriages is essentially similar to the preceding Act, and we shall therefore omit it.

By this, no one was allowed to be married excepting by an *Assistant, Justice* of the Peace, or *Warden* of the Colony, unless Lawfully Married according to the Laws, Customs, Usage & Ceremony of the *Church of England*, as by Law Established," or Duly Married according to the *Toleration* allowed" the "People called Quakers." The last two clauses of the Act are in the words following; viz.

"AND be it further Enacted, That all Marriages shall be Recorded in the Town where they are Consummated, & the Assistant, Justice or Warden, shall return the Names of those they Marry, and when Married, unto the *Town Clerk*, within Three Months after the Consummation thereof; & shall Pay to the Town Clerk, *Three pence* for the Registering thereof; & he shall be Paid *Three Shillings* for the same.

AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Births and Burials of all Children shall be Registred in the Town Clerk's Office, in the same Town where they happen to be Born or Die, by the Parents of such Children as shall be Born or Die, as aforesaid, within Two Month's time after the Birth or Burial thereof; for Registering of each, the Town Clerk shall be paid *Four-pence*, by the Parent of such Child or Children; & that who-soever shall Refuse or Neglect so to do, shall for every Month's Neglect after said Two Months is Expired, Forfeit *Twelve-pence*

*In the Digest printed at Newport, Rhode Island "by the Widow FRANKLIN, and to be sold at the Town School-House, MDCCXLV.", this is set forth, simply as "An Act for preventing of," &c. whereby some might be misled, as we, at first, were.

per Month; to be recovered upon Conviction thereof, in any Court of Record, by the *Town Treasurer* of said Town; the one Moiety thereof for the Use of such *Town Treasurer* as shall sue for the same."

In the Record of Proceedings, at the session held April, 1708, we find the following, viz.:

"Whereas there is an Act of this Colony, that all marriages, births and burials, shall be registered in the several Town Clerks' office in each respective town in this Colony, but there being no penalty imposed in said Act upon such persons as shall neglect or refuse to comply according to said Act, it has, for the most part, or by the greatest part, been neglected and not complied with, be it therefore further enacted," &c., "That if any person or persons in this Colony shall, or do neglect or refuse, after the dissolution of this Assembly, to give or send an account of their marriages, births and burials to the Town Clerk within the space prefixed in said Act with the fees due for registering the same, shall be under the penalty of the forfeiture of three shillings, for the use of the poor of the town where the neglect shall be, to be taken by a warrant from a Justice, or conservator of said town.

"And it is further enacted, That if any Town Clerk, upon the return of any such marriages, births, or burials, with the fee due for registering the same, shall neglect or refuse to make record thereof in the town book, which shall be appointed for that use, shall, for every such neglect, forfeit the sum aforesaid, to be taken and put to the use aforementioned."

The next movement, that we have been enabled to trace, took place nearly twenty years subsequently, when the following amendatory Act was passed by the General Assembly, held at *Warwick*, the last *Wednesday* of *October*, 1727, viz.:

"An Act in Addition to an Act, for *Recording* Marriages, Births and Burials.

WHEREAS *there is an Act of the General Assembly of this Colony, made in the Year 1701, Requiring all Marriages, Births, and Burials, to be Recorded in Manner as is therein expressed, and upon the Pains and Penalties therein contained, which has proved ineffectual hitherto, to compel Persons to Register their Marriages, and the Births and Deaths of their Children and near Relations, by Reason the Town Treasurer, who is not the Recorder of such Marriages, Births and Burials, was Impowered to sue for the same.*

For remedying whereof for the Future,

BE it Enacted by the General Assembly of this Colony, and by the Authority of the same it is Enacted, That the Town Clerk of each respective Town in this Colony, be, and he is hereby Authorized and Impowered, to sue for and Recover of all and every Person or Persons, that shall refuse or neglect to Register his or their Marriage or Marriages, or the Birth or Death of his or their Children, as by the aforesaid Act is enjoined, and on the same Penalties, the one Moiety to be to and for the Town Clerk if he issues for the same, and the other Moiety to and for the Use of the Town, to be Recovered before any Justice of the Peace, Warden, &c."

The next action was by the General Assembly "held at Newport, the first Monday in December, 1733;" when was passed,

"An Act for enabling the settled and ordained Ministers and Elders of every Denomination of Christians in this Colony, to join Persons together in Marriage."

The preamble sets forth that

WHEREAS the Clergy of the Church of England, and the People, called Quakers, are empowered and tolerated to publish and join Persons together in Marriage; and the Charter of this Colony gives equal Rights and Privileges to all the religious societies in this Government; yet no Provision has hitherto been made by any Act of Assembly, that the Ministers or Elders of the Presbyterian and Baptist Perswasions should have the Liberty to publish and marry.

BE IT ENACTED," &c.

The last clause of this Act, which is all, that for our purposes, it is necessary here to copy, is as follows:

"AND be it further Enacted, That every Minister or Elder shall keep an exact Account of all Marriages performed by either of them, viz.: The Names of the Parties, and Time when married, and return the Parties' Names once every year after the Commencement of this Act, to the Clerk of the Town where each marriage was consummated, to be by him registered, when the said Clerk shall be paid Six Pence by the Minister or Elder for the Registering of each marriage. Moreover, every such Minister or Elder shall be allowed Three Shillings by the Parties by them married, for joining such Persons together in marriage."

In the Digest of Acts and Laws 1766, will be found two Acts. The first on page 172 et seq. is entitled "An Act to prevent clan-

destine Marriages." By this Act, the authority to join persons in Marriage is extended so as to include "any settled and ordained Minister or Elder of any" — "Congregational or Independent Church, Society, or Congregation," &c; and by the final clause, "any Persons professing the *Jewish* Religion—may be joined together in Marriage according to their own Usages and Rites." The form of a Publication in writing is set forth, which is to be furnished, when application is made to an Assistant, Justice of the Peace, or Warden; who is also required to cause it to be affixed in some public Place "for the Space of Fifteen Days." When application is made to a Minister or Elder he is required "openly, and by speaking" to "publish the Banns"—"Three several Sundays, Holidays, or other Days of public Worship, in the Meeting in the Town, where the Parties respectively belong." "Two credible Witnesses at the least" are required to be present at the Solemnization of the Marriage, besides the person officiating; and the Fee is established at Three Shillings. Persons are required to produce Certificates of Publication, and if they come from another Government, Certificates that they have conformed to the Laws of such Government.

The Penalty against Officers or Ministers unlawfully joining "Persons together in Marriage" was made exceedingly severe in comparison to what it formerly had been. On conviction, he was to "forfeit and pay as a Fine into the General Treasury the Sum of One Hundred Pounds," and if the Offender was an Assistant, Justice, or Warden, he was to "be suspended from his Office and adjudged and rendered incapable forever afterwards of sustaining any Office in the Colony." A like Penalty was to be inflicted, in case any Officer or Minister should presume knowingly to marry Persons who had Wives or Husbands living.

The corporal punishment, to which Persons marrying contrary to Law rendered themselves liable by a previous Act, was abolished, and such Offenders were rendered subject to a Fine of Twenty Pounds, or to "Three Months Imprisonment."

The second Act, which may be found on pp. 175 and 176, is entitled, "AN ACT for registering Marriages, Births, and Burials." By this Act, Officers or Ministers marrying Persons are directed immediately afterwards to furnish them a Certificate according to a prescribed Form, which, the married Persons are required "within One Month's Time" thereafter, to have "registered in the Town Clerk's Office," under a Penalty of "Six Pence *per* Month" "for every Month's Neglect."

Parents are required to have the Births and Deaths of their children "registered by the Town Clerk of the Town where they happen to be born or die, within Two Months after the Birth or Death;" and for every Month's Neglect afterwards, they are subject to a Penalty of Six Pence *per* Month.

The Town Clerks were empowered to recover all Fines and Forfeitures, before a Court of Justices or Wardens in the Town where the Fine was incurred, "by an Action of Debt, One Moiety thereof for the Use of the said Town, & the other Moiety to and for the Use of the said Town Clerk who shall sue for the same."

In the Digest of 1798 there are two Acts. The first is designed to prevent clandestine Marriages. It corresponds in most particulars to that of 1766. The privilege or authority of performing the rites is extended "to the ordained Minister of any religious denomination in the town"—also to "any"—"Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court or Justice of a Court of Common Pleas." Parties living in different towns are required to be published in both. Fee for marrying is one dollar. No one authorized under a penalty of two hundred dollars to "join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or mulatto." Such marriages are declared null and void. Parties about being married required to produce a certificate of publication when the ceremony is to be performed by some one other than him by whom published. The way, in which objections to marriages are to be made, is pointed out. The penalty for unlawfully joining persons in marriage is fixed at not more than one thousand nor less than fifty dollars; and the penalty for marrying a person known to have a husband or wife living is five hundred dollars. The penalty for presuming to be married illegally is fifty dollars.

The second Act relates more immediately to our subject, being designed to regulate the registering of Marriages, Births and Burials. This is, essentially, the law to be found in the digest of 1766, substituting, in conformity to our Currency, eight cents penalty, for "Six Pence."

The Marriage Act, in the Digest of 1822, is mainly a repetition of that of 1798; the only material variation being the increasing of the penalty for marrying persons illegally, by subjecting the person officiating, to imprisonment for the space of six months. The Registration Act is a transcript of that of 1798.

The Marriage Act in the Digest of 1844, with slight modifications, and the rendering a person illegally officiating liable to a fine *or* imprisonment, instead of to both, remains as previously.

The Registry Act contains some important additions and modifications. As portions of this are still in force, we here publish it.

“ It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person authorized by law to join persons in marriage shall, within sixty days after the solemnization of any marriage, lodge with the town clerk of the town in which such marriage was solemnized, a certificate of such marriage, in the following form, to wit :

“ I hereby certify that — of — son of — and — of — daughter of — were lawfully united in marriage on the — day of — by me,” and pay him for recording the same the sum of ten cents, upon the penalty of five dollars for every neglect.

SEC. 2. Every parent shall lodge with the town clerk of the town in which he resides, a certificate signed by himself of the birth of each of his children, within two months after birth, upon the penalty of one dollar for every neglect.

SEC. 3. The executor or administrator of every deceased person shall, within two months after the granting of letters testamentary or of administration, and if the deceased be a minor, then the parent or guardian of the deceased shall, within two months from the death of said minor, lodge with the town clerk of the town in which the deceased last dwelt, a certificate in writing under his hand of the time of the death of the deceased, upon the penalty of one dollar.

SEC. 4. The town clerk of each town shall record the certificates of marriages, births and deaths, so lodged with him for record, in a proper book or books, to be kept for such purpose only, upon the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect.

SEC. 5. All penalties under this act may be sued for and recovered by action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the town where they are incurred, by the treasurer of said town, to and for the use of the said town: *provided always*, that such suit be brought within two years after the right of action occurred.”

This Act seems to have met with no satisfactory response from those designated to carry out its provisions, and in consequence it soon became, and remained, a dead letter in the statute book.

From the want of suitable interest in the subject, the impression that no legislation could reach it, so as to render attainable the information desired,—the idea that facts, in number and va-

riety sufficient to render the results arrived at of any practical import, could not be gathered,—the almost utter destitution of the description of knowledge which would impress the community and the Legislature with the manifold advantages that must flow from a diligent cultivation and methodic investigation and study of Vital Statistics, and the due enforcement of judicious sanitary measures, some of these reasons, or all of them combined, with perhaps others not here specified, tended to produce a lukewarmness in the community, which dampened the ardor of the advocates of this great reformatory measure; and in consequence, attention was for a season withdrawn from it.

Having been led to notice the legislative action had, from time to time, in relation to Marriage, in consequence of the laws of Registration having grown out of, or being originally included with it, we subjoin, in order to furnish a complete view of the Marriage enactments, the first section of the Act now in force, which was passed by the General Assembly, at the January Session, 1849. It is entitled,

“AN ACT in amendment of an act to prevent Clandestine Marriages.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any minister or elder domiciled in this State, or other person authorized by law to “join persons in marriage, may join persons in marriage, after the intention of marriage has been once published in some public religious meeting by some person authorized to join persons in marriage. If either or both of the parties reside in this State, such publication shall be made in the town where the parties reside, and if they reside in different towns, then in each town where either shall reside. So much of the act hereby amended as requires any different mode of publication, or requires any persons coming from other States to be published according to the laws of such States, is hereby repealed.”

By the second and only other section, persons who join others in marriage, or who are married illegally, render themselves liable to the penalties specified in the former Act.

The subject of Registration, although perhaps occasionally alluded to despondingly and regrettingly by its friends, was not again seriously agitated until the year 1849, when the Hon. Wilkins Updike, a gentleman well known for the energy and efficiency with which he has espoused many causes by him deemed of essential moment to the public weal, was stimulated to the enterprize of arousing once more the attention of the General Assembly to

the importance, indeed we may say the necessity, of taking some decisive registrative action in this State.

For the purpose of obviating what he conceived to be the defects in the former Acts, which caused them to be inoperative, he introduced into the Legislature a bill, making it compulsory on Physicians, under a heavy penalty for neglect, annually to furnish complete Returns of all the Births and Deaths occurring within their practice. It is in the words following, viz.:

“AN ACT in addition to ‘An Act for registering Marriages, Births, and Deaths.’

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. That every practising physician and surgeon in this State shall keep an annual register of the birth of every child in the course of his practice, and the name of the parent and sex of such child: and shall, also, keep an annual register of the death of every patient to whom he shall be professionally called, and therein state the name, day and place of the death of such patient, the disease whereof he died, the occupation or profession of such patient, and whether single or married, and whether he died a natural, accidental or suicidal death, or in consequence of a duel; and on or before the first day of February, in each year, every such physician or surgeon shall transmit an attested copy of such annual register containing all the entries aforesaid required, up to the first day of the preceding January of every year, to the President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. That the President of the said Rhode Island Medical Society, or the person acting as such for the time being, shall classify and make out a tabular statement from the registers aforesaid, with such remarks as he may think necessary, and present a report thereof to the General Assembly at the May Session, annually, under the penalty of fifty dollars.”

This bill was not passed; but the strong position assumed by its mover unquestionably had a happy influence, and was probably one means of concentrating the efforts and eliciting the co-operation of the Medical Profession for the accomplishment of the great purpose aimed at. For, subsequently, as appears by the Records of the Rhode Island Medical Society, (June 27th, 1849,) the following preamble and resolution offered by *Dr. Mauran*, were adopted:

"Whereas, The Legislature of this State having at the present session passed to a second reading, certain resolutions touching the important question of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and raised a committee of conference with this Society—

It is therefore Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to confer with the Legislative Committee, and report at the ensuing semi-annual meeting of this Society. Drs. J. Mauran, U. Parsons and L. Miller, were appointed this Committee."

Dr. Mauran, as Chairman of the Committee mentioned above, read a paper before that body, on the subject of Registration, wherein the Hon. Mr. Updike's bill was referred to, and commented upon; and a form of enactment, free from its objectionable features, yet not less decided in its character, was suggested as a substitute. This paper was approved by the members, and the views therein set forth, were adopted by a formal vote, Dec. 19, 1849, as expressing the sense of the Society: the Committee was continued for the purpose of conferring "with a Committee from the General Assembly" and of effecting, if possible, the passage of a law in accordance with the outlines submitted. A Memorial was accordingly prepared, and at the January Session A. D. 1850, the Chairman of the Committee, who had been untiring in his worthy efforts, presented it to the General Assembly, by which body it was unanimously referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. That Committee held a series of meetings, at which the various bearings of this momentous subject on the welfare of the State, were laboriously investigated and deliberately discussed. The result was the drafting, and reporting a bill for the consideration of the Legislature.

On the eighth of February, the order of the day being under consideration, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Holden of Warwick, "Voted that Dr. Mauran be invited to address them," in reference to the general character and principles of the bill. This gentleman kindly and promptly accepted the invitation, "and gave a very interesting and instructive sketch of the legislation on this subject upon the Continent and in this Country, and illustrated the great importance of the information required by the bill and the beneficial results that had been derived in those Countries where such a system of Registration had been adopted."

The bill reported was thereupon, on motion of the Hon. Wilkins Updike, taken up, discussed, and after suitable explanations,

and undergoing sundry amendments, it passed the House, almost unanimously.

On the 14th of February, "the Senate, on motion of the Hon. Stephen Branch of Providence, also invited Dr. Mauran to address them; which he accordingly did. He made a very able and interesting explanation of the objects of the bill, and especially set forth the operation of similar ones in this Country and in Europe. He illustrated at some length the importance of the bill, and the necessity for its passage for the better development of the causes of health and mortality, &c. &c.; and was listened to with marked attention."

The House bill, after undergoing sundry modifications, passed the Senate, and, in due course, became the law.

As most sections of this law are recognised by the one now in force, to which we shall presently call attention, it is unnecessary for us here to present any portions but those which are peculiar to it, and proved the main cause of its falling lifeless, together with such other portions as are omitted in the reprint issued May 29th, 1852. After a preamble, which will be found on page 62d, it continues,

"It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all trustees of school districts to secure a faithful and accurate record of all marriages, births, and deaths of the inhabitants of their respective districts, contracted or occurring after this act goes into operation, to be collected and returned either by themselves or by some one to be by them appointed, the return to be under oath, to their several school committees, in the same manner as required for school returns, and for such periods as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of public schools, and by the school committee transmitted to the Commissioner of public schools and to the town clerk, to be recorded in books to be furnished for that purpose.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner of public schools shall receive said returns, and make annually a general abstract of the same, and shall, with the assistance, if furnished, of a special committee from the Rhode Island Medical Society, publish the same in form and manner hereinafter prescribed for general statistical information, and shall submit the same to the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. Blank forms of record shall be furnished by the Secretary of State to school districts, clergymen, physicians, undertak-

ers, trustees of school districts, school committees, town clerks and clerks of the societies of Friends."

* * * * *

"Sec. 9. The trustees of any school district or person by them appointed, shall receive from the city or town treasurer, upon certificate of the town clerk that the service has been performed, for each and every record of marriage, birth or death, procured to be made by them or him, and transmitted as above, the sum of ten cents; and every clergyman, clerk of a society of Friends, and magistrate authorized to join persons in marriage, for each and every record of a marriage, and every parent for each and every record of a birth of his or her child, and every physician or undertaker for each and every record of a death by him procured to be made as aforesaid, the sum of five cents, to be paid out of the town or city treasury upon certificate as aforesaid: *Provided*, that the compensation of the trustees of a school district or person by them appointed shall not be less than one dollar in any one year."

Blanks and Blank Books were prepared in the Secretary's Office and forwarded, with a copy of the Act and the subjoined explanatory Circular, to the different functionaries, designated in the Act.

" CIRCULAR.

PROVIDENCE, June 1, 1850.

The Legislature having at their last January Session passed 'an act to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths,' it has become the duty of the Commissioner of Public Schools and officers under the school law to aid in carrying it into effect. The following is a brief abstract of the duties to be performed by the several classes of officers, &c.

1. *Trustees of School Districts.* Trustees of School Districts will keep an account of all births, marriages and deaths (including all the particulars hereinafter mentioned) occurring in their several districts, for the school year ending May 1st, and return the same under oath to the School Committees at the time of making the returns of their Schools. The compensation for this service is specified in Sec. 9 of the Act.

2. *School Committees* are required to digest these returns and transmit one copy to the Town Clerk and one copy to the Commissioner of Public Schools.

3. *Town Clerks.* In the towns of Providence, Newport, Bristol and Warren, the Town Clerks are to receive the returns from

clergymen, physicians, &c., and to transmit them to the Commissioner of Public Schools.

4. *Courts of Probate* are not to grant any letters testamentary or of administration until the death of the person is certified to the Town Clerk according to law.

5. *Clergymen, Friends' Societies, and persons authorized to join in marriage* are required to keep a record of all marriages (see the form) and transmit them quarterly to the Town Clerk.

6. *Parents* are required, under a penalty of one dollar, to lodge with the Town Clerk a certificate of the birth of their children within two months after birth, and also to have the deaths of their minor children recorded. (See Digest.)

7. *Executors and Administrators* are required, under the penalty of one dollar, to have the death of the deceased person recorded within two months, (See Digest) and no letters testamentary or of administration can be granted until this is done.

8. *Guardians* are required, under penalty of one dollar, to record the death of a ward within two months. (See Digest.)

9. *Undertakers* are to keep a record of all interments, and make a return of them to the Town Clerk quarter-yearly.

10. *Coroners* are required to make returns to the Town Clerk of all deaths of which they may have official knowledge.

11. *Physicians* are required to make returns of deaths occurring in their practice, according to the form prescribed, within three months after the same occur.

The particulars required to be stated in the returns are as follows :

The record of a *birth* must state the name of informant, when registered, date of birth, name of the child, (if any,) sex, color, and condition, place of birth, names of parents, residence of parents, occupation of father, place of birth of father, and place of birth of mother.

The record of a *marriage* must state the date of marriage, names and surnames of groom and bride, residence of each at time of marriage, age of each in years, occupation of groom, place of birth of each, names of parents of each, what marriage, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., name and official station of the person by whom married.

The record of a *death* must state the date of death, name and surname of the deceased, age in years, months and days, place of death, sex, color and condition, occupation of male over fifteen years, place of birth, names of parents, disease or cause of death.

As marriages, deaths, &c., of persons residing in and belonging to the town or district may take place out of the town or district, these should be ascertained and stated as far as practicable.

The Secretary of State is authorized to prescribe the forms, to vary them, and require additional information from time to time. The prescribed forms will be furnished to the Town Clerks, and when the supply is exhausted they are requested to inform the Secretary or Commissioner by mail. The Town Clerks will furnish them to Physicians, Friends' Societies, School Committees, Trustees, &c.

This law, if faithfully executed, will effect several very important objects. It will diminish litigation in regard to the descent of estates, the settlement of paupers, &c., and the tables prepared from the returns will show the effect of occupation, condition, place of birth and residence, &c., upon length of life and the general health and happiness of the people. It is to be hoped that all the officers whose duty it is made to collect these statistics will see the importance of full and correct returns, and do all in their power to carry into effect the objects contemplated.

E. R. POTTER, *Commissioner of Public Schools.*"

At the same time, the following Circular was forwarded by Dr. Mauran to the members of the Medical Profession throughout the State; and subsequently a similar one was issued by the Secretary of State, Chris. E. Robbins, Esq., for more general circulation.

" CIRCULAR.

PROVIDENCE, June , 1850.

DEAR SIR. You will be pleased to learn that, at the January session of the Legislature, (in accordance with the suggestions of your committee, Drs. Mauran, Parsons and Miller, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society) a general law on the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths was projected and promptly and liberally enacted, to go into operation on the first day of the present month.

To medical and scientific men it is not deemed necessary to enter into a minute detail of the many advantages resulting to science, the profession, and the community at large, through the agency of a perfect system of Registration, their professional and popular readings having rendered the subject to them perfectly familiar, and its uses, particularly in other countries, well authenticated and established. Permit us simply to state, therefore, that

in the arrangement of the blanks, with which you will be furnished by the Secretary of State through the several town clerks, a two-fold object is presented.

Firstly, To identify fully and conclusively every individual who is born, marries or dies in the community, for genealogical and municipal purposes.

Secondly, To demonstrate the results of age, profession, occupation, climate, season and residence upon the great subject of health, life, and longevity—objects of the highest importance to every individual in society.

By referring to the act (in the possession of every town or city clerk) you will perceive that certain duties, by law enacted, pertain to the physician and the clergy, without whose efficient aid, which we doubt not will be most cheerfully tendered, the material objects contemplated in the bill cannot be perfectly fulfilled or realized.

Our design, therefore, in addressing you individually is to solicit your hearty co-operation and support of the great facts and principles involved in this laudable undertaking, relying upon the presumption that when an appeal is made to members of a liberal profession to cherish and sustain a cause so prolific of general good, we do not—nay cannot appeal in vain!

A great variety of facts, all pertaining to our well being result from the efficient registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths,—the legal age and place of birth, and rightful descent of property through endless ages of generations however complex by repeated marriages, through legitimate records of *Births*—and that of health, happiness and longevity, from a philosophical examination of the records of *Marriages*—also the results of endemic and epidemic influences, the range of mortality in the various professions, locations, occupations, and positions in life, relations of the various medical constitutions, methods of treatment, &c. &c. will not be among the least of the advantages to be gained to humanity and to the strictly professional enquirer, by a perfect record of the *Deaths* occurring in every community. For these and various other reasons, which, to an enquiring mind will be ever obvious, the subscriber trusts that you will give to the whole subject your hearty and active co-operation and support, that the requirements of the law may be promptly and strictly fulfilled.

Accompanying this Circular you will receive a series of blanks, which can be conveniently filled, and returned at stated periods to the proper officers, for general collation and registration. The

clergy will record all marriages, and notwithstanding the physician is only obliged by law to give a registry of all *deaths* occurring in his practice, he can render very efficient and additional aid to the registrar appointed for each town or school district, by furnishing also a record of his obstetrical practice—the great and paramount object being to procure for general statistical purposes, the most perfect system of Registration.

Other States have adopted, and are preparing to adopt a system similar to that of ours, and it should be an object, not only of all professional men but of each and every individual in the community, to encourage both by example and precept, a becoming spirit of emulation that his State, at least in this respect, shall not fall short of others in the strict fulfilment of the law.

With the greatest consideration, believe me, yours &c.,

J. MAURAN, M. D. *Chairman.*”

As was apprehended, and indeed predicted by the advocates of the bill as originally proposed, not a single Return required by this Act was ever made. The failure of the Act may be attributed mainly to the circumstance that records of all marriages, births, and deaths were to be collected and returned by the Trustees of School Districts, to their several School Committees, and by the latter to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Schools, and to the respective Town Clerks.

This plan, although in theory, apparently a feasible and effectual one, (the school districts being of very limited extent,) proved in practice here, as it already had in Massachusetts, too cumbrous and burdensome to be rendered available. The Trustees were unwilling to increase their responsibilities, by duties additional to those already imposed upon, and gratuitously performed by, them, in regard to the management and supervision of the schools.

At the January Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1851, certain amendments suggested by Dr. Mauran, were proposed to the Act, but, owing to the lateness of the period at which they were introduced, the Assembly adjourned without giving them a consideration.

The subject, however, was not lost sight of, and at the January Session, A. D. 1852, through a memorial from the same gentleman, it being again taken up, the amendments sought for were effected, and the Act was promulgated anew.

In May, 1852, the subjoined Circular and accompanying documents were issued by the Secretary of State, and sent to every

Town Clerk; together with additional ones, and suitable blanks for the use of clergymen, physicians, and others.

“CIRCULAR.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, May 29, 1852.

SIR—Your particular attention is called to certain sections of an Act entitled “An Act to provide for a Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths,” passed at the January Session, 1850; and also to the Act in amendment thereto, passed at the January Session, 1852,—copies of which I send herewith.

You will perceive that by the Act of January, 1852, the whole duty of collecting the statistics referred to, in each town or city, devolves for its prompt and faithful performance upon the city and town clerks, and that by section 4th of said Act, ample compensation for such service was deemed to be allowed.

You will be kind enough to draw the attention of clergymen, physicians and undertakers of your town to section 5th, of said last mentioned Act, embracing penalties for non-performance of their respective duties, and also to solicit their cheerful co-operation for the successful performance thereof, that we may not fall behind our neighboring States in the fulfilment of an Act so well calculated to advance the prosperity, health and happiness of our State.

Blank books have been distributed to each town and city clerk, and also blanks for making up their monthly or temporary records and returns. Should you require additional supplies, they will be furnished upon application to this office.

I enclose extra copies of this circular, which you will oblige by transmitting to the several clergymen, physicians and undertakers, in your town, with a supply of the blanks necessary for their use.

It is confidently hoped that the returns to be made on the 1st day of June, 1853, may be as full, perfect and satisfactory as are those of most of our sister States, which have adopted similar sanitary enactments. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. POTTER, Secretary.

To the Town Clerk of ”

“AN ACT to provide for a Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Whereas, in the administration of justice, or upon the important subject of State pauperism, (and even in the pursuits of private life,) it has often been found difficult, from the death of witnesses, as well as from other causes, to prove the birth, marriage,

or death of persons, whereby the rights of many have been sacrificed, and great wrongs have been inflicted upon individuals and the community; and whereas important truths deeply affecting the physical welfare of mankind, are to be drawn from a knowledge of the number of births, deaths, or marriages, that, during a term of years, may occur, or be contracted within the limits of a State: Therefore,

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SEC. 3.* The record of a birth shall state the date of the birth, place of birth, name, sex, name and surname of one or both of the parents, color, occupation of the father, residence of the parents, time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a marriage shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence, and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, residence of each, age of each, (single or married,) what marriage, second, third, &c., color, occupation and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of deaths shall state the date of the death, name and surname of the deceased, the sex, color, condition, (single or married,) age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names of the parents, disease, or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained.

SEC. 4. *Of Marriages.*—Every Society of Friends, clergyman, and all others authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, (in manner and form aforesaid,) and return the same at least quarter-yearly to the city or town clerks; and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have furnished as near as may be the information hereinbefore required.

SEC. 5. *Of Births.*—As a large number of births annually take place, without the assistance or intervention of strictly professional aid, it shall be the duty of each and every parent to make returns to said city or town clerk of the birth of each of his children in manner and form aforesaid, at least within three months after the same shall have occurred.

SEC. 6. *Of Deaths.*—It shall be the duty of each and every

*Sections 1 and 2, here omitted, have reference to the Commissioner, Committees, and Trustees of Schools, and were abrogated by the Act in amendment of this Act, passed at the January Session, 1852. These, and also Sect. 9, here omitted, will be found on pages 56 and 57 of this Report. The first portion of Section 8, was evidently reprinted unintentionally, being also abrogated.

practising physician or surgeon, of whatever character, to keep a faithful record, and to make returns as aforesaid, of every death occurring in his or her professional practice within this State, within at least three months after the same shall have occurred. If without attendance of a physician, the coroner shall make returns.

SEC. 7. *Of Undertakers.*—There may be appointed by the city and town authorities, a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of said authorities, whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all interments by them made and to make returns at least quarter-yearly, as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. In such cities and towns wherein no district school organization exists, said returns may be made to the city or town clerks, to be by them transmitted to the Commissioner of public schools, and any city or town may enact municipal laws more effectually to obtain the objects herein contemplated: *Provided*, they do not conflict with the main and specific object of this act, viz. : to procure the most perfect registration.

SEC. 10. No letters of administration or letters testamentary shall be granted by any Court of Probate upon the effects or estate of any person until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The said books or registers, or a certificate duly certified by the town clerk and authenticated by his seal of office, as containing a full copy of the record of any marriage, birth, or death, shall hereafter be admitted in any court of this State as *prima facie* proof of any marriage, birth or death.

SEC. 12. Births, marriages, and deaths of non-residents shall be distinguished from those of residents in the returns. The Secretary of State may from time to time vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary to effect the object of this act.

SEC. 13. So much of any former act or acts as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed."

" AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled ' An Act to provide for a Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.'

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, and the city clerk of the city of Providence, are hereby authorised and required to obtain, record and index, as required by the forms pre-

scribed by the third section of the act to which this is in amendment, all information concerning births, marriages and deaths occurring amongst the inhabitants of their respective towns, and in said city, and annually to make duly certified returns thereof to the Secretary of State, for each year, ending on the first day of June.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually, with such assistance as shall be rendered by any authorised committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, to make and publish, not exceeding seven hundred copies, a general abstract thereof, in form as prescribed by the act to which this is in amendment.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required by the third section of the act to which this is in amendment, to be furnished as therein directed, shall hereafter be furnished by the Secretary of State to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town and city clerks, and clerks of the Society of Friends.

SEC. 4. The city and town clerks shall receive for each record of a birth, marriage or death, made and returned as required by law, ten cents, to be paid to them out of the city and town treasuries, of their respective towns: *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to any one town clerk who shall faithfully perform the duties prescribed by this act, and the act to which this is in amendment, shall not be less than five dollars.

SEC. 5. If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town or city clerk, or clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed or required by this act, or the act to which this is in amendment, he shall, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the cause, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one half thereof to the use of the town or city in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the person who shall prosecute for the same.

SEC. 6. This act shall go into effect from and after the first day of June next, and from and after that time all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith shall be deemed and taken to be repealed."

The characteristic features of the amendments, it will be seen, are that the certified Returns are to be made to the Secretary of State by the City and Town Clerks, who are allowed a moderate compensation for a faithful discharge of the duties required by the

Act, and render themselves liable to the infliction of a *pecuniary penalty* for the neglect of the same; and furthermore that various classes of citizens designated, expose themselves to the like liability for wilful negligence or refusal to accede to the requirements of the Act.

This Act, in most particulars, is all that can be desired; still a modification of some of its features, more especially in reference to the time of making Returns, will render its operation the more sure and satisfactory. It is also desirable to bring together and consolidate in one Law, the various Acts or parts of Acts relating to Registration which are scattered through the Statutes. We shall therefore refer to this subject again, with the view of suggesting such alterations and amendments as will tend the more effectually to attain the objects designed by the Acts now in force.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON REGISTRATION.

We now propose to show the practical operation of these Acts, and for the purpose will refer to the Returns received at the Secretary's Office from various towns in the State, and also present, in tabulated form, the results arrived at by an examination and analysis of the Returns.

We shall comment freely on the manner in which those Returns have been made, and on the omissions and commissions connected therewith. This we shall do, however, not through a spirit of captiousness, nor on account of the annoyance and perplexity thereby occasioned us, and the large demands thus necessarily, though improperly, made upon our time; which have been the means of frustrating the plan we had marked out, of taking up the general subject of sanitary reform and considering its various relations to, its bearings and dependencies on, the health, happiness, and prosperity of the community.

The plan above alluded to, we felt the more anxious to adopt, from a conviction that there still exists with many, a great want of information in regard to this subject; and that all which is requisite, sufficiently to arouse public attention to the matter, is the diffusing abroad of more light, the adducing evidence, of which there exists an immense amount, and some of it astounding in its character, to prove that this is not an inquiry of mere idle curiosity,—not, as some *pretend* to believe, a vain project concocted to gratify the whims and caprices of visionary speculatists,—not the wild vagary of an overheated imagination, or the offspring of some useless theorists, who have nought in view but the building up

and sustaining of a favorite hypothesis; but that it is truly and emphatically a *science*, having for its foundation certain immutable laws of Nature, long, though imperfectly, known, and until a comparatively recent period, but little studied. We may add, these laws are as yet by no means thoroughly investigated, although there is now an immense amount of intellect, of patient research, and profound investigation devoted to their elucidation, which is rapidly overthrowing the barriers and removing the obstacles that have so long impeded the progress of what may be considered the most important movement of the day; a movement second to none in its relation to the temporal well-being of man. To borrow the language of an eminent London Physician, "I do not fear the charge of exaggeration, when I claim for the sanitary question the right to be regarded THE great question of the day. Look at it as a question of humanity, and it will not suffer by comparison with the highest efforts of the philanthropist; regard it as a great act of justice, and here, too, you will acknowledge it prefers peculiar claims to consideration; measure it by the rule of economy, and I hesitate not to affirm that it stands without a rival; or view it in its moral relations and reactions, and I know not whether even the great question of Education will take rank before it."

To the same purport, it is declared, in that admirable publication, "Papers for the People."*

"Of all the great undertakings by which the era is signalized, there is perhaps none which so clearly stamps a character of real and essential progress as the Sanitary movement; for the result of this, mediate and immediate, is a positive, accumulative good; a social, moral, and—shall we add?—intellectual amelioration of a most beneficial nature—one which we believe is destined to effect great results in the material advancement of a people. Its ultimate effect, whether so intended or not, lies beyond the pecuniary advantage—the pounds, shillings, and pence; it recognizes the existence of claims and sympathies—intimate relations between all phases and grades of society."

Desirous as we were of devoting some space to an expansion of our views on this subject,—in order to show how much of weal or woe depends upon the position that may be assumed in regard to it, what a vast addition to the comfort, the convenience, the health, and consequent happiness of the community may and will be made, by giving proper countenance and support to the sanitary

*Vol. II. Number 9, page 1.

measures that are now going into operation, what a vast increase of crime, of sickness, disease, and death may, nay must inevitably, ensue here, as they have done elsewhere, from a neglect of, or opposition to them,—other duties interfere with our wishes, and the consummation of the projected plan must be deferred until some more propitious occasion.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE RETURNS.

We have remarked, that we shall comment freely, though not captiously, on the Returns. This we conceive it our duty to do, as the medium through which the Legislature and the Public can alone learn with what reception the Act has met;—what deficiencies exist, or modifications are required in it;—and in what spirit, and with what faithfulness, the various classes, specified in the Act, have fulfilled its injunctions. By our remarks, also, if rightly received, all interested may be profited—availing of one another's experience, avoiding one another's errors or misconceptions,—and thus be enabled hereafter to yield more satisfactory and advantageous results.

It is with much satisfaction we state, that there evidently exists, among a large number of the Clerks, a disposition and determination to use their best efforts for procuring as complete Returns as possible; and were those efforts duly sustained, as they should be, by the Professional and other individuals upon whom dependence must be placed for specific items, we have reason to believe that many a hiatus, now existing, would have been filled up. In connection with this remark, we regret being compelled to allude to the shortcomings of any of our clerical brethren.

It would have been anticipating too much, for a moment to have cherished the opinion, that every Clerk would be found prompt in the discharge of the new duty he has been called upon to perform. Experience everywhere, and on all subjects and occasions, is adverse to it. We, however, from the character of our people, and the reputation and standing of those holding official positions, and occupying places of trust and profit, did believe that the proportion of delinquents would be no greater here, than it has been elsewhere. In this particular we are disappointed.

The number of Towns in the State is thirty-one; from three of these, we have no Returns whatever; from nine, nearly one-third of all, no Returns of Deaths; from thirteen, nearly one-half of the whole, no Returns of Births; from some others, we have but partial Returns; and in fact, Returns, under the three great heads

specified in the Act, have been made by sixteen Clerks only; thus leaving about one-half of the towns in the State, embracing a population of 57,393, without their proper representation. The Towns from which no Returns have been received are Johnston, New Shoreham, and North Providence; those in whose Returns important omissions exist are Burrillville, Cranston, Cumberland, Exeter, Foster, Gloucester, West Greenwich, Jamestown, Scituate, Smithfield, North Kingstown, and South Kingstown.

We presume that in some, perhaps most, of these cases, the Clerks were not furnished with the requisite materials; but this is a mere matter of presumption. We conceive, the spirit, if not the letter, of the Law requires that they should have made some communication to the Secretary of State; otherwise how can it be ascertained whether the existing condition of affairs arises from the culpability of certain persons or classes,—grows out of wilfulness or inattention,—is attributable to the want of feasibility in the plan,—or the lack of energy, and the absence of inclination on the part of those upon whom reliance is placed, for an efficient execution of the Law? A few hints and suggestions from each Town Clerk might prove eminently serviceable, and essentially lighten the labors of the Secretary; when for the want thereof, the progress of the great work may be materially retarded, and this burden be seriously aggravated. By these remarks, we would by no means convey the idea that no important information has been received; the fact is quite the reverse, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying Tables to which we would now direct attention.

A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, that have occurred in the State during the year ending with May 31st, 1853, is exhibited in Table I. It is arranged, as will be perceived, in three great Divisions, under the respective heads of, first—Births, second—Marriages, and third—Deaths. In the first left hand column are placed the Counties in alphabetical order, and under each County, the several Towns belonging thereto, in corresponding order; in the next column is placed the population of the Towns and Counties according to the United States Census of 1850; then follow the whole number of Births in each Town, and the County Totals; next the number of each Sex, and of those whose Sex was unknown; and these are succeeded by the Parentage, divided into American, Foreign, and Unknown, distinguishing under each of these sub-heads, the Fathers from the Mothers.

In the second grand Division, that of Marriages, the first column presents the whole number in each Town, and the total in each County; this is followed by the Nativity of the parties; the American, the Foreign, and the Unknown, or more properly, in most cases, *the not stated*, being distinguished from one another, and under each, the number of males and females designated.

In the third grand Division, that of Deaths, we have first, the whole number which occurred in the several Towns and Counties,—next the proportion of each Sex and the number of Unknown,—followed by the Nativity of the individuals, the males and females being distinguished—then is specified, of how many of these the age is given,—afterwards, in succession, the aggregate age of all the individuals of each Sex, and of the Unknown,—the average age of the individuals of each Sex, and of the Unknown,—and finally, the aggregate age of both Sexes conjoined, and the average age of every individual irrespective of Sex. Subjoined to the whole is a Recapitulation of the results by Counties.

REMARKS ON THE BIRTHS' DIVISION.

By examination of the first Division of Table I, it appears that the whole number of Births in the County of BRISTOL, having a Population of 8,514, was 175; being one in every 48.65 inhabitants, or 2.055 per cent. The Parentage of about two-sevenths of these was American; of a very small number Foreign; leaving that of nearly the whole remaining five sevenths *unknown*. This fact does not reflect much credit on the County, for the attention that was devoted to the obtaining or furnishing of information on so important a subject. The number of each Sex was as nearly divided as possible.

The American Fathers were	1 in* 3.365, or 29.714 per ct.
The Foreign " "	1 in 58.333, or 1.715 "
Of Unknown Nativity were	1 in 1.458, or 68.571 "
The Mothers of Am. Nativity were	1 in 3.571, or 28.000 "
" " Foreign " "	1 in 58.333, or 1.714 "
" " Unknown " "	1 in 1.422, or 70.286 "

The Population of KENT County is 15,068; from which deducting, for the omission of West Greenwich, 1,350, (no Returns having been received from that Town,) and we have 13,718 for the

*The County proportions, on this and the subsequent pages, in Tabular form are within a very small fraction of being accurate; indeed for all practical purposes they are correct; the percentages have been carefully estimated.

Population; among which occurred 94 Births,—being 1 in 145.851, or 0.685 per cent.; the female children exceeded the male 4.878 per ct.; the unknown sex amounts to 10.638 per cent. of *all born*. But four of the fathers, and eight of the mothers were Foreigners; while over two-thirds of the fathers and within a small fraction of two-thirds of the mothers were of unknown origin. The proportion and percentage of parentages were as follow; viz.

Fathers of American Nativity	were	1	in	3.615,	or	27.660	per cent.
“ “ Foreign	“ “	1	“	23.500,	“	4.255	“
“ “ Unknown	“ “	1	“	1.468,	“	68.085	“
Mothers of American	“ “	1	“	3.916,	“	25.532	“
“ “ Foreign	“ “	1	“	11.750,	“	8.511	“
“ “ Unknown	“ “	1	“	1.516,	“	65.957	“

From two Towns in NEWPORT County there are no Returns; and by the imperfect character of that from one other, it is quite evident that a culpable negligence exists somewhere. The Population of the County is 20,009; deducting therefrom the Population of the Towns destitute of Returns, and there remain 118,389 among which occurred 101 Births; being 1 in 182.069 or 0.549 per cent.; the male children exceeded the female 17.391 per cent.; the unknown sex constitutes less than one per cent. More than four-fifths were of American parentage; the origin of but one in twenty-five of the fathers, and one in fifty of the mothers, was unknown. The proportion and percentage of parentages were as follow; viz.

Fathers of American Nativity	were	1	in	1.231,	or	81.188	per ct.
“ “ Foreign	“ “	1	“	6.733,	“	14.852	“
“ “ Unknown	“ “	1	“	25.250,	“	3.960	“
Mothers of American	“ “	1	“	1.147,	“	87.129	“
“ “ Foreign	“ “	1	“	9.181,	“	10.891	“
“ “ Unknown	“ “	1	“	50.500,	“	1.980	“

From PROVIDENCE County the Returns are more deficient than from any other; there being in fact but two places from which they have been regularly received; viz. Providence and Scituate; we have made entries opposite two other places, which will be hereafter explained. In making the present estimates, from the County Population, which is 87,528, we deduct 41,433, being the Population of all but the two places abovenamed, thus leaving 46,095

as the number among which occurred 1,416 Births; being 1 in 32.552, or 3.072 per cent. The male, exceeded the female, children 5.072 per cent.; the unknown constituted but 0.749 per cent.—presenting a striking contrast, in this particular, with that of Kent County, already remarked upon, and that of Washington County, as will presently be seen. The number of known Foreign parentage is very nearly equal to that of American; and if we assume, what is undoubtedly true in this instance, that the Unknown are chiefly Foreign, the number of Native, will be greatly exceeded by those of Foreign extract. There was an excess of American mothers, over the fathers, of 1.152 per cent. The proportion and percentage of Parentages were as follow; viz.

Fathers of American Nativity	were	1	in	2.172,	or	46.024	per	ct.
“ “ Foreign	“	“	“	1 “ 2.188,	“	45.531	“	“
“ “ Unknown	“	“	“	1 “ 12.002,	“	8.445	“	“
Mothers “ American	“	“	“	1 “ 2.119,	“	47.220	“	“
“ “ Foreign	“	“	“	1 “ 2.222,	“	44.828	“	“
“ “ Unknown	“	“	“	1 “ 12.756,	“	7.952	“	“

From five of the seven Towns in WASHINGTON County, we have Returns; though some of them are manifestly quite imperfect. The Population of the County is 16,430; from which deducting, for delinquent Towns, 6,773, we have a Population of 9,657, among which occurred 68 Births; being one only in 142.014, or 0.704 per cent. The male exceeded the female children 21.431 per cent.; the sex of 11.764 per cent of all the Births is reported as unknown. The American fathers exceeded the mothers by 7.390 per cent. But five of the fathers and four of the mothers were Foreigners; whilst nearly one fourth of the fathers, and nearly one third of the mothers, belong to, what we think may not inaptly be termed, the *Opprobium Registrationis*. Turn which way we will, towards the spring time of life, its social culminating point, or its termination, the gaunt figure of the great Unknown is always somewhat prominent, and often peers aloft far above all who have “a local habitation and a name.”

The proportion and percentage of Parentages were as follow; viz.

Fathers of American Nativity	were	1	in	1.446,	or	69.118	per	ct.
“ “ Foreign	“	“	“	1 “ 13.600,	“	7.353	“	“
“ “ Unknown	“	“	“	1 “ 4.250,	“	23.529	“	“
Mothers of American Nativity	were	1	in	1.619,	or	61.765	“	“
“ “ Foreign	“	“	“	1 “ 17.000,	“	5.882	“	“
“ “ Unknown	“	“	“	1 “ 3.030,	“	32.353	“	“

Looking now, for a moment, at the Tabular Recapitulation, we shall find that, by the last Census, the Population of the State was 147,549; the portion on which we have been remarking is 96,373; among whom occurred 1,859 Births; being 1 in 51.841 of the inhabitants, or 1.928 per cent.—According to the Eighth Report of the Registrar General of England, there was, during the five years ranging from 1839-'43, in England 1 birth in 31 inhabitants;—in France 1 in 35; in Prussia and in Austria, each, 1 in 26. In Massachusetts during the years 1849-51 the average was 1 birth in 36 inhabitants. We doubt not, but that, with *full Returns*, this State would present as flourishing an aspect.

Making no deduction from the Population, for the deficiency in the Returns, and taking the whole number of Births as above stated, they will stand 1 in 79.370, or at the rate of 1.259 per cent.

Examining the State, as we have done the several Counties, we shall find that the male exceeded the female children 4.783 per cent.; the unknown sex constituted but 0.968 per cent. of all born. The greatest per centage of American Parentage was in Newport County; the least in Kent County;—the greatest per centage of Foreign Parentage was in Providence County; the least in Bristol County;—the greatest per centage of Parentage of Unknown origin was in Bristol County, although Kent County seems struggling hard for the preeminence*; the least in Newport County. The per centage of American and Foreign Parentage in Providence County is nearly equal, the American slightly predominating.

The proportion and percentage of Parentages for the entire State were as follow; viz.

Fathers of American Nativity	were 1 in 2.159, or 46.315 per cent.
“ “ Foreign	“ “ 1 “ 2.758, “ 36.256 “
“ “ Unknown	“ “ 1 “ 5.737, “ 17.429 “
Mothers of American Nativity	were 1 in 2.127, or 47.015 per ct.
“ “ Foreign	“ “ 1 “ 2.819, “ 35.664 “
“ “ Unknown	“ “ 1 “ 5.733, “ 17.321 “

REMARKS ON THE MARRIAGE DIVISION OF TABLE I.

In BRISTOL County, according to the Returns, there were sixty three marriages; showing that the proportion of the Population who thus changed their condition was 1 in 67.571,

* She already far outstrips the other Counties, and indeed the rest of the State, in the number of unknown sex.

or 1.471 per cent. A fraction more than two thirds of the grooms and a fraction less than two thirds of the brides were Americans; a little less than one third of the grooms, and exactly one third of the brides were Foreigners; and no groom, and but one bride was so unfortunate as to be ranked among the Unknown.

The proportion and percentage of Nativities were as follow; viz.

American grooms,	1 in 1.465,	or 68.254 per cent.
Foreign " "	1 " 3.150,	" 31.746 per cent.
American brides,	1 in 1.536,	or 65.080 per cent.
Foreign " "	1 " 3.000,	" 33.333 per cent.
Unknown " "	1 " 63.000,	" 1.587 per cent.

In KENT County, every town made Returns. There were forty three marriages; showing that 1 in 175.209 or 0.570 per cent. of the inhabitants thus changed their condition. About one-eleventh of both parties belong to the class of Unknown; the remainder of both were Americans. The following were the proportion and percentage; viz.

American grooms and brides,	each 1 in 1.102,	or 90.698 per cent.
Unknown " " "	1 " 10.750,	" 9.302 per cent.

In NEWPORT County, every town, but New Shoreham, was heard from. There were however but few marriages; for with a population more than double that of Bristol County, but an equal number, 63 couple, were joined in the bonds of wedlock; being for the population represented, 1 individual in 148.706, or 0.672 per ct. The following were the proportion and percentage of Nativities; viz.

American grooms,	1 in 1.086,	or 92.064 per cent.
Foreign " "	1 " 63.000,	" 1.587 "
Unknown " "	1 " 15.750,	" 6.349 "
American brides,	1 in 1.086,	or 92.064 per cent.
Foreign " "	1 " 31.500,	" 3.175 "
Unknown " "	1 " 21.000,	" 4.761 "

IN PROVIDENCE County there has been a more general attention directed to the subject of marriages than to that of births; inasmuch as whilst we cannot be said to have had Returns, in relation to the latter, from but two, in regard to the former, we

have from eight, of the ten towns constituting it; and in this particular, we are gratified to find both Cumberland and Smithfield in an especial manner, attending more faithfully to their duty, and to the interests of the community. There were 568 marriages in the County; from which it appears that those, who thus changed their condition, "for better or worse," were, in the Population represented, (76,911, deducting 10,617 for the towns not heard from,) 1 in every 67.703, or 1.477 per cent.

The following were the proportion and percentage of Nativities; viz.

American grooms,	1 in	1.826,	or	54.754	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	2.629,	"	38.028
Unknown	"	1 "	13.853,	"	7.218
American brides,	1 in	1.832,	or	54.577	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	2.704,	"	36.972
Unknown	"	1 "	11,833,	"	8.451

WASHINGTON County has also aroused from its lethargy, and we have Returns from every town in it. The number of marriages were 94; showing that the proportion of the inhabitants, who abandoned the state of single blessedness, was 1 in every 92.712, or 1.078 per cent. Of the grooms, one more than of brides, was of American, and one less of Foreign origin; and an equal number of each belonged to the Unknown region.

The following were the proportion and percentage of Nativities; viz.

American grooms,	1 in	1.068,	or	93.617	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	47.000,	"	2.128
Unknown	"	1 "	23.500,	"	4.255
American brides,	1 in	1.080,	or	92.553	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	31,333,	"	3.192
Unknown	"	1 "	23.500,	"	4.255

By the Tabular Recapitulation, it will be found there were, in the State, 831 marriages in a represented Population of 135,670; showing that the number of *individuals*, who assumed this new social position in the community, was 1 in every 81.636, or 1.225 per cent. of the inhabitants. The *marriages* were at the rate of one among every 163 inhabitants; in Massachusetts (by the Report for 1851,) they were one among 102. In Bristol County there was one marriage among every 163 inhabitants; in Kent County,

one among 350 ; in Newport County, one among 297 ; in Providence County, one among 135 ; in Washington County, one among 175. In England, during a period of five years, the annual average was one among 130 ; in France, and also Austria, one among 123 ; in Prussia, one among 110.

The following were the proportion and percentage of Nativities for the whole State ; viz.

American grooms,	1 in	1.541,	or	64.862	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	3.476,	"	28,760 "
Unknown	"	1 "	15.679,	"	6.378 "
American brides,	1 in	1.553,	or	64.380	per cent.
Foreign	"	1 "	3.521,	"	28.400 "
Unknown	"	1 "	13.850,	"	7.220 "

The greatest percentage of American grooms and brides occurred in Washington County ; the least in Providence County ;—the greatest percentage of Foreign grooms and brides in Providence County ; the least in Newport County ;—the greatest percentage of Unknown grooms and brides in Kent County ; the least percentage in Bristol County.

It would be premature for us to attempt to deduce any general conclusions from the few materials as yet collected ; but should due regard be paid to this subject for a series of years, important deductions may be drawn from the results ; and we shall undoubtedly find that what has been stated in regard to England holds equally true here ; namely, that the Marriage Returns point out " periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If the one is the Barometer of credit, the other is the Barometer of prosperity."

In this division, we have introduced what we consider an important feature, and one which, to our surprise, has been very generally omitted in Tables of a similar description ; this is a distinction as to the Nativity of the grooms and brides. Tables elsewhere constructed seem to have been formed upon the strange and manifestly erroneous supposition, that both parties were always, as a matter of course, either American, or Foreign. Although in the present case a somewhat remarkable degree of equality will be found to have occurred, at times a very great variation will prevail.

REMARKS ON THE DEATHS' DIVISION OF TABLE I.

We come now to the consideration of the last division of Table I; that in which is recorded "Death's Doings," the solely mournful, and the least attractive portion; though one, the due examination of which is as important as, if not indeed more important than, either of the preceding;—for it is only by a thorough investigation of what pertains to, or is intimately connected with, the laws which govern, and the causes which produce, Disease, we can hope to abate its virulence, and materially lessen its ravages.

It is a very prevalent, though none the less erroneous idea, that it is fruitless to inquire into the why and because of mortality; that the victim having been sacrificed, it will avail no useful purpose, to seek the particulars relating to his immolation.

The duty of the individual to the community ceases not with his life. A lesson from his frail remains, if attentively studied, may impart knowledge that will benefit mankind through all coming time. But in order that, when Death's ample page is unrolled, it may be found suitably and profitably filled, diligent attention must be devoted to the collecting and preserving of details; such attention we are happy to say is everywhere steadily upon the increase. As has been well observed by a writer in the *North American Review*,

"The registration of every case of death, with the attending circumstances of age, sex, locality, diseases, etc., is of great importance. These are a portion of the facts by which the sanitary condition of a people is made known; and without which, sanitary science is impossible. An accurate record of births and marriages is equally indispensable. Like the three quantities which the geometer demands for the construction of a triangle, they form the three great facts without which the sanitary condition of a people cannot be determined."

We would remark that, from the manner in which some of the Returns are made up, no satisfactory evidence can be obtained relative to the number of deaths which occurred. Indeed by the course pursued, a large number may be registered, where not one occurred, while on the other hand a large number may occur, where not one is registered; and thus the information desired may be withheld from the Secretary's Office. It may be and undoubtedly is important, that each town should preserve among its Records an account of all deaths registered there; but for our purposes, it is far more important that we should receive correct and full

Returns of all occurring there. Deaths *registered* during the year, may prove convenient, nay of great moment in some cases ; but a Registry of deaths that *occurred* during the year, is quite another matter ; and to us it is very essential that the difference should be borne in mind by the Clerks, and a distinction be made accordingly by them.

In these days, when the subject of extra-mural sepulture is so greatly agitated, and is becoming more and more extensively practised, it will be seen what an important bearing the above suggestion has on the results which may be arrived at. For by a bare inspection of the Returns without noticing this difference, the most sickly and most salutary places might be sadly confounded, and that be deemed a rank hot-bed of pestilence and disease, which virtually holds a high position in a hygienic point of view.

One other remark we would make before commenting upon the tabulated details. In this division of the Table, we have inserted what we deem an important addition ; indeed one quite essential to the arriving at correct results,—and the omission of which in such Tables has struck us as a material deficiency. Generally, great care has been taken to record the birth-places of a child's parents, and those of all married couples ; but a silence has prevailed in reference to the nativity of the deceased ; although a moment's reflection will convince every one what an important bearing this may have upon mortuary conclusions ; more especially in our Country, where those of Foreign birth, as well as of Foreign extract, constitute no inconsiderable portion of the whole number.

By reference to the Table, it will be seen that, in BRISTOL County, the deaths were 66 ; being in the proportion of 1 in 129, or 0.775 per cent. of the inhabitants. As the births for the same period were 175, the proportion of deaths to births was 1 to 2.651, or 37.721 per cent. The deaths were nearly divided between the two sexes ; there being one more female than male ; one only is ranked under the unknown head. The ages of all were given ; the aggregate of the males being 864 years ; of the females 1,027 years ; of the unknown 1 day ; making the average age of the males 27, of the females 31.12 years. The aggregate of the ages of all united is 1,891 ; making the average age of each at death 28.65.

We would observe that, the *actual* aggregates are here given, instead of the approximate aggregates, (as is the case usually,) deduced from the mean of the various quinquennial and decennial periods into which life is ordinarily divided for Registrative purposes. The age of every individual has been reckoned in

years, months, and days, and the small fraction of months and days, only, omitted in the footing of each town. Thus, if the odd months made but half a year or less, or the days but half a month or less, they were sunk; but if the months and days exceeded a half year, and half month, they were estimated as a year, and a month. So in ascertaining the average age, if the remainder were large, sufficient was added to make it equal to the divisor; if small, it was disregarded. For example; in the town of Warren, the actual aggregate of male ages is 655 years, 11 months, and 1 day, which is carried out 656 years; that of the females is 651 years, 3 months, and 10 days, which is set down as 651 years. In obtaining the average age of each sex, the calculation is carried to two decimal points; which, in the present instance, shows the average age of the males was exactly 32.80, and the average of the females precisely 31 years. But in obtaining the average age of every individual irrespective of sex, a large remainder $\frac{32}{44}$ was found, to which was added the small amount requisite to equalize it with the divisor.

The deaths in KENT County were 50, among a represented Population of 13,718; being in the proportion of 1 to 274.360, or 0.364 per cent.; as the births for the same period were 94, the proportion of deaths to births was 1 to 1.880, or a percentage of the births of 53.191. The deaths were divided, 27 males, 19 females, and 4 unknown. There were 8 more male deaths, and 1 less male birth than female. The excess of male births over male deaths was 14, or 51.867 per cent.; of the female, 24, or 126.316 per cent.; of the unknown 6, or 150. per cent. The ages of 6 of the males, or 11 in every 4.50, being 22.500 per cent., and of two of the females, 11 in 9.500, or 10.555 per cent., and of three-fourths of the unknown were not given. The average age of the males at death was 45.29, of the females 38.65 years. The average age of every individual, without reference to sex, was 41.26 years.

The proportion and percentage of Nativities were as follow; viz.

Males: American, 1 in 1.209, or 81.481 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 “ 27.000, “ 3.704 “

“ Unknown, 1 “ 6.750, “ 14.815 “

Females: American, 1 in 1.187, or 84.210 per cent.

“ Unknown, 1 “ 6.330, “ 15.790 “

Unknown Sex: Americans, 1 in 2.000, or 50.000 per cent.

“ “ Unknown, 1 “ 2.000, “ 50.000 “

In NEWPORT County there were 127 deaths among a represented Population of 18,747; being at the rate of 1 in 147.614 or 0.677 per cent. The deaths, it will be seen, exceeded the births by 26, or 25.746 per cent. The deaths were divided 59 males, 68 females; being an excess of 9 females, or 15.255 per cent. The male deaths exceeded the male births 5, or 9.259 per cent; the female deaths exceeded the female births 22, or 47.846 per cent. The ages of all, but one male, are given. The average age of the males was 50 years; of the females 44.69 years; of each individual 47.13 years.

The proportion and percentage of Nativities were as follow; viz.

Males—American, 1 in 1.229, or 81.356 per cent.

“ Unknown, 1 “ 5.363, “ 18.644 “

Females—American, 1 in 1.236, or 80.882 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 “ 34.000, “ 2.941 “

“ Unknown, 1 “ 6.181, “ 16.177 “

From PROVIDENCE County, the Returns are quite imperfect; more so indeed than from any other section of the State, the portion unrepresented being 21,609, or nearly 25 per cent. The deaths were 845 in a Population of 65,919; being 1 in 78.034, or 1.281 per cent. The male deaths exceeded the female 24, or 5.882 per cent. The ages of 13 males, or 1 in 33.230, or 3.009 per cent., of 12 females, 1 in 34.000 or 2.941 per cent., and of 1 unknown in 5, or 20 per cent., are omitted. The average age of the males was 22.03 years; of the females, 24.50; of the unknown, ten months and five days; and of every individual, 23 years. The deaths, in that section from which we have also regular birth Returns, viz. the city of Providence alone, were in the proportion of 1 to 52.815 inhabitants, or 1.893 per cent.; the births, for the same Population, were 1 to 29.358, or 3.406 per cent. The births, in the same section, exceed the deaths 628, or in the proportion of 1 to 1.251, or 79.936 per cent. The male births exceeded the male deaths 325; or 1 in 1.230, or 81.300 per cent. The female births exceeded the female deaths 307, or 1 to 1.241, equal to 80.580 per cent. The unknown deaths exceeded the unknown births in the proportion of 1 to 0.250, or 400 per cent. So effectually destroyed is this class that, we trust, nothing further will be heard from it in future Returns. The ages of 12 males, 12 females, and 1 unknown, were not given. The average age of the remaining males was

20.67 years; of the females, 23.53 years; of the unknown sex, 10 months 5 days; the average age of every individual, 21.95 years. The proportion and percentage of Nativities, including all the Death Returns of the County, were as follow, viz.:

Males—American, 1 in 1.505, or 66.435 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 in 4.800, or 20.833 “

“ Unknown, 1 in 7.854, or 12.732 “

Females—American, 1 in 1.557, or 64.216 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 in 5.828, or 17.157 “

“ Unknown, 1 in 5.368, or 18.627 “

In WASHINGTON County, five towns, with a Population of 11,824, return but 38 deaths: being 1 in 311.157, or 0.321 per cent. The male deaths exceeded the female, 1 in 5.666, or 17.649 per ct. The ages of all the males, and all but one of the females, were given. The average age of the males was 42.65 years; of the females, 41.44 years; of the unknown sex, 6 months 21 days; of every individual, 40.97 years. The deaths, in that portion of the County from which birth Returns were also received, were 36; the Population was 8,022, making the proportion of deaths 1 in 222.833, or 0.448 per cent. The births exceeded the deaths 24, or in the proportion of 1 to 1.500, being 66.666 per cent. The male births exceeded the male deaths 12, or by 1 to every 1.500, or 66.666 per cent; the female births exceeded the female deaths 7, or in the proportion of 1 to 2.428, being 41.186 per cent. The average age of the males was 46.67, of the females, 41.44, and of every individual, 41.83 years.

The proportion and per centage of the Nativities, embracing all of the Death Returns, were as follow, viz.:

Males—American, 1 in 1.111, or 90.000 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 in 20.00, or 5.000 “

“ Unknown, 1 in 20.00, or 5.000 “

Females—American, 1 in 1.214, or 82.353 per cent.

“ Foreign, 1 in 17.000, or 5.882 “

“ Unknown, 1 in 8.500, or 11.765 “

By the Tabular Recapitulation, it will be seen that the Returns show, as a total, 1,126 deaths; being for the whole Population of the State, (147,549,) in the proportion of one in 131.038, or 0.763 per cent. The births exceeded the deaths 733, or by one additional to every 1.536; being 65.104 per cent.; the male births exceeded

the male deaths 372, or by one to 1.532, being 65.208 per cent.; the female births exceeded the female deaths by 354, or one to 1.539, being 64.977 per cent.; the unknown births exceeded the unknown deaths 7, or by one to every 1.571, being 63.653 per cent. The ages of 20 out of 570 males, or one in 28.50, being 3.508 per cent.,—of 15 out of 545 females, or one in 36.333, being 2.752 per cent.,—and of 4 out of 11 unknown, or one in 2.750, being 36.363 per cent., are not stated. The aggregate of the male ages given is 14,800 years, being an average of 26.91 each; of the female ages, 14,988 years, being 28.28 each; of the unknown, 5 years, being 9 months each; the aggregate of all ages, is 29,793, which makes the average age of every individual, irrespective of sexual distinction, 27.41 years.

Properly, in making our estimates, and drawing deductions, we should omit the unrepresented portion of the State; which, in reference to the deaths, is 28,827, thus leaving 118,722, among which the 1,126 deaths occurred; being one in 105.436, or 0.948 per cent. So, in considering the relation of births to deaths, the unrepresented Population, 57,393, should be deducted; when there would remain 90,156 inhabitants, among which occurred 936 male, 889 female, and 18 unknown births, making together 1,843; and 1,059 deaths, viz.: 531 males, 517 females, and 11 unknown. The births, in this population, were, one in 48.918, or 2.044 per cent.; the deaths, one in 85.133, or 1.174 per cent.; the excess of births over deaths was 784; being one additional to every 1.478, or 74.074 per cent. The proportion of births to deaths, was 1.750 to 1. The male births exceeded the female, 47, or by one to every 18.914, or 5.287 per cent. The male deaths exceeded the female, 14, or by one to every 36.907, or 2.709 per cent.

The proportion of male births to female, was 105.286 to 100. The proportion of male deaths to female, was 102.707 to 100.

These results compare favorably with those arrived at elsewhere. In Massachusetts, by the Report for 1851, the last published, the mortality was one in 51.98 of the population, or 1.822 per cent. The average annual mortality of England, for a period of seven years, according to the Registrar General's Report, was of males, 2.270 per cent.; of females, 2.104 per cent.; of the most healthy parts it was 1.536 per cent. of the males, and 1.616 per cent. of the females; of the unhealthiest parts, it was 3.582 per cent. of the males, and 3.151 per cent. of the females.

Of the 570 deceased males, 403 were Native born; 92 were of Foreign, and 75 of Unknown extract; of the 545 deceased females,

3375 were Americans, 74 Foreigners, and 96 of Unknown origin ; of the 11 of Unknown Sex, 9 were of American, and 2 of Unknown birth.

The proportion and percentage of the Nativities for the whole State were as follow ; viz.

Males—American,	1 in 1,414, or 70.702 per cent.
Foreign,	1 “ 6,195, “ 16.140 “
Unknown,	1 “ 7,600, “ 13.158 “
Females—American,	1 in 1,453, or 68.807 per cent.
Foreign,	1 “ 7,364, “ 13.578 “
Unknown,	1 “ 5,677, “ 17.615 “
Unknown—American,	1 in 1,222, or 81.818 per cent.
Unknown,	1 “ 5,500, “ 18.182 “

(GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, CONSTITUTING TABLE I.

As the average of individuals, at their decease, is designated in this Table, it may be well to remark that, in estimating the relative degree of healthfulness of places, the age at death is but *one* of the elements to be taken into the account ; for the average age at that period, independently considered, is not a standard whereby the salubrity of a location is to be correctly inferred. This has been dwelt upon at much length by several writers ; it is sufficient for our purposes to cite two authorities.

Is the average age at death a sound test of the sanitary condition of a place ? “ To this question,” says an able English writer,* “ we are constrained to give a decided negative. We are not now speaking of those extreme cases in which the fallacy is obvious at a glance ; where a large assemblage of children or old men gives a low or high average age, as the case may be, to the locality in which it is situated. As Mr. Chadwick has well observed, the death of one man aged 50 years will have the same effect on the average age at death, as the decease of 50 children a year old. This would be the case even if the infant were not subject to a greater mortality than the adult of 50. But when the high mortality of infancy is combined with the low figure of age, the effect on the average must be very striking ; and we shall not be surprised to find that even such a difference of distribution in respect of age as prevails in different countries, provinces, or

*See The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, Vol. 1, p. 10, et seq.

towns, will suffice to produce a marked disparity in the average age at death, even where the rate of mortality does not materially differ.

The rate of mortality in England and the United States differs very slightly, being one in 44.55, and one in 44.60 respectively, or in both cases, about 22 in the thousand; but the average age at death is in England 29 years, and in America only 20 years. This striking difference in the age at death is obviously due, not to the superior sanitary condition of the English population, but to its greater age. The difference between the two populations in respect to age is well shown in the following statement, 'that whilst in England there are 5,025 persons between 15 and 50, who have 3,610 children or persons under 15, in America there are 4,789 persons living between 15 and 50 years of age who have 4,371 children dependent upon them. In England there are in every 10,000 persons, 1,365 who have obtained above 50 years' experience; in America there are only 830.' * * * *

The average age at death, therefore, cannot be taken as a sound or safe measure of the sanitary condition of a population—and as a measure of the loss of life sustained by it, is open to serious objection, and must inevitably lead to much exaggeration. The same remark applies, though in a less degree, to the rate of mortality; for it stands to reason that one death in 30, occurring among a population of young persons under 25 years of age, would represent a much more favorable state of things than the same rate of mortality in a population from 25 and 50 years. There is, therefore, no other perfectly satisfactory test but that which takes into account both the ages of the living and the age at death, or which has the properties, if not the exact form, of a life table. Mr. Neison's method of supposing the actual population of a town with its own peculiar distribution of ages, transferred to another locality, and subject to the mortality at each age of the inhabitants of that locality, is equally sound, and leads to very striking and satisfactory results."

"Tables of average longevity and proportional mortality, only serve for remote comparison of the condition of different districts, for it will be perceived how large will be the different conditions of two communities having exactly the same proportions of mortality, but in one of which the deaths occur principally amongst the infant population, and the other in which they occur amongst the adults. The average age at death, or the average extent of life to every individual, may go on increasing, and yet the propor-

tions who die remain the same. Hence it is that statistical returns of the proportions of death, which are so generally used, are fundamentally unstable as means of ascertaining the progressive sanitary condition of a population in different countries.

The *probabilities of life* at different periods of life on which Insurance Companies act, are determined by Tables of a different construction. To form a Table of the probabilities of life at given periods, in 1000 cases say, the date of the birth in each case is ascertained, and observations are made of how many remain alive at the end of each year at the different periods of life. From the different ages at which that 1,000 have died, it is held to be probable that every other 1,000 persons similarly circumstanced will die. The observations on which Tables of this description have been founded have generally been from mixed classes differently circumstanced, and no observations on a basis sufficiently large, that I am aware, have been made to determine the probabilities of life to any one class of work-people, or to any one class of professional persons. The three Tables of the proportions of deaths at different ages would be of little service to indicate the probability of life at different ages, unless we could ascertain with exactness the precise number of the classes *living* from which the deaths have occurred. More than half the children of the working classes die, and only one-fifth of the children of the gentry die, before the fifth year of age; and after having attained that age, the *probabilities of life* of the laborer's child might be greater than that of the child of the person of the superior classes; but though we have other evidence that the reverse is the case, we have not the evidence of well-constructed Tables of the probability of life at different periods strictly applicable to that class. Though the proportions percent. of those who die in the higher and in the lower classes approximate in the periods between 20 and 60 years of age, yet we know that the probabilities of life in each class at each period are widely different. The probable duration of the life of a miner who had attained 40 years of age may not be, and we have reason to believe is not, half that of the agricultural laborer, not one-third that of a person of the higher ranks who had attained the same period.*

These facts show, among other things, the great importance of the *Birth* Division of our Table, and how highly essential it is to have the items therein embraced, as accurate and complete as pos-

*General Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of Great Britain. Note on p. 166, et seq.

sible. Being fully impressed with the truth of the statements set forth by the writers just quoted, we were particularly desirous of availing ourselves of certain statistics, relative to the Population of our State at different ages, which we conjecture to be contained in the last United States Census Report; but all our efforts to obtain a copy in season for this purpose, have proved abortive.

Notwithstanding what has been remarked, however, the class of facts embodied in our Death Division, is full of interest; although the true value of such facts may not be appreciated until at some future period, when, after an accumulation for a succession of years, they are resorted to for their legitimate purpose, as one of the aids in ascertaining the relative sanitary condition of different portions of the State.

In casting our eye over the deaths, and bearing in mind simply the average age at death, we find that the Counties in respect to longevity would be arranged in the following order; viz. Providence, Bristol, Washington, Kent, and Newport; the County first named standing lowest in the scale. In respect to towns, the longevity of the inhabitants of Foster ranks the highest, and omitting South Kingstown, from which the returns are evidently exceedingly incomplete, that of Providence stands the lowest. Looking at affairs from this point of view solely, it would seem that Foster must be in a high state of vital prosperity, and Providence quite the reverse. But let us now turn to the Birth and Marriage Divisions, and what a contrast will be observed! By these, it will be found that, although the mortality be great and the age comparatively small in Providence, the recuperative energies of the City are far greater, as shown by the number just ushered into existence, and by the glorious promises held forth for the future; whilst in regard to Foster, there is not only a sad blank as to births, but what is even still more melancholy, she presents nothing in expectancy: so that with all her flattering longevity, should the apparent, be her actual, condition, it is evident that, after the lapse of a certain period, she must run out, and be chronicled among the things that were, whilst Providence will continue enlarging her domain, and augmenting her thriving population. Two towns have come to a stand still; there being neither a birth, death, nor marriage reported within their precincts; viz. Johnston and North Providence; three appear to have reached the turning point, the result yet being doubtful; there having been several marriages, but neither a birth nor death in either. Other towns seem preparing to stem the downward torrent; and in an especial manner,

(Cumberland and Smithfield; from the former of which we have 88, and from the latter, 41 deaths, with the return of no birth from the one, and one birth from the other, but with the gratifying intelligence, of 65 marriages in the former, and 67 in the latter named place. Newport, so pre-eminent as a watering place, so world-wide renowned for the salubrity of her atmosphere, and the invigorating influence of her sea-baths, even she, although the longevity of her inhabitants, far, very far exceeds the average, would seem to be on a rapidly-downward course; so that, like Troy of old, if not by a similar enemy, by the ravages of as insidious a foe, she is rendering herself liable to be referred to hereafter, as "a populous city made a desert place:" against 40 deaths, she opposes but two births; all hope, however, is not dissipated, for 29 couple, at least, seem coming to the rescue.

The question might very naturally arise, what has occasioned the extraordinary sterility to which reference has been made? Is there anything in the soil, climate, or site of the towns, or in the avocation, amusements, or diet of the inhabitants, to account for it? We think not; certain is it that the cause is not strictly endemic or local; by some it may be considered as partaking largely of a sporadic character, scattered so extensively as it is throughout the State; though at times we have been alarmed, lest on a critical investigation it should be found to have assumed a virulent epidemic form; for by a very hasty glance, it will be seen that the baleful influence manifests itself in no one section of the State exclusively, but pervades, to a greater or less degree, most parts of it; its effects are experienced on the East as well as the West side of the Bay, and reach both to our Northern and Southern confines.

The result by us deliberately arrived at is, that the cause is an artificial, not a natural one, and entirely and completely within our means to remedy. It is to be classed among the offences of the moral, not the physical man; it springs from a disregard of civil institutions, not from a disobedience of the laws of Nature. If Parents, Professional men, and those of other classes specified in the Registration Act, would faithfully conform to its requisitions, and furnish the means to enable the Town Clerks to make their proper Returns, we doubt not, that a more cheering prospect would supersede the present sad and disheartening one; our now barren wastes, would yield rich and luxuriant crops; we should find that this State is no exception to the rule that like produces like, and that here as elsewhere, the Divine command is strictly obeyed.

In closing this portion of our remarks, we cannot but express a hope, and entertain, what we deem a well grounded conviction, that every class of facts contained in the Abstract, will hereafter command a greater degree of attention, than heretofore has been the case; a degree somewhat more nearly proportioned to their respective value and importance. Reports based on them, (to employ the nervous and expressive language of one of the highest toned and deservedly most influential Medical Journals of the day,*) “engrave in brief but expressive phrases, the national vicissitudes, prosperities, trials, and calamities. With those faithful and unerring indices, marriages and deaths, the Registrar General measures the robustness of national vigor, or probes the depth of national suffering. Backed by those ranks of expressive figures, which permit no exaggeration, and are susceptible of no fallacy, he presents to us a true picture of the present condition of our country and nation. No political creed conceals the facts or perverts their meaning. No unjust law orders the distortion of half the truth by concealment of the other half. These reports are indeed something more than current history; they are the judgments of the time upon itself; and untinctured as they are by party spirit, and unswayed by personal considerations, those judgments are as true and faithful as those of future times can be.”

TABLES OF DETAILS.

We propose now to direct attention to a series of Tables containing a variety of interesting and important particulars, the *general results* of which are alone embodied in the Abstract. In the Birth Division of Table I, for example, nothing is presented, but the number, and the Parentage, of each sex and of the unknown born, during the *year*, in the several towns and Counties. In the Table on which we shall next comment, and which is designated

TABLE II. BIRTHS—1852-53,

we see exhibited the total number of males, females, and unknown, born in the whole State, during *each month* and the unknown month of the year, the proportion belonging to each County during the same period, being specified;—also, in annexed parallel columns, the number of colored births in each County, included in the preceding totals; subjoined to the Table is an exhibit of the total number of the white and colored in the several Counties, and in the State.

* “The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.”

By reference to this, it will be seen that the greatest productiveness occurred in February, when 95 males, 77 females, and 2 unknown, making together 174, were born; the least productiveness in October and December, each month furnishing 139 births. The greatest number of males was born in February, and the least number in December; the greatest number of females in August, the least number in March. The maximum of males, exceeded that of females, by 4 only; the minimum of males fell short of that of females by 4 also. The first quarter of the Registration year, including the months of June, July, and August, was the most productive; the second quarter the least; the greatest number of males was born in the fourth quarter; viz. 253; the greatest number of females in the first quarter; viz. 250; the least of each sex in the second quarter; viz. 217 males, 211 females. The maximum of males exceeded that of females 3; the minimum of males exceeded that of females 6. The whole number of births during the first quarter was 486; the second quarter 430; the third quarter 465; the fourth quarter 471.

Of the unknown sex there were two births in each of the months of January, February, April, August, September, and December,—3 in March,—1 in May, June, and July,—and none in October nor November. The ratio in the last three months of Registration stands 3, 2, 1; so that we have reason to trust, hereafter its true representative will be, as in all such Returns it should, a cypher. Bristol county is the only one entirely free from this blemish; next stands the County of Providence, which produced but one in 1421 births; Newport County furnished one in 101; Washington County, 1 in 68, being 1.47 per cent.; whilst Kent County bears away the palm having presented, of this nondescript, 10 in 94, equal to 10.64 per cent.

If we now analyze the Table, and make the apportionment among the Counties, we shall find that in

BRISTOL County, March proved the most, and November the least prolific month. The greatest number of males was born in March, the least number in October; the greatest number of females in June, the least number in November, December, and April; 3 each. The maximum of males, exceeded that of females; the minimum of males was one less than that of females. The number of male births was alike in May, August, and November; so also in June and September; the same was the case with the female births in February and September; in October and January; and likewise in November, December, and April. May and

September produced an equal number of males and females. The first quarter of the Registration year was the most productive,—the second quarter the least. The greatest number of males was born in the 3d. quarter, viz. 33; the least in the 2d. quarter, viz. 12;—the greatest number of females in the 1st. quarter, viz. 37; in the 2d., 3d., and 4th. quarters the number was alike; viz. 17.—The maximum of females exceeded that of the males 4; the minimum 5. The whole number of births during the 1st quarter was 52; the 2d. quarter 29; the 3d. quarter 50; the 4th. quarter 44; making the annual County total 175.

In KENT County, January and December were the most prolific months,—the number in each being the same, though differently apportioned; in January the females, and in December the males, predominating. In May and October, the fruits were the least; the number here also being alike in both months, and the females predominating in both. The greatest number of males was born in April,—the least number in May and October; the greatest number of females in January, the least in July; the maxima of the two sexes, and the minima were equal. The number of males in January, March, and June,—in May and October,—in September, November, and December, were the same; so also the number of females in February and September,—April, August, and October,—and in May, June, and November. In September, there was an equal number of each sex born. The third quarter of the year was the most, the first quarter the least productive. The greatest number of both males and females was born in the third, the least number of both in the first quarter. There was an equal number of males born in the 2d. and 4th. quarters. The maximum of females exceeded that of the males, 6; the minimum of females was one less than that of males. The whole number of births during the 1st. quarter was 15; the 2d. quarter 22, the 3d. quarter 34, the 4th quarter 23; making the County Total for the year 94.

In NEWPORT County, October stands the highest, and January the lowest as regards births. The greatest number of males was born in October, the least number in June, January, and April; the greatest number of females in July, the least number in January, June, and September. There was an equal number of males in July, August, September, November, and December; and of females in August, October, November, April, and May. The months of August, November, and February, produced an equal number of each sex. The maximum and minimum of males

exceeded those of the females one. The most productive quarter was the second, the least productive the third. The greatest number of males was born in the second, the least number in the third and fourth quarters; the greatest number of females in the first, the least number in the third quarter. The most productive quarter was the second, the least productive the third. The greatest number of males was born in the second, the least number in the third and fourth quarters; the greatest number of females in the first, the least number in the third quarter. The maximum of males exceeded that of females five; the minimum of males that of females three. The number of males in the first quarter corresponded with that of females in the fourth; and the number of females in the second, with that of males in the third. In this County we find the *Unknown* assuming *another* shape, so that it there presents two different forms; viz. the child born in a given month of unknown sex, and children of a given sex born in an unknown month; the unknown in sex is one,—in time two. The whole number of births during the 1st. quarter was 27; the 2d. quarter 30; the 3d. quarter 19; the 4th. quarter 23; the unknown quarter 2; making the County total for the Year 101.

In PROVIDENCE County, the months of February and April rank the highest; there having been 135 births in each, the males predominating in both cases; the births stand the lowest in December,—the females predominating largely, nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2. The greatest number of males, (74) was born in February, the least number, (41) in December; the greatest number of females, (64) in August, the least number in October and March, 48 each. The maximum of males exceeded that of females 10; the minimum fell short of that of the females seven. In June and November the number of females was alike, 57; so, also, in September, December, February and May, 61; and in October and March, 48. In May, an equal number of males and females, (61) was born; whilst 63 males in March are counterbalanced by 63 females in April, and 57 females in November by 57 males in January. August produced one of unknown sex. The first quarter was the most, the second quarter the least productive. The greatest number of male births occurred in the fourth quarter, 196; the least number in the second quarter, 165; the greatest number of female births, 181, in the first, the least number, 166, in the second quarter. The maximum of males exceeded that of the females 15; the minimum of males was one less than that of females. The whole number of births during the first quarter was

372; the second quarter, 331; the third quarter, 345; the fourth quarter, 368; the unknown quarter, 5; making the County total for the year, 1,421.

In WASHINGTON County, June takes the lead, and May brings up the rear. The largest number of male births in any month was 5, and June, October and February, each produced that number; the smallest number occurred in May; the greatest number of females in August, the least number, (1,) in July, November, February, March, and April.

In addition to the equalities above referred to, July, September, January, and April furnished an equal number of males; June and September, also December and January, an equal number of females; March, two of unknown sex, and September, December, February, and April, one each. January furnished an equal number of both sexes.

The maximum of females exceeded that of males, 2; the minima of the sexes were alike. The first quarter was the most, the last quarter the least productive. The greatest number of male births was in the second quarter; in the first, third, and fourth quarters, an equal number was born; the greatest number of female births was in the first, the least number in the fourth quarter; in the first and third quarters the number was equal. The maximum of females exceeded that of males, 2; the minimum of males exceeded that of females, 6. The whole number of births during the 1st. quarter was 20; the 2d. quarter, 18; the 3d. quarter, 17; the 4th. quarter, 13; making 68 the County total for the year.

In this County, we find a new anomaly; viz.: that neither August nor December contributed a single male, nor May a female child, *according to the Returns*; and this too in a section containing 16,000 inhabitants!!

As respects the predominance of the sexes, the males were in the ascendancy in Newport, Providence, and Washington Counties, whilst in Bristol and Kent the females were.

The proportion and percentage of births in the several Counties, to the whole number in the State, were as follow, viz.:

In Bristol County—1 in 10.622 or 9.414 per cent.

In Kent “ 1 in 19.776 or 5.056 “

In Newport “ 1 in 18.405 or 5.433 “

In Providence “ 1 in 1.308 or 76.439 “

Washington “ 1 in 27.338 or 3.658 “

As regards complexion, in BRISTOL County, there were born 170 whites, and 5 blacks, or colored; for these terms are indiscrimi-

imately used, and applied sometimes to mulattoes, at other times to blacks, and at others still to both; occasioning in consequence an objectionable vagueness. Of these colored, 2 were males, born in November and February, the remainder females, of whom 2 were born in August, and 1 in April.

In KENT County, the white births were 91, the colored 3—viz.: in June and February, each 1 male; in November, 1 female.

In NEWPORT County, there were born 99 whites, and 2 colored, viz.: 1 male in March, and 1 female in August.

In PROVIDENCE County, the number of white children was 1,382; of colored, 39, viz.: in May 3 males; in June, November, December and January, each 2; in July, August, October, February, March, and unknown month, each 1—making 17; in July, August, January, February, April, and May, each 1 female; in October, December, and March, each 2; in June and September, each 5—making 22.

The proportion and percentage of white births to the whole number of births, 1 in 1.027, or 97.370 per cent.—of colored births to the whole number of births, 1 in 37.938, or 2.630 per cent.

By the last Census, the population of BRISTOL County consisted of 8,264 whites and 250 blacks; the percentage of births on the former was 2.057; on the latter, 2.000.

The population of KENT County was, whites, 14,839—blacks, 229; the percentage of births on the former was 0.613; on the latter, 1.310.

In NEWPORT County, the white population of the Birth>Returns section was 17,638; the black population, 671; there was, therefore, by births, an increase on the former of 0.561 per cent.; on the latter, of 0.298 per cent.

In the Returns portion of PROVIDENCE County, the white population was 44,820, the colored 1,275; being by births an increase of 3.083 per cent. on the former, and 3.058 per cent. on the latter.

The Returns show but 7 illegitimate children, 2 of them males, one born in December, and one in August: and 5 females, one born in February, and two each, in June and August—4 of them were white, and one was colored. Of the fathers, three were from Ireland, one from England, one from Wales, and two from parts unknown. Of the mothers, three were Americans, (one belonging in New York, and two in this State,) two Irish, one English, and one Welsh.

This makes, of the whole number of births, 1 in 265.571, or 0.376 per cent.

The white illegitimate births were, to the whole number of white, as 1 in 301.666, or 0.331 per cent.

The colored illegitimates were, to the whole number of colored births, as 1 in 49.000, or 2.040 per cent.

If we here have full and correct Returns, they speak well for the morality of the State, compared with that of other places. In England, for example, it is stated that one-fourth of all the births in 1847-48, were illegitimate. In 1842, they constituted 6.07 per cent. ; in 1845, 7 per cent., and in 1846, 6.07 per cent. The illegitimate births in Paris have, some years, amounted to one-third of all born.

“The ordinary proportion of illegitimate births to other births is—for France, 1 to 12.5 ; Prussia, 1 to 13.1 ; England, 1 to 14 ; Sweden, 1 to 14.6. The preponderance of morality thus appearing in favor of the two latter Countries. In cities the proportions are strikingly different. In Paris, for 28 legitimate there are 10 illegitimate births. In Stockholm, the proportion is 1 to 2.3 ; that is nearly a third of the children born in that Northern capital are illegitimate. In Berlin, the proportion has arisen, since 1790, from 1 to 9, to 1 to 6.”

PLURALITY CASES.

These are exhibited in TABLE III, which may be considered as supplementary to the preceding one, and is designed to present, in a separate and distinct view from the births in general among which they are incorporated, the cases of twins that occurred during the year. The whole number of these was 15 ; as to sex they were divided 12 males, 18 females. October, November, January, and February, each furnished one pair ; August and April, each two, March 3, and May 4 pairs. The largest number of males, in any one month, was 4, against 2 females,—in March ; the largest number of females 7, to 1 male,—in May. NEWPORT County furnished 2 pairs, (3 males and 1 female ;) PROVIDENCE County 12 pairs, (9 males and 15 females ;) WASHINGTON County 1 pair, (both females ;) not a sound was heard from either Bristol or Kent County. The Nativity of 16 parents was American ; viz. 7 fathers and 6 mothers were natives of this State ; one father and one mother of New Hampshire ; and one mother of New York ; of the remaining 14 parents, one father and one mother was of English, 2 of each parent were of Irish, and 4 of each of Unknown extract. The Occupations of the fathers are also noted so far as they were stated ; whereby it will be seen that the Farmers, next to the powerful class of Unknown, have distinguished

themselves the most. The proportion of twin cases, to the whole number of births, was within a small fraction of 1 in 124, or 0.806 per cent. Of these cases, 12 occurred in the city of Providence; which, to the whole number of births in the City furnished a proportion of 1 in 117.833 or 0.848 per cent. According to the reports of Practitioners, the proportion of twin cases in Great Britain is 1 in 69; in Germany 1 in 84; in France 1 in 110. From the observation of those who have had large experience, it seems that twin children are generally of opposite sexes; and that female are more common than male twins. So far as our limited Returns go, they sustain both of these positions; as they show 6 cases of opposite sexes, 5 cases where both children were females, and 4 cases where both were males.

No Stillborn nor Miscarriages were returned, excepting from Providence and Bristol. In the city of Providence the Stillborn numbered 45; (23 m. 19 f. 3 u.) being of dead-born to live-born 11 to 31.666; the Miscarriages were 6, being 1 to 235.666 fully matured births. In the Town of Bristol the Still Born were 6; ((2 m. 4 f.) being 1 to 19.666; the Miscarriages 1 to 118. In European Cities the proportion of dead to living births is about 11 to 19; whilst in rural districts the proportion is not more than half as great. How it may be in the rural portions of this State, we know not; according to the Returns, they enjoy a perfect exemption from such misfortunes. It is said that the number of male is much greater than of female dead-born. The proportion in Western Flanders is 14 to 10, and so elsewhere; in Providence it was about 12 to 10.

INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON MARRIAGE.

This is shown by TABLE IV, wherein is specified the whole number of Marriages consummated in each month within the State, the proportion in each County during the same periods, and the total during the year; also the color of the parties, and the distinction as regards Nativity, of the American or Native-born, the Foreign, and the Unknown, from one another.

The greatest number of these joyous occasions was celebrated in November, when one hundred couples were joined in wedlock; the least number, 43, occurred in March, omitting the Unknown month; for, strange as it may seem, two couples were partial to that period. The second Registration quarter ranks the highest, the fourth the lowest, in numbers. The 1st. quarter furnished 206, the 2d., 258, the 3d., 209, and the 4th. 156 couples. All of the marriages, 831 in number, were of whites, excepting 3;

of which one occurred in each of the Counties of Kent, Providence, and Washington. The proportion of white marriages to the white population was 1 in 159.478, of the colored to the colored population 1 in 1020.666. The percentage of white individuals married was 1.241; of colored, 0.194.

In BRISTOL County, the greatest number of marriages, 9, occurred in November; the least number, 1, in September; in March and April each, there were 2; in June and February each, 5; in July, January, and May each, 6; and in August, October, and December each, 7. The County proportion of the whole number of marriages was 1 in 13.190, or 7.581 per cent.

In KENT County, the largest number of marriages, 10, occurred in October; the smallest number, 1, in May. In February and April there were 2 each; in June and July 3 each; in August, November, and December 4 each; in September and January 5 each; whilst in March there was *not one*; and this in a population of 15,068! The County proportion of the whole number of marriages was 1 in 19.325, or 5.174 per cent.

In NEWPORT County, 8 was the highest number in any one month, and both July and March indicate that number; the least number was 3, which occurred in August, February, and March; 4 each occurred in November and January; 5 each in June and October; 7 each in September and December; leaving 6 for April. The County proportion of the whole number of marriages was 1 in 13.190 or 7.581 per cent.

In PROVIDENCE County, the largest number of marriages, 72, took place in November; the smallest number, 30, in March; there were 46 each, in September and February; the number in the remaining months varied somewhat from one another. The County proportion of the whole number of marriages was 1 in 1.463, or 68.352 per cent.

In WASHINGTON County, the greatest number of marriages, 13, occurred in December; the least number, 3, in March; 11 occurred both in September and November, 9 in October and in January; 6 in February and in April; 4 occurred in July, 5 in August, and 7 in May. The couples united in the Unknown period belong to this County. The County proportion of the whole number of marriages was 1 in 8.840, or 11.312 per cent.

Of the brides, 357, being 1 in 2.327, or 42.960 per cent.; and of the grooms, 338, being 1 in 2.458, or 40.674 per cent., were Rhode Islanders. At the time of marriage there were resident within the State, 644 of the grooms, being 1 in 1.290, or 77.519 per cent. and

716 of the brides, being 1 in 1.160, or 86.206 per cent. The oldest groom was 76 years of age; a second marriage to a bride of 47, also a second marriage. The oldest groom, first marriage, 58, 2nd. marriage 65 years of age.

The oldest bride was 58 years of age,—a second marriage; the oldest bride, first marriage, 49 years of age.

The youngest groom was 17, the youngest bride 14, years of age.

The youngest groom, married the second time, was 27, the youngest bride, married the second time, was 19 years of age; the youngest bride, for the third time married, was 39 years old.

The oldest couple married the first time, groom 57, bride 47 years of age; the oldest couples, married the second time, were a groom 76 to a bride 47, and a groom 60, to a bride 50, years old.

The youngest couple, first marriage, groom 17 and bride 15; the youngest couple, second marriage, groom 52, and bride 45 years old.

The greatest disparity in the ages of any couple was 40 years; the groom being 65, and the bride 25 years old.

There was an equality of ages in the case of 43 couples.

There were 5 brides of 15 years and under; also 196 brides of from 15 to 20 years of age; whilst there were but 28 grooms so young as 20 years. This shows a very marked difference as to the period at which the two sexes formed a matrimonial alliance. (Of the females, 1 in 4.164 or about 25 per cent. ventured to assume the responsibilities of this new social position ere they had escaped, or when they had but barely passed, their teens; whilst of the males all but 1 in 29.646 or 3.373 per cent., wisely, or from necessity, which in this matter should be a cause for congratulation, avoided prematurely entering upon this new and important sphere of action.

REMARKS ON MORTALITY.

We propose next to examine more in detail the subject of Deaths; the most serious and solemn position of our duty, though one which, if rightly viewed, carefully studied, and duly profited by, must, in process of time, eventuate greatly to the advantage and well-being of the people, and consequently augment the prosperity of the Nation. To apply to this subject the admirable language of a foreign medical writer,* “It is no objection to the value of these records, to say that they chronicle with greater minuteness and accuracy the national ills and chastisements, than

* The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, vol. V., p. 216, et seq.

the national happiness and success. The most dreary and painful side of human existence is certainly most largely presented to us. The shadow of imperfection and decay tinges all things with its melancholy hues. Our path is rather through the gloomy valley, and under the shade of cypresses, than on the invigorating mountain side, resplendent with the light of heaven. But this seems to be the necessary result of all true histories of the social condition of a people. That which is strongest and most permanent presses aside that which is less vigorous and enduring.—Happiness and comfort escape the chronicler; the gaunt features of misery and distress are ever before him. The happy hours of a nation's, as of an individual's life, are as the sandy ripples which the advancing tide washes into smoothness; the hours of sorrow and of trouble are like those ripples fossilized into stone."

INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON MORTALITY.

TABLE V. in our series was constructed for the purpose of exhibiting the number of Male, Female, and Unknown deaths which occurred in the whole State and in the several Counties of the State, during each month of the year. As has been shown in the Tabular Abstract, so here we find it confirmed that, the total number of deaths was 1,126. The proportion and percentage of the deaths to the population have been given whilst remarking on TABLE I; in the course of the present observations we shall give the monthly proportion and percentage of deaths for the State; and also the County proportions and percentages of the whole number of deaths.

It will be seen that the greatest mortality prevailed in August, and that the greatest number of both sexes, and of the unknown sex then died; viz: 81 males, 70 females, and 5 unknown; making together 156.

The next most fatal month was September; and the third was January; in each of these the mortality exceeded one hundred.

The least fatal month was November, in which there died, of males, 31, of females, 36, and of the unknown sex, one; being a total of 68. The next least fatal month was June, wherein occurred 38 male, and 32 female deaths; making 70 for the total.

Of the remaining months, the range of mortality was between 90 and 100 in March and May; and between 80 and 90 in July, October, December, February, and April. The least number of males died in November, the least number of females in June.—In July and February the male deaths were the same in number, in January and March the number of females was the same. The

male deaths in June, corresponded to the female in July. The same holds true in regard to the males in March, and the females in May. The male and female deaths in December and February were, interchangeably, alike.

The monthly number, proportion, and percentage of deaths were as follow, viz :

MONTHS.:	Total.	One in	Per Cent.	Males.	One in	Per Cent.	Females.	One in	Per Cent.	Unknown.	One in	Per Cent.
In June	70	16.085	6.217	38	15.000	6.667	32	17.031	5.871	..	..	..
" July	81	13.901	7.193	43	13.255	7.544	38	14.342	6.972	..	..	..
" August	156	7.217	13.856	81	7.037	14.211	70	7.785	12.815	5	12.200	45.454
" September ..	111	10.144	9.858	57	10.000	10.000	54	10.092	9.908	..	..	..
" October	88	12.795	7.815	46	12.391	8.070	41	13.292	7.523	1	11.000	9.091
" November ..	68	16.558	6.039	31	18.387	5.433	36	15.138	6.606	1	11.000	9.091
" December ..	84	13.404	7.460	40	14.250	7.017	43	12.674	7.890	1	11.000	9.091
" January	103	10.932	9.147	47	12.127	8.246	55	9.909	10.092	1	11.000	9.091
" February	83	13.566	7.371	43	13.255	7.544	40	13.625	7.339	..	..	..
" March	97	11.608	8.614	42	13.571	7.368	55	9.909	10.092	..	..	..
" April	89	12.651	7.904	52	10.961	9.123	36	15.138	6.606	1	11.000	9.091
" May	91	12.373	8.082	48	11.875	8.421	42	12.976	7.706	1	11.000	9.091
" Unknown Mo.	5	225.200	0.444	2	285.000	0.351	3	181.666	0.550	..	..	..
Totals	1,126	.....	100.000	570	.....	100.000	545	.....	100.000	11	.....	100.000

The greatest total mortality occurred in the first quarter, embracing the months of June, July, and August; the least in the second quarter. The greatest male and female mortality occurred in the first quarter; the least male in the third quarter; the least female in the second quarter; the greatest number of the unknown sex in the first quarter; in the remaining three the number was equal.

The whole number in the several quarters and the distinctive number of each sex, and of the unknown, were as follow, viz :

1st. Quarter. June, July, Aug.,	Total 307.	Males 162,	Fem. 140,	Unk'n. 5.
2nd. " Sept., Oct., Nov.,	" 267.	" 134,	" 131,	" 2.
3d. " Dec., Jan., Feb.,	" 270.	" 130,	" 138,	" 2.
4th. " M'ch., Ap'l., May.	" 277.	" 142,	" 133,	" 2.
Unknown Period.	" 5.	" 2,	" 3,	
Totals for the Year,	1,126.	570,	545,	11.

The Quarterly per centage of deaths was as follows, viz :

1st. Quarter. Total per ct.	27.266.	Male per ct.	28.422,	Fem. per ct.	25.688.
2nd. " " "	23.712.	" "	23.508,	" "	24.037.
3d. " " "	23.978.	" "	22.807,	" "	25.321.
4th. " " "	24.600.	" "	24.912,	" "	24.404.
Unknown Period. " "	0.444.	" "	0.351,	" "	0.550.
Totals for the Year.	100.000.		100.000.		100.000.

If we now examine the Counties, we shall find that the relative monthly mortality varied somewhat. In BRISTOL County, the mortality was the greatest in March and April; the deaths being equal in those two months, though differently divided between the sexes; the number of males and of females were alike in March, but in April that of males constituted 7-8 of the whole; and the two months furnished one fourth of the mortality for the year. The least number of deaths took place in July. The deaths in June and January, in September, November, and February, in October, December, and May, also in March and April, were alike equal. The months of October, November, December and March were each fatal to the sexes equally; October and December, were both equally fatal to the sexes; June and January were interchangeably fatal; the males in June corresponding to the females in January, the females in June to the males in January. The proportion of males to females was alike in June and May; the number of males in June, August, October, December, and May were the same; so also the number of females in July, September, October, December, January, and February; and in June, November, and May. The greatest number of males died in April; of females in August and March; the least number of males in September and February; the least number of females in April.

The total mortality was the greatest in the first, the least in the second quarter; and equal in the first and fourth quarters. The male mortality was the greatest in the fourth, and alike in the remaining quarters; the female was greatest, and alike in the first and third quarters; the least in the fourth quarter. The quarter-ly deaths were, in the

1st. Quarter.	6	9	fem.	;	making	a	total	of	15.
2nd.	“	6	“	8	“	“	“	“	14.
3d.	“	6	“	9	“	“	“	“	15.
4th.	“	14	“	7	“	“	“	“	22. Unknown, 1.

The deaths in the County to the whole number of deaths was 1 in 17.060, or 5.861 per cent.

In KENT County, the greatest mortality was in May; the least in December; it was alike in June, November, and February; in August, October, and June; also in September and March. In August and November the same number of both sexes died. The proportion of males to females was the same in June and February. No female deaths occurred in December, and none of either sex in July. In August and November the same number of both

sexes died; in June, January, and February, in August, November, December, and March, and in April and May, the same number of males; in August, September, November, and January, and in June, February, March, and April, the same number of females. The greatest number of males died in April and May;—of females in May; the least number of males in September and October; the least number of females in June, February, March, and April. The male deaths were to the female as 1.421 to 1.

The total mortality was the greatest in the fourth, the least in the first quarter. The greatest male mortality occurred in the fourth, the least in the second quarter; the greatest female in the second, the least in the first and third quarters.

The quarterly number of deaths were, in the

1st. Quarter,	5 males,	3 fem.,	2 unknown,	total 10.
2nd. “	4 “	8 “	1 “	“ 13.
3d. “	8 “	3 “	1 “	“ 12.
4th. “	10 “	5 “		“ 15.

The County proportion was 1 in 22.520, or 4.440 per cent.

In NEWPORT County, the greatest mortality prevailed in January; the least in June and November, it was alike in June and November; in July, May, and the nameless month, (which among deaths is recognized only in this County,) and in December, February, and March. An equal number of both sexes died in June. The proportion of males to females was the same in July and May; also in December and February. The greatest and the least number of deaths in any month was of females. There was an equal number of male deaths in June and the unknown month; in July, November, and May; in August, October and January; in September, December, and February; the same was the case with the females in June, July, and May; in December and February; in April and the unknown month. The female deaths were to the male about as 8 to 7.

The total mortality was the greatest in the third, and the least in the first quarter. The male mortality was also the greatest in the third, and the least in the first quarter; so likewise the female.

The quarterly number of deaths were, in the

1st. Quarter,	12 males,	9 females,	total 21.
2nd. “	15 “	17 “	“ 32.
3d. “	17 “	27 “	“ 44.
4th. “	13 “	12 “	“ 25.
Unknown,	2 “	3 “	“ 5.

County proportion of the whole number of deaths was 1 in 8.866, or 11.279 per cent.

In PROVIDENCE County, the greatest mortality was in August, when the deaths were, to the whole number in the year, as 1 in 6.869, or 14.588 per cent.; the least mortality occurred in June. January and May, March and April, proved equally fatal. The male deaths in January and February were alike; the female in October and February, and in December and April. The number of males in November, corresponded to the females in June; in October to July; in December to February; in February to May. The greatest number of males and of females died in August; the least number of males in November, of females in June. The proportion of male to female deaths for the year was as 1.068 to 1.

The total mortality was the greatest in the first, the least in the third quarter; the greatest male and female mortality was in the first, the least male in the third, and the least female in the second quarter.

The quarterly number of deaths were, in the

1st. Quarter,	males 128,	females 114,	unk'n. 2,	total 244.
2nd. " "	" 106,	" 90,	" 1,	" 197.
3d. " "	" 96,	" 97,	" 1,	" 194.
4th. " "	" 102,	" 107,	" 1,	" 210.

The County proportion was 1 in 1.332, or 75.075 per cent.

In WASHINGTON County, the greatest mortality was in August, the least in May; it was alike in June, October, and March; in July and November; in September and January. There were no deaths of either sex in February and April; none of males in November and May; none of females in July. The number of deaths in June and March were interchangeably alike; the number of males in June, September, and January, in July and August, and in October and December were alike; also of females in August and October, and in September, December, January, March, and May. The number of males in March, corresponded to the females in June, also the males in July, when there were no female deaths, to the females in November, when there were no male deaths.—The greatest number of male deaths took place in July and August, of females in November. The proportion of male to female deaths for the year was as 1.176 to 1.

The total mortality was the greatest in the 1st, the least in the 3d., and 4th., quarters; the greatest male mortality was in the 1st., the least in the other three quarters; the greatest female in the 2d., and the least in the 3d., and 4th. quarters.

The quarterly number of deaths were in the

1st. Quarter,	males	11,	females	5,	unknown	1,	total	17.
2d.	"	"	3,	"	8,	"	"	11.
3d.	"	"	3,	"	2,	"	"	5.
4th.	"	"	3,	"	2,	"	"	5.

The County proportion was 1 in 29.631, or 3.374 per cent.

In Kent, Newport, and Washington Counties, the deaths in June stood, males 3, 2, 1—females 1, 2, 3; in Bristol and Kent, in February, males 1, 3,—females 3, 1. The totals for Kent, Newport, and Washington were alike in June; of Newport and Washington, in July; of Bristol and Kent in October; of Bristol, Kent, and Newport in November; and of Bristol and Kent in February. The totals for Kent, Newport, and Washington in June, of Bristol in September, of Washington in October, of Bristol, Kent, and Newport in November, of Bristol and Kent in February, and Washington in March, have the same representative number; as also Bristol in June, Washington in July and November, Bristol in January, Kent in April, and Newport in May; the same holds true as to Bristol in July, Kent in September, Washington in December, and Kent in March; also in respect to Kent in August, Bristol and Kent in October, Bristol in December, and Kent in January; also as regards Bristol in August, and Newport in April; Washington in August, and Bristol in March and April; Washington in September, Kent in December, and Washington in January. But we will not pursue this curious subject, into which we have been accidentally drawn, any further; although these correspondences, as well as certain contrasts and coincidences, would admit of its being much extended.

The number of deaths during the year, as has been stated, was 11,126; being at the rate of 93.833 monthly; 21.653 weekly; 3.084 daily.

In Bristol Co.	the monthly rate	was	5.500,	the weekly	1.269,	the daily	0.180.
" Kent	"	"	4.166,	"	0.961,	"	0.136.
" Newport	"	"	10.583,	"	2.442,	"	0.347.
" Providence	"	"	70.416,	"	16.173,	"	2.315.
" Washington	"	"	3.166,	"	0.730,	"	0.104.

INFLUENCE OF AGE ON MORTALITY.

We propose now to examine the bearing of Age on mortality; and for this purpose TABLE VI was constructed, which is designed to show the number of each Sex and of the Unknown, who died at different ages in the several Counties during the year.

As by the preceding Table we learn how true it is, as has been sadly and expressively declared,

“Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O! Death,”

so by this we find, it is equally true, that

“From Death’s arrest no age is free.”

In the present instance the range is an unusually wide one, extending from the infantile period, when life is measured by minutes and hours merely, to the extreme senile period when time is marked by scores, and age has established itself within the confines of a second century.

We have varied slightly from the customary plan of arrangement in such tables, in order actually to include the years intended and which are supposed to be, but usually are not, in reality. By reference to this Table, it will be seen that the greatest mortality prevailed among those of one year of age, and under, of both sexes, the proportion however of males being somewhat greater than that of females; the former being to the whole number of male deaths 1 in 6.063; the latter to the total of female deaths 1 in 7.676. Nearly one half of the outcasts classed as unknown, fortunately terminated their career at this time.

The next most fatal period was from the age of 20 to 30 years; the number of each sex was nearly equal; but the proportion of female was greater than of male deaths. The third period was from 1 to 2 years of age, when the proportion of females also exceeded that of males; the males being 1 in 11.632, the females 1 in 9.909. The fourth most fatal period was from 30 to 40 years; here the number of the sexes was nearly alike, but still there was an excess in the proportion of females. The fifth period was from 40 to 50; the proportion of males much in excess of females. The sixth period was from 60 to 70 years; the males being numerically and proportionally in excess; the males were 1 in 14.250, the females 1 in 18.166. The seventh period was from 70 to 80, the males still in excess.

The 8th period was from 50 to 60, the females in excess.

“ 9th.	“	“	“	2	“	3,	“	“	“	“
“ 10th.	“	“	“	5	“	10,	“	males	“	“
“ 11th.	“	“	“	80	“	90,	“	females	“	“
“ 12th.	“	“	“	15	“	20,	“	“	largely	in excess.
“ 13th.	“	“	“	3	“	4,	“	males	in	excess.
“ 14th.	“	“	“	unknown	age	“	“	“	“	“
“ 15th.	“	“	“	4	“	5,	“	females	“	“
“ 16th.	“	“	“	10	“	15,	“	“	“	“
“ 17th.	“	“	“	90	“	100,	“	males	“	“
“ 18th.	“	“	“	over	100,	one	female.			

The result of numerous and extensive observations in Europe is, that mortality among males is far greater than among females, in early infancy; and thus, it is by some supposed, the fact is satisfactorily accounted for that, although there is an excess of males at birth, there is almost always, if not invariably, an excess of females in a population. In this State there was an excess of male births, and as above shown an excess of male deaths during the first infantile period. Another result is that, from the period just named until passed puberty, mortality presses rather more heavily on females than on males. This it will be found also holds true with us. There are other results which we will refrain remarking upon, inasmuch as our returns are too limited to render comparisons at all satisfactory. As respects longevity, Dr. Marc d'Espine furnishes a table, constructed from 10,203 deaths in the Canton of Geneva, from which it appears that in 1000 deaths of all ages, 238 individuals attained the age of 70 and upwards, 86 the age of 80 and upwards; and 8.1 the age of 90 and upwards; according to the English Registration Reports the proportions are 143, 59, and 8.4; and by M. Quetelet's table 170, 58, and 7. In our limited Returns the proportions are still less.

The divisional periods of which we have spoken, arranged and tabulated in the order in which mortality was the most prevalent, would make the following exhibit in regard to the number, proportion, and percentage of deaths at each period, to the whole number for the Year.

Periods.	Ages.	No. of Deaths.	One Death in	Per cent.	Periods.	Ages.	No. of Deaths.	One Death in	Per cent.
1	1 and under.	170	6.623	15.098	8	5 to 10	53	21.245	4.707
9	20 to 30	126	8.936	11.190	15	80 to 90	51	22.078	4.529
2	1 to 2	105	10.723	9.326	8	15 to 20	46	24.260	4.085
10	30 to 40	102	11.039	9.059	4	3 to 4	40	28.150	3.552
11	40 to 50	82	13.731	7.283	18	U. Age.	39	28.871	3.463
13	60 to 70	70	16.085	6.217	5	4 to 5	26	43.307	2.309
14	70 to 80	67	16.805	5.950	7	10 to 15	18	62.555	1.598
12	50 to 60	63	17.873	5.595	16	90 to 100	5	225.200	0.444
3	2 to 3	62	18.161	5.506	17	Over 100	* 1	1,126.000	0.089
Totals,		847	Deaths	75.224	Totals,		279	Deaths.	24.776

It would be interesting, and is important, to show the proportion of deaths to the population at these different periods, but unfortunately we have not at present the means within our reach for doing so, all of our efforts to obtain them having proved abortive.

In TABLE VI we have marked the divisional periods *numerically* in the order in which they there appear. We shall find however that, various transpositions will be requisite, according as the total mortality in each period is examined, or the fatality to each sex separately; and that further changes will be necessary, if, instead of viewing the mortality in reference to the State at large, we consider it in relation to the several Counties independently. The mortality to individuals, irrespective of sex, throughout the State, will require the periods rearranged as follows; viz.

1, 9, 2, 10, 11, 13, 14, 12, 3, 6, 15, 8, 4, 18, 5, 7, 16, 17.

The Sexes and Unknown separately viewed relative to the mortality, will require the following rearrangements; viz.

Males. 1, 9, 10, 2, 11, 13, 14, 12, 3, 6, 4, 15, 18, 8, 5, 7, 16, 17.

Females. 1, 9, 2, 10, 11, 3, 12, 14, 13, 15, 8, 6, 4, 5, 18, 7, 16, 17.

Unknown. 1, 18, 2, 3. - - - - -

Upon an examination of the mortality by Counties, still further transpositions will become necessary; thus the order will be for

Bristol Co. 11, 1, 2, 12, 10, 9, 14, 15, 3, 4, 6, 8, 5, 13, 7, 6, 17, 18

Kent " 18, 14, 12, 13, 1, 9, 11, 2, 3, 6, 7, 15, 4, 5, 10, 8, 16, 17

Newport " 15, 13, 14, 9, 12, 6, 1, 10, 8, 2, 3, 11, 7, 5, 4, 16, 17, 18

Providence 1, 9, 2, 10, 11, 3, 13, 6, 8, 12, 14, 4, 18, 5, 15, 7, 16, 17

Washington 15, 1, 12, 13, 3, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 17

The age at death varies from one day to one hundred and five years. Nearly one-fourth of the whole mortality occurred before the individuals had passed the second year of their age; a little more than one third, ere the fourth year was passed; two-fifths before the tenth year was exceeded; much more than one half at the early age of thirty; and two-thirds before the prime of life had been attained.

Truly may we declare, "It is when the opening bud is blighted, or life is cut off in the full bloom of usefulness,—in the midst of happiness, affection, and esteem,—that the great calamities of mortality are exhibited. Such are the desolate spots of human existence, standing in the centre of its healthy fruition, waste and arid, showing happy aims defeated, and its joys engulfed in unfathomable sorrows. The science that promises in some measure to mitigate the horrors of this howling wilderness, is surely an object before which sarcasm, and faction, and selfishness may well be dumb."

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

In examining Returns to ascertain the causes of mortality, we are reminded that Death not only visits us at all seasons, selects his victims from all ages, but also that he is no respecter of persons; that his icy fingers leave their impress on high and low; rich and poor; that he claims as his own the delicate and fragile plant, which no sooner blossoms, than it is exhaled and goes to Heaven, as well as the noble and sturdy oak whose giant limbs have withstood the violence of raging storms for more than a century. He gathers in his train all, from the span-long child whose twilight life was briefer than the fire-fly's glimmer, to the veteran who comes to his "grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Yet let not the fatalist presume to assert, nor the mere looker-on thoughtlessly to declare, such being the case, it is utterly useless to investigate vital statistics, or examine mortuary returns.—Our reply would be, this is a great mistake. Although death is the inevitable lot of all, the time thereof is not unalterably fixed—is not, in all cases, definitively settled. A just and overruling Providence, in the height of wisdom and with unbounded beneficence, has so established the laws of our Nature, that we have the means, would that we always manifested or exerted the necessary will, to ameliorate our condition, to alleviate our sufferings, materially to abridge the ravages of disease, and prolong the lease of life; so that eventually, there is reason to believe, it might be lengthened out for a very large portion of mankind, to the three score years and ten. In truth, we have "life and good, and death and evil," placed before us. Which to choose we must ourselves decide; and as may be our decision, so must be the consequences. To act understandingly, to decide wisely, we must diligently examine the great subject of vitality, in all its varied forms and modifications, and as one important step towards attaining the object steadily to be kept in view, it is necessary carefully to prepare, and attentively to study the mortuary returns, such as are included in Tables like those which we have been, and are about, considering.

So momentous do we deem this subject that we shall offer no apology for dwelling on it at some length, and for quoting freely from those who have written upon it.

"The experience of all countries preserving such records," says DeBow,* "shows a marked amelioration of society, diminution

* "J. B. B. DeBow, Esq., Superintendent of the U. S. Census."

of disease, and extension of the average period of life. The physical condition of man has improved in equal pace, with a knowledge of the causes affecting him and their degree of intenseness."

"Individuals and societies," observes another writer, † "have their health very much at their own disposal;—a careful avoidance, on the one hand, of what is noxious, and a judicious attention to what is beneficial, are what are chiefly necessary for the preservation of the human frame in health to old age;—and premature deaths, over and above those which result from unforeseen casualties, instead of being, as supposed by the untutored mind, a mysterious and irreversible decree of Providence, are simply the natural effect of our own violation of laws which Providence has appointed for our welfare. There is no fact more clearly ascertained, than that disease and premature death, are not and never have been, fixed at any given amount, but yield constantly to the power of any new conditions which man may be able to introduce. Sickness and mortality vary both in place and time, according to physical and organic conditions.

Inquiries into these subjects were not made in ancient times; but, during the last two hundred years, such facts have been recorded as enable us to ascertain that, in that space of time, with regard to nearly the whole of Europe, there has been a gradual improvement in health and life, in proportion to improved conditions. In Sweden, for instance, between 1756 and 1763, the annual mortality was, for males, 1 in 33 1-4; for females, 1 in 35 3-4; whereas, in the year 1800, it had diminished to 1 in 34 3-4 for males, and 1 in 37 1-2 for females. From mortuary tables preserved with considerable accuracy at Geneva, it appears that, at the time of the Reformation, one-half the children born, died within the sixth year; in the seventeenth century, not until the twelfth year; in the eighteenth century, not until the twenty-seventh year; consequently, in the space of about three centuries, the probability that a child born in Geneva would arrive at maturity has increased five fold. In London in the year 1606, the annual deaths were 1 in 14 1-2, or 7 per cent. of the population; and in plague years during that century, it reached 25 in 100, or every fourth man, woman, and child! In 1838, it was only 1 in 35 1-2. Knowing that, at the former period, the city was dense and ill-cleansed, and that the habits of the people were not then what they are now, we cannot doubt that this diminution of mortality to less than one-half is owing to the improved conditions in

† "Chamber's Information for the People."

which human beings now live in the metropolis. Between the years 1730 and 1750, 74 of every 100 children born in London, died before they were six years of age; but in more recent times, only 31 and a fraction out of every 100 die under the same age; that is to say, the deaths of children in London were then more than twice as numerous as they are now. About a century ago, the mortality of the children received into the London hospitals was of astonishing amount. Though the fact seems scarcely credible, we believe there is no good reason to doubt, that of the 2,800 annually received, 2,690, or *twenty-three in every twenty-four*, died before they were a year old. It was at length seen that this mortality was the effect of overcrowding, impure air, and imperfect aliment; and, after an act of parliament had been procured to compel the officers to send the infants to nurse in the country, only 450 out of 2,800 died in the first year. It has been ascertained that, during the last century, about a third has been added to the average expectation of life; that is to say, an individual now has as good a chance of living forty years, as he had a hundred years ago of living thirty. To what can such a fact be owing but to the diminution of the causes of disease in the improved condition of the people.

A curious investigation has been made in London, to ascertain the effect of density of population upon health. In a large district, where the population is so dense that there is only 35 square yards for each person, the annual mortality is 3,428; in another district of the same population, where each individual has an allowance of 119 square yards, the mortality sinks to 2,786; in a third where there are 180 square yards to each person, the mortality is only 2,289, or under two-thirds of what it is in the closest of the three districts. It was also found that, in the three districts, the mortality from typhus fever was, respectively, as we go from the roomiest to the closest, 131, 181, and 349. Precisely similar results have been discovered in Paris. M. Villerme has there ascertained, that the poor in some arrondissements are just double what they are in the rich. Taking the whole of the above facts into account, we must see that not only do health and longevity depend expressly on laws, the operation of which we can understand, but man has it in his power to modify to a great extent the circumstances in which he lives, with a view to the promotion of his organic well-being and preservation. It may not immediately be in the power of every one to change his circumstances from the unhealthy to the healthy; but it is a great matter to know that

the object is within human power; for then at least an encouragement is held out to induce each individual to make every possible effort, to put himself, and to contribute to putting society, into more salubrious conditions."

"Health, strength, and longevity," says a distinguished writer on Education,* "depend upon immutable laws. There is no chance about them. There is no arbitrary interference of higher powers, with them. Primarily our parents, and secondarily ourselves, are responsible for them. The Providence of God is no more responsible, because the virulence of disease rises above the power of all therapeutics, or because one quarter part of the human race die before completing the age of one year,—die before completing one seventieth part of the term of existence allotted to them by the Psalmist;—I say the Providence of God is no more responsible for these things, than it is for picking pockets, or stealing horses."

"Verily the man who is physiologically 'wicked' does not live out half his days; nor is this the worst of his punishment, for he is more than half dead while he appears to live.

"Let the young man then, remember, that, for every offence which he commits against the laws of health, nature will bring him into judgment. However graciously God may deal with the heart, all our experience proves that He never pardons stomach, muscles, lungs, or brain. These must expiate their offences *unvicariously*. Nay, there are numerous and obvious cases of violated physical laws, where Nature, with all her diligence and severity, seems unable to scourge the offender enough during his lifetime, and so she goes on plying her scourge upon his children and his children's children after him, even to the third and fourth generation. The punishment is entailed on posterity; nor human law, nor human device, can break the entailment. And in these hereditary inflictions, Nature abhors alike the primogeniture laws of England, and the Salic laws of France. All the sons and all the daughters are made inheritors, not in aliquot parts; but, by a kind of malignant multiplication in the distemper, each inherits the whole."

"Health is earned,—as literally so, as any commodity in the market. Health can be accumulated, invested, made to yield its interest and its compound interest, and thus be doubled and redoubled. The capital of health, indeed, may all be forfeited by one physical misdemeanor, as a rich man may sink all his property in one bad speculation; but it is as capable of being in-

* Horace Mann in his "Thoughts for a Young Man," pages 14, 19, and 23.

ceased as any other kind of capital; and it can be safely insured by the payment of the reasonable premium of temperance and forethought. This, too, is a species of wealth, which is not only capable of a life-long enjoyment by its possessor, but it may be transmitted to children by a will and testament that no human edicature can set aside."

"About two millions of inhabitants are contained in the metropolis" [London,] says the Journal of Public Health* "or about one-eighth of the population of England and Wales, and about one-fourteenth of the United Kingdom. Of this number, according to the Registrar General" more than 50,000 "die annually, or in 39. But if the rate of mortality were 1 in 50, in place of 1 in 39, as it is in several large towns of England, and in the healthier parts of the metropolis itself, there would be an annual saving of 10,278 lives. In the metropolis, there are about 266 deaths every week, nearly 38 deaths a day, or considerably more than one every hour, *over and above* what ought to happen in the common course of nature. Now, it has been calculated that, for every death which takes place, there are 28 cases of sickness which do not end fatally. We have, therefore, 387,296 cases of sickness occurring in the metropolis every year, which are unnecessary and preventible; 13,832 lives could be saved,—more than a third of a million of cases could be prevented."

The Registrar General of England, in the Return of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the Quarter ending with June 1850, says "more than seven millions of people inhabiting the metropolis and all the cities and great centres of industry, are still exposed to a mortality which is not inherent in their nature, but is due to the artificial circumstances in which they are placed. The waters, the sewers, the soils, the church-yards, the houses emit poisons. To every ten natural deaths, four violent deaths,—deaths from these poisonous exhalations—are superadded."

According to the Edinburg Review,† "out of every two persons who die in the east of London, one perishes from preventible causes. From twenty to thirty thousand of the laboring population of London are killed every year by causes which, if we choose, we might expel by a current of water. Though we do not take these persons out of their houses and murder them, we do the same thing in effect,—we neglect them in their poisonous homes, and leave them there to a lingering but certain death."

*Journal of Public Health, Vol. 2, p. 225.

† No. CLXXXIII and CLXXXIV January and April 1850.

“Whatever difficulties may still haunt the speculations of economists on the increase of population, no one now doubts that it is for the interest of the public at large, no less than for the happiness of the few immediately interested in each human being, that the life once breathed should, if possible, be preserved, until it is released by the natural wearing away of its earthly tabernacle.”—
“Seen through the departing shadow of a wide wasting pestilence, the science which aims at preserving health by precautionary arrangements, now presents itself divested of the vulgar and unsightly attributes which formerly repelled public attention too much from its details; and stands forth in the true and pure light of its beneficent object—the saving of human life.

In England alone, the average annual number of deaths from disease is, in round numbers, 300,000,—while that of deaths from the mere decay and exhaustion of the human frame by the progress of time, is only 35,000. In the difference between these two numbers, we see the vast and vital field in which the sanitary reformer proposes to work. That disease shall ever be entirely exterminated, is of course beyond the belief or hope of the most sanguine: But every disease has somewhere its specific and efficient cause,—and that these causes can be removed, or much weakened in their action, in very many instances, is not only within the bounds of hope, but has been satisfactorily proved. When sanitary legislation gives us its successful results, they will be represented by the reduction of the number of those who die of disease, in their early days, or in the prime of life—and in the increased number of those who have completed their allotted course in health, and been peacefully gathered to their fathers.

Accordingly, sanitary improvements have not directly in view the extension of the *natural* period of human life, but only the removal of influences which *artificially* curtail it.”

The opinions of many other individuals, who occupy commanding and responsible positions in the ranks of science, might be cited, all tending to the same point, and confirming the declarations above set forth. But what we have quoted will probably be sufficient and satisfactory. It may be said, and with truth, that some of the causes which produce the appalling results mentioned, and occasion such an awful destruction of life abroad, do not exist with us. But though not in degree, many of them do in kind; and will, from their very nature, be constantly increasing in virulence and power, unless a vigilant care is exercised, and energetic sanitary measures are used to eradicate them, or keep them in

check. They will never of themselves run out; so long as they can victimize, they will not themselves become victims. The simple inspection of our Age Table must convince the most casual observer that an unnatural state of things exists; that there are enemies secretly lurking in our midst, sowing the seeds of sorrow, sickness, and distress, which should be summarily ejected, or whose influence should be counteracted; we see that Death makes his largest drafts on the young; that his heaviest tax is levied on childhood, youth, and early manhood. What this unnatural state is; who these enemies are; why such enormous drafts are made, such burdensome taxes assessed,—it is our duty to ourselves, to the rising generation, to those who are hereafter to follow, diligently to inquire and search out. Without proper investigation, our sin of omission will inevitably be visited on unborn multitudes. We cannot arrive at any satisfactory result by intuition; it can only be accomplished by patient research; by cautious examination; by well directed inquiries; due observations; by an accumulation of facts; an exercise of sound judgment and discrimination, unbiassed by theories and preconceived notions. He, who called upon Hercules for aid, was required, before assistance was granted him, to put his own shoulder to the wheel. So must it be with us. Instead of folding our arms and resigning ourselves to what we mistakingly term our inevitable fate, and railing against Nature, because the laws of the Supreme are not put aside for our accommodation, we must arouse from our lethargy, and exert ourselves to the best of our abilities to learn, *why it is that a majority of mankind do not live out half their days*. When proper exertions are used, they will be found to receive the blessings of Divine Providence, and it will be made apparent that, instead of warring against irreversible decrees, we are acting in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and consonant to the high behest of the All-wise Creator; therefore the efforts must and will ultimately be crowned with success.

REMARKS ON DISEASES.

In order that it may be seen what Causes produced the deaths which occurred among us during the year, TABLE VII. was constructed. The arrangement by us followed is one which by no means commends itself to us for its definiteness and precision; but has been selected, because it is the one generally adopted; and it is desirable to have as much uniformity as possible, for convenience of comparison, in the chief Tables employed for Regis-

trative purposes. It appears to us that, in the attempts which have been made at simplification, the darkness has only become the more obscure; that often, sense has been sacrificed to so called simplicity, and precision to brevity. A plan that will admit of placing the same Disease with propriety under various heads or names, so that each one is left to choose according to his fancy, or to mark down haphazardly, as he may on the spur of the moment be prompted, certainly will have a tendency to make confusion worse confounded. The extreme vagueness of some terms answers admirably to shield the ignorant, and to screen the indolent, but they are grievous impediments in the way of a thorough investigation into the causes of mortality, and are seriously detrimental to the acquisition of that definite information, on which alone, can sanitary measures be based, with any reasonable prospect of their proving beneficial. Some attention, we are aware, has within a few years been paid to this subject, but there clearly still remains great room for improvement. It is a matter that deserves, and should command, the special care of gentlemen of the Medical Profession; they, and they only, from education, experience, and observation, are best qualified for revising, and amending the nomenclature, so that it shall the more surely be purged of incongruities and superfluities, and be the better adapted to the purposes for which it was devised. This is not a case where it is folly to be wise, and therefore it should not be confided to blissful ignorance. It is useless for us to attempt to designate the objectionable terms; their name is legion, and they will present themselves to any one who will cast even a glance at the Table.

It will be observed, by turning to it, that the Diseases, Accidents, &c. are alphabetically arranged in the centre. To the left are columns appropriated to the total number of cases of each Disease, the number of the unknown sex, of males, and of females, one for cases which occurred in the unknown period, and one for those belonging to each month of the Year. To each Disease, when necessary, three lines are appropriated; which, as designated, in the outermost left hand column, are intended, the first for males, the second for females, and the third for the unknown sex. Turning now to the right of the column of Diseases, we shall find a series of parallel columns, one for each quinquennial period of life from birth to 20 years, and for each decennial period from that to 80 years, one for all above 80, another for the unknown age, one each for the total of males, of females, and of unknown, and one for the sum totals. Thus, looking under Diseases at the protean

has been during this year; although the disease may be looked upon as one of the most alarming that visits us. The female considerably exceeded the male deaths; the number being of males 34, females 50, or 40.48 to 59.52 per cent.

The greatest mortality occurred in December; the next in March; then February; then April and May equally; afterwards January, October and November equally, September, June, July, and finally August. There was a like number of deaths in February, April, and May; also in October and November. In January, April, and May the number of male deaths was the same; also in July and September, and in October, November, and February; so also with the females in June, September, October, and November; the number of male and female deaths corresponded in October, in November, and in April. There were no male deaths in June and August, no females in July. In order of fatality the following is the arrangement of the months for the sexes; viz:

MALES.—December, January, April, May, March, February, October, November, July, September.

FEMALES.—March, December, February, May, April, January, June, September, October, November, August.

(Of males 1 in 1.259, or 79.422 pr. ct. died within the 1st. quinquennial period.

“ 1 “ 6.800,	“ 14.705	“ “ “	“ 2nd.	“ “
“ 1 “ 34.000,	“ 2.941	“ “ “	“ 1st. decennial	“
“ 1 “ 34.000,	“ 2.941	“ “ “	“ Unknown	“
(Of fem. 1 “ 1.350,	“ 74.000	“ “ “	“ 1st quinquennial	“
“ 1 “ 10.00,	“ 20.000	“ “ “	“ 2nd.	“
“ 1 “ 50.00,	“ 2.000	“ “ “	“ 3d.	“
“ 1 “ 50.00,	“ 2.000	“ “ “	“ 4th.	“
“ 1 “ 50.00,	“ 2.000	“ “ “	“ Unknown	“

DYSENTERY.—This disease ranks third in mortality; it usually takes precedence of Scarlatina, and perhaps would in the present instance, did all the cases which strictly belong to it hold their true position; but the great latitude, which various vague terms in the alphabetic list allows, gives rise, as already remarked, to much uncertainty as to the true number of cases of several diseases.—We would observe that we are now considering *specified* diseases only; otherwise that anomaly, the Unknown, which we have characterized as the Opprobrium Registri, would next demand our notice.

Dysentery proved fatal in 67 cases; causing 1 in 16.806 or 5.950

per cent. of all deaths. In Massachusetts, the rate for the year 1851 was 9.13 per cent.; the average for the preceding 9 years and 8 months was 8.02 per cent.. The 67 cases were distributed as follows; viz: males 35, females 31, unknown 1; being of males 1 in 1.914 or 52.239 per cent; of females 1 in 2.161 or 46.269 per cent., and of unknown 1 in 67.000 or 1.492 per cent. The males were to the whole number of male deaths, 1 in 16.285 or 6.140 per cent.; the females to the total of female deaths, 1 in 17.580 or 5.688 per cent.; the unknowns to the whole of unknown deaths, 1 in 11 or 9.090 per cent.

The greatest mortality was in August, when nearly one-half of all the deaths occurred; next followed September; then July, October, November, May, March, and June; in the last two months there was but one death each; none in December, January, February, nor April.

As regards time of life, 42, or nearly two-thirds of the deaths, took place in the first quinquennial period; the proportion of the sexes being males, 1 in 1.680 or 59.524 per cent.; and females, 1 in 2.470 or 40.486 per cent. The number of deaths, between 5 and 10, and 30 and 40, was the same, and reversing the sexes correspondingly divided; between 20 and 30, 1 male and 3 females died; between 40 and 50, 1 male and 2 females; between 50 and 60, 1 female; between 60 and 70, 3 females; between 70 and 80, 3 males; there was no death beyond, excepting 1 in the unknown period; and there was none from 10 to 20 years.

OLD AGE.—This of course cannot properly be deemed a disease, excepting where, so to speak, prematurely superinduced; as it probably was in a few of the cases entered in the Returns, judging from the period at which the demise took place. As the *cause* of death we are happy to say it ranks so high as the fourth on our list; and it is scarcely too much to anticipate that when the laws of our constitution are attentively observed and faithfully obeyed, when a suitable code of sanitary regulations are fully established and thoroughly enforced, this will stand pre-eminent among causes, as *number one*, and the long train of ills, which, it has almost passed into a maxim, flesh is necessary heir to, will be materially diminished in variety, lessened in complexity, and limited in extent.

The deaths from Old Age were 49, or 1 in 22.979, being 4.351 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The female very considerably exceeded the male deaths; they standing in relation to

each other as 1.45 to 1. The per centage of males was 40.816, of females 59.184.

The males were, to the whole number of male deaths, 1 in 28.500 or 3.508 per cent.; the females to the female deaths, 1 in 18.793 or 5.321 per cent.

The percentage in Massachusetts in 1851 was, 4.95 of all deaths, and for the preceding nine years and eight months it was 6.48 per cent.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in January; next in July; then in February, March and October, June, April, August, November, September, December, and lastly May. The number of males was alike in July and January, in September, December, and March; and in June, August, and April; the number of females corresponded in June and October; in July and November; in August, September, December, and May; and in January, February, and April. Two were between 60 and 70 years of age; 11 between 70 and 80; 29 between 80 and 90; 6 between 90 and 100; and one, a female, was 105 years old.

Of the males, 16 were Rhode-Islanders by birth; 1 was from Massachusetts, 1 from England, 1 from Ireland, and 1 Unknown. Of the females, 20 were Rhode-Islanders; 1 was from Massachusetts, 11 from England, 1 from Scotland, 1 probably an American, and 5 Unknown. As regards Condition, 6 males were married, 4 were widowers, 4 single, and 6 Unknown; 2 females were married, 19 were widows, 4 single, and 4 Unknown. As respects Occupation, 10 males were Farmers, 1 was a Shoemaker, 1 a Painter, and 1 a Carriage-BUILDER; 1 female was a Cook; the employments of the others were not stated. All of the males appear to have been whites; 2 of the females were colored, the remainder whites; 2 males and 1 female were paupers; and 1 was an idiot.

BRAIN DISEASE OF.—Under this comprehensive term, we find 40 deaths enumerated; if all were included, that the vague expression would warrant, this would stand next in order to Consumption; on the other hand, were a more systematic course of arrangement carried out, the number of cases remaining under this head would be quite small. It includes Congestion and Compression of the Brain, injuries from external violence, and probably other affections. The deaths were equally divided between the sexes. The greatest number, one-fifth of all, occurred in February; the next in March; then in October and April. In June, November, January, March, and May, and in August, September, and October, each, the same number of males, and in June, July,

August, December, and January, each, the same number of females died. In April, and October, the number of each sex was interchangeably alike; the male deaths in February, and the female in March corresponded. No male deaths occurred in July and December; no female in September and November. As regards ages, five-eighths of the deaths took place within the first quinquennial period.

The deaths were to the whole number 1 in 28.150 or 3.552 per cent.

HYDROCEPHALUS.—By this disease 39 deaths were caused,—17 males and 22 females; being 1 male in 2.294 of the deaths, or 43.590 per cent, and 1 female in 1.772 or 56.410 per cent. It was most fatal in August, September, and December, committing in those three months nearly one-half of its ravages; of the deaths, 31, or more than three-fourths, were within the first quinquennial period, and were mostly among infants; five-eighths of the remainder were in the period between 5 and 10 years of age.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths 1 in 28.871 or 3.463 per cent.; and to the total from specified causes 1 in 26.769 or 3.735 per cent.

PNEUMONIA.—Here we have recorded 36 deaths; 20 males and 16 females; being of males 1 in 1.800, or 55.555 per cent., of females 1 in 2.250 or 44.445 per cent. It is estimated that this disease usually destroys one-fourth as many persons as Consumption does; with us, it has proved fatal to less than one-sixth part as many. The greatest mortality occurred in the months of February, April, December, and January; 25 per cent. of the deaths took place in the first named month. An equal number of males and females, making together 22, or 61.312 per cent. died at 5 years of age or under; the remaining cases were scattered along from 20 to 80 years; the largest portion of them occurring from 30 to 40 years.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths 1 in 31.277 or 3.197 per cent.; and of the total from specified causes 1 in 29.000 or 3.448 per cent.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—We find 35 deaths under this head; and were the line of demarkation drawn more clearly than it is, and as it should be, by many, we doubt not but that this division would receive a very large accession from the one that, in the alphabetical arrangement, immediately succeeds it. Among the individuals, there is one of unknown sex; the remainder are divided 21 males, and 13 females; being of males 1 in 1.666, or

0.000 per cent., and of females 1 in 2.692 or 37.143 per cent. of the whole number.

It was most fatal in August; next in July; then in September; there was one death in June, and 2 deaths in October; in the remaining 7 months there was not a single death. With the exception of 1 unknown, and 1 female, of an uncertain age, all of the victims, it is scarcely necessary to say, (the name indicating the fact,) were embraced within the infantile period; yet in a recent Registration Report, we notice one individual, between 20 and 30 years of age, who is set down as having died of this complaint!

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 32.171 or 3.108 per cent.; and of the total from specified causes, 1 in 29.828 or 3.352 per cent. The per centage in Massachusetts for 1851 was 2.24; for the nine years and eight months preceding, it was 2.12 per cent.

DROPSY.—We have here another of those convenient terms, that, like india-rubber like, may be made to expand or contract almost ad libitum. If every description of dropsical affections were included under this, we should have a somewhat formidable array of figures. It will be seen however that Dropsy of the Brain, of the Chest, and of the Abdomen, has, each, a distinctive place assigned to it. Why the rest of the family are denied a similar privilege, we know not; neither are we able to say how large a quota each of the above named distinguished ones has been required to contribute towards the 31 found under the general head. This number is nearly equally divided between the sexes; there being 15 males and 16 females.

The greatest number of deaths were in March, June, August, and December; in the first three months, half of all the deaths occurred. In respect to age-period, one-sixth of the deaths took place among those who had passed the 80th year of life; one-half among those who had completed the reproductive period; one-half of the remaining cases will be found towards the close of the reproductive career; 4 between 40 and 50 years; 2 between 20 and 30; 1 between 5 and 10; and 1 in the first divisional period.—Unquestionably in some of the cases, it was the sequence of disease,—and not the actual disease,—constituting the immediate precursor to the breaking up of the system in advanced life.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths 1 in 36.322 or 2.753 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes 1 in 33.677 or 2.969 per cent.

In Massachusetts for 1851, the per centage was 2.12; for the 9 years preceding, 2.38.

CROUP.—This disease, the shrill announcement of whose approach grates so harshly upon the hearing of all who have ever been doomed to witness its attacks, and observe the desolation it has carried into the bosom of many a bereaved family, blighting the early buds of promise, blasting the fond parents' hope, and making for a time the household desolate, and the hearth-stone cheerless, this disease, which is the more alarming and frightful, from the suddenness of its onset, and the rapidity of its career, has been far more fatal some years, than during this one; attributable partly no doubt, to a characteristic of the class of complaints to which it belongs, or with which it is associated, and in part perhaps to the modified treatment that has, in many instances, been adopted.

The number of cases was 30; viz.: 13 males, 16 females, and 1 unknown; being 1 in 2.307 or 43.333 per cent. of males, 1 in 1.875 or 53.333 per cent of females, and 1 in 30.000 or 3.333 per cent. of unknown.

The greatest mortality was in October; next in January and March; then in November, February, April, and May, alike; and the least in July; in June, September, and December, there was no male, in November, no female death; in August no death of either sex. Two-thirds of the deaths occurred at 5 years of age and under; most of them, indeed, in early infancy; one-sixth between 5 and 10 years of age; 1 case between 30 and 40; and 1 male, 1 female, and 1 unknown, during the unknown age.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths 1 in 37.533 or 2.664 per cent.; of the deaths from specific causes 1 in 34.800 or 2.873 per cent.

The percentage in Massachusetts, for 1851, was 2.24; and for the preceding 9 years 2.12.

TYPHUS FEVER.—This disease has not prevailed so extensively, nor proved so fatal here, as it has for some years past in our neighboring sister State. Whilst in Massachusetts, more particularly in the form of Ship Fever, it has committed serious ravages, and whilst in New York the havoc, occasioned by this form of it, has been truly startling, and is clearly attributable to a gross disregard of proper sanitary measures, on board of ships freighted, or literally stowed, with swarms of immigrants to this Country, (vessels which may be emphatically designated as floating pest-houses,) here, we have been almost, if not entirely, free from

his variety, and quite lightly visited by the disease in other shapes.

The whole number of cases, reported as Typhus, is but 27; very unequally divided between the sexes,—the males greatly exceeding the females; the former numbering 17, the latter 10; the males being 1 in 1.588 or 62.963 per cent.; the females 1 in 2.700 or 37.037 per cent.

The greatest mortality occurred in August; next in September; in July and October the victims were alike in number. An equal number of both sexes died in July, and in August; in September, the males and females were 3 to 2; in October 3 to 1; in December, 2 to 1. No male nor female deaths occurred in June and May; no male in January, nor female in November, February, March, and April. About two-thirds of the deaths took place during the first three-fifths of the reproductive period; extending from the age of 15 to 40.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 41.703 or 2.397 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 38.666 or 2.585 per cent. Including Bilious Fever, which in Massachusetts is estimated with it, the deaths were to the total, 1 in 38.827 or 2.578 per cent.; to those from specified causes 1 in 36.000 or 2.777 per cent. In Massachusetts, for 1851, the percentage was 4.22; and for the 9 previous years, 5.65.

In addition to the preceding, we find recorded 9 cases, under the general name of Fever; 7 of which were males, and 2 females. Of these, 1 each occurred in June, October, and May, and each in August, and January; 2 cases were under 5, 1 between 10 and 30, 2 between 40 and 50, 3 between 70 and 80 years; and 1 was of an uncertain age. The deaths were to the total of all deaths, 1 in 125.111 or 0.799 per cent.; and of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 116.000 or 0.862 per cent. The percentage in Massachusetts, for 1851, was 0.81, and for the 9 preceding years, 0.99.

HEART DISEASES stand next in order of mortality. We here have another of those comprehensive terms to which we have been compelled repeatedly to allude, on account of their very indefinite and intangible limits. One serious objection to these terms is the uncertainty in regard to the same diseases being embraced under them in the Registration Returns of different States for the same period, or of the same State for different periods; thereby rendering impracticable any satisfactory comparison of relative mortality.

Under this general head various cases have been grouped, for which no specific place has been designated; they are 26 in number; 14 males and 12 females; of these, 6 occurred in March; 5 in May; 4 in November; 3 in August; 2 each in September, and December; and 1 each in June, January, February, and April; 6 of these, an equal number of each sex, occurred among individuals under 5 years of age; 10 among those belonging to the reproductive period; and 10 among persons beyond it; viz.: 2 between 60 and 70, 7 between 70 and 80, and 1 above 80 years of age.

The deaths, to the whole number of deaths, were 1 in 43.307 or 2.309 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 40.153 or 2.490 per cent. The per centage in Massachusetts, for 1851, was 2.43; for the 9 preceeding years, 1.89.

CONVULSIONS.—Here, we have ventured to place 6 cases, (5 f. and 1 m.) reported under the quite common, but extremely unprofessional, and very loose name of *Fits*; not knowing what more suitable disposition to make of them. Although we deem the term Convulsions somewhat objectionable; several of the cases very probably were Epileptic; but this being entirely conjectural, we have not transferred them to that division. Of Convulsions, so registered, there were 20 cases, 9 males, and 11 females; nineteen-twentieths of the deaths occurred within the first quinquennial period; the remaining one between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

In all, we have 26 cases; viz.: $9+1=10$ males; and $11+5=16$ females; being 1 in 2.600 or 38.462 per cent. of males; and 1 in 1.625 or 61.538 per cent. of females. In June and September each, 5 cases occurred; 4 in April; 3 each in August and May; 2 each in January and February; 1 each in July and December.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 43.307 or 2.309 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 40.153 or 2.490 per cent.

BRAIN INFLAMMATION OF.—In this age of high excitement and deep mental anxiety, when everything seems to be conducted, and every body to move, on a high-pressure principle, it would be reasonable to anticipate a great increase of diseases implicating the cerebral organs, and indeed the nervous system generally.—Happy however are we to say, that so far as the Returns can be relied on, there is little evidence of such an unfortunate tendency here. There were but 17 deaths attributed to this cause, and

these were nearly divided between the sexes; 9 being males, and 8 females.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 66.235 or 1.509 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 61.411 or 1.628 per cent. This is about the same as in Massachusetts, where for 1851, the per centage was 1.89; and for the 9 preceding years, 1.36.

It must be remembered however that this is but *one* of the forms in which disease attacks the cerebral organs, and to have even an approximate idea of the extent of the ravages and the amount of the inroads made thereupon, we must take into the estimate numerous diseases which appear under many distinctive names; e. g. Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Insanity, &c.

CASUALTY.—Under this head is placed a number of deaths from a variety of accidents, but a few of which are specifically designated; one was occasioned by a Railroad Train; another by the caving of a sand bank; a third by the upsetting of a wagon; and a fourth by the discharge of a gun. The whole number of deaths reported is 17; viz.: 13 males and 4 females; being 1 in 1.309 or 76.511 per cent of males, and 1 in 4.250 or 23.529 per cent. of females. One-half of the deaths occurred in the prime of life; one-fourth in childhood and early youth; 1 between 50 and 60, 1 between 60 and 70, and 1 between 70 and 80 years of age; the largest number, 3, occurred in September—all males; the next, an equal number, 2, in October, December and May, all males; and in February and April, each 1 male, and 1 female; 1 male in January, and in June; 1 female in August, and in November.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths, 1 in 66.235 or 1.059 per cent.; and of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 61.411 or 1.628 per cent.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—This name, in many Registration Returns, has been put aside for that of Cholera, simply; but we prefer retaining it, as the well known and long accepted appellation of one of our regular diseases; reserving the other to designate what from usage is generally understood by it; viz.: the Epidemic or, so called, Asiatic Cholera. Happily we are not called upon in this Report to notice the latter: of the former, or ordinary disease, there were 15 fatal cases; 8 males and 7 females; two-thirds of the cases occurred in July, August, and September; 2 of them in June; and in March and April each, 1; as respects age, 1 took place between 40 and 50, 1 between 15 and 20, and the remain-

der at 5 years of age and under. Some of these undoubtedly should properly be arranged with the cases of Cholera Infantum.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 75.066 or 1.332 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 69.600 or 1.436 per cent. In Massachusetts, for 1851, the per centage was but 0.35; for the 9 preceding years 1.54.

MARASMUS.—This is stated as the cause of 14 deaths; 6 males, 6 females, and 2 of unknown sex; 1 occurred between the ages of 10 and 15 years, the remainder within the first divisional period,—being mostly among infants. This disease is said to be on the increase in Massachusetts. Is it owing to the increased proportion of children of Foreign parentage?

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 80.428 or 1.234 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 74.571 or 1.341 per cent. In Massachusetts, for 1851, the per centage was 1.44; for the preceding 9 years but 0.58.

PALSY.—This Disease seems to be attracting an unusual degree of attention, and exciting more than ordinary interest in our large Cities, upon the somewhat alarming supposition that it is materially on the increase. Whether or not this be merely conjectural, or if actually the case, whether the causes to which it is attributed be the true ones, it is as yet premature to attempt to decide.—Certain is it from our Returns, that there exists no just reason for the like apprehension here.

The whole number of deaths was 14; 6 males and 8 females; more than one half of them occurred beyond the reproductive period of life, and the remainder from the middle to the close of that period; the greatest mortality was in January; next in August, September, October, and December, equally; in August, September, and April, there was no male, in February and March no female death; in June, July, November, and May, no death of either sex.

The deaths, to the total of all deaths were, 1 in 80.428 or 1.243 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 74.571 or 1.341 per cent.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.—This comes next in order. What exactly is intended to be, or rather is, here included, which could not as well, and indeed more appropriately, find admission under some of the many diseases specifically named, which affect the intestinal canal, it is difficult to say. There are 13 cases here enumerated; more than two-thirds of which were among females; the sexes standing 4 males, 9 females. As might be anticipated,

a majority of the deaths took place, during the warmest portion of the year, ranging from July to October; the largest number in September; 1 in December, 2 in January, and in February and April, 1 each; three-fourths of the mortality occurred within the reproductive period, and the balance previously.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 86.615 or 1.154 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 80.307 or 1.245 per cent.

DROWNED.—Eleven cases of death from this cause are reported; whether they were accidental, suicidal, or in part both, is not stated. From the season at which most of the cases occurred, it is fair to presume that they were principally accidental. During the reproductive period 7 happened; 3 were children, and one of unknown age; all males.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 102.363 or 0.976 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 94.909 or 1.053 per cent.

CANCER.—From this distressing cause 11 died; and as might be presumed, from the far most common seat of attack, females were the larger sufferers. According to the English Registration Reports the ratio is 5 females to 2 males; here it was 7 to 4.—All but one of the males and but 2 of the females were within the reproductive period of life,—from the middle to its close; the male exception was between 60 and 70, and the 2 females were between 70 and 80 years of age; 2 males died in April; 2 females in August; 1 male in each of the months of July, and September; and 1 female in each of the months of July, November, January, March, and May. There is but one case in which the seat of disease is designated, and in that instance it is located in the stomach.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 102.363 or 0.976 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 94.909 or 1.053; which corresponds to the percentage of Massachusetts for 9 years.

SMALL POX.—From this most loathsome disease there were 11 deaths; 6 males and 5 females; all in Providence. Judging from the age at which many of these took place, we infer that they are attributable, in a great measure, to a culpable neglect of the protective influence of vaccination. Such has been the case elsewhere also. Of the sufferers, 3 were under 5, 1 between 5 and 10, 3 between 20 and 30, 2 between 30 and 40, 1 between 60 and 70, and 1 between 70 and 80 years of age.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 102.363 or 0.976

per cent. ; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 94.909 or 1.053 per cent. These deaths were, of the total mortality of the City of Providence, 1 in 71.455 or 1.399 per cent. These percentages far exceed that of Massachusetts, which for 1851 was but 0.64, and for the 9 preceeding years, 0.57; for the year 1850, however, it was as high as 2.08. This unusual per centage was attributed, by those who investigated the subject, to the repeal of the laws relating to Small Pox; it presents a striking example of the unnecessary prevalence of disease and consequent prodigal waste of life; similar instances of which, from various causes that heretofore prevailed in different places but have been diminished or entirely expelled by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations, we may hereafter adduce.

BOWELS, DISEASE OF; 10 such cases occurred; four-fifths of them among females; one-half of the deaths occurred during the reproductive period; 2 under 5, 2 over 80 years of age; and 1 at an unknown age; in August, January, April, and May, each, 1 death; in July, September, and November, each, 2 deaths took place. How great a variety of cases is here clustered, we cannot say; we know, or rather have seen the name, of but one; of this, we are free to confess we have little knowledge; it is styled Consumption of the Bowels.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 112.600 or 0.888 per cent. ; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 104.400 or 0.957 per cent.

APOPLEXY.—This was the cause of 10 deaths; 6 males and 4 females. In January 3 deaths occurred; in March 2; in June, August, September, April, and May, each, 1; 5 of the males belonged to the reproductive period; and 1 was between 60 and 70 years of age; all of the females were beyond the reproductive period; 1 being between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80, and 1 over 80 years of age.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 112.600, or 0.888 per cent; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 104,400 or 0.957 per cent. This nearly corresponds to the per centage in Massachusetts; which, for 1851, was 0.91; for the 9 preceding years, 0.88 per cent.

LUNGS, DISEASE OF.—Under this head we find 9 cases; 6 males and 3 females; all but one occurred during the Winter and Spring months; 5 in childhood; 1 between 20 and 30, 1 between 30 and 40, and 1 between 70 and 80 years of age. Some of these, we doubt not, should properly find place under Pneumonia.

The deaths were to the total of all deaths, 1 in 125.111 or 0.799 per cent; of deaths from specified causes 1 in 116.000 or 0.862 per cent.

DIARRHŒA.—Of this, 4 males and 5 females died; all save 1 during the summer months, the exception occurring in November; 4 were under 5 years of age; 2 between 50 and 60, 1 between 60 and 70, 1 over 80, and 1 of unknown age.

This presents quite a small mortality; being, of the total of all deaths, 1 in 125.111 or 0.799 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 116.000 or 0.862 per cent.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.—These were implicated in 8 cases of death; all among females, and all during the reproductive period of life; 1 took place in each of the months of June, October, November, December, January, February, April, and May; from which it will be seen that most of them were in the cold season of the year. Such a variety of diseases, entirely independent of one another, affects these organs, each should be designated with great precision; else confusion will arise whenever it may be necessary to investigate any of them. Seldom a year passes without the attention of the Medical Profession being specially called to a disease, obscure in its nature, or of little prevalence previously, which for some reason, has at length attracted notice, and requires a more thorough examination. It is important to provide against such exigencies, and to make use of every means the due employment of which will facilitate and lighten the labors of investigators. Among the cases here grouped were 2 of Cancer, 1 Rupture, and 1 Inflammation, of the Womb, and 1 Ovarian Tumor.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 140.750 or 0.710 per cent.; of the deaths from specified causes, 1 in 130.500 or 0.767 per cent.

CHILD BIRTH.—This important juncture in the animal economy proved fatal to 7 mothers; 1 between 15 and 20, 3 between 20 and 30, and 3 between 30 and 40 years of age; 2 deaths occurred in April, and 1 in each of the months of September, October, November, December, and March. The cases were, to the whole number of parturitions, 1 in every 265.571, or 0.376 per cent.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 160.857 or 0.621 per cent.; of the deaths from specific causes, 1 in 149.142 or 0.670 per cent.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—By this terrible disease, so liable to terminate the drunkard's miserable career, there appear to have been

but 7 deaths occasioned; among which, we are gratified to say, not a female is mentioned; for it is *truly* gratifying, if such a disease require our comments, to be able to say its ravages were confined to the sterner sex—the coarser portion of frail humanity.—All of the cases occurred during the vigor of manhood, with, perhaps, the exception of one of nameless age; 2 died in February; and 1 in each of the months of June, July, December, April, and May.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 160.857 or 0.621 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 149.142 or 0.670 per cent. The per centage in Massachusetts for 9 years, was but 0.16.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST proved fatal in 7 cases; 4 males and 3 females; 2 only, (1 m. and 1 f.) died during the productive period; 1 was under 5 years of age; 1 between 60 and 70; 2 between 70 and 80; and 1 of unknown age.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 160.857 or 0.621 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 149.142, or 0.670 per cent. In Massachusetts the percentage, for 1851, was 0.19; for 9 preceding years, 0.26 per cent.

INFANTILE DISEASES.—Under this indefinite name, we are pleased to find but 6 deaths recorded; and trust that in this particular, the next Report will present an entire blank. We cannot better illustrate the absurdity of this and many other loose terms, than by contrasting (for comparison is set at defiance,) the number of deaths here, with those recorded under the same name, in the Massachusetts Report for 1851. Here as above stated, only 6 cases occurred; in Massachusetts there were 935!!

The deaths, to the total of all deaths, here were 1 in 187.666 or 0.532 per cent.; in Massachusetts, 1 in 20.250 or 4.938 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, here 1 in 174.000 or 0.574 per cent.; in Massachusetts 1 in 19.612 or 5.098 per cent.

Of course no one, for a moment, will credit that such an enormous inequality actually occurred in regard to the mortality from the same diseases; and the disparity can only be accounted for on the supposition that numerous complaints, incident to the period of Infancy, were collected together in the one case, and more appropriately distributed under various heads in the other. Although we believe this will explain the discrepancy but in part; inasmuch as, by reference to some of the heads alluded to, we shall still find a vast difference in the rate of mortality; for example, we have but 2 deaths, or less than 0.18 per cent. recorded from Teething, whilst, in 1851, the number in Massachusetts amounted to 271, or 1.48 per cent.

SCROFULA.—Complaints of this character are supposed to be materially on the increase in our Country. If so, whether it be attributable, justly, to the augmented and increasing proportion of the population that is of foreign birth and parentage, or be chargeable to indigenous causes that have not hitherto attracted the attention which they merit, will become subjects of interesting and important inquiry. We find in the Returns, but 6 cases mentioned—4 males and 2 females; the former in January, March, and April; the latter in June and May; 2 males and 1 female were under 5 years of age; and the same number respectively, between 5 and 10 years; 2 of the individuals were colored.

The deaths were, to the whole number of all deaths, 1 in 187.666 or 0.532 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 174.000 or 0.574 per cent.

As common as this disease is in Great Britain, in Switzerland, and in various other sections of Europe, certain is it that, heretofore, it has not been of much frequency in the United States; unless it be said to develop itself here as Consumption. The world-renowned Sir Astley Cooper was wont to say, in his Lectures, whilst treating of strumous affections, that “in young children the glands of the mesentery (caul,) and of the neck are the most frequent seats of Scrofula; that from the age of 7 to 14, the joints, in the form of White Swelling; and from 15 to 25, the lungs, in the form of Tubercular Consumption.”

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Of Child-Bed Fever 5 females died; 1 in each of the months of June, July, August, September, and March; the period at which it proved fatal, extended from 20 to 50 years.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 225.200, or 0.444 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 208.800 or 0.478 per cent. In Massachusetts, for 1851, the per centage was 0.30; and for the 9 preceding years but 0.07.

HÆMORRHAGE.—Under this head are 5 cases, 3 males and 2 females; 1 is mentioned merely as a case of Hæmorrhage; a 2nd. as a Hæmorrhage from the bowels; a 3d. as an internal Hæmorrhage; a 4th. as Hæmaturia, or bloody urine; and the 5th. as a case of bleeding to death.

PLEURISY.—From this there were but 4 deaths, 2 males and 2 females; 1 of each sex died in December, 1 male in February, and 1 female in May; 1 male was between 5 and 10, and 1 between 15 and 20 years of age; 1 female between 30 and 40, and 1 between 60 and 70 years.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 281.500, or 0.355

per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 261,000, or 0.383 per cent. The percentage in Massachusetts, for 1851, was rather less, being 0.33; for the 9 years, it was 0.38.

COLIC.—This proved fatal in 4 cases; 3 males and 1 female; 2 of the males died in August, the other in October; the female in December; 1 male and the female were under 5, and 2 males between 60 and 70 years of age. The percentage of this disease was also greater here than in Massachusetts; with us it constituted 0.383, in Massachusetts only 0.18 per cent.

EPILEPSY, OR Falling Sickness, as it has been, not inappropriately, termed, caused the death of but 3 individuals, all males; although it is a disease which, according to the observations and experience of the German and many other Continental physicians, is more liable to attack females. In one year, whilst there were 162 males in the Bicetre, there were 289 females in the Salpetriere Hospital.

There was 1 death in each of the months of September, January, and February; the persons were all between 40 and 50 years of age.

The deaths were, to the total of all deaths, 1 in 375,333, or 0.266 per cent.; of deaths from specified causes, 1 in 348,000, or 0.287 per cent.; this is much less than in Massachusetts, where, for 1851, it was 0.70 per cent.; and for the 9 preceding years, 0.54 per cent.

LIVER, DISEASE OF.—There are but 3 deaths charged to this cause; all males; 1 occurred in August, and 2 in October; 1 between 40 and 50, 1 between 50 and 60, and 1 between 70 and 80 years of age. It would not require particular notice, excepting for the fact that, a few years since, unless there was a frequent and great error in diagnosis, it constituted one of the most prevalent diseases among us. Be this as it may, the percentage now is very small, and indeed, much less than in Massachusetts; being here but 0.28, whilst there it is 0.60.

KIDNEYS, DISEASE OF.—Under this designation there are 3 cases; 2 males and 1 female; in June and December, each, 1 male died; and in July the female; the last was between 20 and 30 years of age; both males were between 60 and 70.

It would scarcely be necessary to remark on these, considering their small number, were it not that one of them is a disease that deserves, and of late is attracting, much attention. We mean, what has generally been known as Bright's Disease, from the Physician who first made a special study and furnished a particular

description of it; and which is now designated, by many Pathologists, as Granular Disease of the Kidneys. It was at one time considered a rare form of disease; but if so, seems materially on the increase of late years. Important, therefore, is it, that it should not be united or confounded with other complaints; so as to retard a satisfactory arrival at its statistics, and perhaps a more perfect elucidation of its character, and more effectual preventive or curative treatment.

PERITONITIS, or Inflammation of the Lining Membrane of the Abdomen.—In June and July, each, 1 male, and in February, 1 female died from this cause; a male and a female between 10 and 15, a male between 50 and 60 years of age. One of the cases is mentioned as tubercular, and one as occasioned by a perforation of the Intestines.

ERYSIPELAS, **HOOPING COUGH**, and **MEASLES**, which last, particularly, sometimes prevails extensively and with sadly fatal results, did not assume a virulent character during the year; but 3 deaths occurring from each of the former two diseases, and but 1 from the last named.

BRONCHITIS, **INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH**, and **INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX**, each, caused 3 deaths.

ABSCESS.—Under this are placed 2 cases; 1 termed Malignant, and 1 Internal; neither of which conveys any very satisfactory information.

ANEURISM.—From this cause 2 deaths are reported; but beyond the fact that 1 was stated to be a tumor, we know nothing. Yet this is by no means a matter of small moment; not only because there are different varieties, and that the principal arteries and veins are liable to it, but inasmuch as besides being occasioned by violent bodily and mental injuries, it at times occurs without any evident cause, and is supposed to result from some peculiar predisposition.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.—But 2 deaths occurred from this; 1 male and 1 female; both between 40 and 50 years of age.

As this is the last time we shall refer to dropsical affections, and a number of varieties have been noticed, we here present the whole in a Tabulated form, exhibiting each variety, the number of each sex who fell victims, the month, and the period of life within which death occurred, the per centage that each variety bears to the whole, and also the per centage which each bears to the total of deaths from all causes, and to the number of deaths from specified causes; the sexes being distinguished in each per centage column.

TABLE OF DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS.

Sex.	MONTHS.												Whole No. of each sex.		VARIETIES OF DROPSY.	AGE PERIODS.									Sex Totals.	Sex Percentage of each variety.	Sex Percentage of Sp. cified Disease.	Sex Percentage of all Diseases.			
	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Unknown.	Males.		Females.	Total of both sexes.	5 & under.	5 to 10.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.					70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.
M.	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	15	-	-	1631	Dropsy.	1	2	-	1	2	4	2	2	-	15	18.75	1.440	1.332
F.	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	31	-	"	-	-	3	5	3	2	3	-	16	20.00	1.529	1.421	
M.	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	37	Do. of Chest.	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	5.00	0.383	0.355	
F.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	"	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	3.75	0.287	0.266		
M.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	Do. of Abdomen.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.25	0.096	0.089	
F.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	"	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.25	0.096	0.089		
M.	1	1	3	4	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	1	17	-	-	239	Do. of Brain.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	21.25	1.624	1.509		
F.	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	22	39	"	15	5	1	-	-	-	-	122	27.50	2.111	1.954			
M.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Do. of Heart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1.25	0.096	0.089	
F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monthly totals	4	3	7	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	38	-	-	-		18	2	-	2	5	4	2	138	47.50	3.639	3.374		
of each sex.	3	2	6	3	3	1	8	6	3	4	2	1	-	-	42	-	-		15	1	-	5	3	3	3	242	52.50	4.023	3.730		
Totals of both sexes.	7	5	13	7	4	4	12	8	4	8	5	2	1	-	-	80	-		33	3	-	7	8	7	5	380	100.00	7.662	7.104		

INFLAMMATION.—Under this general term are 2 deaths; respecting one of which, we have the very satisfactory information, that it was *chronic* inflammation, in a female 1 month and 12 days old. Various kinds of precocity are from time to time announced to excite the marvellousness of prodigy seekers; and we think here is one of unusual interest, standing, as it unquestionably does, without a parallel.

MURDER, SUFFOCATION, and SUICIDE, each numbers 2 victims; the nature of these cases, is not, though it should have been, specified. Whether the second cause was the result of accident or design, if the latter, whether it was a homicidal or suicidal act, does not appear.

One of the suicides was committed in July, the other in August; both unfortunates were males; one between 50 and 60, and one between 70 and 80 years of age. The suicidal tendency constitutes an interesting and important subject of inquiry; and some instructive results have been arrived at, by attention to it. That it is usually, if not always, the consequence of a morbid state of the mind, perhaps a temporary insanity, we do not think any one, who carefully investigates the matter, will be disposed to deny; although our good pilgrim fathers, who seem always to have been upon the look out for the machinations of "the foul fiend," legislatively pronounced it "a damnable practice," to the committal of which, "Satan doth prevail" on some persons. An idea, which, somewhat wire-drawn, has been put forth in later times; for one writer appeared so fully possessed with this notion, that in the height of his poetical fervor or furor, describing a type of this class, he declares that he

"Sooner than the Devil wished, arrived in Hell."

What the secret springs of action may often be, passes our comprehension; and certainly, there is often so much "method in the madness," it is not strange, that, in the early, matter-of-fact times alluded to, it should have been summarily conjectured and decided, there existed only a moral obliquity; though in this enlightened day, we should hope for the prevalence of more rational, charitable, and humane views.

This and kindred maladies, we rejoice to know, attract the special attention of one so admirably fitted, in every respect, for the purpose of investigating them, as is the distinguished and eminent Superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane.

CANKER, INFLUENZA, INSANITY, JAUNDICE, MALFORMATION, (one

child 6 months and 12 days old,) SPINA BIFIDA, TUMOR, (located nowhere,) and ULCERATED THROAT, each, proved fatal in two cases.

URINARY ORGANS.—Under this head are two cases; both males; 1 between 30 and 40, and 1 between 60 and 70 years of age. In the first case, death is stated to have resulted from inflammation of the Urethra; in the second, from a stoppage of water.

ANEMIA, DISEASE OF BONE, (caries of the Hip joint,) FRACTURE OF THE SPINE, GRAVEL, HEAT, INTEMPERANCE, MORTIFICATION, NEGLECT, (of an infant six months old,) INFLAMMATION OF VEINS, PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, (Swelled Leg,) RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF SPINE, ULCERATION OF STOMACH, and SYPHILIS, each claimed a victim.

One death is marked as SUDDEN, and one is stated to have taken place from that exceedingly rare and terrible disease, HYDROPHOBIA; the sufferer was a male, between 30 and 40 years of age, and died in March.

UNKNOWN.—More properly, perhaps, this should have been designated as Not-Stated, or have been thus subdivided; inasmuch as very few of the cases were probably anomalous, or what would professionally be termed not known. They were rather, for the most part, cases in regard to which there was, through carelessness, thoughtlessness, or mayhap a want of opportunity to inquire, an omission in reporting the causes. Under this caption there are 82 cases; 43 males, 37 females, and 2 unknowns; about one-half of the males, and nearly one-half of the females were in Providence.

The deaths were to the whole number of deaths from all causes, 1 in 13.731, or 7.282 per cent.

In addition to those left blank, and mentioned as unknown, we have been obliged to place here several cases whose proper location we could not determine; as for instance, one denominated chronic mucosis; 1 whose birth is given as a cause of its death; and 1 whose brain is said to have been its death. Shakespeare advises us, time was that when the brain was out, the man was dead; but it never entered into his gifted imagination, that when the brains were in, the man was dead. That one should die for want of brains, seems very rational; but that one should cease to live on account of having them is rare indeed. In the bard's own language, we may say, "There are more things in Heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

We have thus passed in review the entire list of the Causes of Deaths; and have not hesitated to speak freely of the loose man-

ner in which some of the cases were recorded ; this we have done, not from the influence of a spirit of hypercriticism, or we should have entered more into details, the materials being abundant for the purpose ; but we have been prompted by a deep consciousness of the importance of the matter, by a full knowledge of the necessity for great care in specifying, by appropriate names, the numerous diseases that occur, and from a deliberate conviction that inattention to this particular will prove the death blow to many sanitary measures.

Being influenced by correct motives, we doubt not that our intentions will be duly appreciated, and that suitable efforts will be made to lessen the evils referred to.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

In addition to an Alphabetic List or Table of Diseases, which for ordinary purposes of reference may be quite convenient, it is customary to arrange them in a more scientific manner, in order that Diseases possessing similar characteristics, or affecting certain systems, may be suitably grouped, thereby facilitating investigations, and rendering comparisons more easy and satisfactory.

By this means too, some of the indefiniteness, from the use of inappropriate and vague terms, which proves so troublesome in attempting to analyze the Alphabetic List, no longer interferes with us, as we view and compare assemblages of diseases.

The form which has met with general approbation, (first in Europe, and then with some modifications in this Country,) is that we have adopted in TABLE VIII, so far as regards the arrangement of Diseases. By reference to this it will be seen that all *Specified Causes* are first divided into two great Classes; viz.: ZYMOTICS and SPORADICS.

The former term is borrowed from the Greek *Zymotikos*, and signifies causing to *ferment*; it is applied to those diseases that are known as epidemic, endemic, and contagious; and is an admirable substitute for the three, enabling us often to avoid much circumlocution. It was selected and appropriated upon the supposition that this Class of Diseases acts upon the body, as ferment or leaven does upon the mass with which it is mixed. Irrespective of the theory, the term is a convenient one, and has been considered worthy of acceptance.

The second divisional term, Sporadics, is also derived from the Greek *Σποραδικός*, and signifies *scattered*; it has long been in use and is employed here to embrace all diseases which are neithe

epidemic, endemic, nor contagious; that is which appear in single or scattered cases. This second division is so subdivided as to embrace under distinct heads the Diseases which affect different Systems; so that, for example, all those implicating the Organs of Respiration, or the Respirative System, shall be arranged together; all those invading the Nervous System, be placed by themselves; &c. Those Diseases having an unknown location, or uncertain seat, are separated from others; so also are deaths from Old Age, and from Violence, or External Causes.

We have also so arranged this Table as to indicate the total of deaths in the State and the number in the respective Counties, from each Class of Diseases and each separate disease, distinguishing from one another the male, female, and unknown.

Subjoined to the whole will be found the number in each County that contributed to make up the Class of Unknown or Not Stated, and also the number that constitute the Still Born, and Premature Births.

In reference to the various Classes and the specific Diseases which they include, it is unnecessary for us to do more than to direct attention for particulars to the Table itself, having commented sufficiently on the Diseases, whilst the preceding Table was under examination.

PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

In Table IX we have again arranged the Causes of Death as in the preceding Table, but for another purpose; viz.: that of showing the per centage of deaths occasioned by the different Diseases. In the central column are placed the classified Diseases. In the first left hand column is exhibited, opposite to the respective Classes, and each distinct Disease, the whole number of deaths in the State from each, and in parallel columns, further to the left, the number in the several Counties. In like manner is shown, opposite to each on the right, in the first column, the State per centage, and in the succeeding parallel columns the per centage of the several Counties.

This is an important Table, and cost us considerable labor; but we shall do nothing more than to refer our readers to it, for such information as they may desire.

INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION ON LONGEVITY.

Among various subjects of interest in connection with Vital Statistics, are the two following; viz.; the influence of Occupation on the Health and consequent Longevity of individuals; and

the character of the Diseases to which those engaged in different avocations and pursuits are most liable. In order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions relative to these points, a long series of carefully conducted observations are requisite, and various modifying influences must be duly weighed and allowed for; such as peculiarity of location, temperature, individual habits, hereditary predisposition, &c., &c.

In respect to Occupation, our Returns are very imperfect; of 309 male adults, the Occupations of 115, or rather more than one-third, are omitted; we however have thought it advisable to tabulate what materials we possess, and they may be found in Table X.

By reference to this, it will be seen that we have arranged the Occupations under several different heads. 1st. AGRICULTURISTS; under which we include Farmers, Horticulturists, and all engaged in congenial pursuits. 2nd. Laborers; here we place that class generally understood by the term day-laborer; those who have no fixed pursuit, but do, from day to day, whatsoever their hands find to do. 3d. MANUFACTURERS. This term we use in its acceptation, as signifying those engaged in or connected with "Factories," as Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Establishments; Print Works; &c. 4th. MECHANICS AND ARTISANS. Had we a suitable word to signify one who follows a Trade, as we have to designate one engaged in a Mercantile pursuit, we should have selected it for this division, as more appropriate, and enabling us here to congregate a number of avocations which seem rather to belong to this division than any other, and yet which cannot with strict propriety be placed under the caption Mechanics; thus requiring us to transfer to the Miscellaneous head several employments that by some have been placed under this. In drawing comparisons therefore between our Tables and those issued elsewhere, this variation must be borne in mind, or erroneous conclusions will be arrived at. Indeed the only correct course will be to compare individual items with corresponding items; instead of whole divisions with those having similar headings. 5th. MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c. Under this, we place wholesale and retail dealers, "shop-keepers," their accountants, &c. 6th. PROFESSIONAL MEN. Some subdivisions which come under this should embrace details; e. g. *Musician* is too comprehensive, considering the great variety of instruments played upon, and the different portions and organs of the body thereby called into action, and thus rendered more, or less liable

than others to disease. For this reason, instead of employing the general name, we would, in such cases, as in the only instance before us, specify the kind of Musician. 7th. SEA-FARING MEN. We here place all who follow the seas, whatever their station; whether that of officer or sailor. 8th. MISCELLANEOUS. This is intended to take in all who follow callings which have not been included in either of the preceding Classes; it corresponds to what, in some Registration Reports, is styled Public Men, which phrase, by common and long usage, has been devoted to another purpose, conveying quite a different idea from that contemplated in this and the like Reports.

It is customary, though we think with questionable propriety, to insert in such Tables, PAUPERS as a division. This Class certainly can hardly be denominated an Occupation with us.—Generally, in this Country at least, it does not consist of vagrants; of the indolent, who resort to Public Charities, as the most convenient and easy mode of obtaining a livelihood without individual effort, and free from expense; it is composed, we trust and believe, in a great measure (at all events it includes many,) of the honest poor; of those who once were industrious—who followed some regular business or calling, and supported themselves whilst in the enjoyment of health, but who, when stricken down by the dispensations of Providence, or overwhelmed by some of the thousand mishaps with which we are environed, have found themselves stripped of all resources, and consequently have been compelled to apply for succor to those admirable Asylums which wisdom and humanity have for such cases made and provided.—These individuals, therefore, will in very many cases find a proper position in one of the preceding Classes. We consequently have ejected PAUPERS from the body of the Table; but that they may not be entirely lost sight of in reference to the question of Longevity, we have subjoined the few found occupationless, distinguishing the males from the females. Next to the MISCELLANEOUS, and forming our last regular division, is that of FEMALES; under which are alphabetically arranged their vocations.

As regards the ages of individuals, we have arranged them, for convenience of consultation, in decennial periods extending from 20 to 100 years; the number of individuals of each calling is annexed, followed by the *actual* aggregate of their ages, and the average age of each person.

We have restricted ourselves to those above 20 years of age, because this is the lowest limit allowed in similar Tables, and

unless here adopted, some confusion would arise in instituting comparisons. The Act of this State however very properly requires the Occupation of those as young as 15 years to be reported; we therefore subjoin a supplementary Table, (Table XI,) which includes the few from 15 to 20 years of age, whose pursuits are designated. It is also important that we should be informed in regard to the employment of children, when they had any; and we hope that this will be attended to in future Returns.

Subjoined to the Table is a Recapitulation, presenting the Occupational Classes, and opposite to each the number of individuals within each decennial age-period, the number of individuals belonging to each Class, with the aggregate age of each Class, and the average age of each individual. It will be found that the average age of Agriculturists ranks the highest; viz: 68.08 years; next that of Merchants, 53.23; 3d. of Mechanics, 49.58; 4th Miscellaneous, 48.61; 5th. Manufacturers, 45.12; 6th. Sea-Faring Men, 43.50; 7th. Laborers, 42.00; and lastly Professional Men, 40.33.

By the Massachusetts Returns for 7 years and 8 months, the Occupations in regard to Longevity rank 1st. Agriculturists; 2nd. Public Men; (corresponding to our Miscellaneous head;) 3d. Professional Men; 4th. Merchants; 5th. Mechanics; (which includes our division of Manufacturers; that is unites our 3d. and 5th.;) 6th. Laborers; 7th. Sea-Faring Men.

We subjoin, for facility of comparison, the number of each Class, with the aggregate, and average age of each in this State for 1 Year, and the aggregate and average age of each in Massachusetts for 8 years and 8 months, calculated from the Report for 1851.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY in Rhode-Island and Massachusetts, of various Occupational Classes.

OCCUPATION.	RHODE ISLAND.			MASSACHUSETTS.		
	Whole No. of each class.	FOR ONE YEAR.		Whole No. of each Class.	FOR 8 Y. & 8 MO'S.	
		Aggregate Age.	Average Age.		Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Agriculturists,	50	3,404	68.08	6,747	431,321	63.93
Laborers,	43	1,806	42.00	3,739	168,207	44.99
Manufacturers,	8	361	45.12	6,534	299,962	45.91
Mechanics,	46	2,281	49.58			
Merchants,	13	692	53.23	1,226	56,685	46.24
Professional Men, . . .	6	242	40.33	739	35,938	48.63
Sea-Faring Men, . . .	10	435	43.50	1,593	68,348	42.91
Miscellaneous,	18	875	48.61	712	35,958	50.50
Totals,	194	10096	52.04	21,290	1,096,419	51.50

By the preceding, it will be observed that the results for the short period here, correspond very nearly, for the most part, with those for the longer period in our neighboring sister State.

As regards Paupers, we have, in the general Table, distinguished the Sexes; this was not done in Massachusetts. The average there was 66.78 years; here, that of the males was 70.00; of females 52.00. The Class of Female Occupationists here, averaged 45.16 years; there, 46.78 years.

In 1834 there was published a Table by Casper, of Berlin, giving the results of his observations relative to the salutary tendency of certain Occupations. Although some of his divisions do not embrace any Classes to be found here, and it is not clear who are included in one or two of them, we subjoin the list, as it may be convenient to have it within reach for reference at some future time. According to him,

" Of 100 Theologians, there have attained the age of 70 and upwards,	42.
" " Agriculturists and Foresters,	" " " 40.
" " Superintendents,	" " " 35.
" " Commercial and Industrious Men,	" " " 35.
" " Military Men,	" " " 32.
" " Subalterns,	" " " 32.
" " Advocates,	" " " 29.
" " Artists,	" " " 28.
" " Teachers, Professors,	" " " 27.
" " Physicians,	" " " 24.

"That Physicians," it is observed, "should stand lowest in this scale of vitality, is not, considering their exposure, to be wondered at; and the high grade of Theologians is equally intelligible, from their certain, though moderate income, and the equanimity favored by their pursuits. It is, however, startling at first view to find the average duration of life among commercial men so little elevated above that of military men, in a Country where war had raged at no remote period. The last fact seems to establish that the agitation of mind produced by mercantile uncertainties and difficulties is scarcely a less destructive agent than the sword."

OCCUPATION AND DISEASE.

In Table XII, we have again arranged the Occupations under the Classes already referred to, and opposite each vocation, in parallel columns, have designated of what diseases the individuals died, and how many of each.

Of course, from this single Table no practical results can be

drawn; indeed the number of cases which it presents may seem scarcely sufficient to repay for the time and trouble required to construct it; but viewing the matter prospectively, we deemed it important to make a beginning now, notwithstanding the scantiness of our materials.

Referring for details to the Table itself, we dismiss it with the single remark that the Disease-scurge of our race, Consumption, swept off 29.385 per cent. of the whole number of individuals; that it was the predominating cause of Death in every Occupation excepting that of Agriculturists; of whom 46.641 per cent. died of Old Age. Of the Female Class, two-fifths died from Consumption; and of the Minors, one-third of the males and all of the females.

OTHER TOPICS MERITING CONSIDERATION.

There are several other Tables which we were desirous of presenting; among them one exhibiting the conditions and ages of parties at the time of marriage; and one in elucidation of the question of the comparative longevity of individuals in different social conditions.

It would also have been gratifying to us and probably not altogether unprofitable to some, had not other demands on our time prevented, to have discussed various sanitary subjects and enlarged upon some of the most important measures and inquiries now in the course of agitation; such as the general condition of the residences of the Laboring Classes; public arrangements by which the sanitary condition of those Classes are or may be affected; e. g. drainage, street cleansing, supplies of water, &c.; circumstances bearing on the internal economy and ventilation of work-shops and manufactories, of the dwellings of operatives, school houses, boarding schools, and other seminaries, and also of private dwellings in general; the pecuniary burdens created by the neglect of sanitary measures; the predisposing causes of disease by domestic mismanagement; the employers' influence on the health of work-people, in the way of promoting personal cleanliness, regard to dress, habits of temperance, &c., &c.; on the proper character and duties of Boards of Health, or other Officers having in charge the prevention or amelioration of the ravages of pestilence and disease; the influence of public walks and gardens, of well regulated places of exercise and amusement, on the health and morals of a community; the effects of preventive measures in elevating the vital standard, and increasing the chances of life; the impor-

tance of a well kept series of meteorological observations as valuable aids often, in shedding light upon controverted subjects of great moment in a sanitary way; the very important bearing our subject has on Life Insurance, Annuities, &c., &c. But for reasons already stated we cannot enter upon this vast, and vitally interesting field. We will not however deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting the following general remarks of one who has written much and well on Registration.

VALUE OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

“Trusty records of our vital statistics,” says Dr. Tuthill, “are as much superior to the simple census of the fighting men, of the women and children, as a chart of every acre of the State, with its boundaries noted, and its description complete, and the whole so disposed as to facilitate reference, would be superior to a naked statement of the number of acres in each State. It is by studying bills of mortality, and birth and marriage records, in their connections, that we may learn what trades and professions, a people jealous of human life, health and happiness, should foster, and what avoid, as sapping the strength of the Nation, and wasting its energies,—solve the problems so puzzling to modern reforming philosophers whether heaven-ordained marriage or Gallic communism is better adapted to people the world and maintain its condition,—settle the question over which the Malthusians and their opponents so studiously brood,—best dispose of the crowds of immigrants that like the waters of a rising tide, roll into every harbor, up every creek, submerge the shoals, fill the channels, cover the flats, and threaten the stout headlands, a living tide, eager to work in its place, but ignorant where that place may be,—prevent the sudden access of wide-spread commercial distress,—break the neck of starvation, and cripple famine, before he sets his heavy heel upon our shore,—devise ways and means for our most profitable present employment, to meet and relieve the growing wants of our great land, and to take up the sure word of prophesy for our future.” * * * * *

“They are invaluable for statesmen, who would not erect in the public works, monuments to their own ignorance. For lack of them, impregnable forts have been located in districts where miasmata have soon left no lives to guard them; batteries constructed where poisoned air was a sufficient defence; dock-yards chosen and furnished with all their costly appointments, only to be removed again, when dear experience has taught the lesson

that a cheap record of a few years' duration, would have shown at the first glance, public works abandoned when half completed, and myriads of lives sacrificed to pestilence, which had been drafted by war to woo back gentle peace." * * * * *

"All that is good in life-insurance, convenient in annuities, and beneficent in the multitudinous organizations, whose operations are based on the probabilities of life, must be credited to vital statistics."

"With proper collections of vital statistics we are more thoroughly equipped for scientific explorations in many other quarters. They are essential to the perfectness of a geographical description of a Country; they are the permanent documents of a land, most grateful to the minute historian."

The advantages of Registration "are not few or trifling, when the register is kept in its barest form, simply enumerating the births, marriages, and deaths of a district within a given time.— But to get its widest benefits, there should be added the circumstances attending these eras in the history of mankind, as the percentage of the born, the condition and ages of the marrying, the causes of death and the ages of the dying. Such a register furnishes tools for skilful workmen in many branches of intellectual industry—for the jurist and the geographer, the practical economist, the statesman, the actuary, the historian, and the physiologist. Its use for the first year or two will be limited.— It may be kept a dozen years before its deductions can command perfect confidence. But its value is increasing with every day.— It costs little, and after the lapse of a brief season, it returns that little in a thousand ways, with usury upon them all. Few trees bear fruit the year they are planted. Acorns dropped into the richest soil do not furnish oaks for ship timber in a season. The most perfect system of registration will wave much grateful and graceful foliage to the winds of many years, before the mellow fruit will load its branches. But then, a single bearing year repays all its cost, and its hardened, close-grained wood returns compound interest for all the days of its unproductiveness.

"We, of America, think very highly of our registries of deeds. All our acres are numbered and as far as possible described and bounded, and at every change of ownership it is deemed wise to record it, and the descent of an old homestead is often more distinctly traced than the genealogy of the aristocracy. Why should we not preserve with equally scrupulous fidelity our Country's title to her contented, happy and healthy people, as to her tim-

bered wilderness, or her plough-vexed glebe? unless, indeed, a Nation's strength and greatness consists not so much in men as in borders that outreach zones, and hem in an empire in hoarded wealth and generally diffused competence, in a fruitful soil and regions that teem with the objects of trade and commerce, in ships of the line, impregnable forts, and frowning battlements."*

DEFECTS IN THE ACT.

There is clearly a mistake in allowing the lapse of *three months* between a birth and the required reporting of the same. It is a trite, but true saying, out of sight, out of mind. The time here extends so far out of sight, that the duty easily escapes recollection. The shorter the period, within reasonable limits, the surer will be the discharge of the duty; and no one resides so far from the Clerk's Office, or is so utterly destitute of all means of intercommunication, as to need *one-quarter of a year* for the performance of so simple, and yet so important an act as that devolving on the heads of families. It would be better for them, and much better for all others concerned, if the time were reduced to *one month*.

In reference to the period for Clergymen, Physicians, Undertakers, and others to make their returns to the Clerks, we think an alteration should be made similar to that alluded to respecting Parents. As the law now is, returns are liable to be behindhand for months after the expiration of the year; which certainly was not contemplated by its framers. Were each of the Classes required to make returns, on the 10th or 15th of every month, of all cases which occurred during the preceding month, and were the Clerks to be allowed one month after the expiration of the year to make up their Returns, we should possess, what is very essential, *each year complete in itself*.

We cannot but express our regret at the limits fixed upon for the Registration year, as they interfere materially with instituting many desirable comparisons between our own and the Returns of other States and Countries. With us, the annual period consists of seven months of one Calendar Year, and five months of the next succeeding one; so that in examining, for instance, the influence of Seasons, say Summer, we shall have to take one month from the beginning of the Registration Year, and two months from the close of it; which of course constitute portions of two differ-

* F. Tuthill, M. D., on Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York. June, 1852.

ent Calendar Years, whose temperature, and the nature of whose prevalent diseases, &c. may not only be different in degree, but opposite in character. The best plan unquestionably would be, to have the Registration Year, here as elsewhere, *conform to the Calendar Year*; or at least so modified that instead of commencing, it shall end, with June.

In an Appendix to this Report will be found the form of an Act embodying these alterations and some minor additions; to which we would respectfully direct the attention of the Legislature.

In the Appendix may also be found some items respecting the Town Returns that could not well be incorporated in the Report.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In closing, we would commend the subject of Registration to the protective and watchful care of the Legislature, without whose official countenance and encouragement it cannot be successfully prosecuted.

We would also most earnestly bespeak for it the aid of *all* classes, whether specified in the Law as those from whom direct action is expected or not; for there is no class in the community, no individual of any class, but what is interested in, and may be influenced by, the results legitimately aimed at in every sanitary reform. In the emphatic language of an eminent British statesman,* who moved and carried through Parliament the Public Health Act, in 1848, and was subsequently appointed the Chief Commissioner of the General Board of Health, "No one's conscience, be they ministers of State, be they members of Parliament, be they members of Corporations, or be they citizens of any class, ought to hold themselves harmless, if in time coming they offer any obstruction, or suffer any to be offered, to the immediate adoption of sanitary reform."

We have seen by the Tabular Abstract that the greatest deficiency in the Returns exists where we would have anticipated the least; viz: in the BIRTHS' division. It is a common remark that every one is good to his own. In the present instance this does not hold true throughout. Charity, we are told, begins at home. It appears to us that here she has too often wandered abroad, and forgotten there is such a place as home. Parents are supposed to have, as they should, a watchful care of their offspring—an anxious regard for their best interests—an earnest solicitude for their future well-being. That watchfulness, anxiety, and ear-

* Lord Morpeth, afterwards Lord Carlisle.

ness should stimulate them to a prompt fulfilment of the law; and if made fully aware of the fact, that sooner or later, with us it will, as already abroad it has, become of great moment, more especially in reference to questions of lineage, the tracing of descents, and the distribution of property, we are convinced no class will be found more faithful in the discharge of their duty. Being a law-abiding and an order-loving class, it is incumbent on them to see to it, that henceforth no dereliction shall occur.

The MARRIAGE division speaks far more favorably for the Professional gentlemen and others on whom the Law relies for returns, in reference to the important change in our social condition, commemorated and sanctioned by the ceremonies of wedlock. Yet as regards many of the essential items concerning which information is required to be duly furnished, there has been an unaccountable remissness. Perhaps this is partly attributable to our Clerical brethren and others legally associated with them not being fully impressed with a sense of the importance of the matter, and from the want of knowledge that any binding obligation rests on them. No class can be more sensible how much the stability of good governments, and the perpetuity and success of every wise and salutary measure, relating to our mental, moral, and physical well-being, depend upon a regard for, and due observance of, the laws designed wisely to regulate, and judiciously to control them. No class is more deeply interested in having such laws sustained, and such beneficial enactments enforced. We know they are not of that antiquated, perhaps fabulous sect, whose members enjoined upon their hearers to do as they said, and not as they did; we are convinced that they are good, both at preaching and practising; that they seldom rest satisfied with merely pointing out the way, the truth, and the life; but by example, which is more persuasive, by actions, which are more convincing than precept, they show us how to walk in the way, how to respect and hallow the truth, how to aim for and attain the life. To them therefore we look with confidence for a more strict obedience of the law hereafter.

In respect to the third great division, we are dependent for information upon the Physicians and Undertakers. If both classes faithfully discharged their duties, the Returns of the one would nearly equal those of the other, and, acting as counter checks, our Death Statistics would be quite accurate. No burials should be allowed excepting under the supervision of some one legally appointed for the purpose, for reasons too obvious to require speci-

education at this time; but they either have been, or those acting as Undertakers, in a number of towns, have disregarded the requirements of the Law. In connection with this subject, we would particularly call attention to Section 10 of the Registration Act.

Some Physicians, it is stated, decline furnishing information; indeed absolutely refuse to give it; declaring that the doing so would be onerous, and that they will defy the Law, unless paid for reporting the cases of Death within their Practice. This is so out of character for the members of the Healing Art that we are confident few can be found who would willingly father such a remark, and that those who may have uttered it did so without thought, and gladly and cheerfully would recall it on a moment's reflection.

It is unnecessary for us to do more than to direct the attention of such to the noble conduct of their Professional brethren in England, who, it is recorded, "have daily and hourly written out the causes of death, bringing the whole knowledge of the Profession to bear on this point, as *unpaid services*. In the aggregate this labor has been enormous; but it has been given, freely rendered, by the Profession to the Government, *without fee or reward*. It may seem a plain, unconsequential matter, this gratuitous return of the causes of death, but it makes up a bulk of unpaid service to the State, such as can be presented by no other body or Profession in the Empire."

No class of our citizens does so much, or labors so unceasingly, in a season and out of season, without recompense; no one comes up to its work more cheerfully or with more alacrity; no one is more ready to aid in the advancement of every good cause bearing on the health and life of the community, without stint and without measure; no one more cheerfully renders to the Public, valuable services without money and without price.

"A sense of duty, far more than the mere force of example, ought to enlist the medical man in the holy warfare" in which we are engaged. We employ the words of one within the pale, and who therefore has a right to speak and to demand a hearing. "No member of society is so cognizant as he is of the facts of the case, or better prepared to interpret and enforce them; no one is less open to the suspicion of mean or unworthy motives; and no one has such frequent opportunities of converse with men of every rank and degree. If he, who knows so much, should appear indifferent, or, what is worse,—from the bad habit of look-

ing at the routine practice of his Profession as the only honorable occupation of a medical man, and the work of palliation as his only duty,—should speak slightly of this higher work of prevention, and carp at the efforts of others on the pretence that they are given to exaggeration, society would soon catch his tone of thought and feeling; and a cause which, on serious reflection and careful examination, he would be constrained to support, must suffer irreparable injury. If, on the other hand, he could be induced to exert himself heartily, but discreetly, in favor of sanitary measures, and to bring his influence to bear on those with whom his professional avocations place him in communication, it is impossible to over-estimate the good he may be the means of effecting. He is also favorably circumstanced for combatting that petty spirit of parochialism, which embodies its ignorance and selfishness in the cry of local self-government, and the transparent pretence of a zeal for liberty. * * * * A large majority, at least, of the medical profession are in a position to take, if it so please them, an attitude of remonstrance against local mismanagement, and to administer deserved reproof to incapacity; and we trust they will avail themselves of every opportunity of discharging this very necessary duty.”*

We therefore, notwithstanding omissions of the past, look with confidence to Physicians to lend their powerful aid for a thorough enforcement of the Law so far as it is in any wise dependent on their exertions.

If the Classes, in regard to whom we have made a few remarks, will but carry out the respective reforms desired, and make their returns to the Clerks in the manner that the Act prescribes, a decided and greatly demanded improvement will necessarily take place in the substance and manner of the Returns of the latter to the Secretary, and as a consequence, Reports emanating from his Office will be the more practical in their character, and the more satisfactory in their exhibits.

We would not only commend this cause to the fostering care of the Legislature, and the deliberate consideration and careful attention of all classes, but we would in an especial manner invoke in its behalf the influence of the Press; that mighty engine of power for weal or woe, according as it is under the guidance and control of men of elevated standing, cultivated intellects, and high moral tone, who are disposed to exercise their abilities in the

*British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Review, vol. 1, p. 32.

way most likely to conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number, or as it is under the misguidance of men of degraded stamp, grovelling minds, depraved tastes, and vulgar propensities, who prostitute their talents to the most selfish purposes, and foster, and administer to, the vilest passions of human nature, reckless of the wrongs thereby committed on the community.

Of the latter, we fear not the frowns, we court not the favor; from the former, we anticipate material aid, and entertain no apprehensions of disappointment. The well-regulated Press has afforded essential service to many a great and good cause, and we doubt not, will continue in the way of well-doing. It heretofore has not only extended its countenance and support in the time of need, to help forward labors of love and deeds of charity, but has often taken the lead in advocating measures promising advantages to the public. In the struggle for supremacy between ignorance, pestilence, and vice on the one side, and knowledge, health, and happiness on the other, it is not difficult to predict where its standard will be planted, nor with which body it will be found contending spiritedly for the victory.

This State has been sometimes, in thoughtlessness we trust, deridingly alluded to for her diminutiveness in size; indeed one individual playfully threatened, on a certain occasion, to put her in his breeches pocket.

Small as she is, she has made herself heard and felt on more than one occasion, and has fixed her impress so strong and deep that time itself cannot efface it. She early, and single-handed, took an unwavering stand in defence of that vitally important, and most dearly cherished right, "soul liberty"—independence in matters of religious concernment—entire freedom of communion between God and man without the interference or dictation of his fellow-man. She early extended encouragement to the arts of Peace, and in advance of all her sister States, with her was the inception of two important manufactures. Neither was she unmindful of her duties to our common Country; and long ere the war blast was sounded, prior to that "time which tried men's souls," she proved by the exploit on her Bay, that she was ready for and equal to the approaching struggle. Hers is the credit of having originated the earliest measures for the establishment of a Navy; and she supplied the first and only Commodore our Navy ever had. She also enjoyed the satisfaction of furnishing to the Army, one, than whom there was no superior, with the exception of him who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen." Again,

in the second (we trust the last) great contest for our Nation's rights, the result upon the Northern waters offered convincing proof that the spirit and energy of old, still abided in her midst, and that she proffered for the Country's aid, no degenerate sons of noble sires.

What the State has done, she still can do; the narrowness of her limits does not dwarf her spirit, nor contract her energies; the same indomitable will and invincible resolution are within, and need but arousing, to display themselves with as much vigor, for as noble ends, and with as glorious results, as in the days of our ancestors.

It must be conceded that she cannot boast of her broad acres, her extensively cultivated fields, her wide-spread domain; but in regard to the mental activity, physical energy, moral qualities, stern integrity, and industrial habits of her people, she need not fear, nor shrink from, a comparison, with any of her larger, richer, or stronger sister States.

The very fact of her possessing but a limited territorial extent, may, indeed must, in some cases, give her great advantages; and in none more strikingly than relative to matters such as those we have had under consideration. From the circumstance that one observer can, as it were on the instant, embrace in a single view, the entire length and breadth of the State, it will be easy to watch the operation of any measures that may be instituted in relation to the health of the community; using this term in its most comprehensive sense, as including the mental, the moral, and the physical exaltation of the people, and bettering the condition, and increasing the longevity, prosperity, and happiness of all.

Abroad, Geneva has acquired a highly creditable and truly enviable preeminence for the attention she has paid to Registration; records have been faithfully kept by her for a period stretching back *three centuries*; and from these and the wise sanitary regulations that emanated from them, she is now reaping great advantages, and her judicious course is often referred to, and held up as worthy of imitation elsewhere.

What Geneva is, in the way of example abroad, this State may, if she so wills, become at home,—a standard of excellence; the bright particular star in the American Constellation; she may, if she so resolve, and resolutely apply herself to the work, become the pattern State of the Union in matters of Sanitary Reform.

A P P E N D I X

TO

REGISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1852—53.

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APPENDIX

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REGISTRATION REPORT

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APPENDIX.

THERE are some items of information in the Clerks' Returns, which may be more or less interesting and important to the inhabitants of the respective towns whence the Returns emanate, and yet from the minuteness of detail that characterises them, they cannot well be incorporated in the Report. Some of these we propose to publish in this Appendix.

We regret our inability to set forth the views of many of the Town Clerks, for the reason that but few saw proper to furnish any.

We should like to ascertain, through the Clerks, when they make their next Returns, in what Towns, if any, Records have been kept of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, heretofore, at how early a period, and what is the present condition of those Records?

Also the number of Ministers, (or Preachers,) Physicians, and Undertakers, and what portion of them fulfil the requirements of the Law?

Are indexes to the Returns kept, in obedience to the law?

Clerks should always make their Returns on the Blanks furnished, so as to preserve uniformity, and have them in a suitable state for binding. On this account, the Blanks should either be used on one side only, or the sheets be put together in book form prior to using. Neither should they be shorn of their proportions, as in some cases has been done.

Most of the omissions, in many of the Returns, which are great in number and various in kind, are attributable to the want of care in keeping advised of the requirements of the law, or to not being sufficiently impressed with the importance of a rigid obedience of them.

The Clerk's Certificate that he sends a true copy from the Records is not sufficient. It may be a true copy *from*, and yet not a full or complete copy *of* the Records for the year. Different Returns have thus been sent in from the same Town, for the same year.

Clerks should make the Record when the information is given to them; but this has not always been the case; see Cranston Returns.

All arbitrary marks, which unexplained, will necessarily mislead, should be avoided; e. g. " , and — ; meaning anything that is assumed, as used by one individual, and nothing, as used by another; see Charlestown and Tiverton.

The Returns should specify under *Color*, white, black, and mulatto: not white and colored, merely. Under *Occupation*, that of females, as well as of males, should be stated, when they have any.

From the Cities, all of the Returns should be made by Wards; and in regard to Towns, if there be any peculiarity distinguishing one portion or section from another, it should be noted; more especially in the case of any unusual prevalence, or extraordinary virulence of disease. From the Ward distinction having been

carried out but in part, we were compelled to throw aside some estimates and Tabular calculations commenced in relation to Providence.

There should be a distinction made in the Returns between the not known, and not named ; there is a very essential difference between the two phrases ; as for instance when applied to Diseases.

BIRTHS.

The object of these Returns seems to be strangely misconceived or disregarded.

It is important, and will become still more so in process of time, that a full registration be kept, of *all* Births. But the main design, or leading aim, now, is to ascertain the number of Births that have *taken place* during the year, and not the number that have been recorded within the year, however remote the era of their birth may have been.

Some of the Returns contain entries of Births which occurred in other Towns, the Parents being also non-residents ; and in some cases, the children, parents, &c., belong in other States. See the WARREN Returns. As far as possible, we have endeavored to restore these to their birth-places.

The Returns generally are made out in such a manner, as to occasion much unnecessary annoyance and perplexity ; the Births being either arbitrarily set down, or according to the date of Registration, irrespective of the month, or the year.—Returns worthy of imitation, as being in this particular what they should be, are those of WARREN and COVENTRY.

The pattern Town for Parents, in regard to promptness in having Births registered, is LITTLE COMPTON.

MARRIAGES.

These Returns often show, not the number which have been solemnized during the year, but the number registered during that time, at however early a period the ceremony may have been performed. Certain persons, if the Returns are to be credited, were registered as married, a year in advance of their change of condition ; see WARREN.

Some of the Returns have occasioned much annoyance and perplexity for the want of a little attention upon the part of those making the registry.

The number of Marriages in a place does not necessarily or invariably show the social condition, or the business prosperity of that place ; though the latter usually acts as an incentive, or encouragement to enter the bonds of wedlock. Many may visit a town merely for the performance of the ceremony, and then depart elsewhere to reside ; see WARREN.

The Returns are certified to be a *correct* copy, not a *complete* one ; it may be correct as far as it goes, and yet not so full and complete as the Records might furnish ; evidence of which we find by comparing different Returns from the same Town.

Some of the Returns contain not only the Marriages solemnized in different years, but in different places ; see COVENTRY. The first column therefore should not only indicate the date, but also the place, of Marriage. The Registration does not now necessarily, as it should, and as was intended, show the place.

In registering, or afterwards in preparing the Returns sent to the Secretary's Office, not a little confusion and extra labor were created by the Clerks sometimes inserting the Brides' names first, when usually those of the Groom take precedence.

It would be well to state, in the last column, the date of the record, as is the practice in NEWPORT and HOPKINTON.

DEATHS.

One great object intended to be attained by these Returns is to ascertain the number of Deaths that *occurred* in the Town during the year, and not simply the number which were registered there, irrespective of the place where, and the time when, the individual died. The Death Returns should therefore be headed Deaths that occurred in the Town of, &c. ; and the entries should be arranged in monthly order, and not be made indiscriminately.

If Deaths which happen elsewhere are also registered, they should, as the law requires, be recorded separate and apart from the others, instead of being, as they now generally are, intermingled with them.

A person may be registered twice, indeed three times, or more ; first where the Death occurred ; next where the burial, and then where the re-interment, took place. The registry may also be made many years after death ; *see*, for example, RICHMOND, where the number of Deaths registered for the year ending June 1st 1853 is 36 ; yet the number of Deaths within the year amounted to but five.

It is very important that the Clerks should keep accurate lists of all the Practitioners, Coroners, and Undertakers, in their respective Towns. Then, if the Deaths reported by the former two, nearly corresponded with the Interments of the last, we should, for all practical purposes, arrive, with a sufficient degree of accuracy, at the extent of mortality ; and on the other hand, if any material discrepancy was found to exist, the Secretary's attention should be called to the fact, that the proper remedy might be applied, and similar omissions obviated for the future.

Nothing but an almost inconceivable thoughtlessness can account for some entries to be met with ; such for example as that of a *still-born* child who lived two days, or rather died aged two days ! And the absence of proper system can alone be the reason of recording an individual as dying twice, at different seasons, of different diseases, and of different ages, the person becoming younger the longer life has continued. A number of such instances have been found.

Some of the oldest, most respected, and prominent citizens of by-gone times, could they but revisit the scenes of their earthly pilgrimage, would learn with sorrow and surprise that the names of any of their descendants appear on the Death-roll not only with a blank to their disease, but what is far worse and truly lamentable, a blank to their Age, a blank to their Profession, a blank to their Parentage, a blank to their Birth Place ! ! Such things should not be, and with ordinary care would not occur ; and yet they are by no means infrequent occurrences.

To these general remarks, we will subjoin the following particulars respecting the Towns ; beginning with those in

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BARRINGTON.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending May 1st 185-. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 14 Births recorded ; 12 of which took place within the year ; *viz.* 2 males and 2 females in June ; 1 male in July ; 1 male and 1 colored female in Aug. ; 1 female in Sept. ; 1 male in Dec. ; 2 males in Jan. ; 1 female in March. In 8 cases the Informants were the Parents ; in the remaining cases, females. The Condition of the children is not given. All of the Parents resided in

Barrington; 8 of the Fathers were born in Barrington; 2 in Providence, 1 in Pawtuxet, and 1 in England;—3 of the Mothers were born in Barrington; 1 in Providence, 1 in Smithfield, 1 in Bristol, 3 in Massachusetts; (viz. 1 Rehoboth, 1 Dighton, and 1 North Bridgewater,) 1 in Windham, Conn.; 1 in Jefferson, Ind., and 1 in England. Of the Fathers, 4 were Yeomen, 3 House-wrights, 1 Shipwright, 1 Sawyer, 1 Farmer, 1 Mariner, and 1 Agent of Brick Works.

In addition to the above, 12 births took place here, which are recorded in *Warren*, viz. 4 females in June; 3 females in July; 1 black female in August; 1 female in September; 1 female in December; 1 male in March, and one male in May. All of the Parents resided in Barrington; 6 of the Fathers were born in Barrington, 1 in Providence, and 5 not stated;—3 of the Mothers were born in Barrington, 1 in Providence, 1 in Bristol, and 7 not stated. Occupation of Fathers; 1 House Carpenter, 2 Farmers, 3 Mariners, (one of them black) 1 Mason, 1 Brickmaker, 1 Miller, 1 Ship Carpenter, 1 Ship Joiner, and 1 not mentioned.—Christian names of 9 Mothers not given.

Marriages. The Returns are for the year ending May 31st, 1853. There were three couple married; 1 in October, 1 in December, and 1 in May. One of the Grooms resided in Barrington, 1 in Providence, and 1 in Swansey, Massachusetts; all of the Brides resided in Barrington. Two of the Grooms were born in Rhode Island, and 1 in Massachusetts. Two of the Brides were born in Rhode Island, and 1 in Pictou, N. S. Two couples were 1st Marriages; 1 a 2d Marriage. Ages of the couples 24 and 21, 24 and 24, 38 and 31. Two Grooms were Farmers, and 1 a Machinist. The Ceremonies were performed by Clergymen.

Deaths. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. Number of Deaths five; 3 of the deceased were Natives of Barrington; 1 of Bristol, and 1 of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Color given in no instance. Condition in 3; all females,—2 of them were single, and 1 a widow. The Occupation of but 1 given; viz. a Cigar Maker. One Death occurred in each of the months of September, October, and January, and 2 in May. The earliest recorded Death is September 9th, 1852; the latest May 17th, 1853. The only male was 25 years, 4 months and 3 days old; the youngest female was 7 months; the oldest 72 years, a Widow; the remaining 2 females were single; 1 of them was 18 years 6 months, and the other 18 years 8 months old.

BRISTOL.

Births. The Clerk certifies that a certain Return has been recorded, dated June 11th, also that a certain sheet is a true copy,—dated June 9th; the Clerk's Returns are not dated. Three of the sheets are for the — of — for the year ending May 1st, 185—; one sheet is for — of — for the year ending May 1st, 1851; if we correctly decypher it, although it contain entries to June 9th, 1853; and two sheets are for the Town of Bristol, for the year ending May 1st, 1853; yet it appears that of the 68 entries, 38 were registered during 1850, '51, and '52; 28 are without the date of Registry; and 2 are registered within this year. On the — year sheets, 169 entries are since the close of the Registration Year.

The Births occurred at various places, extending as far as Shanghai, China. Of the 121 registered as occurring within the year, 119 took place in Bristol; which, deducting 6 still-born, were distributed as follows; viz.: 2 males and 5 females in June—3 males and 7 females in July—2 males and 5 females in August—5 males and 4 females in September—2 males and 6 females in October—4 males (1 colored,) and 2 females in November—8 males and 2 females in December—11 males and 8 females in January—6 males and 5 females in February—9 males and

6 females in March—3 males and 3 females (1 colored) in April—1 male and 4 females in May. Of the males, 14, of the females 10, are pronounced in good condition; 1 male and 1 female in fair condition; that of the remainder not stated.

The Parents of all but 1 resided in Bristol; they in East Greenwich. The Names of the Mothers are omitted in all but 26 cases; the Nativities of all but 20 Fathers and 18 Mothers; of these, 13 of the Fathers were natives of Bristol, 4 of other parts of Rhode-Island, 2 of Massachusetts, and 1 of Ireland;—3 of the Mothers were natives of Bristol, 7 of other parts of Rhode-Island, 4 of Massachusetts, and 1 each of New York, Vermont, England, and Ireland. Of the Fathers, 17 were Laborers, 13 Mariners, 11 Farmers, 9 Operatives, 29 Mechanics, 6 Sugar Refiners, 4 Merchants, and 13 of various pursuits.

Two Births are registered, which occurred on the Island of Prudence; 1 each in June and July; both females; 1 of them is said to have been in *good*, and the other in *medium condition*.

In addition to the preceding, 5 Births, registered in Warren, took place in Bristol; viz.: 1 female in June, 2 males in January, and 2 males in March; the Christian names of all the Mothers were omitted; the Parents resided in Bristol; both Parents in 3 cases were natives of Bristol, in 2 cases not mentioned; of the Fathers, 4 were Farmers, and 1 was a Mariner.

The Informants were Physicians. Had the *Parents* conformed to the Act, there would not have been such a blank as to *Nativities*.

Marriages. The Record purports, by the caption, to be made up to the 1st of May; undoubtedly through inadvertence, as Marriages to near the close of that month are entered, and the back of the Returns is endorsed June 1st. The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 11th, 1853.

The whole number registered during the year, was 99; of which 43 belonged to the present period. Of these, 4 were second Marriages of both—all Americans, but 1 Groom, a Cuban; 5 were second Marriages of Grooms, and 3 were second Marriages of Brides. Of the parties, 28 *couples* resided in Bristol, 2 elsewhere; 10 Grooms elsewhere, who married Bristolians; and 3 Brides elsewhere, who married Bristolians. The oldest Groom was aged 58 years,—the youngest 19 years; the oldest Bride, 48 years, the youngest, 16 years. The greatest disparity in ages was Groom 57 to Bride 35 (second Marriage of Groom to first of Bride) and Groom 35 to Bride 18, first Marriage of both. Otherwise, for the most part, there was an unusual approach to equality in ages; the Groom being the elder in all but one instance. Of the Marriages, 5 took place in June, 4 in July, 6 in August, 4 in October, 5 in November, 5 in December, 5 in January, 3 in February, 2 in March, 2 in April, and 2 in May. All believed to be married by Clergymen; but in one case, the person's official station is not mentioned. Of the Grooms, 10 were Mariners, 9 Farmers, 5 Sugar Refiners, 4 Laborers, 6 Mechanics, 2 Manufacturers, 2 Merchants, 1 Grocer, 1 Butcher, and 1 Express Agent.

The Records were kept remarkably neat, clean, and in good order.

Deaths. Two sheets of returns are sent, both certified by the Clerk; one, as a true copy of the Records, June 9th, '53, the other, as a true copy from the Records, June 11th, '53. Presuming that both, as in other Towns, formed together the Returns, the Deaths were marked as 34; subsequently, however, from familiarity with the sound of a particular name, we found that one, containing 15 Deaths, was a repetition of a portion of the other. The fuller Return has no name of Place, nor date of Year in the caption, and the latest date recorded is April 21st. Was there no Death during the remaining 40 days in the Year?

The earliest Death recorded, occurred June 15th. There were 2 Deaths in June, 2 in July, 2 in October, 1 in November, 2 in January, 2 in February, 3 in March, and 5 in April. Only 8 of the deceased were Natives of Bristol; 1 was born in Tiverton, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Louisiana, and 8 had no birth place.—The Color of all but 3 mentioned; the Occupation of 4 only; the Parents of 8 omitted. The youngest male was 5 days, the eldest male 57 years old; the youngest female 2 years, the oldest female 87 years; under a year there were 3; and 6 between 1 and 5 years inclusive.

A very singular mistake has been made in reference to the *Condition* of the individuals, by which is meant their civil or social position, i. e. whether single, married, or widowed. Instead of stating this, we are told that the Condition of 13 was *good*; of 2 *fair*; of 1 *poor*; of 1 *comfortable*; that 1 was in *moderate circumstances*; and 1 *always lived well!!*

There are 4 Deaths registered this year, which took place in 1851.

WARREN.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 51 Births recorded, of which 33 only took place in Warren, 12 in Barrington, 5 in Bristol, and 1 in Swansey, Massachusetts. Condition of the children not given. The Christian names of 22 mothers omitted. Of the Fathers, 12 were Mechanics; 1 Farmer; 1 Laborer; 5 Mariners; 4 Traders; 7 followed various pursuits; 3 not stated. Informant, in all of the cases, a Physician.

Marriages. The number presumed to be 17; though there is some doubt about it, owing to the loose manner in which the Record has been made. If it be correct, many Marriages were registered from 6 months to a year in *advance* of their consummation!!

Of the 16 purporting to have been registered during the year ending May 1st 1852, 11 took place at a later period, varying from 2 months to a year.

Of the 18 recorded for the year ending June 1st, 1853, 4 are stated to have occurred 4 and 5 months *after* the expiration, and 1 *before* the commencement of the year. We can easily understand how the latter, but not how the former, entries could be made.

Of those coming within the Registration Year, 13 couples were Foreigners, if we include one said to be from Pictou, N. Y., which probably means Nova Scotia. At the time of marrying, 6 couple resided in Warren, and 6 in Bristol; of the remaining Grooms, 3 resided in Rhode Island, and 2 in Massachusetts; all of the remaining Brides resided in Warren. All were first Marriages save of 1 Groom, which was a second. Clergymen officiated in every case. Of the Marriages, 2 took place in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, 2 in October, 4 in November, 1 in December, 1 in January, 2 in February, and 3 in May. Of the Grooms 3 were Farmers, 10 Laborers, and 1 each, a Weaver, Ship Carpenter, Mason, Jeweller, and Printer. The oldest Groom was 34 years; the youngest, 19 years; the oldest Bride 25 years, the youngest 16 years; 15 Grooms were between 20 and 30, 1 over 30, and 1 under 20; 4 Brides under 20, one 20, and 12 between 20 and 30 years. Among the Marriages in 1852, was that of a Groom for the fifth time; a Sailmaker of Freetown, aged 32.

Deaths. Clerk's Certificate not dated. One portion of the Returns for 1853, is headed 1852, and is not certified by the Clerk. The Returns extend back to 1849-'50, when 8 Deaths occurred; in 1850-'51 there were 64, and in 1851-'52

there were 54 Deaths; the number during the present year 42. The earliest Death during the last mentioned period was June 4th, 1852, and the latest May 31st, 1853. In June there were 3, in July 1, in August 7, in September 3, in October 3, in November 3, in December 6, in January 2, in February 2, in March 5, in April 3, and in May 4 Deaths. All, save 4, who died in Warren, were born there; 2 registered who died elsewhere; both Natives of Warren. The youngest male was 2 months old; the youngest female 18 months; the oldest male was 85 years, the oldest female 85 years; 2 males and 2 females were over 80 years; 1 male and 1 female over 70 years.

The Names of one or both Parents are given in all but 8 instances, and the Causes of Death in all but 3,—which are left blank. Neither Sex, Color, nor Occupation, is specified in a single case; and the Condition in but one.

KENT COUNTY.

COVENTRY.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is signed September 13th, 1853.

All the Births registered, took place within the year; viz.; 1 male and 1 female, in June; 1 male and 1 unknown, in July; 1 male, 2 females, and 1 unknown, in August; 2 males, 1 female, and 1 unknown, in September; 2 males and 1 female, in November; 2 males, 3 females, and 1 unknown in December; 1 female and 2 unknown, in January; 2 females, and 1 unknown, in February; 2 females, and 1 unknown, in March; 3 males, 1 female, and 1 unknown, in April; 1 male, 2 females, and 1 unknown, in May. Thus it will be seen that the sex of nearly one-fourth part of the children is *unknown*; and yet the Informants were the *Physicians in attendance!* The Color and Condition are omitted in every instance. One child is Parentless; in 2 cases, the Parents' Surname only given; in 22 cases, the Mothers' Names omitted. The Nativity of the Parents omitted in 18 cases, and the Mothers' in 2 more. All of these omissions evince a *highly reprehensible disregard of the Law on the part of Parents.*

Of the Fathers, 10 were born in Coventry; 4 in other parts of Rhode Island; 1 each, in Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire; 4 in Ireland. Of the Mothers, 10 were born in Coventry; 3 in other parts of Rhode Island; 1 each in Massachusetts, and Connecticut; 4 in Ireland. Of the Fathers, 7 were Laborers, 4 Manufacturers, 8 Operatives, 3 Merchants, 8 Mechanics, 8 Farmers, 2 Teamsters, 1 Physician, 1 Trader, and 1 Clerk.

Marriages. Returns made to June 1st; the Clerk's Certificate dated September 13th. There are 21 Marriages recorded; 1 of which took place in Scituate, and 1 in Cranston. There were married, 1 couple in July, 3 in August, 2 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, 2 in December, 4 in January, 2 in February, and 1 in May. They were all by birth Americans, and all Rhode Islanders, but 1 Groom, and 3 Brides; 4 couples resided in some other Town; 4 Grooms, and 2 Brides resided elsewhere, who married Coventrians; 1 couple, a second Marriage; 3 Grooms, second Marriages; 1 Bride, a second Marriage, and 1 do., a third Marriage. The greatest disparity of ages, Groom 61 to a Bride 41; the oldest Groom was 61 years, the youngest 18 years; the oldest Bride 41 years, the youngest 15 years. The Ages generally well matched. The Color omitted in every case. Of the Grooms, 6 were Farmers, 8 Mechanics, 1 Laborer, 1 Teacher, 1 Merchant, 1 Book-keeper. Clergymen officiated.

Deaths. The Clerk's Certificate dated September 13th, 1853. The earliest Death occurred June 18th, 1852; the latest May —, 1853; 1 took place in June; 2 in August; 1 in September; 3 in October; 3 in November; 3 in June; 1 in March; 1 in April, and 1 in May. The youngest male was 67 years, the oldest 79 years of age; the youngest female 50 years and 10 months, the oldest 84 years. Of the deceased, 7 were Natives of Coventry, 3 of other parts of Rhode Island, 1 of Connecticut, 1 of Ireland, and 4 were destitute of a birth-place. The Color entirely omitted; the Condition of all given; the Occupation of all the male and 1 female Adults; the Names of one or both Parents in all cases.

We subjoin the accompanying Letter from the Town Clerk, and trust the example set by him, and one or two others, will be very generally followed hereafter. By reference to the Law, he will see that it is made obligatory upon the *Parents*, and not the Physicians, to make the Returns of *Births*.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, Coventry, September 13th, 1853.

ASA POTTER, Esq., Secretary of State, R. I.

Dear Sir:—The above and accompanying documents are a very imperfect Return of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths which have occurred in our Town of Coventry for the year ending June 1st last.

I wish to be excused for not making a perfect return as the law anticipates, and in its proper season. I regret to have to inform you, that after much exertion on my part, I have received the return of Doctor Clarke and of Doctor Tillinghast, both of which are very imperfect, yet as this was the best they could do, without visiting all the places of births and consulting the parents for information, I think they are quite excusable.

I went into Phœnix Village and Harrisville. Did not see Doctor Wilcox, but left forms and requested returns by the first of this month, but have received no answer. I also went to the upper end of our town, saw Doctor Hutchinson, and he promised (for my sake) to make a return by the first of this month, but has failed to do so. The Doctors all complain of the task without remuneration, and defy the penalty. I should have made my return by the first of the month, or very early, had not I waited for further returns, as above stated. It goes very much against my *grain* to make so imperfect a *record* or so imperfect a *return*.

I have travelled some fifteen miles out, horse and carriage,* to do what I have done.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANTHONY TARBOX, *Town Clerk.*

P. S.—I wish there might be some amendment of the law, which would warrant a more perfect return.

A. T.

EAST GREENWICH.

Births. Clerk's Certificate not dated. The Year terminates June 1st. There are 8 Births registered, of which but 3 belong to this year; viz.: 1 female born in June; 1 male in September; and 1 male in December. The Birth-place of one Father, Scituate, of 1 Mother, South Kingstown; that of the remaining Parents, not mentioned. The Occupations of the Fathers, were, 1 a Teacher, 1 a Mason, and 1 a Laborer. Condition of the children not stated.

Marriages. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There were married, 1 couple in June, 1 in August, 4 in October, 1 in November, 1 in January, and 1 in April. Birth-place of 3 couples not stated; the remainder were Rhode Islanders. Two couples resided in East Greenwich, 1 in South Kingstown, and 1 in Warwick; 2 Grooms resided in North Kingstown, 1 in Exeter, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 in New

York; 1 Bride in Newport, and the remainder in East Greenwich. The Ages of 5 couples, the Occupation of 4, the Birth-place of 3, the Parentage of 2, and what Marriage of 4 Grooms and 3 Brides, and the Color of all, are omitted. The Ages of those stated, were 20 and 17, 24 and 20, 32 and 42, 55 and 46. Of the Grooms, 2 were Farmers, 2 Mechanics, and 1 a Carder. Clergymen officiated.

Deaths. Clerk's Certificate not dated. The last entry purports to be May 30th, 1852; which probably should be 1853; inasmuch as Dec. 1853 occurs, that clearly cannot be later than 1852; and yet Oct., *perhaps* 1853, was originally inserted 1852, and afterwards altered to 1853, although the caption states the Return is for the year ending June 1st, 1853; two also, are set down as Sept. 1853. The earliest death recorded, occurred Sept. 15, 1853, probably 1852; the latest, May 30, 1852, probably 1853. No death occurred in June, July, Aug., Nov., Jan., nor Feb.; 2 took place in Sept., (probably) 1852; 1 in Oct., (probably) 1852; 2 in Dec., (probably) 1852; 1 in March, 1853, 2 in April, and 6 in May, including one recorded as in May, 1852. Of the deceased, 6 were Natives of East Greenwich; 3 of other parts of Rhode Island; and 5 appear without a Birth-place. The youngest male was 1 year and 3 months old; the oldest male, 79 years, 6 months, and 14 days; the youngest female, 5 years; and the oldest female, 64 years, 2 months, and 10 days. There were 2 males between 70 and 80 years of age, (a Blacksmith, and a Saddler;) 3 individuals between 1 and 5 years, inclusive. The Condition is given in no case; the Color in but 2; the Occupation but in 5; the Age, and Parentage in 11.

WEST GREENWICH.

Births. No Returns sent; nor reasons given.

Marriages. Returns made to July 28th, 1853, according to the Clerk's Certificate. There are 17 Marriages recorded, of which but 5 belong to this Year; of these, 1 occurred in June, 1 in Sept., 2 in Dec., and 1 in April. All were born in Rhode Island but 1 Groom from Connecticut; 2 couple resided in West Greenwich; 1 in Providence, 1 in Richmond, R. I., and 1 in Killingly, Conn.; their Brides all resided in West Greenwich. They were all first Marriages; their ages 25 and 22, 28 and 24, 25 and 20, 26 and 21, 26 and 26. Of the Grooms, 3 were Farmers, 1 a Tailor, and 1 a Teacher. There are 3 Marriages recorded, which belong to the next Year.

Deaths. The Clerk states, under date of July 28th, 1853, that there are "no returns of deaths given in at present, to make returns of."

WARWICK.

Births. There are four sheets of Returns; one for the — of —, for the Year ending May 1st, 185—; one for the Year ending May 1st, 1851, though it contained Births registered in May, 1852, and May, 1853; one for the Year ending May 1st, 1852, containing 54 Births, *all* registered May 26th, 1853; and one for the Year ending May 1st, 1853; that contains 57 Births within the Year; 52 of which occurred in Warwick. These Births were distributed as follows; viz.: 2 males, (1 colored,) in June; 1 male and 1 female in July; 1 male and 1 female in August; 2 males and 4 females in September; 1 male and 3 females in October; 3 males and 1 colored female in November; 2 males and 3 females in December; 3 males and 6 females in January; 4 males, (1 colored,) and 3 females in February; 3 males and 2 females in March; 4 males and 2 females in April. Condition not given. The Christian name of Mothers omitted in 9 cases. Of the Fathers, 6 were born in Warwick, 2 in Cranston, and 44!! in parts unknown; of the Mothers, 5 were

born in Warwick, 2 in Cranston, 1 in New York, 3 in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, and 40!! are without Birth-place. *This highly reprehensible omission arises from an utter disregard of the law by Parents.*

Of the Fathers, 20 are recorded as Yeomen and Farmers, 9 as Overseers, 2 as Dressers, 8 as Laborers, 6 as Mechanics, 1 Bleacher, 1 Miller, 1 Gentleman, 1 Clerk, and 1 Inn Keeper.

Four children born in Cranston of Cranston Parents, and one child born in Providence of Providence Parents, are registered in Warwick,

Marriages. The Returns are said to be for the Year ending May 1st, but *what* year is not stated; neither will an appeal to the Clerk's Certificate aid us, for that is not dated.

There are 72 Marriages recorded, of which but 10 come within our period. Some are entered without the date of either month or year. Of the 10 Marriages, 1 occurred in June, 2 in July, 2 in September, 3 in October, and 2 in November. All were Americans, save one couple, whose Residence, Birth-Place, Parentage, and what Marriage, are omitted. Of the others, all were born in Rhode Island, excepting one Groom, from Massachusetts. The Residence of 3 couples not given; 2 couples resided in Warwick, 1 in Cranston, and 1 in East Greenwich; 1 Groom resided in Coventry and married a Warwickite; 1 in Warwick and married a New Bedfordite, and 1 in Cranston and married a Warwickite. All first Marriages as far as stated. One couple colored. The ages of the couples, were 25 and 18, 21 and —, 32 and 30, 20 and 17, 27 and 17, 21 and 18, 22 and 23, 25 and 20, 32 and 21. The greatest discrepancies in Ages were, a Groom 65 to a Bride 25, and a Groom 69 to a Bride 39; the last couple a second Marriage of both. These Marriages were solemnized in 1851. The Marriage ceremonies were performed by Clergymen. Of the Grooms, 5 were Mechanics, 2 Farmers, 1 Spinner, and 4 Teamsters.

Deaths. The Returns extend back to 1849-50, when one Death occurred; in 1850-51, 44 Deaths; in 1851-52, 24 Deaths. The present Year is stated to end May 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. The earliest recorded Death was June 22d, 1852, and the latest, April 27th, 1853; one Death is registered that occurred in Apalachicola, and one that took place nowhere. Of the deceased, (20 in number,) 14, (7 males, 6 females, and 1 unknown,) were Natives of Warwick, and 6 of other parts of Rhode Island. The Color and Condition of all, the Parentage of all but two, and the Occupation of all of the males but four, are omitted; of the last, there was 1 Farmer, 1 Overseer, 1 Spinner, and 1 Wagon Maker.—The youngest male was 1 year; the eldest male was 87 years, 11 months, 27 days old; the youngest female, 21 days; the eldest female, 76 years, 8 months, 15 days. In June, 3 Deaths occurred; 4 in August; 2 in October; 1 in November; 3 in January; 4 in February; 1 in March; and 2 in April; in July, September, December, and May, no Death. There was but one male over 80, a Farmer; one between 70 and 80, a Trader; there were two females, between 70 and 80; there were six children between 5 and 1, inclusive, and one under 1 year.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN.

Births. No Returns.

Marriages. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There was but one marriage, which occurred in September. Groom, Native of Jamestown, Bride, of Sherburne, N. Y.

Residence in Jamestown; first Marriage of both. Ages, 26 and 24; Groom, an Agriculturist. A Clergyman officiated.

Deaths. Clerk's Certificate not dated. But one Death reported, which was a male, a Farmer, born in Jamestown, who died of Consumption, September 29th. Although but a single Death occurred, the Return was made, as it should have been, on the regular blank, of its full dimensions.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. Of the 25 Births, there were 1 male in June, 3 males and 2 females in July, 1 male and 1 female in August, 2 males in September, 2 males and 1 female in October, 2 females in November, 2 males and 1 female in December, 2 males in February, 1 male in April, 2 females in May, and 1 male and 1 Female in the nameless month. Condition not stated; but 12 of the children named. Parents of 1 child resided in Providence, 1 in Lexington, Ky., 1 no where; of the remainder in Little Compton. The Christian Name of all but one Mother given, and in that case the *husband* was the Informant. Of the Fathers, 15 were natives of Little Compton; 1 of Tiverton, and one of Portsmouth, R. I.; 2 of Massachusetts; 1 of Maine; 1 of Vermont; 1 of Connecticut; 1 of New York, and 2 of parts unknown. Of the Mothers, 18 were Natives of Little Compton; 2 of Tiverton; 3 of Massachusetts; 1 of Vermont, and 1 of New York. Of the Fathers, 8 were Farmers, 8 Mechanics, 3 Laborers, 2 Mariners, 1 Trader, 1 Physician, 1 Merchant, and 1 unknown. There were 11 registered on the day of birth; 7 within a week; 3 within a month; 2 of two months, and 2 in blank time.

Marriages. The Returns are made to June 1st. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There were but 3 Marriages; 1 in September, 1 in November, and 1 in December. The Residence and Birth-place of 2 couples, Little Compton; the Residence of the third Groom, Providence, and Birth-place, Bristol; Residence and Birth-place of third Bride, Westport, Mass. All first Marriages; Ages, 26 and 22, 22 and 23, 22 and 19. Of the Grooms, 2 were Farmers, and 1 a Blockmaker. A Clergyman officiated.

Deaths. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. The earliest recorded Death occurred June 13th, 1852, the latest May 20th, 1853; 3 took place in June, 2 in July, 5 in August, 4 in September, 1 in October, 3 in December, 7 in January, and 1 in May; none in November, February, March and April. There are 3 registered that happened elsewhere; viz.: 1 female, in Providence, and 1 female, in Plainfield, Ct., both born in Little Compton; and 1 female, in New Bedford, born no where. Of the deceased, 20, (6 males, and 14 females,) were Natives of Little Compton; 1 of Tiverton; 3 of Massachusetts; and 2 of places unknown. The youngest male was 19 years, 6 months, 7 days, the eldest male 89 years old. The youngest female was 3 days, the eldest female 86 years, 1 month, and 27 days old; 2 males and 2 females were over 80 years of age; 5 males and 2 females were over 70 years of age; 17 individuals, including the 11 preceding, were upwards of 50 years of age; there was one only, under one year, and but one between five and one year, inclusive. Consumption, (and not as might have been conjectured, Age, or the Complaints usually incident thereto,) caused the greatest number of Deaths. One idiot, *æt.* 72, died of Old Age.

The place of Death, Age, Sex, Color, and Condition, the Occupation in every case required, the Cause of Death, and the Parentage of all but four, stated.

This is one of the most satisfactory Returns made; and strongly contrasts with most others. The Clerk fully comprehended the requirements and importance of the Law, and very nearly carried out all its details.

MIDDLETOWN.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 2d; the Form by him adopted is recommended to other Clerks.

There were born 2 females in July, 1 female in February, 2 males (twins) in March, 1 male in May; not a child in June, August, September, October, November, December, January, or April. Condition not stated; Name given in all but 1 case. Parents all resided in Middletown; 5 Fathers born in Middletown, 1 in North Kingstown; 2 Mothers born in Middletown; the rest in various parts of Rhode Island. All of the Fathers were Farmers.

Marriages. The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 2d; he states that what he sends "is a true copy of all the Marriages recorded in this Office which have occurred in this town within the year ending June 1, 1853." There were 3 Marriages; 1 in January, 1 in March, and 1 in April; 2 couples resided in Middletown; also the 3d Bride, whose Groom resided in Steubenville, Ohio. They were all 1st Marriages, save of 1 Groom unknown. Their Ages were 24 and 22, 21 and 17, — and —. Of the Grooms, 1 was a Wheelwright, 1 a Farmer, and 1 a Merchant. Clergymen officiated.

Deaths. The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 2d, 1853; and is one worthy of imitation; but the mutilation of his sheet (which is shorn of its fair proportions,) is an example "more honored in the breach than the observance."

The earliest recorded Death occurred August 31st, 1852, the latest May 16th, 1853; 1 took place in August, 3 in October, 1 in December, 2 in January, 1 in February, 1 in March, and 2 in May; none in June, July, September, November, and April. All of the deceased were Natives of Middletown but 1, and he was of Newport. The youngest male was 16 years, 1 month, the eldest 82 years old; the youngest female 5 months, 18 days, the eldest 80 years, 5 days old. There were 2 males over 80 years, a Farmer, and a Shoemaker; a single man, and a Widower. There was 1 child under 1 year, and none between 1 year and 5 years. Of Consumption there died 3; and 2 of Old Age.

The Age, Place of Death, Sex, Color, Condition, Occupation, Birth-place, Parentage, and Cause of Death of all specified. *In addition to the requisitions, is given the Date when each Death was recorded.*

NEWPORT.

Births. The Returns, "registered for the Year ending May 1st, 1851," contain 39 entries; viz. 1 Birth in 1844, 1 in 1847, and 37 in 1850. Returns for the "two years ending June 1st, 1853" contain but 10 entries; viz. 1 Birth in 1845, 1 in 1846, 1 in 1848, 1 in 1849, 2 in 1851, 1 in 1852, and *but two within the present year*; viz., in August 1 female, in November 1 male. Residence of the Parents Newport; Nativity of 1 Father, England, and of 1, not known; of 1 Mother, Fall River, and of the other not known, though reported by the husband. Occupation; 1 Father, a Bookseller, the other a Physician. One Birth is minutely set forth as having occurred between certain days of a certain month, whilst, that which is of far more importance, the Year is omitted. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated.

Marriages. The Returns give the Registration for the "two years ending June

1, 1853." The Clerk's Certificate not signed. There are 125 Marriages recorded, of which but 29 fall within our period. There were 3 Marriages in June, 5 in July, 3 in August, 4 in September, 1 in October, 2 in November, 4 in December, 1 in February, 4 in March, 1 in April, and 1 in May. All were Americans but 1 Bride, born in England. There were 7 couples born in Newport; 5 unknown; 1 in Tiverton; 1 in Massachusetts; 1 in Maine; and 1 in Maryland. Of the remaining 13 couples, 6 of the Grooms were born in Newport, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 4 in Massachusetts; 3 of the Brides were born in Newport, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Maine, and 1 in England. The Residence of 16 couples was Newport; 1 Middletown; 2 Maine; 1 not known. Of the remaining 9 couples, 2 of the Grooms resided in Newport; 3 in New York; 3 in Massachusetts; and 1 not known;—5 of the Brides resided in Newport, 3 in other parts of Rhode Island; and 1 in Massachusetts. The Ages of 6 couples and 1 Bride, the Parentage of 5 couples and 1 Bride, the number of Marriages of 3 couples and 1 Bride, and the Occupation of 4 Grooms not given. There were of Grooms, 2 Farmers, 4 Mariners, 1 Merchant, 12 Mechanics, 1 Gentleman, 1 Waiter, 1 Clerk, 1 Grocer, 1 Teacher, 1 Lawyer. All were 1st Marriages, save 2 couples 2d Marriage, 2 Grooms, 2d Marriage, and 1 Groom 3d Marriage. The oldest Groom was 48 years—the youngest 21 years; the oldest Bride 39 years—the youngest 18 years. In 5 couples the Ages of Grooms and Brides were equal. The greatest disparity in Ages was Groom 27 and Bride 39—2d Marriage of both. Clergymen officiated in all cases but 1; in that the station of the individual officiating, not specified.

Deaths. The Returns purport to be for the Year ending May 30th, 1853, on one sheet, and June 1st, 1853, on the other. The Clerk's Certificate dated May 30th, 1853.

The earliest recorded Death is July 7th, 1852, the latest May 13th, 1853; assuming that 3 entered as in September, 1853, 2 in October, 1853, and 2 in December, 1853, were intended to be entered as in 1852. Of the Deaths, 2 occurred in July, 4 in August, 4 in September, 4 in October, 3 in November, 6 in December, 5 in January, 6 in February, 3 in March, 2 in April, and 1 in May; no Death in June. There are 5 Deaths registered that took place elsewhere; viz. 2 males in Cuba, born in Newport; 1 female in Tiverton, born in Philadelphia; 1 female in Middletown, born in do.; and 1 female in Ohio, born in Vermont. The youngest male was 9 months, the eldest 83 years old; the youngest female 11 months, the eldest 87 years old. There were 2 males over 80 years,—Condition and Occupation not given, and 1 between 70 and 80 years, (Married, and a Farmer); there were 8 females over 80 years, (5 of them Widows, 1 Single, 2 not stated;) 1 female between 70 and 80 years; (Colored,—a Cook,—Widow). 3 individuals were 1 year and under; 5 between 1 and 5 years inclusive. The Age and Place of Death of all given; Disease of all but one; the Sex, Color, and Condition of nearly half omitted; the Parentage of more than half; the Birth Place of but 19 given under that head; and the Occupation of 8 out of the 14 males.

The Birth Place of 3 will be found under Caption of Sex, Color, and Condition; the Condition of 7 under Occupation; the Deaths of 4 individuals entered twice, as occurring at different periods, and of different Diseases. None of these mistakes would probably have happened had there been some method adopted in arranging the dates of Deaths under Years and Months, instead of entering them promiscuously; e. g. we have as to years, 1852, 1849, 1852—1852, 1849, 1853, 1809, 1853—

&c; as to Months, November, September, and July — January, August, and February; &c.

NEW SHOREHAM.

No Returns of Births, Marriages, nor Deaths. Neither did the Clerk send any reason for the deficiency.

PORTSMOUTH.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 18 Births recorded, extending over a period of 42 years; 12 of them occurred within the Year, of which 11 took place in Portsmouth; viz. 1 of unknown Sex in June; 1 male and 1 female in July; 1 male and 1 female in August; 1 male in September; 4 males and 1 female in October. The Names, Color and Condition entirely omitted; and Mother's Name omitted in 5 cases. The Parents all resident in Portsmouth; 8 Fathers Natives of Portsmouth, 1 of Bristol, 1 of Newport, and 1 not known; 8 Mothers born in Portsmouth, 1 in Bristol, 1 in Newport, and 1 no where. Of the Fathers, 6 were Yeomen, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Laborer, 1 Coal Mine Agent, 1 Fisherman, and 1 unknown. There were 2 Births which took place in Portsmouth but registered in Bristol; viz. 1 female in June, and 1 female in July; 1st said to be in "good", and 2d in "medium condition;" Parents resident in Portsmouth; 1 Father born in Portsmouth, and 1 in New York; 1 Mother born in Jamestown, R. I., and 1 in New York; there was also 1 Birth registered in Portsmouth, that took place at Tiverton—a male in August; Parents resident and born in Tiverton; Father's Occupation, Town Clerk.

Marriages. Returns for the Year terminating May 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are 37 Marriages registered; extending back as far 1823; but 2 embraced within our period; viz. 1 in October and 1 in February. Of the Grooms, 1 was born in Portsmouth, and 1 in Tiverton; of the Brides, 1 in Middletown, and 1 unknown. All Residents in Portsmouth, but 1 Bride from Tiverton. Both 1st Marriages. Ages not given; Parentage of 1 couple not given; 1 Groom a Yeoman, 1 not known. Both married by Clergymen.

Deaths. Returns for the year ending May 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate not dated.

The earliest recorded Death is August 26th, 1852, the latest, April 5th, 1853; there were 2 in September, 2 in January, 4 in March, and 1 in April; in June, July, August, October, November, December, February, and May, none. There are 2 Deaths registered that occurred in New Bedford; both females; Natives of Portsmouth. All of the deceased were Natives of Portsmouth but 1 male born in Tiverton; a Farmer, who died of Old Age, viz. *æt.* 91 years, 8 months. The youngest male was 1 year, 6 months old; the youngest female 30 years, 4 months, 19 days—the oldest female 72 years, 6 months, 9 days. There were 2 males over 80 years, both Yeomen—1 male and 1 female between 70 and 80 years; only 1 individual between 1 year and 5 years; and none under 1 year. There died 3 persons of Consumption, and 3 of Old Age.

The Returns are very loosely made up; e. g. 1 married female is put down as a male and a Yeoman; 1 infant 1 1-2 years old, as a Yeoman, who died of Old Age; also 1 female of 30 years, is pronounced a Yeoman, who died of Old Age. The Parentage is wrongly placed in every case. Between September 1852, and January 1853, no other month intervening, is inserted a Death that it is said happened in January, 1852. Whether this be an error of date, or of location, it is impossi-

ble to say, and yet being of an individual over 80 years old, it makes a very material difference to the average age, whether it be (as it has been,) omitted, or taken into the estimate; in the latter case the average age would be increased 13 1-3 years.

By the arrangement, or more properly disarrangement, Peleg Almy is left without a Father; whilst John Almy is made the Father of Joseph Hall æt. 70 years, and George and Hannah Hall become the Parents of Seth Anthony æt. 87 years; and the same George and Hannah have Cook Wilcox æt. 65, as an offspring; George Brownell is pronounced the Father of Susannah Hall æt. 72 years, 6 months, 9 days; and Caleb and Eliz. Sherman, the Parents of Charlotte Brownell. Under the column of *Name and Sex of Deceased*, we find, "A Child of Samuel and Mary Faulker," whose Parents, under the proper column, we are told, are James and Rebecca Albro.

TIVERTON.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 68 Births registered, of which 54 occurred within the present Year. *Those of an earlier date are carefully designated by the Clerk*, in accordance with the Requisitions of the Law; and *calls for special notice*, inasmuch as it is the only instance of such a course that we have observed among the whole of the Returns. Of the 54 Births, there occurred 1 male in June, 1 male and 2 females in July, 2 males and 2 females (1 colored) in August, 2 males and 1 female in September, 3 males and 3 females in October, 4 males and 3 females in November, 3 males and 2 females in December, 2 males and 1 female in January, 2 males and 3 females in February, 1 male and 2 females (1 colored) in March, 1 male and 5 females in April, 5 males and 3 females (1 case of twins, 1 male and 1 female) in May. Condition not stated; Father in 3 cases not known. All of the Parents resident in Tiverton; 35 of the Fathers born in Tiverton; 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island; 3 in Massachusetts; 1 Fayal; 7 England; 2 Scotland; 2 Ireland; 1 Germany. 29 Mothers born in Tiverton; 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island; 6 in Massachusetts; 1 New Hampshire; 1 Connecticut; 4 England; 2 Scotland; 5 Ireland. Of the Fathers, 19 were Farmers, 13 Laborers, 2 Clergymen, 2 Mariners, 8 Mechanics, 2 Traders, 2 Operatives, 1 Chemist, 1 Stage Driver, 1 Gentleman, 1 Ferryman, 1 Teacher. In 15 cases, child's Name not given. One Tiverton Birth, as already noted, was registered in Portsmouth.

Of the Informants, 39 were the Mothers, 8 the Fathers, 1 the Sister, and 2 the Grandmothers.

Marriages. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 27 Marriages entered, of which, belong to this year, all but 2; 1 being anterior, and the other posterior. There were 2 in June, 3 in July, 1 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, 2 in December, 2 in January, 2 in February, 3 in March, 4 in April, and 2 in May. Of these, 11 couples were born in Tiverton, 1 in Boston, 1 in England, 2 not known; of the remaining Grooms, 3 were born in Tiverton, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in New Hampshire, and 1 not mentioned; of the remaining Brides, 3 were born in Tiverton, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 in New York. Of these, 13 couples resided in Tiverton, 2 in Massachusetts; of the remaining Grooms, 5 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 4 in Massachusetts, and 1 in Connecticut; of the remaining Brides, 5 in Tiverton, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Massachusetts, and 1 in Connecticut. The Ages of 4 couples and 1 Bride not given; the Parentage of 3 Grooms, and 4 Brides not given; Color entirely omitted. Of 2 couples and 1 Groom, the 2d Marriage; all

the remainder 1st Marriages. The oldest Groom æt. 42; the youngest Groom æt. 19; the oldest Bride æt. 34, the youngest Bride æt. 16; the greatest disparity in Ages 42 and 23, both parties 2d Marriage; in 3 couples there were an equality of Ages. Of the Grooms there were 10 Farmers, 5 Mechanics, 2 Operatives, 1 Calico Printer, 1 Merchant, 1 Laborer, 1 Oysterman, 1 Mariner, and 3 not known. Clergymen officiated in 19 cases; who, in the remainder, not stated.

Deaths. Clerk's Certificate not dated.

The earliest recorded Death occurred June 26th, 1852, the latest May —, 1853; the number of Deaths was 1 in June, 2 in August, 6 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, 3 in December, 2 in Jan., 7 in February, 5 in March, 4 in April, 1 in May, 5 in unknown month; in July none. There are two Deaths registered that happened elsewhere; viz. 1 female in February, at Fall River, and 1 male in September, at San Francisco. Of the deceased, 22 appear to have been born in Tiverton; 4 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 9 in Massachusetts, 2 in England, and 3 no where. Age, Sex, Color, and Occupation stated; also the Condition of all the adult females save one, but that of not one adult male. The Parentage of all but 6 given; the Cause of Death in more than half the cases omitted. Among the deceased were 2 colored males and 2 do. females. The youngest male was 4 months, the eldest 88 years old; the youngest female 1 year, 7 months, the eldest 105 years old. There were 1 male and 1 female between 80 and 90 years of age; 4 males and 3 females between 70 and 80 years of age; only 1 under 1 year, and 5 between 5 and 1 year inclusive.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

BURRILLVILLE.

Births. No Returns received from the Clerk.

Marriages. The Returns purport to be for the Year ending May 1st, 1852, but contain Marriages to near the close of September. The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 16th, 1853. There are 10 Marriages registered; of which 5 belong to this Year; viz. 1 in August, 3 in September, and 1 in November. All of the parties resident in Burrillville; 2 Grooms, Natives of Burrillville, 1 of Gloucester, and 2 of Connecticut; 1 Bride, Native of Burrillville, 3 of other parts of Rhode Island, and 1 of New York. All 1st Marriages; Ages 25 and —, 24 and 22, 25 and 25, 22 and 16, 27 and 25. Occupation; 3 Mechanics, 1 Farmer, and 1 Manufacturer. A Clergyman officiated in 3, and a Justice of the Peace in 2 cases.

Deaths. No Returns received from the Clerk.

CRANSTON.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending May 1st. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. There are 4 Births registered, of which 2 occurred in 1818, 1 in 1845, and 1 in 1847. Fortunately, for the credit of Cranston, we are enabled to state that at least 4 Births took place there during the present year; for which fact we are *indebted to the Warwick Returns*; of these, 1 female was born in October, 1 female in December, 1 female in February, and 1 male in April. The Parents resided in Cranston; 2 of the Fathers were Natives of Cranston, and 2 of parts unknown; 1 Mother was a Native of Cranston, and 3 of parts unknown. Of the Fathers, 2 were Farmers, 1 a Laborer, and 1 a Carpenter.

Marriages. The Returns are 3 in number. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. One of the Returns is for the Year ending May 1st, 1852; a 2d for the Year ending May 1st, 1852 and 1853; the 3d for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. In the

last, 3 Marriages are registered; only one of which occurred within the Year; viz. in June. The Groom and Bride were both Natives of Warwick; the former resided in Providence, the latter in Warwick. The Groom was 28 years of age, and by occupation a Carpenter; the Age and Parentage of the Bride not given. A Clergyman officiated.

Deaths. The Returns are for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are 16 Deaths registered, of which but 3 occurred within the Year; viz. 1 in October, 1 in January, and 1 in February. Of the deceased, 1 was a Native of Cranston, and 2 unknown; the Age, Occupation, and Parentage of 2 given, the Cause of Death of 1, and the Condition of none; 2 were males and Farmers, 1 a female; all White. One Death is registered of a colored female, a Cook, which took place at Providence, in July. Under *Cause of Death*, several individuals are named, who, if the Returns be literally taken, are seriously implicated.—Other informalities are also noticable.

CUMBERLAND.

Births. No Returns received from the Clerk.

Marriages. Clerk's Certificate not dated. Of 73 Marriages, 65 occurred within the Year; viz. 10 in June, 4 in July, 4 in August, 8 in September, 6 in October, 9 in November, 11 in January, 5 in February, 7 in March, 1 in April. Of the Grooms, 44 were American, 3 Irish, 1 Canadian, and 17 not known; of the Brides, 47 were American, 1 Irish, and 17 not known. Only 2 couples were born in Cumberland, 5 in Smithfield, 1 in Tiverton, and 1 in Wrentham; of the remaining 35 American Grooms, 2 were born in Cumberland, 10 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 12 in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, 3 in Maine, 4 in New Hampshire, and 1 in Pennsylvania; of the remaining 38 American Brides, 7 were born in Cumberland, 9 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 17 in Massachusetts, 2 in Maine, 1 in Vermont, 1 in New Hampshire, and 1 in New York. The Residence of 12 couples was Cumberland, of 12, other parts of Rhode Island, of 14, Massachusetts; of the remaining 27 Grooms, 3 resided in Cumberland, 8 in other parts of Rhode Island, 13 in Massachusetts, 1 in New Hampshire, 1 Maine, 1 Montreal. Of the remaining 27 Brides, 11 resided in Cumberland, 8 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 7 in Massachusetts, and 1 in parts unknown. Of the Grooms, 6 were Manufacturers, 25 Mechanics, 8 Farmers, 5 Operatives, 2 Physicians, 1 Trader, 1 Butcher, 1 Stable Keeper, 1 Laborer; of the remaining 15, the Occupation is not given.

What Marriage, of 19 couples not stated; 2d Marriage of 1 couple; 2d Marriage of 5 Grooms, and 1 Bride; the remainder 1st Marriages. The youngest Groom 19 years; the oldest 76 years (a 2d Marriage); the youngest Bride, 14 years, the oldest 43 years. There was an equality of Ages in 4 couples; the greatest disparities were a Groom 76 to a Bride 47, and a Groom 46 to a Bride 18; 2d Marriage of both Grooms and 1 Bride; there were 19 Brides under 20 years of Age. Of 20 the Parentages were omitted; and of 14 Grooms, and 15 Brides the Ages. A Justice of the Peace united 1 couple; Clergymen the others.

Deaths. The Returns are for the Year ending May 31st, 1853; they are made on, what the printed caption states is, the "*blank to be used by Undertakers and Registrars.*" The Clerk's Certificate is not dated.

The earliest recorded Death is June 17th, 1852, the latest, May 31st, 1853; there was in June, July, August, and October each 1 Death; in May there were 3 Deaths; none in September, November, December, January, February and April. Of the deceased, 3 males and 1 female were Natives of Cumberland, 1 female of

North Providence, 1 of Foxborough, Mass., and 2 not known; the Age and Occupation of all given; the Condition of all of the females, but none of the males; the Parentage of 2 omitted; the Cause of Death of one. The youngest male was 57 years, 5 days, the eldest male 77 years, 2 months old; both Farmers; the youngest female was 37 years, 2 months, the eldest 77 years old. There were 2 males (both Farmers) and 2 females between 70 and 80 years. There were 3 Deaths from Cancer, 1 each from Dropsy, Dysentery, Consumption, and Fever, and 1 the Cause not stated.

FOSTER.

Births. No Returns received from the Clerk.

Marriages. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated. The number of Marriages was 1 in July, 1 in October, 1 in November, 3 in December, 1 in January, 1 in April, and 1 in May. All Natives of Rhode Island, but 1 Bride; 6 couples were born in Foster, also 1 of the remaining Grooms, 1 in Coventry, and 1 in Scituate; of the remaining Brides, 2 were born in Foster, and 1 in Connecticut; 6 of the couples resided in Foster, and 1 in Scituate; 1 Groom in Coventry, and 1 in Foster; 1 Bride in Foster, and 1 in Connecticut. All were first Marriages; the Ages were 19 and 15, 28 and 25, 40 and 33, 24 and 18, 25 and 22, 30 and 23, 28 and 25, 25 and 16, 18 and 19. Of the Grooms, 5 were Farmers, 3 Carpenters, and 1 was a Moulder. Clergymen officiated in all the cases.

Births. The Clerk's Certificate is not dated.

The earliest recorded Death was July 2d, 1852, the latest, January 15th, 1853; 4 took place in July, 1 in September, 1 in November, and 1 in January; none in June, August, October, December, February, March, April, nor May. One is registered that happened elsewhere; viz. at Acapulco, Mexico, a male born in Foster. Of the deceased, 2 males were Natives of Foster; 2 males and 2 females of Scituate, R. I., and 1 male of Killingly, Con. The youngest male was 48 years, 1 month, and 17 days, the eldest male 97 years, 9 months, and 16 days old; the youngest female, 87 years, 8 months, and 20 days, the eldest female, 90 years, 3 months old. Condition of none given; the other requisitions fulfilled. There were 3 Deaths from Old Age, 1 from Consumption, 1 Amputation of Leg, 1 Mortification, and 1 Dropsy of the Chest.

GLOCESTER.

Births. No Returns from the Town Clerk.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate dated June 16th, 1853.

There are 5 Marriages registered, of which but 1 belongs to this Year; this was solemnized in January; both Groom and Bride were Natives of Gloucester; the Groom resided in Scituate, the Bride in Gloucester; Ages 31 and 23; the Groom by Occupation, a Carpenter. Marriage ceremony was performed by an Elder.

The Clerk writes that no Birth or Death has been returned to him within two years!!

Deaths. No Returns sent for the above reason.

JOHNSTON.

Births. No Returns sent, and no reasons given by the Clerk.

Marriages. No Returns sent.

Deaths. No Returns sent.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

Births. No Returns from the Clerk, nor reason for the deficiency.

Marriages. No Returns sent.

Deaths. No Returns sent.

PROVIDENCE.

We were desirous of presenting the Returns from this City, in a tabular form, under the three great divisions, presuming that we should find that degree of method, completeness, and definiteness about them, to enable us so to do; and thus the more clearly and satisfactorily exhibit our views and wishes in relation to the whole State. We proceeded accordingly, but after expending much time and making some progress, we found ourselves interrupted, and our plans frustrated by the imperfect manner in which the Law had been regarded by some, whose duty it was to furnish information to the City Clerk, and by the very loose manner in which others performed certain labors, for which they were employed and paid.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending May 31st, 1853.

WARD I. No Births were registered until July 18th, 1853. The whole number of Births were 232; viz. 9 males, 10 females, in June; 7 males, 6 females in July; 5 males, 7 females, and 1 unknown, in August; 12 males, 17 females, in September; 9 males, 5 females, in October; 8 males, 13 females, in November; 2 males, 6 females, in December; 12 males, 8 females, in January; 16 males, 8 females, in February; 7 males, 4 females, in March; 14 males, 17 females, in April; 13 males, 14 females, in May; 1 male, in unknown month.

Among the preceding, were two pairs of twins—one in April, and one in May; all females; both Parents from New Hampshire in one case, in the other, the Father from New York City, the Mother from North Providence. Of the Fathers, 5 were from New York, 1 from New Jersey, 1 from Ohio, and 1 from New Brunswick. Of the Mothers, 3 were from Pennsylvania, 2 from New York, 1 from Georgia, 1 from Nova Scotia, 3 from New Brunswick, 2 from Canada, and 1 was born on the Atlantic Ocean.

WARD II. The whole number of Births 98; viz. 6 males, 4 females in June; 6 males, 3 females in July; 6 males, 5 females in August; 5 males, 3 females in September; 5 males, 3 females in October; 3 males in November; 4 males, 3 females in December; 2 males in January; 4 males, 5 females in February; 4 males, 5 females in March; 5 males, 5 females in April; 7 males, 3 females in May; 2 males in unknown month. Among the preceding there occurred, in May, 1 case of male twins. The Parents of 1 child resided in Cranston; of 1 in Fall River, of 1 in New Jersey, of 1 in New York, of 1 in Missouri; these children were all males. Of the Fathers, 2 were from Virginia, 2 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Delaware, 1 from Maryland, 1 from Georgia, 1 from Nova Scotia, 1 from unknown; of the Mothers, 3 were from New York, 2 from Delaware, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Georgia, 1 from New Brunswick, and 1 from Nova Scotia.

WARD III. The whole number of Births 199; viz. 3 males and 8 females in June; 7 males, 10 females in July; 7 males, 13 females in August; 9 males, 8 females in September; 10 males, 4 females in October; 5 males, 9 females in November; 12 males, 12 females in December; 5 males, 8 females in January; 8 males, 11 females in February; 5 males, 6 females in March; 12 males, 8 females in April; 8 males, 11 females in May; 1 male, 1 female in unknown month. Of the Fathers, 4 were from New York, 2 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Delaware, 1 from Maryland, 1 from Virginia, 1 from Nova Scotia, and 1 from Canada; of the Mothers, 3 were

from New York, 2 from Virginia, 1 from Maryland, 5 from Nova Scotia, 1 from New Brunswick, and 1 from Canada. The Name of both Parents omitted in but 1 case.

WARD IV. The whole number of Births 131; viz. 5 males, 4 females in June; 3 males, 5 females in July; 9 males, 5 females in August; 3 males, 6 females in September; 8 males, 6 females in October; 4 males, 4 females in November; 3 males, 10 females in December; 5 males, 2 females in January; 7 males, 9 females in February; 7 males, 7 females in March; 3 males, 6 females in April; 4 males, 6 females in May. There was 1 case of male twins in March; Parents born in Rhode Island; Father a Blacksmith. The Parents of 1 child resided in Johnston, and of 1 in Westerly. Of the Fathers, 1 was from New York, 1 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Georgia; of the Mothers, 4 were from New York, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Maryland, 1 from Virginia, 2 from New Brunswick, 2 from Nova Scotia, 1 from Canada, and 1 from Cape Good Hope. Name omitted in the case of 1 Mother, and of 9 children.

WARD V. The whole number of Births 201; viz. 7 males, 8 females in June; 5 males, 4 females in July; 16 males, 8 females in August; 13 males, 4 females in September; 11 males, 5 females in October; 10 males, 16 females in November; 6 males, 6 females in December; 8 males, 13 females in January; 9 males, 10 females in February; 13 males, 7 females in March; 8 males, 5 females in April; 1 male, 7 females in May; 1 female in unknown month. There was 1 case of male twins in October; Parents Irish; Father a Laborer.

Of the Fathers, 3 were from New York, and 1 from Canada; of the Mothers, 1 was from New York, 1 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Newfoundland. The names of all but 3 children given. The same particularity does not characterize the Register of this Ward, that may be observed in those of the preceding ones; e. g. in the column of Residence, it is merely stated as being in Providence. This is a matter of some consequence, and the omission of the location, was one of the causes which gave rise to the embarrassment to which we have alluded.

WARD VI. The whole number of Births 293; viz. 20 males, 11 females in June; 15 males, 15 females in July; 13 males, 10 females in August; 7 males, 11 females in September; 6 males, 13 females in October; 19 males, 14 females in November; 9 males, 13 females in December; 12 males, 10 females in January; 15 males, 7 females in February, 12 males, 9 females in March, 16 males, 11 females in April, 8 males, and 17 females in May. There were two cases of twins; 1 in April (1 male, and 1 female); Parents born in Rhode Island, Father a Carpenter—1 in November (1 male, and 1 female); Parents Irish, Father a Laborer. Parents of 1 child resided in Pawtucket, of 2 in Massachusetts, of 1 in Connecticut. Of the Fathers, 8 were from New York, 7 from Maryland, 1 from Canada, 1 from Nova Scotia, 1 from Prince Edward's Island, 1 from Norway, 1 from Portugal, and 2 from Wales; of the Mothers, 5 were from New York, 5 from Maryland, 2 from Pennsylvania, 1 from New Jersey, 1 from Virginia, 1 from Canada, 1 from New Brunswick, and 1 each from Norway, Portugal, and Wales.

The Names of 24 children omitted.

Additional. There are some scattering cases in Ward IV. Book of Registration, which, from the manner and place of their insertion, were at first overlooked by us. These consist mostly of Returns made by Physicians; and some of them, but how large a number we are unable to say, are included in the Ward Returns, which shows the importance of method in making them; had the requisitions of the Law been fulfilled, no confusion would have occurred.

These scattering Births are 159 in number; 53 of them are reported by *one Phy-*

Physician, and in not a single instance is the Name of the child, the Birth-Place of the Parents, nor the Occupation of the Father given; the list therefore only serves as a memorandum of the cases in his Practice; 6 reported by another Physician are in the same predicament. By a hasty examination, which was all that we were enabled to give, it was ascertained that 22 of the preceding had already been elsewhere entered, and are therefore deducted from the 159; leaving 137, from which, unquestionably, some others should be deducted, but we have no means of distinguishing them. Of these there were 2 females born in June; 2 males, 1 female in July; 4 males in August; 3 males, 6 females in September; 4 males, 8 females in October; 7 males, 9 females in January; 14 males, 6 females in February; 11 males, 8 females in March; 11 males, 7 females in April; 7 males, 2 females in May. There were included in the preceding, 3 cases of twins; viz. 1 in January (a male and female); 1 in March, and 1 in May, all females; the Parents of 1, born in England; of the others, and Occupations of Fathers, unknown. The Name of but 1 child given; the Residence of Parents unknown in 6 cases; in 1, Massachusetts, in 1, Delaware. The Mother's name omitted in 147 cases, and the Father's in 4 cases. There were 4 illegitimates.

In the VI Ward Book, we find another of these perplexing additional lists, furnishing 122 more Births; some of which, we apprehend, have previously been entered; 35 of these constituted the memorandum of one Physician's Practice; and as in the other instance mentioned, the children's Names, the Residence, and Birth-place of the Parents, and the Occupation of the Fathers, are *entirely omitted*. In a few cases the very loose entry of Unknown Sex, as Birth-place, is made. The 35 Births above alluded to, purport to have been registered in September, although 23, or about 2-3 of them, occurred from 1 to 8 months *subsequently*. Of the 122, there were born 17 males, 8 females in June; 10 males, 15 females in July; 8 males, 13 females in August; 1 male, 5 females in September; 3 males, 3 females in October; 3 males, 2 females in November; 2 males, 4 females in December; 4 males, 3 females in January; 1 male, 4 females in February; 4 males, 2 females in March; 2 males, 4 females in April; 3 males, 1 female in May. Among these were 2 cases of twins; viz. 1 (male and female) in February, and 1 (male and female) in August; the Nativity of the Parents, and the Occupation of 1 Father not known; the other Father, an Oysterman. The children's and Mothers' Names omitted in 85 cases, the Father's entire Name in 1, and Christian Name in 12 cases; the Residence of 38 not stated. Of the Fathers, 1 was from New York, and 1 from Maryland; of the Mothers, 2 from New York, 1 from Maryland, and 1 from Nova Scotia. There were 8 Births at the Dexter Asylum, (5 of them illegitimates,) which are included in the preceding; there are also included, the following Colored Births; viz.

In WARD I; 1 male in October, and 2 females in September.

In WARD II; 1 male each, in July, November, {December, January, March, May, and Unknown month,

“ “ “ 1 female each, in August, February, March, and April.

In WARD III; 1 male each, in December, January, February, and May.

“ “ “ 1 female each, in June and January.

In WARD IV; 1 male each, in October and November.

“ “ “ 1 female each, in June and December, and 2 in September.

In WARD V; 1 female in June.

In WARD VI; 1 male each, in June, August and May.

“ “ “ 1 female each, in July, October, December, and May.

In WARD Unknown; 1 male in June.

“ “ “ 1 female each, in June, September, October, and March.

Marriages. The Returns are for the Year ending May 31st, 1853. There were 80 Marriages in June, 38 in July, 33 in August, 30 in September, 40 in October, 50 in November, 25 in December, 40 in January, 33 in February, 13 in March, 32 in April, 39 in May; making together, 403; of these, 23 couple. only, were born in Providence, and 5 elsewhere in Rhode Island; 7 couples in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, 1 in New Hampshire, 180 in Ireland, 3 in England, 2 in Germany, 1 in Wales, 13 unknown,—making 239 couples; of the remaining 164 Grooms, 15 were born in Providence, 36 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 46 in Massachusetts, 11 in Connecticut, 2 in Vermont, 9 in Maine, 7 in New Hampshire, 9 in New York, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Indiana, 3 in Canada, 3 in Nova Scotia, 10 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 1 in Germany; 6 are left indefinite, and 5 not mentioned; of the remaining 164 Brides, 38 were born in Providence, 33 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 39 in Massachusetts, 7 in Maine, 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Connecticut, 5 in New York, 1 each in Vermont, Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1 each in Canada, and Nova Scotia, 6 in Ireland, 3 each in England, and Scotland, 4 are stated indefinitely, and 12 left blank. There were 268 couples who resided in Providence, 23 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 23 in Massachusetts, 4 in Maine, making together, 318 couples; of the remaining 85 Grooms, 17 were Residents of Providence, 17 of other parts of Rhode Island, 27 of Massachusetts, 5 of Connecticut, 4 of New Hampshire, 2 of Maine, 7 of New York, 1 each of Pennsylvania, Indiana, California, Wisconsin, Canada, and Ireland; of the remaining 85 Brides, 39 were Residents of Providence, 17 of other parts of Rhode Island, 17 of Massachusetts, 4 of New Hampshire, 3 of Connecticut, 1 each of Maine, Vermont, New York, South Carolina, and no where. What Marriage of 173 couples not stated; (160 of them Irish;) second Marriage of 9 couples, of 25 Grooms, and of 11 Brides; third Marriage of one Groom to second Marriage of the Bride, and third of one Groom to first of Bride; the oldest Groom was aged 71 years, the youngest 18 years; the oldest Bride 52 years, and the youngest 15 years; the youngest Groom married the second time, 27 years, the youngest Bride, 19 years. There was in 19 couples an equality of ages; the greatest discrepancies were 42 and 19, 66 and 33; 3 Grooms and 61 Brides were under 20 years of age. Of 195 couples, the Ages are not given, (182 of them Irish,) also of one Groom, and three Brides. The Parentage of 177 couples not mentioned, (167 of them Irish,) also of 3 Grooms, and 8 Brides. The official station of the person by whom the ceremonies were performed, was omitted in 286 cases, of which 167 were Irish. The Occupations 197 of the Grooms not given, 167 of whom were Irish; of Mechanics, and of those having regular Trades, there were, 97; there were 18 Farmers, 17 Professional Men, 15 Merchants, 13 Tradesmen, 10 Mariners, 9 Clerks, 7 Agents, 6 Laborers, 5 Operatives, 2 Teamsters, 2 Gardeners, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Oysterman, 1 Fisherman, 1 Restaurant Keeper, 1 Police Officer.

Deaths. It is unnecessary to enter into the minute particulars relative to these, that we have done in regard to those in most of the Towns, inasmuch as the City of Providence publishes Bills of Mortality at regular intervals, to which reference can readily be had by those who take sufficient interest in the matter, to apply for them. Of the deceased males, 236 were Natives of Rhode Island, 20 of other parts of New England, and 3 of the Middle States, making together 259 Americans; 15 were Natives of England, 67 of Ireland, 4 of other parts of Europe, 2 of British America, and 1 of South America; being together 89 Foreigners; and of the re-

remaining 52, the extract was Unknown; of the deceased females, 224 were Natives of Rhode Island, 10 of other parts of New England, and 5 of the Middle States, making 239 Americans; 8 were Natives of England, 60 of Ireland, and 2 of other parts of Europe, being together 70 of Foreign Birth; leaving 72 of Unknown origin. There were also 5 of Unknown Sex born in Rhode Island.

Some errors are to be met with, and some statements, the correctness of which may with propriety be doubted, that we attribute to the want of proper care; e. g. under *Cause of Death*, we find entered, "Brought from Pomfret,"—"from Cape Cod,"—"from Southbridge,"—"from Boston,"—"from Newport,"—"from Worcester,"—"its Birth,"—"Chronic Mucosis," &c. Among the Deaths the same individual will be found entered twice. Under Occupation, the entries, "Orphan," "Idiot," &c.

In addition to those who died in Providence, we find 61 registered who died elsewhere, 26 of whom were born in Providence.

SCITUATE.

Births. Returns for the year ending June 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are 6 Births registered; 1 of which occurred in 1793, 1 in 1800, 1 in 1831, 1 in 1851, and 2 during the present Year. Of the last Births, both were an August, and females; Condition and Color not stated. Residence of the Parents, Scituate; one Father and one Mother, Natives of Scituate; and the other Father and Mother, Natives of Providence. One Father by Occupation a Mechanic, the other a Manufacturer. By the preceding it will be seen there has been an advance of 100 per cent. in the prosperity of the place within a half century, which is particularly encouraging, as no Deaths appear to have occurred during that period.

Marriages. The Returns purport to be for the Year ending June 1st, 1853, but contain 2 Marriages of a later date. Clerk's Certificate is dated June 10th, 1853.

There are 21 Marriages registered, of which 17 were within this Year; viz. 4 in June, 1 in July, 1 in September, 2 in October, 1 in November, 2 in January, 3 in February, 2 in March, and 1 in May. All were Residents of Rhode Island, but 1 Groom, from Massachusetts, and 2 from Connecticut; 2 couples were born in Scituate, 2 elsewhere in Rhode Island; 2 Grooms in Scituate, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Connecticut, and 3 no where; 5 Brides in Scituate, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in England, and 1 no where. What Marriage of 1 couple not stated; second Marriage of 2 Grooms; third Marriage of 1 Groom; second Marriage of 2 Brides; third Marriage of 1 Bride; second Marriage of a Groom to a third Marriage of the Bride; and a third Marriage of a Groom to a first Marriage of the Bride; of the remainder, all were first Marriages. The oldest Groom was 57 years, the youngest Groom, 17 years old; the oldest Bride, 47 years, the youngest Bride, 15 years old. In 2 couples there was an equality of Ages; the greatest disparity was between a Groom 52 years, (a second Marriage,) and a Bride 34 years, (a third Marriage,) colored. The Ages of 3 couples were omitted. The others were 19 and 19, 21 and 18, 52 and 34, 28 and 25, 23 and 25, 22 and 16, 24 and 23, 17 and 15, 57 and 47, 43 and 34, 32 and 20, 28 and 25, 24 and 17, 26 and 28. Occupation of the Grooms; 6 Farmers, 5 Mechanics, 2 Laborers, 1 Operative, 1 Clerk, and 2 not stated. Clergymen officiated in 11, Elders in 6 instances.

Deaths. The Clerk reports that no Deaths have been returned to his office for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

SMITHFIELD.

Births. No regular Returns received. A copy of one Informant's Certificate was transmitted, by which it appears there was a female born in August; Condi-

tion and Color not mentioned; the Father was a Native of Hopkinton, the Mother of Scituate.

Marriages. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853; not signed by the Clerk. There were 84 Marriages registered during the Year; the earliest extending back to 1832; 67 of them were solemnized within the Year; viz. 4 in June, 7 in July, 7 in August, 4 in September, 8 in October, 10 in November, 6 in December, 3 in January, 5 in February, 8 in March, 3 in April, 2 in May. Of these, 5 couples were born in Smithfield, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Massachusetts, 3 in England, 2 in Ireland, 3 not known; of the remaining 49 Grooms, 5 were born in Smithfield, 19 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 12 in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, 4 in New Hampshire, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Maine, 1 in Canada, 2 in England, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Ireland, 1 not known; of the remaining 49 Brides, 11 were born in Smithfield, 14 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 10 in Massachusetts, 4 in Maine, 3 in New Hampshire, 1 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in England, 1 in Ireland, 2 not known; 34 couples resided in Smithfield, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island; of the remaining 30 Grooms, 4 resided in Smithfield, 13 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 11 in Massachusetts, 2 in New York; of the 30 remaining Brides, 15 resided in Smithfield, 10 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Massachusetts, 3 not known. What Marriage of 5 couples, and of one Groom, not stated. Second Marriage of 5 couples; second Marriage of 4 Grooms to first Marriage of Brides; third Marriage of 3 Grooms to first of Brides; second Marriage of 2 Brides to first Marriage of Groom; second Marriage of one Bride to unknown of Groom; the remainder first Marriages. The oldest Grooms, 2 of 57 years, both third Marriages; the oldest Bride, 38 years, a second Marriage; the youngest Groom 18, the youngest Bride 16 years. There was an equality of ages in 6 couples; the greatest disparity a Groom, 57 years, (a third Marriage,) to a Bride, 38 years, (a first Marriage;) there were 3 Grooms and 19 Brides under 20 years of age; of 4 couples, one Groom, and one Bride, the ages not stated. Of the Grooms, 12 were Farmers, 21 Mechanics, 16 Operatives, 2 Merchants, 2 Manufacturers, 2 Traders, 2 Clerks, 1 Teacher, 1 Laborer, 1 Butcher, 1 Oyster Dealer, 1 Writer, 1 Sailor, 4 not mentioned. Parentage of 2 couples, 5 Grooms, and 1 Bride omitted. In 15 cases, the official station of the individual performing the ceremonies not mentioned, and only ascertained by searching prior registries, and then, one case doubtful; one is certified by the Clerk of the Monthly Meeting of Friends; Clergymen officiated in the remaining cases.

Deaths. There were 2 males in June, 1 male and 1 female in July, 4 males and 4 females in August, 3 males and 3 females in September, 1 male in October, 2 females in November, 2 males and 2 females in December, 2 males in January, 1 male and 2 females in February, 1 male and 2 females in March, 4 males and 2 females in April, 1 male and 1 female in May.

The youngest male was 3 months and 15 days, the youngest female, 2 months, 3 days old; the eldest male, 91 years, 2 months, the eldest female, 83 years, 9 months old. There were two males over 90 years of age, both widowers, Farmers, and died of Old Age; one male between 80 and 90 years, a Farmer, who died of Diarrhœa; 1 female between 80 and 90 years, a widow, who died of Old Age; one male between 70 and 80 years, married, a Farmer, who died of Typhoid Pneumonia. There were 3 males and 4 females under one year, and 7 males and 6 females between 1 and 5 years. All of the preceding were whites. Of the males, 6 were Farmers, 2 Laborers, and 1 each, a Manufacturer, Carpenter, and Mill Operative; of the females, 2 were Weavers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CHARLESTOWN.

Births. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 1st.

(Of Births there were 2 females in June, 3 females in Aug., 1 male in Oct., 1 female in December, 1 female in January, 3 males in February, 1 male in March, 2 males in April, 1 male in May. Included in the above, was one pair of female twins in August. No Birth in July, September, nor November. Condition of the children not stated; nor the Names of 7 of them, of 2 Fathers and 1 Mother. Of the Fathers, 4 were born in Charlestown, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Connecticut, and 3 unknown; of the Mothers, 6 were born in Charlestown, 8 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 1 unknown. Of the Fathers, 6 were Farmers, 2 Manufacturers, 2 Laborers, 1 each, a Carder, Carpenter, and Stone Cutter; and 2 unknown. But 6 of the Informants were Parents.

Marriages. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 1st, 1853.

The Marriages were, 1 in August, 2 in September, 1 in February, and 1 in April; none in the other months. Of the Grooms, 1 was born in Charlestown, 2 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 in New York; of the Brides, 2 were born in Charlestown; 2 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 1 in Connecticut; 1 couple resided in Charlestown, and 1 in Richmond; of the remaining Grooms, 1 in Richmond, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 in New York; all of the Brides in Charlestown; 2 Grooms 2d Marriages; all of the others of both parties 1st Marriages.—The Ages of the couples were 23 and 16, 43 and 20, 25 and 20, 40 and 26, 22 and 20. Of the Grooms, 3 were Farmers, 1 a Dyer, and 1 a Shoemaker. An Elder officiated in 3, a Minister in 2 cases.

Deaths. The Returns are for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

The Clerk's Certificate is dated June 1st, 1853.

The earliest recorded Death is June 27th, 1852, the latest May 25th, 1853; there were 3 each in June and July, 1 each in August and September, 2 in November, and 1 each in March and May; in October, December, January, February, and April, none; there were 5 males and 3 females born in Charlestown; 2 females elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 2 females unknown. The youngest male was 7 months and 3 days old; the youngest female was 1 month 13 days; the eldest male was 86 years; the eldest female 83 years. There were 2 males between 80 and 90 years, both white, married, Farmers, who died of Old Age, and 2 females between 80 and 90 years, 1 widow and 1 single, both died of Old Age; also 1 female between 70 and 80 years, white, widow, who died of Old Age; there were 2 males and 1 female under 1 year of age. All of the male adults (3,) were Farmers.—There were 6 Deaths from Old Age; 1 from *Chronic Inflammation*, the sufferer being 1 month and 13 days old!!

Of the Deaths, 10 were white; viz. 4 males 6 females; 1 black male, and 1 colored female.

The Returns were not made on the prepared Blank, and in consequence the arrangement there designated was not followed. *If the Clerk's marks are understood correctly, 7, (over half,) of the Deaths occurred among Paupers; if so, however, one individual, by similar marks, must have had 2, if not 3 wives in less than 6 months, one of which was but 1 month, 13 days, and another 10 months, 15 days old; and 1 was a white female, while the other was a black male. Furthermore a child 7 months, 3*

days old, was a Farmer, died of Cholera Infantum, which is very probable, and was married, which is as improbable.

EXETER.

Births. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

The Clerk's Certificate not dated. There were 10 Births registered, of which 8 belong to this Year; viz. 2 males, 1 female in June, 1 female in August, 1 male, 1 female in October, 1 female in December, 1 male in January. No Births in July, September, November, February, March, April, and May. Condition of all, and Names of 5 omitted. Residence of the Parents, Exeter; 4 of the Fathers born in Exeter, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 1 unknown; 1 Mother born in Exeter, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 1 unknown; of the Fathers, 5 were Farmers, 2 Cotton Carders, and 1 a Mason. Informant, a Physician.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. The Marriages were 1 each, in August, September, October, March, and April. All of the Grooms Natives of Rhode Island; 1 Bride born in Exeter, 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Connecticut; 1 couple resided at Exeter, and 2 at West Greenwich; 1 Groom at Exeter, and 1 at South Kingstown; 1 Bride at Coventry, and 1 at Smithfield. Two couples, and 1 Bride, 2d Marriage; all of the others, 1st Marriages. The ages of the couples were, 44 and 43, 18 and 16, 17 and 22, 35 and 25, 17 and 16. Of the Grooms, 3 were Farmers, 1 each, a Carpenter, and a Spinner. Clergymen officiated in all of the cases.

Deaths. No Returns; and no reason sent.

HOPKINTON.

Births. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate dated June 1st, 1853. There are 5 Births registered, of which 3 are within the Year; viz. 1 female in June, and 2 males in March. Neither Name nor Condition of 2 children given. Parents resident in Hopkinton; 1 Father and 1 Mother born in Hopkinton; the others unknown. By Occupation 1 Father was a Miller, and 1 a Blacksmith; the avocation of the other undecypherable. Informant, a Physician.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate dated June 1st, 1853.

The Returns include all the Marriages recorded since September 4th, 1851, being 27 in all; of which 24 belong to this Year; viz. 2 in June, 1 in July, 2 in September, 4 in October, 2 in November, 3 each in December and January, 1 in March, 3 in April, 4 in May. There were 5 couples Natives of Hopkinton, 1 of Charlestown, R. I., 1 of Europe; of the remaining 17 Grooms, 6 were born in Hopkinton, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 5 in Connecticut; of the remaining 17 Brides, 4 were born in Hopkinton, 7 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 3 in Connecticut, 2 in New York, 1 in Ireland. There were 8 couples residents of Hopkinton, 4 of Westerly; of the remaining 12 Grooms, 2 resided in Hopkinton, 4 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 6 in Connecticut; of the remaining 12 Brides, 8 resided in Hopkinton, 2 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 unknown. There were 2d Marriages of 3 couples, 3 Grooms, and 3 Brides; all of the others were 1st Marriages. The greatest disparity of Ages, 46 and 22. The Ages of the couples were, 22 and 20, 27 and 22, 22 and 19, 23 and 18, 32 and 38, 40 and 25, 24 and 16, 27 and 32, 25 and 19, 35 and 32, 21 and 27, 41 and 32, 20 and 16, 34 and 20, 46 and 22, 38 and 26, 25 and 17, 24 and 19, 38 and 32, 23 and 17, 30 and 23, 30 and 26, 22 and 21, 26 and 22.

(Of the Grooms, 6 were Farmers, 11 Mechanics, 2 Operatives, 2 Merchants, 1 Clergyman, 1 Lime Manufacturer, and 1 Teacher. Elders officiated in 19 cases, Clergymen in the remainder.

Deaths. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate dated June 1st, 1853. There occurred 1 Death each, in August, October, and November; all females; 2 were born in Hopkinton, 1 in England; 2 died of Consumption, and 1 of Measles; the last 1 year, 20 days old; the others, 32 years, 2 months, and 73 years, 1 month, 22 days.

1 The prepared Blank not used for the Returns.

We subjoin the Town Clerk's Letter; simply premising that the remarks made on page 164, in reference to the Letter from the Clerk of Coventry, will equally apply to this.

To the Secretary of State :

I have taken considerable pains the year past, that the Law might be carried out, by distributing the necessary blanks, &c., yet it appears there has been but very little attention to making Returns of Deaths and Births. I have heard remarks from some Physicians, like this: That when they are present at the birth of a child, the child has no name, and perhaps does not have a name for a long time, and they are not prepared, without extra pains to make returns. I hear but little about it in other towns, but here it appears to drag.

(Signed,)

Yours, &c.

C. C. LEWIS.

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Births. No Returns; and no reason given.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate dated May 2d, 1853. There are 41 Marriages recorded, of which but 8 took place within the Year; viz. 2 in July, and 1 each, in August, September, October, November, December, and February. Three of the entries are in the form of Certificates; one of them dated July 12th, certifies to a matrimonial alliance taking place eight days subsequently. There were 3 couples Natives of N. Kingstown; of the remaining Grooms, 1 was born in North Kingstown, and 4 elsewhere in Rhode Island; of the remaining Brides, 4 were born in North Kingstown, and 1 in New Hampshire; 4 couples resided in North Kingstown; 1 Groom in North Kingstown, and 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island; 3 Brides in North Kingstown, and 1 in East Greenwich. What Marriage of 5 couples, not stated; 2d Marriage of 1 Groom; 1 of the others 1st Marriages. One couple supposed to be colored. Two of the certificate cases omit Age, Parentage, and Occupation. Of the Grooms, 2 were Farmers, 2 Manufacturers, and 1 each, a Stone Mason, and a Laborer. The Ages of the couples were, 25 and 21, 21 and 19, 22 and 18, 30 and 19, 22 and 19, 35 and 20. Clergymen officiated in all the cases.

Deaths. No Returns.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Births. No Returns; no reason given.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853.

(Clerk's Certificate not dated. Of the 19 Marriages which took place within the year, 3 were in June, 2 in August, 1 each, in September, and October, 5 in November, 3 in December, 1 each, in January, and February, and 2 in unknown month. Of these 7 couples were Natives of South Kingstown; 4 couples of parts unknown;

of the remaining 8 Grooms, 1 was born in South Kingstown, 6 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 1 in Illinois; of the remaining 8 Brides, 3 were born in South Kingstown; 2 in North Kingstown, 1 each in New York, Pennsylvania, and unknown; 12 couples resided in South Kingstown; of the other 7 Grooms, 2 were residents of South Kingstown, and 5 of other parts of Rhode Island; 4 Brides resided in South Kingstown, and 3 elsewhere in Rhode Island. There were 2d Marriages of 2 couples, and 1 Bride; 2 couples, and 1 Bride not stated; the rest of both parties 1st Marriages. The Ages of 2 couples, and 1 Bride not given; the others were, 24 and 20, 22 and 22, 23 and 16, 52 and 39, 22 and 16, 22 and 24, 21 and 23, 21 and 24, 19 and 17, 37 and 28, 31 and 19, 60 and 50, 24 and 23, 21 and 26, 19 and 19, 21 and —, 21 and 25. Of the Grooms, 9 were Farmers, 3 Mechanics, 2 Manufacturers, 1 Operative, and 4 unknown. An Elder officiated in one case, Clergymen in all of the others.

Deaths. Returns for the Year ending May 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated.

There are 6 Deaths registered, of which but 2 occurred within the Year; viz. that of 1 nameless Native male, who died March 15th, of Pueumonia, æt. 3 years; and 1 nameless colored male, without Birth-place, or Parentage, who died March 6th, of a Burn, at the age of 8 years.

A question may arise in the minds of some, *as to the value of such blank registrations!*

RICHMOND.

Births. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are registered 30 Births, extending back as far as 1793; but 1 Birth occurred within the year; viz. that of a male, July 18th; Color and Condition not stated; Parents residents in Richmond; Father, a Native of Connecticut, Mother of Richmond; the Occupation of the Father, a Farmer.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending June 1st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are 16 Marriages registered, of which 6 belong to the present year; viz. 1 each, in June, September, October, and December, and 2 in January; of 1 couple the Age, Nativity, Parentage, Occupation, and what Marriage, omitted; 1 couple Natives of Richmond, 2 Grooms of Richmond, and 2 of other parts of Rhode Island, 1 Bride of Richmond, and 3 of other parts of Rhode Island; 5 couples resided in Richmond, 1 Groom in Stonington, Ct., and 1 Bride in Richmond. Of 5 couples the 1st Marriage; their Ages were, 22 and 24, 23 and 16, 23 and 20, 21 and 18, 23 and 23. Of the Grooms, 4 were Farmers, and 1 a Dresser Tender. An Elder officiated in 3, and Clergymen in 3 cases.

Deaths. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There appear to have been 36 Deaths registered within the Year, of which but 5 occurred during the Year; viz. 2 in July, and 1 each, in November, December, and January; of these, 3 were Natives of Richmond, 2 males, 1 female; 1 was born in South Kingstown, and 1 in Ireland. The youngest male was 53 years, 1 month, the eldest male 83 years, 5 months, the only female 59 years, 3 months, 7 days old. Of the males 3 were Farmers, and 1 a Dresser Tender; of the deceased, 2 died of Consumption, (1 male and 1 female); 1 of Cancer; 1 of Old Age.

WESTERLY.

Births. Returns for the Year ending May 31st, 1853. The Clerk's Certificate not dated. There are 127 Births registered, of which 41 occurred within the Year;

viz. 3 males in June, 2 males and 1 female in July, 3 females in August, 3 males and 4 females in September, 3 males in October, 2 males and 1 female in November, 1 female and 1 unknown in December, 2 males and 2 females in January, 2 males, 1 female and 1 unknown in February, 1 male, 1 female, and 2 unknown in March, 1 male, 1 female and 1 unknown in April. The Names of but 6 children given; the Condition of none; in 32 cases, under Sex, nothing but Color given; all boys entered as unknown are those where both Name and Sex have been omitted. In 12 instances, the Mother's Name omitted. All of the Parents resided in Westerly. Of the Fathers, 10 were born in Westerly, 7 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 4 in Connecticut, 1 in New York, 2 in England, 2 in Ireland, 1 in Switzerland, and 14 Unknown; of the Mothers, 4 were born in Westerly, 8 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 4 in Connecticut, 1 in New York, 2 each in England, and Ireland, and 20 Unknown. All of the Unknown were reported by two individuals, probably Physicians; showing the importance of Parents faithfully discharging the duties incumbent on them by law. *In but a single instance was the Parent the Informant*; the remaining Births were reported by three persons. Of the Fathers, 7 were Merchants, 7 Mechanics, 4 Manufacturers, 3 Yeomen, 2 Mariners, 2 Fishermen, 1 Operative, 1 Livery Man, 14 Unknown.

Marriages. Returns for the Year ending May 31st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There were 32 Marriages registered, of which one was solemnized Aug. 10th, 1779; if now living, the individuals are a venerable couple of 94 and 92 years of age. There were 27 Marriages within the Year; viz. 2 in June, 1 in July, 3 in September, 2 in October, 3 in November, 5 in December, 3 in January, 3 in Feb., 1 in March, 1 in April, and 3 in May. Of these, 1 couple were Natives of Charlestown, R. I., 2 of Connecticut; of the 24 remaining Grooms, 5 were born in Westerly, 11 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Massachusetts, 5 in Connecticut, and 2 in New York; of the remaining Brides 4 were born in Westerly, 11 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Massachusetts, 7 in Connecticut, and 1 in *Georgia, S. C.* There were resident in Westerly, 7 couples, 4 elsewhere in Rhode Island, and 3 in Connecticut; 3 Grooms resided in Westerly, 5 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 2 in Connecticut, 2 in New York, and 1 in California; of the remaining Brides, 8 resided in Westerly, 2 elsewhere in Rhode Island, 1 in Massachusetts, and 2 in Connecticut. Of 5 Grooms, it was the second, and of one Groom the third Marriage, all the first Marriage of Brides; and second Marriage of one Bride (colored,) to first Marriage of Groom; one Bride the Marriage not stated; all of the other individuals, first Marriages. The Ages were, 26 and 21, 26 and 21, 28 and 27, 30 and 26, 21 and 19, 40 and 21, 22 and 20, 20 and 19, 21 and 19, 24 and 22, 25 and 19, 37 and 29, 32 and 21, 23 and 18, 65 and 49, 33 and 23, 17 and 16, 18 and 18, 26 and 20, 27 and 22, 26 and 22, 21 and 20, 24 and 23, 21 and 23, 25 and 27, 40 and 23. Of the Grooms, 10 were Mechanics, 7 Farmers, 5 Manufacturers, 2 Merchants, 2 Operatives, and 1 a Mariner. An Elder officiated in one case; Clergymen in the remaining cases.

Deaths. Returns for the Year ending May 31st, 1853. Clerk's Certificate not dated. There were 16 Deaths within the year; viz. 1 in June, 6 in August, 1 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, 2 in December, 1 in January, and 1 in March; no Deaths occurred in July, February, April, nor May. Of the deceased, 11 were Natives of Westerly, viz. 7 white males, 3 white females, and 1 unknown; 2 (both females,) of Charlestown, R. I., 2 males of Connecticut, and 1 female of New York.

The Date, Condition, Occupation, and Place of Birth, stated as required; the Color, and Parentage of all but 2; the Cause of Death of all but 3; (2 not known and 1 not named;) the Age of all but one. The earliest recorded Death is June 28th, a white married female, of unknown age, who died of Suffocation; the latest Death, March 18th, a white married female, aged 24 years, disease not mentioned. The eldest male, (white, married, a Farmer, who died of Old Age,) was 86 years, 6 months, 25 days old; the youngest male, (who died of Dysentery,) 3 months; the eldest female, (white, single, who died of Consumption,) was 60 years old; the youngest female, 2 years, 2 months, 17 days, disease Hydrocephalus. Of the remaining Deaths, 1 was occasioned by Old Age, complicated with Erysipelas, 1 Chagres Fever, 2 Typhus Fever, 1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Dysentery, 1 Dropsy, 1 Laryngitis and 2 by Causes not known. Of the males, 4 were Farmers, and 1 a Laborer.

THE REGISTRATION ACT,

As engrossed and amended, and proposed for the consideration of the General Assembly.

AN ACT to provide for a Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Whereas, in the administration of justice, or upon the important subject of State pauperism, (and even in the pursuits of private life,) it has often been found difficult, from the death of witnesses, as well as from other causes, to prove the birth, marriage, or death of persons, whereby the rights of many have been sacrificed, and great wrongs have been inflicted upon individuals and the community; and whereas, important truths deeply affecting the physical welfare of mankind, are to be drawn from a knowledge of the number of births, deaths, or marriages, that, during a term of years, may occur, or may be contracted within the limits of a State: Therefore,

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The clerks of the several towns and cities in this State, are hereby authorized and required to obtain, chronologically record, and index, as required by the forms prescribed by the third section of this act, all information concerning births, marriages, and deaths, occurring amongst the inhabitants of their respective towns and cities, and on or before the first day of February, annually, to make duly certified returns thereof, to the Secretary of State, for each year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, accompanying the same, with a list of those individuals required by law to make returns to him, who have neglected the same, and with such remarks relating to the object of the law, as he may deem important to communicate.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually, with such assistance as shall be rendered by any authorized Committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, to make and publish, (not exceeding seven hundred and fifty copies,) a general Abstract and Report thereof, in form as prescribed by section third of this act. He shall also cause said returns to be arranged, full alphabetical indexes of all the names to be made, the whole to be bound in convenient size volumes, and carefully preserved in his office.

Sec. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this act, shall, on application, be furnished by the Secretary of State, to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town and city clerks, clerks of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially after the following forms, viz.: The record of a *birth*, shall state the date and place of birth, name and sex of the child, whether living or still-born; also, the name and surname, color, occupation, residence, and birth-place of the parents, and time of recording, as far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a *marriage*, shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence, and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, color, occupation, and residence of each, condition, (whether single or widowed;) what marriage, if second, third, &c.; the occupation, birth-place, and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of *deaths*, shall state the date of death, name and surname of the deceased, the sex, color, and condition, (single or married,) age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birth-place of parents, disease or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

Sec. 4. *Of Marriages.* Every Society of Friends, clergyman, and all others authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, (in manner and form aforesaid,) and return the same on or before the second Monday of every month, for the last preceding month, to the city or town clerks, and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have furnished to the authority about solemnizing it, the information hereinbefore required.

Sec. 5. *Of Births.* As a large number of births annually take place without the assistance or intervention of strictly professional aid, it shall be the duty of each and every parent to make returns to said city or town clerk, of the birth of each of his or her children, in manner and form aforesaid, at least within ten days after the same shall have occurred.

Sec. 6. *Of Deaths.* It shall be the duty of each and every practising physician, or surgeon, of whatever character, to keep a faithful record, and to make returns as aforesaid, on or before the second Monday of each month, of every death occurring in his or her professional practice, within the State, during the last preceding month. If without attendance of physician, the coroner shall make returns as above.

Sec. 7. *Of Undertakers.* There may be appointed by the city and town authorities, a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of said authorities, whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all interments by them made, stating where the individuals died, and where they were buried, and to make returns on or before the second Monday of every month, as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. Any city or town may enact municipal laws, more effectually to obtain the objects herein contemplated: *Provided*, they do not conflict with the main and specific object of this act, viz., to procure the most perfect registration.

Sec. 9. *Of Fees.* The city and town clerks shall receive for each record of a birth, marriage, or death, made and returned, as required by law, ten cents, to be paid to them out of their respective city and town treasuries: *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to any one town clerk, who shall faithfully perform the duties prescribed by this act, shall not be less than five dollars.

Sec. 10. *Of Penalties.* If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town or city clerk, clerk of any meeting of the society of Friends, or other person, shall wilfully

neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on, or required of him or her, by this act, or should any one not legally authorized, assume to discharge any of said duties, he or she shall, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the cause, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one half thereof to the use of the town or city, in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the person who shall prosecute for the same.

Sec. 11. No letters of administration, or letters testamentary, shall be granted by any court of probate, upon the effects or estate of any person, until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. The said books or registers, or a certificate duly certified by the town clerk and authenticated by his seal of office, as containing a full copy of the record of any marriage, birth, or death, shall hereafter be admitted in any court in this State as *prima facie* proof of any marriage, birth, or death.

Sec. 13. Births, marriages, and deaths of non-residents, shall be distinguished from those of residents in the returns, by being arranged separately. The Secretary of State may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary, to effect the object of this act.

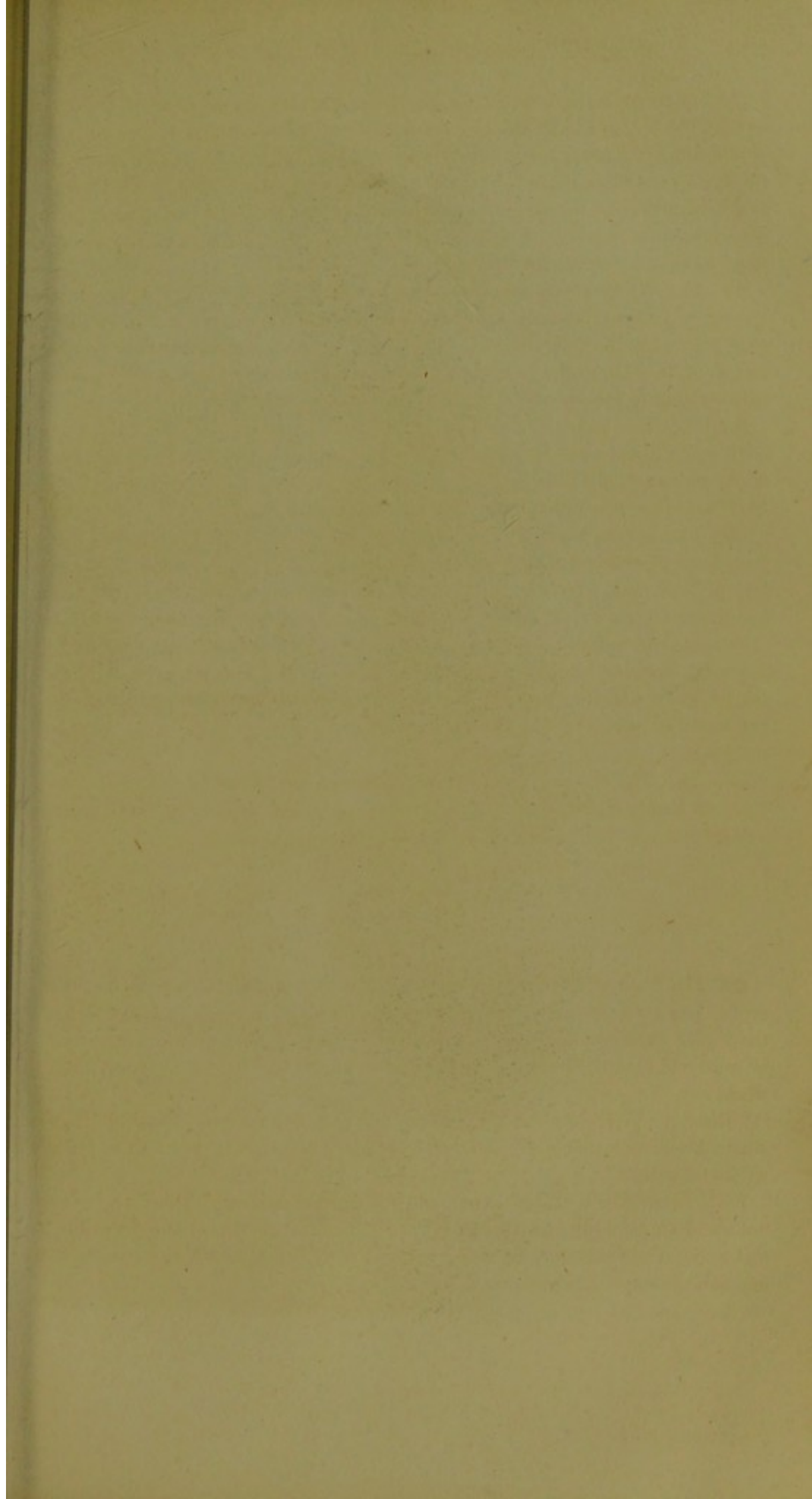
Sec. 14. In order that it may be more surely ascertained that no clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, or clerk of the society of Friends, neglects making the returns specified in this act, each and every one shall cause his or her name and residence, to be recorded in the clerk's office of the town or city, where he or she resides.

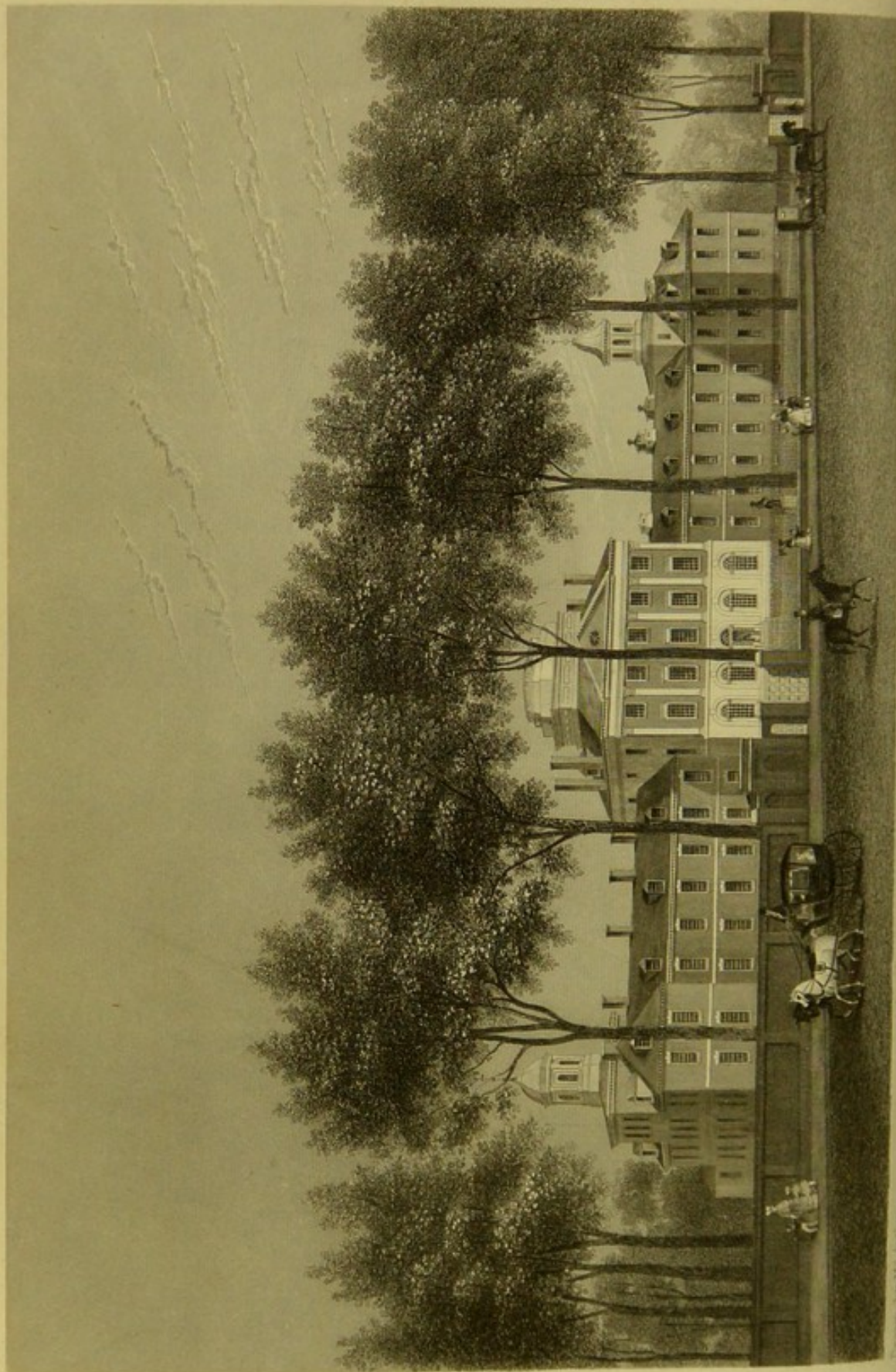
Sec. 15. This act shall go into effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and from and after that time, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, shall be deemed and taken to be repealed.

☞ The Author of the preceding Report, residing at a distance from the Printer, has had an opportunity of examining but one Proof, during its passage through the Press; consequently should the reader, as he unquestionably will, detect errors, he must make a just allowance for the same. In the language of Cotton Mather, I would say,

“Reader, *Carthagen* was of the mind, that unto those *Three Things* which the Ancients held Impossible, there should be added this *Fourth*, to find a Book printed without *Errata's*.”

I may be allowed to add, if, in penning this short sentence, so learned a man could not avoid an error, or the Compositor, in setting it up, forces him ostensibly to make one, it will certainly be venial, in more humble individuals to err in the like manner, or from a similar cause.





Engraved by M. J. Adams

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AS SEEN FROM THE A. B. C.

Engraved by W. F. Theobald

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AN ADDRESS

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

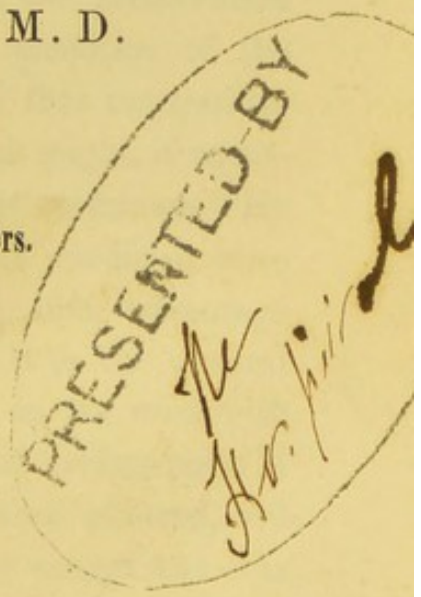
Founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

Delivered June 10th, 1851,

BY

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.

Published by the Board of Managers.



PHILADELPHIA:

T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.

1851.

A Z ADDRESS

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P R E F A C E .

THE following address was prepared at the request of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Believing that the institution might be benefitted by calling the attention of the community to its history and condition, and deeming the commencement of a new century in its existence a suitable opportunity for the purpose, the Managers resolved to have a public address delivered, and applied to the author, as the senior prescribing physician of the institution, to perform this duty. In complying with the request, the author felt an interest beyond that of mere official obligation. He knew that there were many points in the history of the Hospital, calculated to excite attention, at least in our community, which it was desirable to have recorded in a connected form for preservation and reference. He believed that the exact condition of the establishment was not generally known, and that impressions prevailed to some extent in relation to it, which might, if uncorrected, have the effect of materially limiting its usefulness. He was convinced that if its history and present condition were placed clearly and impartially before the public, advantage might accrue to the institution, and, through it to the general interests of charity. He, therefore, engaged in the work with zeal, and took much pains in the collection and arrangement of the materials; but, from the short space of time allotted, and from the pressure of other engagements, he cannot but fear that he has failed to do full justice to the subject. A considerable portion of what has been said in the discourse is the

result of his own personal knowledge; but he also derived materials largely from other sources, the most copious of which were the Minutes of the Board of Managers, from the beginning to the present time, which were kindly placed at his disposal for the purpose. In several of the financial points he was greatly aided by a manuscript prepared from the official records with great care by George Roberts Smith, Esq., late one of the Managers, and put by him into the possession of the Board. He consulted the unprinted official reports, the works of Dr. Franklin, and various other publications, among which may be particularized an early history of the Hospital, prepared at the request of the Board of Managers by Dr. Franklin, and an account of the institution drawn up by Mr. Wm. G. Malin, the present steward, and published in 1831. Some valuable facts and suggestions were also communicated by different officers of the Hospital. Whatever may be thought of the value of the facts contained in the address, or of the manner in which they have been stated, it is believed that reliance may be placed upon their accuracy; and the author cannot but hope that they may operate favourably upon the general sentiment of the community in relation to the institution.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 4th*, 1851.

A D D R E S S .

WE have met to commemorate the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, now at the beginning of the second century of its existence. It is good thus to recur at stated periods to the past. Especially is it good, in the advancing life of society, to recall those occasions when the fresher sensibilities of its youth impelled it to generous exertion and sacrifice, under the excitement of great social wants. The parent lives over again his own early life in that of his children, and feels the dispositions and faculties, which had begun to stiffen with age, warmed into renewed and vigorous activity. Society, in like manner, looking upon the offspring of its earlier years, feels a return of its more unselfish impulses, and is prompted to an increase of benevolent effort. The occasion then upon which we are met together is not one merely of gratification; it is an occasion also of beneficence, I might almost say, of duty.

It was towards the close of the year 1750, that the first step was taken towards the establishment of an Hospital in Philadelphia. The credit of originating the movement is due to Dr. Thomas Bond, at that time one of the most distinguished physicians of the city.

It is not improbable, however, that a want so obvious had occupied the thoughts of many reflecting persons, and that he who first brought it publicly forward was but the spokesman of a general sentiment, which had been gradually maturing in the community, and was now ripe for action.

Dr. Bond began by endeavouring to obtain subscriptions; and solicited the aid among others of his friend Benjamin Franklin, who, highly approving of the project, engaged heartily in furthering his views. Franklin first prepared the public mind by writing in the newspapers, and thus succeeded in increasing the number and amount of the subscriptions; but it was soon ascertained that the enterprise was beyond individual ability, and that legislative aid would be necessary to success. A memorial, therefore, was addressed to the Provincial Assembly, setting forth the urgent necessity then existing for an Hospital, and asking for a charter to the contributors and for pecuniary assistance.* This was presented on the 23d of January, 1751. After some hesitation, especially on the part of the country members, a bill was finally passed, on the 7th of February,

* The following persons signed the memorial :—William Plumstead, Luke Morris, Stephen Armitt, Samuel Rhoads, William Coleman, Edward Cathrall, Samuel Smith, Samuel Shoemaker, Samuel Hazard, Samuel Sansom, Amos Stretteli, John Armitt, John Reynell, Charles Norris, William Griffiths, William Attwood, Anthony Morris, Thomas Græme, William Branson, Israel Pemberton, Joshua Crosby, William Allen, Joshua Fisher, Nathaniel Allen, Reese Meredith, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Sims, A. Morris, Junr., Jonathan Evans, Joseph Shippen, John Inglis, John Mifflin, George Spafford.

without a dissenting voice, incorporating "the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," and appropriating *two thousand pounds*, currency, towards the erection and furnishing of a building, to be paid when an equal amount should be subscribed by individuals to a permanent fund.*

* The private history of this transaction is somewhat curious. One of the objections made by the members opposed to the measure was that the cost of medical attendance would alone be sufficient to consume all the money that could be raised. This was promptly met by an offer on the part of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, and of the two brothers Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond, to attend the patients gratuitously for three years. But another and probably the real difficulty was, that the members from the country could not see clearly how the interests of their particular constituents would be promoted, and, thinking that the city was to be exclusively benefitted, concluded that the inhabitants of the city ought exclusively to bear the expense. Thus it appears that legislators in those times were not more far-seeing than in our own; and a little management was not less necessary then than now. Franklin's sagacity found a remedy for the difficulty. He told the opposition members that two thousand pounds could be raised by voluntary contribution. This they refused to believe, considering no doubt two thousand pounds a very great sum of money. Then he proposed that they should make their grant conditional upon the subscription of that sum by the citizens. They seized upon the idea, and, willing to gain the credit of charity without expense, no longer hesitated to vote for the bill. But Franklin had another object in view. Should the citizens be assured of an absolute legislative grant, they would be apt to be content with this vicarious charity of their representatives, and might be indisposed to subscribe. The conditional character of the grant was therefore a great stimulus to their benevolence; and the consequence was that a subscription which had before dragged along slowly was now quickly filled up. Dr. Franklin says, in his memoirs, that he remembers none of his political manoeuvres which at the time gave him more pleasure, or in which, after thinking of it, he more easily excused himself for a little indirectness.

The Charter provided that it should be lawful for all who had contributed or might thereafter contribute ten pounds or more towards the Hospital, or any number of them, to meet on the *first Monday of May, yearly, forever*, to elect twelve Managers out of their own number, and a Treasurer, and to make rules for the government of the Institution, to be obligatory when approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney General. Further provisions of the Charter were, that the *Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital* might hold real estate of the yearly value of one thousand pounds; that neither they, nor any persons acting under them, should employ the money or other estate expressly given or added to the capital stock, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor; and that patients should be received from any part of the Province without partiality or preference.

No sooner was this act published than its influence was felt in a great increase of the subscription list; and in a short time, considerably more than the amount required by the charter having been subscribed, a meeting of the contributors was held at the State House, and the first Board of Managers chosen. This Board consisted of Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jun., Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, and Charles Norris. John Reynell was elected Treasurer. In the present audience there are, I presume, few to whom most of

these names are not familiar, as belonging to men prominent in our general or local history, or as representative of families among the most respectable and oldest in our city, many of whose descendants are still flourishing in the midst of us, and some probably are now listening to this brief allusion to the praiseworthy efforts of their forefathers. May the satisfaction, which the recognition of the good works of those whose blood flows in their veins cannot but yield to all of proper sensibility, serve as an inducement to hand down, with the inheritance of their own blood, similar opportunities for self-congratulation; and may those who are less fortunate in the recorded deeds of their ancestors be stimulated by the example to furnish such a day as the present to their own descendants one hundred years hence! Beneficence in the head and founder of a family is like the vapours exhaled by a genial sun from a mountain lake, which, after giving support and beauty to surrounding nature, return at more or less distant points, in refreshing rains, to swell the streamlets that issue from its bosom.

Very soon after their election, the Managers transmitted to England, to Thomas and Richard Penn,* the Proprietaries of the Province, an address, narrating what had been done, and suggesting that, as the Assembly had granted a charter and a sum of money for the erection of a building, and the People had subscribed and were still subscribing largely towards a permanent fund, it might please the Proprietaries to grant a plot

* Sons of William Penn.

of ground on which to build; so that all concerned in the Province might participate in the honour, merit, and pleasure of so good a work. In a letter to Thomas Hyam and Sylvanus Bevan, the Managers bespoke their favourable intercession with the Proprietaries, and pointed out, as a suitable place for the building, the unappropriated portion of the Square on the South side of Mulberry between Ninth and Tenth Streets; being a part of the city in which the value of land had not increased for several years, and which was not likely to be soon occupied. In reply to this application, the Proprietaries sent out an elaborate Charter emanating from themselves, and an order to their Lieutenant Governor, James Hamilton, to convey to the corporation, in the same instrument, a lot of ground lying on the North side of Sassafras Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, being a portion of the grounds now known as the Franklin Square; under the condition, however, that, should there not be a constant succession of contributors, to meet and choose Managers, the tract of land thus conveyed should revert to them or their heirs.

But these grants did not meet the wishes of the Managers. The Charter was less liberal in its provisions than the one they had received from the Assembly, and could not be accepted without a failure in respect towards the Representatives who had so kindly complied with their requests. The provision in reference to the reversion of the lot was in itself an insurmountable objection; as there might in time be a failure in the regular succession of contributors, and they could not consent to the diversion, which would take place in

such an event, of all the future buildings from the original purpose of the charity.* The ground which it was proposed to grant, being low and damp, in the neighbourhood of brick-ponds, and better adapted for a burying-place, for which in fact a portion of it was used, than for any other purpose, was not considered as offering a proper site for an Hospital; and, moreover, having been allotted with other adjoining grounds by the founder of the city for public uses, could not be accepted by the Managers, under the instrument conveying it, without an implied acknowledgment on their part of the Proprietaries' right to the remainder of the grounds. The Managers, therefore, unanimously felt themselves constrained to decline the grant of the Proprietaries; but were unwilling to surrender the hope of said from them, and in another letter urged on them, through mutual friends, the plea of regard for their interest in the affections of the people, and the justice of their participation in measures calculated to promote the public good.

In the mean time, in order to carry the benevolent design of the subscribers into immediate effect, a private house,† situated on the south side of Market, west of Fifth Street, was hired as a temporary hospital; and

* It is right to state that the Proprietaries disclaimed any wish to appropriate to themselves the buildings that might be erected, having merely had in view a restoration of the grounds, if they should cease to be applied to the purpose for which they were granted.

† This was the mansion of Judge John Kinsey, and with its grounds occupied nearly one-third of a square. The rent paid by the Managers yearly was forty pounds.

the Managers took measures, jointly with the contributors, to prepare for regular operations, by making rules in relation to the government of the Institution, the management of its pecuniary concerns, the appointment and duties of the physicians, and the admission of patients. The physicians and surgeons first appointed were Drs. Lloyd Zachary, Thomas and Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman. The temporary hospital was opened in February 1752, when two patients were received; and it continued to be occupied for about four years.

Despairing at length of the wished for donation from the Proprietaries, the Board determined to purchase a suitable lot, and, after patient and diligent investigation, bought, in December 1754, for five hundred pounds, the whole of the square on which the Hospital now stands, except a depth of sixty feet on Spruce Street, which, eight or ten years later, was granted by the Penns, together with an annuity of forty pounds. This lot was at that time far out of town, and was approached obliquely through the fields, the main streets not having been opened for use at so great a distance from the built parts of the city.

The next object was to erect a suitable building; and a plan was prepared calculated, with wise forethought, for a prosperous future; but so arranged that a part sufficient for immediate wants might be built at once, and additions afterwards made, as occasion might require, without disturbing the general symmetry. The plan was that of the present noble structure; the portion at the time intended for erection was the east wing

as it now exists facing Eighth Street. The corner-stone was laid on the 28th of May, 1755, with the following neat inscription, prepared by Franklin :—

“ In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV.,
GEORGE the Second happily Reigning
(for he sought the happiness of his people),
Philadelphia Flourishing
(for its inhabitants were public spirited),
This Building,
By the Bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable.
May the God of Mercies
Bless the undertaking.”*

The house was so far completed in December 1756 that patients were admitted ; and the first regular meeting of the Managers to inspect the wards took place on the 27th of that month.

The Hospital may now be considered as fairly under way. It will not be uninteresting to glance at the means by which, in a town containing less than 30,000 inhabitants, and as yet too young to have accumulated any considerable amount of capital, resources should have been found adequate to so important a result. The measure was extremely popular with all classes.

* In the progress of the repairs now going on at the Hospital, it became necessary to dig an area in front of the east wing on Eighth Street ; and, in doing so, the corner-stone alluded to was uncovered, and the inscription found perfect as given in the text. The stone is at the S. E. corner, and the face containing the inscription looks towards Eighth Street.

The original contributions already referred to as exceeding two thousand pounds, were in sums varying from one pound to two hundred and fifty; being, for the most part, from ten to thirty pounds.*

In running the eye over the list of subscribers, it is interesting to meet with so many names with which we are now familiar, showing that, though Philadelphia receives all strangers with a hearty welcome into her brotherhood, she holds on tenaciously to the families which have once taken root in her soil. It will be readily understood that the sum originally subscribed was but a mere beginning, sufficient to set the enterprise on foot, but altogether inadequate to its continued support. The Managers were not backward in letting the wants of the Institution be known; and their appeals were always answered. New contributions flowed in every year, sometimes abundantly. The "rich widows and other single women" called on specially by the Board in an emergency, showed by their response that benevolence in women is not an exclusive characteristic of our own times.† The celebrated Whitfield collected one hundred and seventy pounds for the Institution, at one of his sermons. Tradesmen, me-

* The subscription of two hundred and fifty pounds was by Wm. Allen, Chief Justice of the Province.

† The subscription among the "rich widows and other single women" was set on foot with the object of raising money to pay for drugs which had been imported from London, and in the aggregate amounted to one hundred and fourteen pounds. Medicines were at first furnished gratuitously by the physicians of the Hospital; but this was felt to be an unreasonable burden, especially as they were giving their professional services without charge. It was, therefore, determined to hire an apothecary to

mechanics, and even common workmen deducted something from their prices or wages for the common cause. Holders of real estate sold to the Hospital for less than they would have sold in an ordinary bargain. Jury fines, contested sums of money, and residuary unclaimed sums, in the hands of trustees and assignees, were deposited in its treasury. The signers of the paper money for the Province gave the wages they were allowed by law. The curious paid willingly the fee for admission to the Hospital; and many a poor person received the blessing of Heaven, as he dropped his mite into the charity box. At the suggestion of Franklin, twelve tin boxes were provided, marked with the words "*Charity for the Hospital,*" in gold letters, one of which was kept in the house of each of the Managers. Though not very productive, they added something to the funds. The fact is curious, as marking a characteristic trait of our great philosopher, statesman, and economist. With a mind powerful enough to grasp the lightnings of heaven, and to control the fate of an empire, "*eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis,*" he yet had the microscopic faculty of perceiving the atoms out of which all aggregates are made, and in pecuniary concerns did not scorn to take care of the pennies.*

attend daily at the house, and prepare the medicines; and an allowance of £15 per annum was made him for his trouble. It consequently became necessary to supply the Hospital with drugs, and at that time they could be obtained of a reliable character only from Europe.

* Among the benefactions worthy of notice was a lot of ground lying north of the city, presented by a German named Matthew Koplín, with

As may be readily imagined, legacies soon came to be a fruitful source of income. Within the first thirty years, considerably more than five thousand pounds were received, in sums varying from twenty to more than a thousand pounds. Nor was the interest excited by the Institution confined to the Province. Subscriptions were received from other Provinces, and from the West Indies; and large sums were contributed from the mother country, especially by members of the Society of Friends. It would be unpardonable to pass without notice the name of Dr. John Fothergill, of London, who was untiring in his good offices, not only subscribing largely of money, and making valuable donations of books, anatomical models, drawings, &c., but freely giving his advice and service when requested, and exerting his influence in England in various ways for the good of the Hospital.*

a letter in the language of his father land, stating that he desired to offer this gift to the Hospital because he thought it likely to be managed very differently from some in his own country, in which large sums collected as alms were appropriated by the governors of the charity to the enriching of themselves and their friends, who were thus enabled to live in superfluity and voluptuousness, keeping their horses and coaches like rich people, and all at the expense of the poor and the needy.

* The donation of Dr. Fothergill alluded to, consisted of eighteen different views of anatomical structure, in crayon and framed; of three cases of anatomical models, and of another case containing a skeleton, &c. These were of considerable value, being estimated in the schedule of the stock of the Hospital, at £350. They must have been of much service to the student in the dearth of opportunities for anatomical demonstration, and appear to have excited some curiosity in the community, as they were placed in a room by themselves, and a dollar was demanded

Among the important results of the interest felt in England was the receipt of a large sum of money, consequent upon the settlement of the concerns of a joint-stock partnership, denominated the *Pennsylvania Land Company in London*. In the year 1760 an Act of Parliament was passed, vesting in trustees the estates of that company in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, in order that they might be sold, and the proceeds distributed. But, as it appeared probable that for a considerable portion of these proceeds no just claimant would be found, the insertion of a clause in the Act was procured by the friends of the Hospital, granting to that Institution all the money which might remain unclaimed in the hands of the trustees upon the 24th of June 1770. Thomas Hyam appears to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this important event for the Hospital; and the counsel and aid of Dr. Fothergill and David Barclay, in connection with Dr. Franklin, then in England, were very usefully resorted to in the ultimate settlement of the business. Nearly thirteen thousand pounds, or about thirty-four thousand dollars accrued ultimately to the Institution from this

from every visitor, for permission to inspect them. They arrived in August 1762, about the time of the return of Dr. Shippen from Europe, and were made use of by him, with the permission of the Board, for the illustration of a course of lectures on anatomy, which he delivered the following winter. But a pistole from each student attending the lectures was demanded for the privilege. In the following summer, Dr. Shippen volunteered to attend at the Hospital every other Saturday at 5 P. M., to explain the paintings, &c., to those who might attend, on the payment of a dollar to the Hospital.

source, though the last portions of the sum were not received until after the close of the Revolutionary War.

A simple reference to a further grant of three thousand pounds, made by the Provincial Assembly in the year 1762, will close our account of the fiscal concerns of the Hospital anterior to the Revolution.

Purchases were made at different times, on reasonable terms, and for sums which would now seem extremely small, of the square of ground lying East, and of the half square lying West of the proper Hospital lot. In April, 1776, according to a statement entered on the Minutes of the Board of Managers, the whole capital stock, independently of the buildings and the lot upon which they stood, estimating the real estate at cost, was somewhat over twenty-one thousand pounds, or about fifty-six thousand dollars; and the annual income from the productive capital was thirteen hundred and eighteen pounds, or about three thousand five hundred dollars.

It would give me great pleasure, were time allowed, to refer to the various individuals who were most active in the early concerns of the Hospital, and most liberal in its support; to speak, in addition to those already mentioned, of the Jones's, the Griffitts's, the Foxes, the Roberdeaus, the Greenleafs, the Richardsons, the Miffins, the Lewis's, the Whartons, the Morris's, the Logans, and others who acted as Managers in the Provincial times; of the Shippens, the Evans's, the Morgans, the Moores, who served as Physicians and Surgeons; of the Allens, the Crosbys, the Dennys, the Emlens, the Hamiltons, the Norris's, the Neates, the Osbornes, the

Pembertons, who, during the first ten years, contributed most largely to its funds. But I must forego the satisfaction of further personal details. Where a whole community participates, it is impossible to name all; and it is highly probable that, were the attempt made to ascribe his due merits to each individual concerned, great injustice at this distance of time might be done to the modest worth, which no doubt then, as now and always, sought rather to conceal than to blazon forth its good deeds.*

It was undoubtedly a sense of the benefits it conferred which rendered the Hospital so popular. The insane, instead of wandering through town and country, to their own and the public injury, an offence frequently and terror to the community, or of languishing in confinement, perhaps in chains, with little sympathy and less restorative aid, were now comfortably accommodated, often restored to health by judicious management, and, if incurable, were restrained from doing harm to themselves or their families, whether in person or estate. The poor and houseless stranger, overtaken by sickness, or perhaps seeking relief for his infirmities from metropolitan skill, was no longer left to precarious individual

* In addition to what has been said of Franklin's services to the Hospital, it is proper to mention that he continued to take an active share in its concerns until he went abroad; was the first Secretary of the Board of Managers and its second President; wrote, by the request of the Board, for publication, an historical sketch of the Institution, and in other ways employed his very efficient pen in its service; and, finally, during his official residence in London, continued to give attention to its pecuniary interests.

charity, or, failing in this, to perish in the streets. The sick tenant of the cellar or the garret, without fuel in winter, and ill provided at any season with food, medicine, and advice, had now a refuge to shelter and save him. The victims of sudden accident, with broken limb or bleeding wound, instead of being left to the mercies of chance, maimed perhaps for life, or perishing from want of suitable aid, had now ready access to the best skill, and all the necessary appliances to obviate the evil, so far as this could be effected by human agency. In fact, the beggar in the street, in reference to his restoration to health when diseased, was elevated to the condition almost of the prince in his palace. They who had witnessed the previous evil, and now beheld the operation of the remedy, blessed in their hearts the instrument of so much good, and freely gave of their substance for its support. But we are now accustomed to hospitals, and have little experience of the general evils they have abated. We have come to look on them as matters of course; our feelings have cooled into indifference; and there may be some danger that, as extremes are said to meet, we shall find ourselves, in the advanced stages of social progress, not far from the point at which we started.

The number of patients admitted annually into the Hospital increased gradually from 53, in the second year of its operations, to 153 in the year 1760-61, 382 in 1770-71, and 435 in the year preceding the declaration of independence; the average proportion of pay-patients throughout this period being only a little more than one-sixth. The average numbers in the Hospital at

the same time, in the years mentioned, were respectively 17, 45, 117, and 89, the last number indicating some falling off consequent upon the revolutionary troubles.

But, strange as the opinion may sound to most of the audience, I have no hesitation in saying that the cure of the sick is but a small part, relatively, of the good that is done by a well-regulated hospital. The opportunities which it affords to the medical student of acquiring a practical acquaintance with disease, contribute much more largely to the general benefit. It is universally admitted that the young practitioner, who has sought instruction by the bed-side in institutions of this kind, is far better qualified for the duties of his profession, than if he had enjoyed no such advantage. The community which affords such opportunities to those who are to have the future charge of its health, will reap the incalculable reward of a wiser supervision and more efficient management of all that concerns that inestimable blessing. This, then, is one of the charities that benefits, even in a worldly sense, as well the giver as the immediate recipient. But the good extends far beyond the community in which the hospital is situated. Young men from a distance are attracted by its proffered advantages, and carry home with them, each to his own neighbourhood, a portion of the knowledge and skill which he has seen exhibited. For every patient cured, or well treated, in an hospital, hundreds, perhaps, in the course of time, thousands, scattered through wide regions of town and country, may experience similar benefit. How the managers of institutions of this kind can reconcile to their moral sense the closure of this broad

avenue to good, I find it difficult to understand. Assuredly this charge cannot be made against the Pennsylvania Hospital. Clinical instruction has ever been a prominent part in its scheme. Born with it in this country, it has grown with its growth, and, if I cannot exactly say is mature with its maturity, is probably as far advanced as circumstances will at present allow. Students were at a very early period admitted to the practice of the house, at first upon the payment of a fee of five pistoles, or about eight pounds currency, which was afterwards reduced to five pounds, and still later to ten dollars, at which it now stands. So early as 1766, Dr. Thos. Bond proposed to deliver a course of clinical lectures to the students, and, the proposition being approved by the Managers, commenced in November with an Introductory Lecture, which was so highly thought of by the Board, that it was copied into their minute book. From that time to the present, clinical lectures have been given more or less regularly in the Hospital, either in the form of remarks by the bed-side as the students were conducted through the wards, or, when they have been too numerous, as of late, to be thus conducted, by regular lectures in the amphitheatre, to which the patients were conveyed. By these means the Hospital has long been a fountain from which streams of sanitary influence have poured forth through all parts of this far-extending land, spreading everywhere, along with its practical benefits, the reputation of this time-honored Institution.

Another interesting event in the early history of the Hospital was the establishment of the medical library,

at present one of its greatest boasts. This event followed directly from the system of clinical instruction. The Managers having referred to the Physicians and Surgeons for consideration the subject of fees from medical students attending the Hospital, the latter met in May 1763, and, after a conference upon the subject, agreed to propose that a fee should be demanded from every attending student, not an apprentice of one of the Medical officers of the Hospital. As such fees were in European hospitals considered as a perquisite of the physicians and surgeons, they were of opinion that to them properly belonged the appropriation of the money thus received; and they proposed, accordingly, that it should be applied to the establishment of a medical library. This appropriation was virtually agreed to by the Board; and thus began that splendid collection of medical books, unequalled probably on this continent, and surpassed by few libraries exclusively medical in the world.

The internal business of the house was superintended by a Steward and Matron; and the direct care of the patients, under the physicians, was intrusted to students or apprentices, living within the Institution, who were supposed to derive from the experience acquired a full compensation for their services. At this stage of the history of the Hospital, the duties also of the apothecary devolved on these young men; for, though professed apothecaries were occasionally engaged for a salary, and one or more were brought for the purpose from England, the plan was abandoned after the system of apprenticed students came fairly into operation.

In relation to the patients, the rule was to admit as

many on the poor list as the funds at the command of the Managers would support, refusing those only afflicted with incurable or contagious diseases. The remaining space, after these were accommodated, was appropriated to the reception of patients who could afford to make some compensation; and, as the price demanded was much less than they would have had to pay out of the house, scarcely exceeding the absolute cost to the Institution, and whatever profits accrued went to the further extension of aid to the destitute, it follows that the charity of the Hospital was more widely diffused than if it had admitted only paupers. As to the insane, the same rules were not rigidly followed. The incurable of this class were admitted even upon the poor list; and from the richer patients, whose friends gladly availed themselves of the benefits of the establishment, a higher board was demanded; so that in fact this department became a source of profit, and aided in the support of the general charity.

Such were the regulations and such the condition of the Hospital at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. It had been established on a firm foundation, had matured its arrangements by an experience of many years, and was in a condition to expand with the growing means of the Province, and the accumulation of material for its beneficent operation. It had passed its period of development, had escaped the dangers of infancy, and was in a vigorous youth, with every promise of a noble maturity.

But it was now to stand a severe trial of its stability.

A storm had been long gathering in the political atmosphere of the Provinces, which broke out at length into the fury of civil and revolutionary war. It swept over the whole land. Social habits and relations, with their beautiful verdure and bloom, were crushed to earth beneath the blast, or torn, and scattered by its violence; the arts and business of life, the noble erections of skill and industry, tottered upon their foundation, and stood proofless in the storm; the deepest rooted institutions of science and benevolence were upturned or broken, and the fragments of their tempest-tossed limbs strewn over the country. When the rage of contest had ceased, and peace again shone out upon the land, the people, recovering from their stupefaction, began to look around them, to examine what had escaped destruction, to gather up the scattered fragments of their institutions, and to restore the beauty and beneficence of order to society once more.

What at this time was the state of our Institution? It had not come unscathed out of the tempest. In the excess of party bitterness, four of its most efficient Managers were banished to the wilds of Western Virginia. The British Army, upon entering Philadelphia, took possession of its wards, appropriating the bedding, medicines, instruments, &c., to their own uses; and, though the building was restored by them to the Managers, the mischief done was not repaired, and no compensation made for the losses inflicted. But vastly worse than either of these evils was the conduct of many debtors of the Institution, who took advantage of the law enforcing the receipt of paper money, to discharge their

mortgages and other obligations in a depreciated currency. While the capital was thus diminished, the income from the remainder, often paid in the same worthless paper, shrunk almost to nothing; and, as contributions came in no longer, and the increased cost of living necessarily augmented the expenses, it may be readily understood that the Hospital was greatly crippled in its means of doing good. On one occasion, it became necessary to beg the loan of a little specie to prevent its operations from being wholly suspended. It is true that, upon a representation being made to the Legislature of the condition of the charity, an act was passed granting the apparently munificent sum of ten thousand pounds; but such was the state of the currency at the time, March 1780, that the value of the grant was estimated at the precise sum of one hundred and sixty-three pounds, eighteen shillings and eight pence; but little more than enough to pay the salary of the steward and matron. From a statement published by the Board in the autumn of 1785, it appears that the loss of productive capital, consequent on the revolutionary troubles, amounted to upwards of eight thousand pounds,* and that its expenses at that time, though very greatly reduced, doubled its fixed income. In the year 1788-89, such was its inefficiency that only seventy-seven patients were admitted into the house during the whole year, of whom not more than twenty-eight were on the charity-list; and the average number in the house at one time was forty-seven, consisting chiefly, in all probability, of incurable lunatics.

* Precisely £8,259 17s. 1d.

This was the lowest point to which the Institution sunk. It had now seen its worst days. The sunshine of peace was invigorating all things around it, and under the genial influence, its own trunkless roots began to send up a new and vigorous growth once more. The name of Samuel Coates was long associated with the rising prosperity of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was elected a Manager, July 25th, 1785; and very soon new vigour appears to have been infused into the proceedings of the Board. An appeal to the community was published; and a committee, of which Mr. Coates was chairman, was appointed to solicit subscriptions personally from the citizens. A considerable sum was thus raised; renewed interest and pride in the Institution were excited; and legacies with various contributions again flowed into its coffers. The Managers exerted themselves in every way; delinquent debtors were called to account; suspended annuities and subscriptions were claimed; legacies which had escaped notice were looked after and recovered; disputed claims were brought to a legal settlement; and, while in this species of beneficent foraging, no visible blade of grass was left ungathered, a watchful care was exercised over the consumption within, which allowed nothing to be wasted.

One windfall is worthy of special notice. Two hundred pounds were sent to the Board by an individual, as an indemnity for injury inflicted on the Hospital by the former payment of a mortgage in depreciated funds. It appears, however, that conscience in this case had been negotiating with self-interest, and, as so frequently happens, had the worst of the bargain. A committee

of the Managers replied, that they were free to acknowledge that this was the first instance in which the least compensation had been offered for the great injury and injustice done to the poor, by the payment of money, borrowed equal in value to specie, in a currency known at the time to be so worthless. This, they said, however, was warranted by the law, upon which they were disposed to make no comment at all, leaving every man to reconcile his conduct to the law written in his heart. The present payment, they thought, was dictated upon a good ground; and they could not doubt that something further would spring from the same source, until the whole should be settled on the true principle of right; and, in order that this end might be attained, they sent a statement of the account, showing how much was yet wanting to make up the great loss.

In consideration of the fact that legacies from persons at a distance had, in repeated instances, long remained unknown to the Board, and of course unpaid, the Managers applied in 1790 to the Legislature for a law rendering it obligatory on the registers of wills, in the different counties, to give notice of such legacies to charitable institutions. Whether any legislative action ensued I have not learned.

In January 1792, a new application was made to the Legislature for assistance. In a joint memorial from the Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians, after a brief historical sketch of the Institution from its foundation, showing how much it had in former times been favoured by the Assembly, its present wants were set forth in an impressive manner, especially the want of space for the

accommodation of the increasing number of lunatics, who were now injuriously crowded, and, by filling the wards, excluded the due proportion of other cases from the house. What was now especially wished from the legislature was an appropriation for completing the hospital buildings according to the original plan; as, if this were accomplished, it was thought that the increasing interest taken in the Institution would insure the supply of means for its support through voluntary contributions. The result of this application, supported as it appears to have been by the public sentiment, was an act of Assembly granting to the Hospital the sum of ten thousand pounds out of the arrears due to the commonwealth under the loan office act; and, in addition, the unclaimed dividends of bankrupts' estates, which yielded, in the end, nineteen thousand dollars. A further grant of twenty-five thousand dollars was made in April 1796; so that the Hospital received altogether, on these occasions, through legislative action, a sum, applicable to the erection of buildings, somewhat exceeding seventy thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the Contributors early in 1794, it was determined to proceed at once with the building. The aim was to provide accommodations as soon as possible for the insane; and the western wing, with the wards connecting it with the central portion, was first undertaken. This was so far completed as to be opened for the reception of patients in 1796. In consequence of the great rise in the price of materials, and the slow incoming of portions of the legislative grant, the progress with the remainder of the house was less rapid

than had been anticipated; and it was not till the year 1805 that the central portion was finished, and the original plan carried into full effect. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the several outbuildings which were at different periods suggested by the increasing wants of the Hospital, and erected out of its increasing means. From a representation made by the Board to the Legislature, it appears that the sums specifically granted for the building had been insufficient to meet the cost; and a further grant was requested: but the bounty of the Assembly had been exhausted; and from that period the Hospital has received no pecuniary aid from the State government.

In looking over the minutes of the Board of Managers, I have found numerous records of incident, which, did time permit, might be referred to with interest on the present occasion, as in themselves curious, as bearing more or less directly upon the history of the Institution, or as illustrative of the local history of the times. I will refer briefly to a few of them.

It is generally known that the wife of Stephen Girard, whose name has now become inseparably connected with our city, was for a long time among the unfortunate inmates of the insane department of the Hospital; but it is not so generally known that a child was born to him within its precincts in May, 1791, by the death of which probably the orphans of Philadelphia became his heirs. Mr. Girard was always a friend of the Hospital, and repeated pecuniary contributions received from him are noticed on its records.

The yellow fever, which committed such havoc in

our city in 1793, and for many years afterwards continued to make occasional inroads in the summer and autumn, seems always to have been an object of great dread at the Hospital. The Managers, as most others in those times, were decided contagionists, and were under constant apprehension lest the disease might be propagated in the house. They have placed on record a strong letter of remonstrance written by them to Dr. Wm. Shippen, one of the physicians, in June 1801, on the occasion of the inadvertent admission into the Hospital of a patient, who turned out to be affected with the fever. In the summer of 1797, while the building was going on, their carpenter, David Evans, applied for permission to board in the house, as the yellow fever was prevailing in the vicinity of his residence. This was granted on the condition that *he should hold no communication with the city*; the Hospital being then considered, as appears, quite out of town. The Managers seem to have taken some credit to themselves for keeping their patients free from the disease; for although, with all their caution, a case would now and then appear within their walls, yet the immediate isolation to which it was subjected, was supposed to have prevented the spreading of the fever. It seems not to have occurred to them that this exemption was in fact owing to the non-contagiousness of the disease, now almost universally admitted in this country, and to the fact that their rural situation placed them beyond the influence of that vitiated atmosphere upon which it depended. It was in the epidemic of 1793 that Dr. James Hutchinson fell a victim to the yellow fever. The Ma-

nagers, thinking it due to his memory to record their sense of his great services to the Institution, speak of him in their minutes as "an able and eminent physician," who had spent many of his youthful days as resident apothecary in the house, had afterwards served most acceptably as a surgeon for fourteen years, and was known, with others, to have effectually advocated the interests of the Hospital with the Assembly and people, on all occasions, whereby many additional grants and donations had been secured.

In 1799, a proposition was made to the Board by George Latimer, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to receive as inmates of the Hospital the sick and disabled seamen, both of the public and private service, for a suitable compensation to be paid by the government of the United States. This proposition led finally to the present arrangement, by which the seamen of the merchant service, entitled, in consideration of the hospital money deducted from their wages, to be cared for when disabled by disease, are received into the house for a certain stipulated weekly board, and retained until restored to health, or removed by the Collector.*

* I find on the minutes for December 28th, 1801, an incident worthy of record, showing an early movement on the subject of temperance in this city. It was the presentation to the Court of Quarter Sessions and Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, of a joint memorial from the Guardians of the Poor, the Inspectors of the City and County Prison, and the Managers of the Hospital, stating their alarm at the increase of the number of the objects of their care, attributable, they believed, mainly to intemperance, and offering their earnest entreaties that the number of taverns and other licensed public houses in the city might be reduced.

In December 1802, a proposition was made to extend the usefulness of the Institution by the establishment of a *lying-in department* for poor and deserving married women. This was approved by the Contributors on the following January, and the department went into operation accordingly. In connexion with this subject may be appropriately mentioned the donation, by the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, of a sum derived from their pay for services in the revolutionary war, which had been set aside for the establishment of a foundling hospital, but happily received a much more profitable direction to this particular charity. The arrangement to this effect was completed in March 1807. The contribution consisted of shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Bank, and for many years furnished an annual income for the support of the lying-in ward of between five hundred and six hundred dollars.*

From an early period of the history of the Institution, it had been the custom to attend to poor patients out of the house, as well as to those admitted. This duty was, I believe, mainly performed by the young men who were from time to time engaged as resident students, or apprentices as they were called. There was, however, little system in this department of the service until December 1807, when a regular Dispensary for out-door patients was established, and physicians were

* At first, the duties of the lying-in department were attended to by the physicians of the house; afterwards a physician was appointed specially for the office; and finally it was deemed expedient to divide the duties between two, to attend alternately for six months. This last arrangement still exists.

appointed to attend them at a small salary. Two or three physicians successively received appointments under this arrangement; but, as the Philadelphia Dispensary, which had the same objects in view, had now come into efficient operation, it was not deemed worth while to persevere; and the whole system was abandoned in January 1817.

The history of the celebrated painting of *Christ healing the sick* is not unworthy of notice. In September 1800, the Managers wrote to Benjamin West, soliciting a contribution from his pencil. They said in their letter that the hospital building, than which none in this part of the world united in itself more of ornament and use, was then nearly completed, and, after a due compliment to the liberality of English contributors, and an appeal to the affection which he could not but feel for the place of his birth, concluded with the sentiment, that the works of an artist which ornamented the palace of his king, could not fail to honour him in his native land. This request received in the following year a favourable answer from West, who suggested as the subject of the painting the text of Scripture, "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them," than which certainly none could be more appropriate. In August, 1810, notice was received that the painting might be soon looked for; and expectation was on tip-toe not only among those especially interested in the Hospital, but in the whole community: but for the present it was destined to disappointment. The picture, when exhibited in England, excited such a glow of admiration, that English patriotism took the alarm, and nobles and com-

mons, rich and poor, united in the determination to retain it in the country. West could not resist the various influences exerted, and was prevailed on to allow the painting to remain; but he immediately engaged in the preparation of a copy, which he resolved should exceed the original. Considering that he was occupied in this work at a time when the two countries were at war, and considering also his connexion with the Great of his adopted country, we may fairly ascribe to him the merit of extraordinary independence and liberality of feeling, as well as of attachment to the place of his birth. It was not, however, until October, 1817, that the painting reached this country. It was immediately placed in a building which had been specially erected for its reception upon the hospital lot on Spruce Street, and, having been opened for exhibition, at the price of 25 cents for admission, attracted a throng of visitors, which yielded for several years a considerable income to the Institution. The money received from the opening of the exhibition to the present time has been somewhat more than twenty-five thousand dollars; and, as the whole outlay on account of the picture was not equal to ten thousand dollars, the profit, deducting the cost of exhibition, amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars; no inconsiderable contribution from our countryman, especially as it proceeded not from an overflowing purse, but immediately from the work of his own head and hands.*

* At the request of the Managers of the Academy of Fine Arts, the Board has permitted this painting to be removed to that institution, with the understanding that it shall be returned when demanded; and as it

A subject of much interest about this period attracted the attention and solicitude of the Managers. From its foundation up to the year 1808, the thought seems to have occurred to no one of taxing the property of the Hospital. To the simplicity of those times it was so obvious that such a proceeding would be merely taking money out of one pocket to put into another, that it was not considered worth while to incur at once the odium, trouble, and cost of the process. It was well understood that, if the Hospital did not take care of the destitute sick, the charge would necessarily fall on the public; and, as it is notorious that the concerns of this same public are carried on at greater cost than similar concerns in private hands, it seemed to our plain ancestors that money extracted from the charity-box of the Hospital would not only cost more than it would come to, but at the same time be less effective in its application; that is, the poor would cost more and be worse cared for. But we have learned a new lesson in modern times. There is another class to be provided for at the public expense besides the poor. It is the class that has the management of our public concerns. The more money is collected, and the more distributed, the better for these; and as they are prominently the patriots of the day, they of course deserve support, even at the expense of that less profitable class, the destitute poor. Hence, it is now a favourite theory with many that our

is safe in the fire-proof building of the Academy, had ceased to yield any material profit to the Hospital, and in its present situation is seen by more than it would be if confined to its original position, this is probably the best disposition, for the present at least, that could be made of it.

charities should be taxed with everything else. It appears that in 1808 the property of the Hospital was assessed for the first time. The Board of Managers appealed to the Legislature, then sitting in Lancaster (January, 1809); petitioning for an act exempting their property from taxation; but were unsuccessful. They hereupon determined to decline payment, and to appeal to the law; having, in the absence of any special enactment, long usage in their favour. In June, the collector sent in a bill of three hundred and eighty-one dollars, seventeen cents, for city, county, poor, and health taxes; and not receiving payment, seized on the hay and the cows which he found in one of the lots. These were bought in on account of the Board, who then instituted a suit for trespass. The cause was protracted till 1812, when it was lost; and nothing now remained for the Managers but submission to the burthen, or another appeal to the law-making power. They preferred the latter, but again failed; nor did they meet with better success in another attempt made towards the close of the year 1814. They did not, however, despair. In their next essay they were wise enough not to place their dependence on the merits of their cause alone; but to act also on the political sensibilities of the law-makers, by giving to their application a broad popular basis. A memorial was prepared and circulated among the citizens for their signature. With this they presented themselves once more at the door of legislation, backed this time not merely by reason, common sense, humanity, charity, and the various other common-place homely influences of the same kind, but also by the potential voice

of many voters, much more easily heard, amid the din of politics, than the still small voice within. Whether the result was due to their policy or to their perseverance, certain it is that the decision was at length in their favour; and, by a clause apparently smuggled into the close of another act having reference to the far-off city of New Orleans, as if the legislators were really ashamed of this lapse into the weakness of charity, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the grounds around it were declared to be exempt from taxation so long as they should be employed for charitable purposes. It is proper to say that a subsequent Assembly extended this exemption (March 19th, 1845) to the whole estate, real and personal, belonging to the Institution.

Alluding as we have done so often to benefactions conferred upon the Hospital, it is no more than just that we should mention an occasion in which the Hospital itself was the giver. The liberal present made by Dr. Fothergill of various anatomical drawings and models to the Institution, has been already referred to. These served as the basis of a Museum, which was afterwards greatly increased (April, 1793) by the purchase from the executors of Dr. Chovet, an eminent, but somewhat eccentric physician of Philadelphia, of his collection of preparations and wax models, then deemed master-pieces of art in that department. The museum thus created was considered at one time among the greatest attractions of the Hospital, and even added somewhat to its receipts. But losing at last its value in this respect, and occupying space which was wanted for the more important purposes of the Institution, the Managers very courteously

made an offer of it to the University of Pennsylvania, where it might be employed to greater practical advantage. The purchased cabinet of Dr. Chovet was made an absolute gift; but the collection presented by Dr. Fothergill, as the Managers did not conceive that they had the authority to alienate it, was merely placed with the University on deposit. The transfer was made in April, 1824, and the two collections at this time form a part of the Wistar Museum in the University.

An improvement of considerable importance was about the same time made in the internal medical arrangements of the Hospital. Originally, a single student or apprentice, bound to serve the Institution for five years, was deemed adequate to the duties not only of attending to the sick, but also of putting up the prescriptions of the physicians. An additional apprentice was afterwards found necessary; and, by a very proper arrangement, to the older and more experienced were assigned the more responsible duties, while the younger took those which required less knowledge and skill. But with the rapidly extending business of the house, it became essential to obtain further aid; and it was resolved, June, 1821, that a regular apothecary should be engaged at a salary, to reside in the house, and take upon himself all the strictly pharmaceutical offices. At the same time, instead of students or apprentices, it was determined that graduates in medicine should be employed, who having already gone through a regular course of education, would not only be more competent to the duties of the station, but would also be able to devote their time more exclusively to these duties. Thus the two students were replaced

by two resident physicians; and the number of these has recently been increased to three. The experience and skill they gain during their period of service are deemed an ample compensation; and they receive only their board while in the house. The station is eagerly sought for by the best educated among our young graduates.

From the period of greatest depression, about the close of the revolutionary war, the pecuniary concerns of the Hospital rapidly improved, under the unceasing activity of the Managers, and the smiles of popular favour. The liberal legislative grant has been mentioned. Individual contributions were numerous, and in the aggregate of large amount. Among the most considerable was one of thirteen hundred dollars presented through Samuel Coates by a person who was unwilling that his name should be known. The interest felt for the Institution in Great Britain before the Revolution still continued in some degree, as evinced by donations and pecuniary contributions from Dr. Lettsom, William Dillwyn, and Robert Barclay. Various gifts were made of little pecuniary value, but highly acceptable from the associations attached to them. A marble bust of Wm. Penn, supposed to be the first executed in this country, was presented by James Traquair, in June, 1802; and the leaden statue of the same great man which has long stood in front of the Hospital, was received as a gift from his grandson, John Penn, in September, 1804.*

* In addition to these donations may be mentioned, as falling within this period of the history of the Hospital, the gift by Henry S. Drinker

The legacies were also numerous. Among them may be particularized, as of greatest amount, those of Dr. Samuel Cooper, who left the greater part of his estate for the support of a carriage and horses for the use of the Hospital; of William West, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars; of Charles Nicholes, exceeding five thousand dollars; of Paul Siemen, two thousand dollars; of John Keble, who, besides a considerable amount of real estate, left money and securities equivalent to not less than fifteen thousand dollars, which were received in July 1809;* and, lastly, of Stephen Girard,

of the *arm chair of William Penn*, which is said to have been used by him on the occasion of his audiences with the Indians who visited him at Pennsbury Manor, and which had remained in the mansion house at that place from 1683 to 1795. It was presented by Mr. Drinker, May 7th, 1810.

In September, 1831, a marble bust of Benjamin West, executed by Chantry, was presented on the part of Major Gibbons, of Richmond, Virginia, and was placed in the room occupied by the celebrated painting of West.

The portrait of Dr. Rush, which adorns the hall of the centre building at the Hospital, was painted after a family picture, by Thomas Sully, at the suggestion of the medical students, made in a letter to the Board, May 31st, 1813, and at the expense of the fund derived from the fees of the students, under a resolution of the physicians and surgeons.

About the same time, the full length portrait of Samuel Coates, the efficient Manager of the Institution, which also adorns the hall, was painted by Mr. Sully, and presented by him to the Institution.

* By the will of Mr. Keble, eight hundred dollars were specifically left the Hospital, and the residue to be distributed by Bishop White and others, executors or trustees, for such charitable purposes as they might deem best. The share which accrued to the Hospital was estimated to have amounted altogether to the sum of \$28,242, from which a small annuity was to be deducted. (*Minutes*, vol. ix. page 172.)

whose legacy, amounting to twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, after the deduction of the collateral inheritance tax, came into the treasury of the Hospital in July, 1832.

The productive capital, which, at the lowest period of its depression in 1783, was in round numbers twenty-seven thousand dollars, gradually increased in the several decades after that year, to forty-five thousand in 1793, sixty-two thousand in 1803, one hundred and twenty-four thousand in 1813, one hundred and seventy-two thousand in 1823, and two hundred and sixty thousand in 1833, after which a new era in the history of the Hospital begins. The income from capital, during about an equal period, rose by corresponding gradations from one thousand dollars, its lowest point in 1796, to nearly fifteen thousand in 1835. The operations of the charity of course corresponded with the means; and the number of annual admissions increased from 78 in 1790, to 176 in 1800, 368 in 1810, 749 in 1820, and to 1130 in 1830, after which the average for several years was somewhat over 1000. The number in the house at one time, or, to use a technical phraseology, its average population, rose from 46 to 225. The proportion of pay patients was, during this second period in the history of the Institution, much greater than in the ante-revolutionary period, owing to the admission of the seamen of the merchants' service, and the increased numbers of the insane, whom the reputation of the Hospital attracted from all parts of the Union. It was necessary to regulate the number of poor admitted by the state of the funds, and from

time to time the former was augmented by resolution of the Board with the increase of the latter. Thus in 1807, 50 beds were allowed for poor patients, in 1823, 90, and in 1835, 120.

Reference has already been made to the purchase of the two lots east and west of the Hospital. At various periods the Managers were enabled to possess themselves also of one upon the south-west, and another opposite to the Hospital on the south; so that, with their buildings all completed, and surrounded on every side except on the north, with beautiful green fields, kept in the nicest order, they could boast an Institution, if not the largest, assuredly in all points of beauty, healthfulness, and general prosperity, unsurpassed upon this continent.

A new era now begins in the history of the Hospital. A great question agitated the minds of the Board, the contributors, and the thinking men of the general community. This question had reference to the insane. Their numbers had increased beyond the means of accommodation. New views in relation to the treatment of this class of patients had been developed which could not be carried out in the existing space and arrangements of the house. The Pennsylvania Hospital, which had taken an acknowledged lead in this branch of practical medicine, was falling behind other establishments. They who had the immediate charge of the insane, and I happened to be one of them, felt themselves cramped in their curative efforts, and, seeing their way clearly to better things, were troubled and grieved at the intervening obstacles. There was no opportunity for proper reclassification, none for bringing duly to bear the vast

remedial power of moral influences. It is true that in our Institution, under the enlightened supervision of Rush and others, correct views of insanity and of its management had prevailed and been carried into partial effect, at a very early period, and had undoubtedly been one cause of its wide reputation and popularity. But in the march which we ourselves had been among the first to begin, circumstances were now compelling us to halt. This state of things could be tolerated no longer. Either the care of the insane must be abandoned, or we must conform with the improved views and methods of the day.

But the reception and care of lunatics were among the very objects of the foundation of the Hospital. The first memorial to the Provincial Assembly refers, in its beginning sentence, to the increasing number of lunatics, as one of the great wants calling for relief. All the legislative grants, all the individual contributions and legacies, were made with the understanding that they were to be appropriated in part to this class of patients. In justice, they could not be abandoned. It was among the highest obligations of the Institution to provide for their proper care and treatment. An extension, then, of the existing accommodations was an imperative duty, I might almost say a necessity. But how, and to what extent was this to be effected?

Were we to be content with some enlargement of the means already in operation, with some patching of a system which had been outgrown, some repairs of an old edifice the very foundations of which were insecure? This would have been a very short-sighted policy—a

every selfish policy—shifting from our own shoulders to those of our successors the burthen that properly belonged to us. No! The true plan, the most efficient, in the end even the cheapest plan, was to begin anew; to desert the old grounds and the old building as insufficient, and as wanted too for other purposes; to adopt the good American system of migration when overcrowded; and to seek a new site and new circumstances corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the project.

But how was this to be accomplished? Whence were the funds to be obtained? The productive capital of the Hospital could not be touched. The income from this source was sacred. It did not belong to the "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital;" it belonged under solemn pledges to the sick and destitute poor. There remained then but one alternative—an appeal to the public, or the sale of the beautiful but unproductive lots around the Hospital. The former, it was well known, could, under the circumstances and to the extent desirable, be unavailing. The answer to every hint of such recourse was—you are rich; you are overburthened with unproductive real estate; make use of your own means, and then if necessary apply to us. It is true that many regretted the loss of those grassy squares; hoped that they might be reserved as breathing places for the crowded city; deprecated even the effect of their loss upon the probable health of the inmates of the Hospital; but they gave no money; they made no offers; they left the Hospital to its own resources. The sale of the grounds then became imperative. The Hospital had

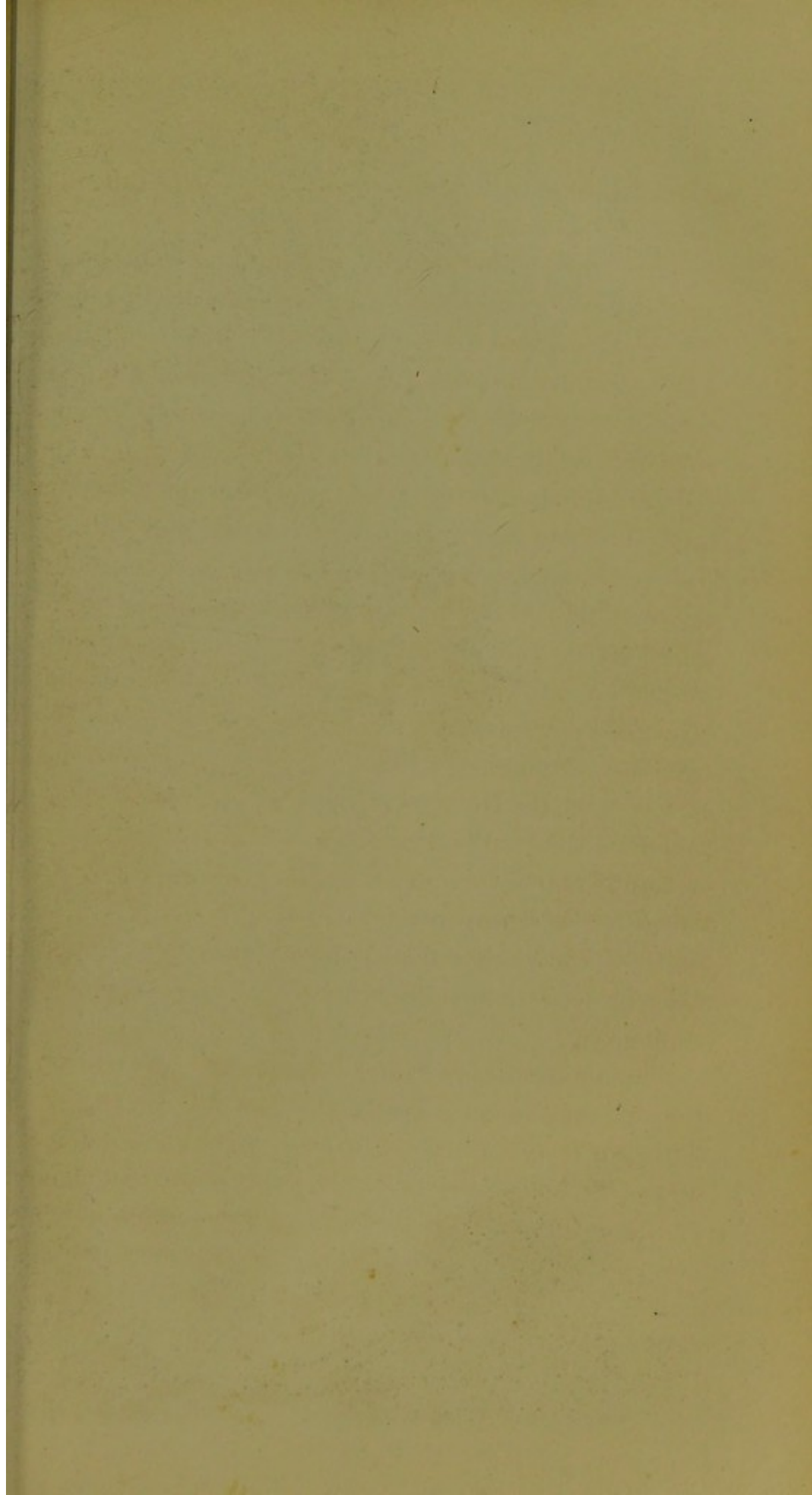
bought them with its own money, and had a full right to dispose of them.

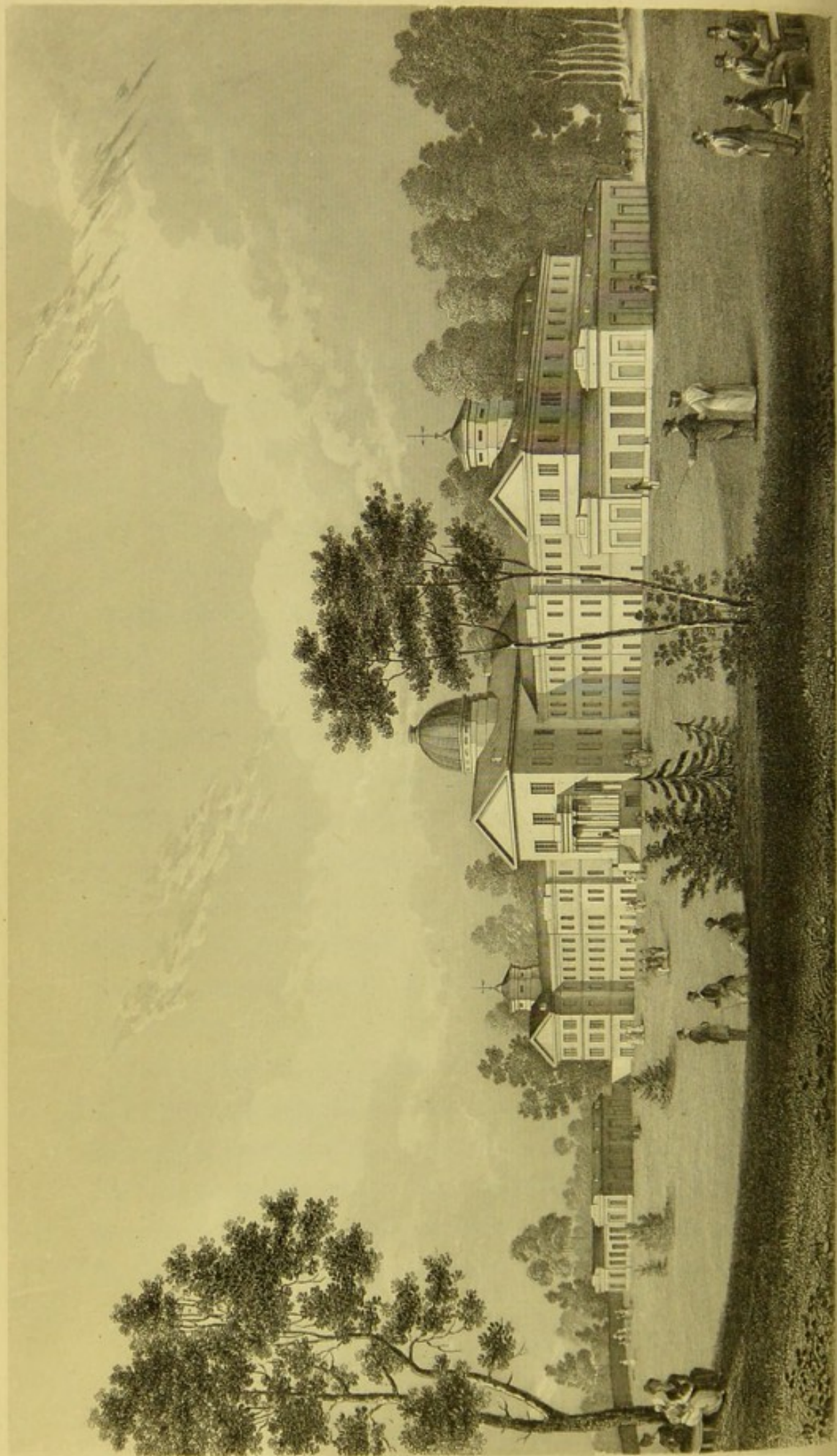
The Contributors at different meetings were consulted upon this important business. At their meeting in May, 1831, they decided that a separate Asylum for the Insane was expedient, and instructed the Managers to propose a suitable site at a future meeting. In May, 1832, and subsequently in 1835, they gave authority to sell the vacant grounds east, west, and south-west of the Hospital, in order to raise money for the new buildings.

These lots had been purchased originally for about nine thousand dollars;* they were sold as authorized by the contributors; and their proceeds before they were expended upon the New Asylum for the Insane, amounted, principal and interest included, to three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. They had never yielded an income to the Hospital. In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, this was a pure gain. It was an exchange of unproductive property for the noble establishment which has arisen upon the other side of the Schuylkill, and which has restored to Philadelphia the proud rank she had nearly lost in this great onward movement of humanity.

The question of a site for this new branch of the Hospital was one of great importance. Happily it was settled in favour of the country. I presume that at present there are scarcely two opinions upon the subject. If any one should still entertain a doubt, let him visit the beautiful spot now occupied by the insane under the

* Precisely \$8917.27.





charge of this Institution, and he will return with all his doubts removed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that the site selected was a farm extending from the Haverford to the West-chester Road, about two miles west of the city, containing somewhat more than 100 acres.

The position was, I think, happily selected in reference to healthfulness, convenience, and future availability. A century hence, it is probable that our growing town will have reached these suburban grounds; and that their increased value at that time will enable the Institution to extend its beneficence in a degree proportionate to the inevitably increasing demands upon it.

The corner stone of "the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," as this establishment is properly styled, was laid June 22d, 1836; and the house was opened for the reception of patients upon the first day of the year 1841. The whole cost of it was sustained without any encroachment upon the productive capital; though the fact, that the profits accruing from the board of insane patients had added very considerably to that capital, might have furnished a plausible excuse for the appropriation of a portion of it, had such appropriation been necessary, to the completion of the new establishment.

A visit to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane will amply repay any one who either loves the beauties of nature, or the still greater beauties of beneficence in orderly, efficient, and extensive action. Around the house are pleasure grounds, of more than 40 acres in extent, of finely diversified surface, adorned with grass, shrubbery and trees, with a small wood enclosed, and

from various points commanding agreeable rural views. Neat isolated buildings are seen here and there, intended for the amusement or employment of the inmates, or for other purposes connected with their well-being. In the midst arises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, where everything is exquisitely clean, everything in order, and a refreshing atmosphere of kindness, cheerfulness, and all the gentler virtues seems to breathe peacefully through hall, saloon, and chamber. Scattered about the grounds, in the different apartments of the main building, or in the out-houses, you encounter persons walking, conversing, reading, or variously occupied, neatly and often handsomely dressed, to whom as you pass you receive an introduction as in ordinary social life; and you find yourself not unfrequently quite at a loss to determine whether the persons met with are really the insane, or whether they may not be visitors or officials in the establishment. From this scene of comfort, of amending health, of cheering hopefulness, your minds wander back to the days of cells, prisons, chains, and the lash; when the eye was offended with rags and filth, the ear wounded by yells, screams, and imprecations, and the heart pained by the images of despair around it; and you thank Heaven that you have been permitted to live in these times; you bless the hearts, the heads, and the hands which suggested, conceived, and executed all this glorious work of beneficence; and you feel your own hearts swelling with a consciousness of the increased elevation and dignity of

human nature itself. Surely no outlay of money is to be regretted which has led to such results.

One of the important consequences of a transfer of the insane from the old Hospital to the new, was an increase of space in the former for the accommodation of ordinary medical and surgical patients. But the building was old and required much repair; and, besides, a large portion of it, having been originally arranged for the insane, was not adapted to ordinary purposes. A thorough repair, and to a certain extent reconstruction of the Hospital in the city, became consequently necessary; and the question now came up for determination how this was to be accomplished. The Board were equally unwilling as before to encroach on the productive capital; one large lot, that namely, lying South of the Hospital, remained to them; and an effort to obtain subscriptions for the alteration of the west wing, may be said to have failed before the fact that such a lot existed, as it produced only three thousand dollars, while thirty or forty thousand were requisite. It remained only that the square on Pine street should follow the fortune of the others, and exchange its beautiful grassy covering for one of bricks and mortar. The alterations were commenced. The west wing was completely repaired, and remodeled so as to adapt it for ordinary patients; and may boast at present among its wards two of the neatest anywhere existing. I have never seen wards equal to them, in this respect, in any Hospital either of this country or Europe. The east wing and the centre are at this very time undergoing similar alteration; and it is probable that, before the end of the first year of the

second century of our existence as a corporate body, we shall be possessed of an edifice in perfect repair, as substantial as if new, every way fitted for the use of the Institution, and likely to last yet another hundred years.

I have now brought the history of the Hospital to a close. Had time permitted I could have dwelt with great satisfaction on its relations with the prominent individuals who have in various ways been connected with it since the Revolution, and have contributed to elevate it to its present prosperous condition. Especially should I have been gratified, from feelings of professional pride and sympathy, to call to your recollection those great medical names which have honoured alike this Institution, our city, and our whole country. But I forbear; and hasten to the end of this address, already I fear protracted somewhat beyond your patience. It yet remains to offer you a very general view of the present condition, resources, and operations of the establishment; and to call your attention briefly to two or three points, in which justice requires that certain misapprehensions in relation to it should be corrected.

The Chartered Body consists of all who have paid £10 to the Institution. These are called Contributors. They elect the Managers and a Treasurer; and to their authority recourse is had when any important undertaking or change of regulations is contemplated.

The Board of Managers consists of twelve contributors, who, with the Treasurer, are chosen annually on the first Monday in May, and serve without compensation. They have, under the Contributors, the whole control of the concerns of the Hospital, and, with the single

exception of the Treasurer, appoint all the officers. They also have the power to fill vacancies in their own numbers, occurring in the interval between the annual meetings in May.

There are two great branches of the Institution; the Hospital in the city, intended for the reception of medical, surgical, and obstetrical patients, and the Hospital for the Insane, situated in the country.

The domestic economy of each of these establishments is under the superintendence of a Steward and Matron.

In the city Hospital, the patients are under the care of a Board of Medical officers, consisting of three physicians, three surgeons, and two obstetricians, all contributors, who serve without compensation. They divide the year between them; but in such a manner that one of the physicians and one of the surgeons visit the Hospital daily.

The visiting physicians and surgeons are aided by three resident physicians, graduates in medicine, who are appointed for eighteen months, live in the house, and receive their board for their services.

A resident apothecary, with a salary, superintends the preparation and dispensing of medicines.

Attached to this branch of the Institution is a splendid medical library, containing more than 9000 volumes, many of them of great value, which, under certain regulations, are in constant use by students of medicine and physicians. A Librarian, with a salary, resides in the house, has charge of the books, and at the same time serves as clerk to the Board of Managers.

The Hospital for the Insane is under the direct ma-

nagement, in all that concerns the medical, moral, and physical condition of the patients, of one Physician, who receives a salary, and devotes his whole time to the establishment. The present very efficient occupant of that office has filled it from the foundation of this department of the Hospital.

He is aided by a subordinate resident physician, who also receives a salary.

Such is the machinery of the Institution. The resources by which it is kept in operation consist of an invested productive capital, which by contributions, legacies, &c., has been gradually increased to three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, yielding an income of about twenty thousand dollars. At the present time, the department for the Insane very nearly supports itself out of the receipts from the pay-patients; the interest of the money expended in purchasing the grounds and erecting the buildings being left out of consideration.

And now let us glance at the results of the operations of the Hospital. In the hundred years which have elapsed since its foundation, it has received and treated 51,116 patients, of whom 29,863 were upon the poor list.

Since the separation of the two branches, in 1841, 13,829 have been admitted to the City Hospital, of whom 9800 were poor; and 1878 into the Hospital for the Insane, of whom 466 were poor.

In the year ending in May, 1851, the last year of the century, the number received into the City Hospital was 1935, of whom 1416 were on the charity list; and

the average population of the house was 158, with 120 poor. In the Hospital for the Insane, 206 were admitted during the year, 53 of them poor; and the average population of the house has been 216.*

* The following statistics in relation to the insane who have been treated in the Pennsylvania Hospital, extracted from the last report of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, the very efficient medical superintendent of the department for the insane, will serve to complete the view here given of the operations of the Institution.

From the foundation of the Hospital in 1751, to the date of the report, January 1st, 1851, 6062 insane patients had been admitted and treated, of whom 1000 were on the charity list. In the ten years which had elapsed from the opening of the present buildings, 1806 patients were received, of whom 448 were indigent Pennsylvanians, who were supported at the cost of \$67,410 46 to the income of the Hospital, and most of whom would have remained without treatment but for this charitable provision. In addition to this number received without any charge, 666 were admitted at rates below the actual cost of their support; and those paying most largely had accommodations and advantages not procurable in private families, even at a much greater cost.

When the new house was first opened, 94 patients were received from the City Hospital. This number was gradually increased, till at one time in the year 1850, 235 were under care; and the average number in the last year was 219, nearly filling the house at all times, and often crowding it to its utmost capacity.

In judging of the efficiency of the treatment of the insane by the statistical results, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact, that all classes of insane persons are received into the Institution, without reference to the duration or curability of the disease. It is obvious that a much smaller proportion of these will be restored to health than of patients admitted while the disease is still curable. This statement, however, refers only to the patients who pay more or less for their support. The number of charity patients allowed to be in the house at one time has been fixed at 40, which is as many as the funds will allow. In relation to these the wise regulation has been adopted, to admit only recent

To complete this view of the beneficial operations of the Institution, it remains only to say that three hundred medical students have annually, for several years, been in attendance upon the practice of the house, and upon the clinical lectures delivered there, yielding a yearly revenue of three thousand dollars, and enjoying in their turn opportunities for improvement, the benefits of which to themselves and the several communities in which they may practise their profession, are quite incalculable.

The whole expense of supporting the Institution, from its foundation, not including the cost of the buildings, has been somewhat over one million and a half of

and curable cases, and to retain them only for a limited period, or so long as there may be a reasonable prospect of benefit. By such a plan it is very obvious that incomparably more good is effected than if the number were allowed to be filled by incurable patients, who would remain an indefinite length of time in the Hospital, each one probably excluding many who might be restored to health.

Of the 1806 patients received during the ten years from January 1st, 1841, to the date of the report, 213 remained, and 1593 had died or been discharged. Of the latter number the deaths were 176, the discharges 1417. Of the persons discharged, 843 were cured, 137 much improved, 234 improved, and only 203 stationary. Thus it appears that, upon an average of all the admissions, about 53 per cent. are perfectly restored, 61 per cent. either restored to health or greatly improved, and 76 per cent. either cured or in some degree improved; which must be allowed to be a large proportion, when the character of the admissions is considered, and strongly evincive of the favourable operation of the lenient mode of treatment adopted in the house. It is probable that, were recent cases only admitted, considerably more even than the largest per centage mentioned would end in perfect recovery; a strong argument in favour of an early resort to Hospitals in cases of insanity.

dollars; and the cost of each patient, on the average, has been thirty dollars; but it must be recollected that many chronic patients, especially of the insane, were in the house for months and years, and some for many years; and that the comparatively large expenditures on some of the wealthy insane who could afford to pay, have contributed considerably to swell the general average.

There is reason to believe that misapprehensions have prevailed to a greater or less extent in the community in relation to our Institution, which have in some degree affected its popularity. Upon these I would say a few words before we part.

In the first place, we not unfrequently hear it referred to as the Quaker Hospital; and a disposition has probably existed, in some degree, to leave the burthen of its support to those who were supposed to enjoy the honour and advantages of controlling it. Now, if the fact that members of the Society of Friends have from its very embryo state cherished and sustained it, and have at all times freely contributed money and personal service towards its maintenance, entitles it to be considered as the Quaker Hospital, we must with all humility submit to the sectarian designation; but that it is now or ever has been governed exclusively by Friends; that the peculiar views of this religious sect have ever been especially inculcated or its interests consulted; that members of that Society have beyond their fair share reaped any of the honours and emoluments connected with it, is not true. In looking over the minutes of the Board of Managers for a century, I do not remember

once to have met with a reference to the Society of Friends. Among the poor admitted to its charity from the foundation to the present time, unless perhaps a few of the insane, I doubt whether there has been a single Quaker. Of the Physicians and Surgeons, and all other professional officers, by far the larger proportion has belonged to other sects; and, if a considerable number of the Managers have always been chosen from among the Friends, this has been owing to the confidence reposed in them by the contributors, who are of all sects, and all shades of religious sentiment. The truth is, that the Institution is quite free from sectarian bias. It is open indiscriminately to all. Any one, whatever may be his religious attachments, may become a contributor; the contributors may elect whom they please as Managers; the Managers are bound, in their selection of officers, to be guided by qualification and not by profession of faith; and every patient in the Hospital may have recourse to the religious counsel or ministration of the clergyman of his own choice. It is to be hoped, therefore, if aid has ever been withheld from the Institution upon this ground, that the feeling may operate no longer; and that the willingness to yield it support may be as diffusive as its own charity.

Another injurious impression is that the Hospital is indisposed to receive the poor; that patients of this class find difficulty in gaining admission; that all chronic cases of the kind are excluded; and that, in fine, it is a great boarding house, managed with the view of making profit out of the sick rather than to assist the destitute. Nothing can be more groundless than this impression.

The fact simply is, that the whole revenue from all sources is directly or indirectly applied to the support of the sick poor. It is well known that all recent accidents, if brought to the door within twenty-four hours from their occurrence, are admitted without question. All cases of disease, whether acute or chronic, are received, if it appears to the physician that they are susceptible of relief. The Institution is not an asylum for the support of the destitute, but an Hospital for their cure when diseased. Patients who are altogether beyond the reach of treatment are not admitted, because they would exclude others who might be benefitted, and thus greatly narrow the bounds of useful action. The only restraints upon admission are those rendered necessary by the *limited* pecuniary means of the Hospital. The reception of pay-patients is certainly in no way injurious. On the contrary, it is an extension of the charity. They are charged little more than is expended on them; and this little, whatever it may be, goes to increase the ability of the Hospital to receive the poor. The pay-patient is thus better accommodated than he would be at an equal cost in a private house; and at the same time is contributing to the support of others who are able to pay nothing. The whole operation of the Institution is beneficent.

There is yet one other point to which I would call the attention of the audience. It is said that the Hospital is rich; that it needs no further aid in the extension of its charity. This is a grievous error, and one calculated to do much evil if uncorrected. Let me state the case as plainly as possible. The capital of

the Institution is a sacred fund, which cannot be encroached on without a virtual violation of the charter; without at least a violation of good faith towards those from whom that fund was derived; without a robbery of the future for the benefit of the present. It is only the income which can be justly expended. Well! that income is expended; all of it; and it is expended exclusively upon poor patients. Of these it supports about one hundred and twenty, exclusive of the insane; and it can support no more. Much unoccupied space has been gained in the Hospital buildings by the removal of the insane; and still more will have been gained when the alterations now in progress shall be completed. There is or will be room for one hundred and fifty additional charity beds. Now is it not a duty to fill this empty space; to prevent so great a waste? The expense of building has been incurred; the necessary interior organization has been effected; additional patients will cost only their food and medicine. It is a duty to supply this void, which is hungering and thirsting for the gifts of charity. But to whom does this duty belong? To those, certainly, who can afford to give. I would press this matter on the consciences of all who hear me. Here is a mode in which bounty can be most efficiently bestowed; the greatest amount of good produced at the least possible expense. I do not ask for immediate contribution. But let the fact rest in your remembrance. When your hearts may warm to benevolence under the smiles of prosperity; when gratitude for the favours of Heaven may overflow in compassionate kindness for the unfortunate; let the voice of this opportunity whisper

its claims to your conscience; and, whether disposed to give at once of your superfluity, or to leave memorials of a beneficent spirit behind you, do not forget the want that is here crying out for relief.

In thus urging the claims of this Institution, I would not be understood as in the least degree disparaging those of others whether in existence or in prospect. I know that there is a disposition abroad for the establishment of other Hospitals; and there is room for more. Happily it is one of the glorious qualities of benevolence that it expands the heart into which it is once admitted. The glow of satisfaction which follows a good deed prompts to its repetition. Most happily, too, the warmth of one bosom spreads a sympathetic warmth to others. While advocating, therefore, the interests of our Hospital, I feel that I am advocating also those of charity in general; and that, if these remarks are fortunate enough to strike one spark into the bosom of benevolence, it may kindle a flame, which, by its genial warmth, may contribute to the bursting forth of the buds of other charities into flower and fruit.

Finally, permit me to say; I do not ask your countenance for the Pennsylvania Hospital upon any mere secular grounds; I do not call upon your pride as citizens in an Institution which has long been the boast of our town and State; I do not appeal to the associations which the very name must call up with the great and revered who have in various ways been connected with it; I do not ask for the gratitude which the inestimable services of a century to this community might seem to claim; I simply state that it affords you at this moment

the opportunity of doing more good in proportion to the cost than can perhaps be done in any other way; that the streams of your charity, if directed towards this field of usefulness, will not be wasted through the poverty of the soil, but will find it well prepared to yield richly under their vivifying influence.

APPENDIX I.

CHARTER
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

ANNO VIGESIMO QUARTO.

GEORGH II. REGIS.

At a general Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, begun and holden at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini, 1750, and from thence continued by adjournments to the sixth day of May, 1751.

An ACT to encourage the establishing of an HOSPITAL for the relief of the sick poor of this Province, and for the reception and care of lunaticks.

“WHEREAS the saving and restoring useful Preamble.
and laborious members to a community, is a
work of publick service, and the relief of the
sick poor is not only an act of humanity but
a religious duty; and whereas there are fre-
quently, in many parts of this province, poor

distempered persons, who languish long in pain and misery under various disorders of body and mind, and being scattered abroad in different and very distant habitations cannot have the benefit of regular advice, attendance, lodging, diet, and medicines, but at a great expense, and, therefore often suffer for want thereof; which inconveniency might be happily removed, by collecting the patients into one common Provincial Hospital, properly disposed and appointed, where they may be comfortably subsisted, and their health taken care of at a small charge, and by the blessing of God on the endeavours of skilful physicians and surgeons, their diseases may be cured and removed. And whereas it is represented to this Assembly, that there is a charitable disposition in divers inhabitants of this province to contribute largely towards so good a work, if such contributors might be incorporated with proper powers and privileges for carrying on and completing the same, and some part of the publick money given and appropriated to the providing a suitable building for the purposes aforesaid.

“Therefore, for the encouragement of so useful, pious, and charitable a design, we pray that it may be enacted, And be it enacted, by the honourable *James Hamilton*, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor under the honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New-Castle, Kent

and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all persons, each of whom shall have contributed or subscribed the sum of ten pounds or more, towards founding an Hospital, for the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within this province, or as many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the first day of the month called July next; and for all persons who shall thereafter contribute the like sum of ten pounds or more (together with the said first subscribers) or so many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the second day of the first week, in the month called May, yearly forever, at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, then and there to elect by ballot, twelve fit and suitable persons of their own number to be Managers of the said contribution and Hospital, and one other person to be Treasurer of the same, until the next election; and farther, to make such laws, rules and orders, as shall appear to them the said contributors met, or the major part of them, to be good, useful and necessary, for the well governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer and other necessary officers and ministers thereof, and for limiting and appointing their number, trust and au-

Subscribers
impowered
to meet.

And to elect
managers
and make
rules.

thority, and generally for the well ordering all other things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenues, as also all the business and affairs of the said Hospital: All which laws, rules, and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from time to time inviolably observed by all concerned according to the tenor and effect of them, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England or this government, and are approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney-General of this province for the time being, under their hands and seals. And the said contributors shall be, and are hereby made a body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue, or be sued, plead, or be impleaded, by the name of *The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital*, in all courts of judicature within this province, and by that name, shall and may receive and take any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of *one thousand pounds*, of the gift, alienation, bequest, or devise of any person or persons whomsoever; and of any goods or chattels whatsoever; and the said contributors are hereby impowered to have and use one common seal in their affairs, and the same at their pleasure to change and alter.

“ Provided, nevertheless, That no general meeting of the said contributors, nor any persons acting under them shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given or added

Rules to be approved, &c.

Contributors incorporated.

Corporate name.

Limitation of estate.

Money, &c., expressly given to the capital stock not to be expend-

to the capital stock of the said Hospital, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall be from time to time brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of this province, without partiality or preference.

ed, but its interest only.

“And for the further encouragement of this beneficent undertaking, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the said contributors shall have met and chosen their managers and treasurer as aforesaid, and shall have raised by their contributions, a capital stock of *two thousand pounds* value (the yearly interest or rent of which is to be applied to the accommodating of the sick poor in the said Hospital, free of charge for diet, attendance, advice and medicines) and shall make the same appear to the satisfaction of the Speaker of the Assembly for the time being; that then it shall and may be lawful for the said Speaker of the Assembly, and he is hereby required to sign an order or orders on the provincial treasurer, or trustees of the loan-office, for the payment of *two thousand pounds*, in two yearly payments, to the treasurer of the said Hospital, to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the same.

When 2000*l.* is raised by subscription, 2000*l.* more to be ordered out of the treasury.

“*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the accounts of the disbursements of the said *two thousand pounds*, so ordered by the Speaker of the Assembly aforesaid, or any part thereof that shall be hereafter

Accounts to be made up and published annually.

expended, as the case may be, and of the rents, products and interests of any real or personal estates or sums of money charitably given to the use of the said Hospital, together with a list of such donations, shall be fairly drawn out and published annually in the Gazette, or other newspapers; and the Managers of the said Hospital shall at all times, when required, submit the books, accounts, affairs, and oeconomy thereof, to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as may from time to time be appointed by the Assembly of this province, to visit and inspect the same.

Visitors to
be appointed.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if at any time hereafter, there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and chuse managers as aforesaid, then the said Hospital, and the estate and affairs thereof, shall be in the management, and under the direction of such persons as shall be from time to time appointed by act of General Assembly of this province for that purpose.”

II.

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES OF THE HOSPITAL NOW IN FORCE.

The CONTRIBUTORS meet regularly every year, on the first Monday in May, and elect a Board of Managers and a Treasurer. They also meet at other times when called together by the Managers, upon a notice of at least ten days.

The MANAGERS meet upon the last Monday of every month, and at such other times as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the Institution.

At the first meeting after their election, they choose by ballot the medical and other officers of the Hospital.

A committee of two of the Board, called the ATTENDING MANAGERS, is appointed monthly, whose business is to keep a constant supervision over the concerns of the Institution. This committee attends at the Hospital in the city twice every week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Hospital for the Insane once a week, on Saturday afternoon.

The TREASURER, after his election, gives sufficient security for the due performance of his office, and once in three months, or oftener if required, renders his accounts to the Managers.

Of the Officers of the Hospital in the City.

The PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, and OBSTETRICIANS, are chosen from contributors to the Hospital, and must be at least thirty years of age.

They constitute a Medical Board, which has the power to arrange the periods and succession of attendance at the Hospital, under general regulations made by the managers.

One Physician, one Surgeon, and one Obstetrician are on duty at the same time, the first two serving for four months, the last for six months continuously in the same year. They attend at the Hospital twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning. The attending Physician and Surgeon also visit the Hospital daily, at such hour as they may deem most convenient. Their duties are to admit patients, to direct their treatment, and to regulate their respective wards in all that concerns the well-being of the sick. Each one of them is entitled to the admission of eight of his private pupils to attend the practice of the house.

Regular clinical instruction is given by them, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to the students admitted to the Hospital. They also have the privilege of giving clinical instruction to a class of private pupils, upon the other days of the week, for which they may receive from the pupils such compensation as they may deem proper. Their attendance upon the patients, and clinical instruction to the general class of students on Wednesdays and Saturdays are gratuitous.

The RESIDENT PHYSICIANS are graduates in medicine, reside in the house, and are severally elected for eighteen months. They have charge of the patients under the direction of the attending Physician and Surgeon, carry their prescriptions into effect, and execute the general medical rules of the house. They are never allowed to be all absent from the Hospital at the same time.

The STEWARD has the general care of the buildings and grounds, makes purchases for the house, keeps an

account of receipts and expenditures, and engages the nurses, domestics, &c., whom he has the power to discharge.

The MATRON attends to the general cleanliness and order of the house, and to the diet of the patients under the direction of the medical attendants, has a general control over the domestics, and jointly with the steward takes care that the nurses perform their duties properly.

The APOTHECARY resides in the house, from which he never absents himself without notice. His duty is to procure and prepare medicines, to put up prescriptions, and to keep his shop in proper order.

The CLERK AND LIBRARIAN performs such duties as usually appertain to the office of clerk, and also takes charge of the library, giving out the books to those who may have the privilege to take them, and seeing that they are duly returned.

PATIENTS. All cases of surgical injury are received at all times gratuitously into the house, when brought within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the accident, and provided that the injury has been received within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania. Besides these, 80 patients are admitted on the charity list, 40 in the medical wards, 31 in the surgical, and 9 in the obstetrical. None are admitted with contagious diseases, and none whose cases are deemed hopelessly irremediable. After the free beds are filled, any patient, if not affected with contagious disease, may be admitted for a moderate compensation. No unmarried woman is received into the lying-in ward. The charity patients are retained, after admission, until recovery or death, or so long as any hope remains of doing them good.

Patients are not permitted to smoke in the wards, nor to play at any game of chance on the premises, nor to

use any alcoholic drinks unless by medical prescription, nor are they or their friends allowed to introduce liquor or provisions of any kind from without.

No patient is allowed to leave the Hospital, while under treatment, unless by the special permission of the physician and attending managers.

If any patient desire to see a Minister of the Gospel, and the physician do not deem it improper, in reference to the state of his disease, that he should do so, the steward gives notice to the person whose attendance is requested; but, except in such cases, religious exercises are not conducted in the wards.

VISITORS to the patients and domestics are admitted at stated hours and days in the week (Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 P. M. to sunset); but except on these occasions, permission must be obtained from a manager; and those admitted are not allowed to ramble over the house and grounds.

Hospital for the Insane.

The PHYSICIAN is the official head of this department; and, under the Board of Managers, has the general superintendence and control of all the persons employed. He resides on the premises, and devotes his whole time to the Institution. He has the whole direction of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients. It is his duty to report annually to the Board the operations of the Hospital, and their results.

The ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN resides in the Hospital, and, under the direction of the Physician, devotes his whole time to its service. He prepares the medicines and superintends their administration; keeps records of the cases; remains as much as possible with the patients, contributing to their comfort and welfare; and keeps a

watchful oversight of the attendants, so as to prevent or report neglect or improper conduct. He cannot absent himself from the Hospital without the knowledge and consent of the Physician.

The duties of the STEWARD and MATRON are essentially the same as those of the similar officers of the Hospital in the city.

PATIENTS are admitted upon a certificate of insanity signed by a respectable graduate in medicine, after a written application from some near relative or friend. Idiots and patients with the delirium of drunkards are not received.

Forty indigent patients are admitted on the charity list. The conditions are that their cases shall offer a fair chance of cure, and that security be given by some responsible resident of the City or County of Philadelphia for their clothing while in the house, and their removal when discharged. They are admitted by the Attending Managers, for a period not exceeding six months; but, if at the expiration of that time, a reasonable expectation of cure remains, their stay may be protracted.

Patients who are able to pay are admitted by any one of the Managers. The rate of board is regulated by the pecuniary means of the patients, and the kind of accommodation required. The lowest rate for residents of Pennsylvania is \$3 50 a week, and for others \$5 00. None are admitted for a shorter time than three months, for which period the board is required in advance; and, if the patient is removed within that period, without the advice and consent of the Physician, none of the money is returned. When special attendance is required, they are to be provided by the Physician of the Hospital, and the expense charged to the patient. Security is in all cases required from some responsible resident of the City

or County of Philadelphia for the payment of the board and other expenses.

VISITORS are admitted from 10 A. M. to sunset, on all days of the week except Sundays; but on the afternoon of Saturdays, they are admitted only upon special business with the Attending Managers, or one of the officers of the house. They are not allowed to enter the wards occupied by the patients, without permission from the Physician, or in his absence from the Assistant Physician; and must be accompanied in their visits by one of these officers or by the Steward or Matron. It is expressly prohibited to furnish the inmates of the Hospital with tobacco in any form, and to receive or deliver any letter, parcel, or package, without the approval of the Physician.

Of the Library.

The following persons are allowed to take books out of the library: 1. All who are entitled to attend the practice of the Hospital, so long as this right continues; 2. All who have paid twenty-five dollars in one sum for the privilege, and to these it belongs for life; 3. The Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians of the Hospital, during their service, and all of these for life who have served the Institution five years; and 4. All officers of the Institution whom the Library Committee may direct. The right is in no case transferable.

They who have only a temporary right to attend the Hospital are required to deposit ten dollars as security, which is afterwards returned. Of those having a permanent right this deposit is not required. But every one having the privilege of using the library must, before he receives a book, sign a conditional obligation for a sum specified by the Library Committee, as security for his

observance of the rules of the library, and for the value of such books as may be lost or injured by him.

More than two books cannot be taken out at once without permission from the Library Committee; and none can be kept longer than four weeks without being returned. Fines are to be paid for violations of these rules; and compensation for all injuries and losses, together with a fine if required. The loss of one book in a set is considered as the loss of the whole. If compliance with the rules is refused, or gross misconduct committed, the Managers may declare the right of the offender forfeited.

The Library Committee may grant the use of the books to scientific men for a limited period, or on special occasions; but this privilege is not to be extended to more than six persons at the same time.

Certain specified works of great value, or peculiarly liable to injury, are not permitted to leave the library without a written order from a member of the Library Committee; but facilities are given for their examination at the Hospital.

The books are given out by the Librarian, every day (except Sunday) from 11½ to 12½ o'clock.

...of the rules of the library, and for the value
of such books as may be lost or injured by him.

It is further provided that no book shall be
loaned from the library, and none
shall be kept longer than four weeks without being re-
turned. It is further provided that the violation of these
rules shall constitute a breach of contract for all intents and purposes,
and shall be treated as such. The loss of one book
shall be considered as the loss of the whole. It is
further provided that the library is not to be extended to
any other persons than those named in the rules of the
library.

It is further provided that the library shall be
subject to the rules of the library, and that the
rules of the library shall be extended to all persons
using the library at the same time.

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III.

MANAGERS AND TREASURERS.

The following is a list of those who have served as Managers and Treasurers from the commencement of the Institution to the present time; with the date of their respective elections, and the length of time they continued in office.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
JJoshua Crosby	1751	1755	4 years (died).
IBenjamin Franklin	1751	1757	6 years.
IThomas Bond	1751	1752	1 year.
SSamuel Hazard	1751	1754	3 years.
IRichard Peters	1751	1752	1 year.
IIrael Pemberton, Jr.	1751	1779	28 years.
SSamuel Rhoads	1751	1781	30 years.
IHugh Roberts	1751	1756	5 years.
JJoseph Morris	1751	1757	6 years.
JJohn Smith	{ 1751 1761	{ 1756 1762	6 years.
IEvan Morgan	{ 1751 1753	{ 1752 1763	11 years.
(Charles Norris	1751	1752	1 year.
IIsaac Jones	{ 1752 1760 1764	{ 1756 1762 1773	15 years and 5 mo's (died).
JJohn Reynell	1752	1780	28 years.
WWilliam Griffitts	1752	1753	1 year and 5 months.
IThomas Lawrence, Jr.	1752	1753	1 year.
JJoseph Fox	1753	1756	2 years and 7 months.
WWilliam Grant	1754	1756	2 years.
IThomas Crosby	1755	1757	1 year and 11 months.
IDaniel Roberdeau	{ 1756 1766	{ 1758 1776	12 years.
(Charles Jones	1756	1761	5 years.
IIsaac Greenleaf	1756	1771	15 years.
JJoseph Richardson, Mer't	1756	1770	17 years and 6 mo's (died).
JJacob Duchee	1756	1758	1 year and 9 months.
IPlunket Fleeson	1757	1759	2 years.
IAnthony Benezet	1757	1758	1 year.
JJohn Sayre	1757	1758	9 months.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Stephen Shewell	1758	1760	2 years.
Thomas Gordon	1758	1766	8 years.
Samuel Mifflin	1758	1760	2 years.
James Pemberton	1758	1780	22 years.
Jacob Lewis	1759	1774	15 years.
John Mease	1760	1768	7 years and 10 mo's (died).
Henry Harrison	1762	1776	3 years and 9 mo's (died).
Thomas Wharton	1762	1769	7 years.
John Gibson	{ 1763 1767 }	{ 1764 1770 }	3 years and 7 months.
Joseph Redman	1766	1767	1 year and 1 month.
John Nixon	1768	1772	4 years.
Joseph Morris	1769	1781	12 years.
*Isaac Cox	1770	1776	5 years and 8 mo's (died).
William Logan	1770	1775	4 years and 6 months.
Thomas Mifflin	1771	1773	1 year and 11 months.
Thomas Wharton	1772	1779	7 years.
Edward Penington	1773	1779	6 years.
Robert Strettell Jones	1773	1781	8 years.
George Roberts	1774	1776	2 years and 3 months.
Thomas Fisher	1775	1776	1 year and 3 months.
Joseph Swift	1776	1786	9 years and 9 months.
William West	1776	1778	2 years.
Jacob Shoemaker	1776	1781	5 years.
William Morrell	1776	1782	6 years and 8 months.
Samuel Powell	1778	1780	2 years.
Joshua Howell	1779	1782	3 years.
Samuel Pleasants	1779	1781	2 years.
Peter Reeve	1779	1786	7 years.
George Mifflin	1780	1785	5 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas Franklin	1780	1783	3 years.
Tench Coxe	1780	1781	1 year.
Reynold Keene	1781	1790	9 years and 7 months.
Jonathan Shoemaker	1781	1790	9 years and 1 month.
Owen Jones, Jr.	1781	1795	13 years and 9 months.
Isaac Wharton	1781	1784	3 years.
Josiah Hewes	1781	1812	30 years and 5 months.
John Morton	1781	1785	3 years and 8 months.
Adam Hubley	1782	1784	2 years and 4 months.
Nathaniel Falconer	{ 1782 1784 }	{ 1783 1790 }	6 years and 6 months.
Andrew Doz	1783	1788	5 years.
Thomas Moore	1783	1788	5 years.
Samuel Howell	1784	1789	4 years and 5 months.

* It appears from the minutes of the Board, that Isaac Cox was lost at sea, on his return from the Island of New Providence, in the winter of 1775-6.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
William Hall	1785	1787	1 year and 11 months.
Samuel Coates	1785	1825	40 years and 4 months.
John Paschall	1786	1795	8 years and 10 mo's (died).
Thomas Penrose	1786	1798	12 years.
Richard Rundle	1787	1789	2 years.
Samuel Clark	1788	1802	13 years and 6 mo's (died).
Pattison Hartshorne	1788	1823	35 years.
Elliston Perot	1789	1806	17 years and 2 months.
Bartholomew Wistar	1789	1796	7 years.
Cornelius Barnes	1790	1793	3 years and 5 mo's (died).
Lawrence Seckel	1790	1820	29 years and 9 months.
William McMurtrie	1791	1794	3 years.
Thomas Morris	1793	1809	15 years and 11 mo's (died).
Samuel M. Fox	1794	1797	3 years.
Robert Waln	1795	1800	5 years and 2 months.
James Smith, Jr.	1795	1805	10 years.
Israel Pleasants	1796	1800	4 years.
John Dorsey	1797	1804	7 years.
Robert Smith, Merchant	1798	1805	7 years.
Zaccheus Collins	1800	1822	22 years.
Paschall Hollingsworth	1800	1812	12 years.
Richard Wistar	1803	1806	3 years and 4 months.
Joseph Lownes	1804	1820	16 years.
Peter Brown	1805	1811	6 years and 7 mo's (died).
Edward Penington	1805	1820	15 years.
Zachariah Poulson	1806	1808	1 year and 10 months.
William Poyntell	1806	1811	5 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas Stewardson	1808	1841	33 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas P. Cope	1809	1828	19 years.
Reeve Lewis	1811	1814	3 years and 3 months.
Joseph S. Morris	1811	1817	5 years and 3 mo's (died).
Samuel W. Fisher	1812	1817	4 years and 9 mo's (died).
Joseph Watson	1812	1824	12 years and 5 months.
Mordecai Lewis	{ 1814 1828 }	{ 1818 1849 }	24 years and 9 months.
Israel Cope	1817	1828	11 years.
Thomas Morris	1817	1840	23 years and 9 months.
Henry Hollingsworth	1818	1823	5 years and 6 months.
Alexander Elmslie	1820	1827	7 years.
Matthew L. Bevan	1820	1828	7 years and 10 months.
Joseph Johnson	1820	1828	7 years and 10 months.
William L. Hodge	1822	1824	2 years.
Roberts Vaux	1823	1834	11 years.
Charles Roberts	1823	1844	21 years and 3 months.
William W. Fisher	1824	1838	13 years and 8 mo's (died).
Charles Watson	1824	1846	21 years and 2 months.
John Paul	1825	1844	18 years and 8 mo's (died).

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Joseph R. Jenks	1827	1828	10 months.
Joseph Price	1828	1845	17 years and 6 months.
Alexander W. Johnson	1828	1848	20 years and 8 months.
John J. Smith	1828	1836	8 years and 7 months.
Bartholomew Wistar	1828	1841	13 years and 5 mo's (died).
Lawrence Lewis	1834		
James R. Greeves	{ 1836 1842	1838	1 year and 7 months.
George Roberts Smith	1838	1850	12 years and 4 months.
Nathan Dunn	1838	1842	4 years.
William B. Fling	1841		
Frederick Brown	1841		
Isaac Elliott	1841	1842	1 year and 2 months.
George Stewardson	1842		
Jacob G. Morris	1844		
Mordecai L. Dawson	1844		
Clement C. Biddle	1846		
John Farnum	1846		
Mordecai D. Lewis	1848		
William Biddle	1849		
John M. Whitall	1851		

Of the above, the following were the successive Presidents of the Board:—

	Years.		Years.
1. Joshua Crosby . . .	4	8. Josiah Hewes . . .	22
2. Benjamin Franklin . . .	2	9. Samuel Coates . . .	13
3. John Reynell . . .	23	10. Thomas Stewardson . . .	16
4. Samuel Rhoads . . .	1	11. John Paul . . .	3
5. Peter Reeve . . .	5	12. Mordecai Lewis . . .	5
6. Samuel Howell . . .	3	13. Lawrence Lewis.	
7. Reynold Keen . . .	1		

Treasurers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
John Reynell	1751	1752	1 year.
Charles Norris	1752	1756	4 years.
Hugh Roberts	1756	1768	12 years.
Samuel P. Moore	1768	1769	1 year.
Thomas Wharton	1769	1772	3 years.
Joseph King	1772	1773	13 months (died).
Joseph Hilborn	1773	1780	7 years.
Mordecai Lewis	1780	1799	18 years and 8 mo's (died).
Joseph S. Lewis	1799	1826	27 years.
Samuel N. Lewis	1826	1841	14 years and 2 mo's (died).
John T. Lewis	1841		

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have served the Institution as Physicians and Surgeons, in the order of their appointment; together with the date of their resignation or death, and their respective periods of service.

Physicians and Surgeons.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Lloyd Zachary	1751	1753	1 year and 5 months.
Thomas Bond	1751	1784	32 years and 6 months.
Phineas Bond	1751	1773	21 years and 8 mo's (died).
Thomas Cadwalader	1751	1777	25 years and 6 months.
Samuel Preston Moore	1751	1759	7 years and 6 months.
John Redman	1751	1780	28 years and 6 months.
William Shippen	1753	1778	25 years and 2 months.
Cadwalader Evans	1759	1773	14 years and 1 mo. (died).
John Morgan	{ 1773 1778 }	{ 1777 1783 }	8 years and 11 months.
Charles Moore	1773	1774	10 months.
Adam Kuhn	{ 1774 1782 }	{ 1781 1798 }	22 years and 6 months.
Thomas Parke	1777	1823	45 years and 9 months.
James Hutchinson	{ 1777 1779 }	{ 1778 1793 }	15 years (died).
William Shippen, Jr.	{ 1778 1791 }	{ 1779 1802 }	11 years and 11 months.
John Jones	1780	1791	11 year and 1 mo. (died).
Benjamin Rush	1783	1813	29 years and 10 mo's (died).
John Foulke	1784	1794	10 years.
Caspar Wistar	1793	1810	16 years and 5 months.
Philip Syng Physick	1794	1816	22 years and 1 month.
Benjamin Smith Barton	1798	1815	17 years and 10 months.
John Redman Coxe	1802	1807	4 years and 9 months.
Thomas C. James	1807	1832	25 years and 10 months.
John Syng Dorsey	1810	1818	8 years and 6 mo's (died).
Joseph Hartshorne	1810	1821	11 years and 2 months.
John C. Otto	1813	1835	22 years and 4 months.
Samuel Colhoun	1816	1821	5 years.
Joseph Parrish	1816	1829	12 years and 8 months.
Thomas T. Hewson	1818	1835	16 years and 5 months.

Physicians and Surgeons.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
John Moore	1820	1829	9 years.
William Price	1821	1823	1 year and 10 months.
John Wilson Moore	1821	1827	5 years and 3 months.
Samuel Emlen	1823	1828	5 years (died).
John Rhea Barton	1823	1836	13 years and 5 months.
John K. Mitchell	1827	1834	7 years.
Benjamin H. Coates	1828	1841	12 years and 9 months.
Thomas Harris	1829	1840	11 years and 9 months.
Charles Lukens	1829	1839	10 years and 3 months.
Hugh L. Hodge	1832		
William Rush	1834	1837	3 years and 5 months.
George B. Wood	1835		
Jacob Randolph	1835	1848	12 years and 10 mo's (died).
George W. Norris	1836		
Thomas Stewardson	1838	1845	7 years.
Charles D. Meigs	1838	1849	10 years and 10 months.
Edward Peace	1840		
William Pepper	1842		
William W. Gerhard	1845		
George Fox	1848		
Joseph Carson	1849		

MEDICAL APPRENTICES AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

The Apprentices were Students of Medicine when indentured to the Hospital, and usually graduated before leaving it.

	From.	To.	Served.
Jacob Ehrenzeller	1773	1778	5 years.
William Gardner	1786	1791	5 years.
Edward Cutbush	1790	1794	4 years.
Samuel Cooper	1792	1797	5 years.
Thomas Horsefield	1794	1799	5 years.
George Lee	1798	1802	4 years (died).
James Hutchinson, Jr.	1799	1804	5 years.
Joseph Hartshorne	1801	1806	5 years.
Samuel C. Hopkins	1804	1808	4 years.
Thomas Bryant, M. D.	1806	1807	1 year.
Philip Thornton	1806	1808	1 year and 9 months.
Samuel Betton, M. D.	1808	1808	6 months.
John Wilson Moore	1808	1813	5 years.
Benjamin S. Janney	1808	1813	5 years.
Wm. P. C. Barton, M. D.	1809	1809	4 months.
Samuel Colhoun, M. D.	1809	1810	1 year.

	From.	To.	Served.
Theodore Benson	1810	1813	3 years (died).
John Rhea Barton	1813	1818	5 years.
William Price, M. D.	1813	1814	1 year.
Benjamin H. Coates	1814	1819	5 years.
Jason O'B. Lawrence, } M. D.	1814	1815	6 months.
Warwick P. Miller	1815	1819	4 years (died).
George Balfour	1818	1819	9 months.
Thomas H. Ritchie	1819	1823	4 years.
Reynell Coates	1819	1823	4 years.
Thomas Flanner	1819	1820	9 months.
Robert J. Clark, M. D.	1820	1821	9 months.
Southey H. Satchell, M.D.	1823	1824	1 year.
Charles B. Jaudon, M. D.	1823	1824	10 months.

The three last-named gentlemen served for unfinished terms of preceding apprentices. From this time, it was resolved to elect graduates of medicine *only* as

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

	From.	To.	Served.
Caspar Wistar	1824	1826	2 years.
Caspar Morris	1824	1827	2 years.
John Rodman Paul	1825	1826	5 months.
Charles Mifflin	1826	1828	2 years.
James A. Washington	1827	1829	2 years.
George Fox	1828	1830	2 years.
Ralph Hammersly	1829	1830	1 year and 3 months (died).
Thomas Stewardson, Jr.	1830	1832	2 years.
George W. Norris	1830	1833	3 years.
Mifflin Wistar	1832	1834	2 years.
Thomas S. Kirkbride	1833	1835	2 years.
William W. Gerhard	1834	1836	2 years.
James A. McCrea	1835	1837	2 years.
Joshua M. Wallace	1836	1838	2 years.
Henry H. Smith	1837	1839	2 years.
John F. Meigs	1838	1840	2 years.
Alfred Stillé	1839	1841	2 years.
Anthony E. Stocker	1840	1842	2 years.
Edward Hartshorne	1841	1843	2 years.
Moore Robinson	1842	1842	8 months (died).
Samuel Hollingsworth	1842	1843	5 months.
Hellerslie Wallace	1843	1844	1 year.
Fitzwilliam Sargent	1843	1845	2 years.

	From.	To.	Served.
John D. Logan	1844	1846	2 years.
Robert P. Harris	1845	1847	2 years.
Henry Hartshorne	1846	1848	2 years.
Wm. McKennan Morgan	1847	1848	1 year and 4 months.
Spencer Sergeant	1848	1850	2 years.
Moreton Stillé	1848	1849	8 months.
James J. Levick	1849	1851	2 years and 3 months.
Francis W. Lewis	1849	1850	1 year.
Wm. H. Gobrecht	1850	1851	1 year.
William Hunt	1850		
Addinell Hewson	1851		
Richard A. F. Penrose	1851		

APOTHECARIES.

	From.	To.	Served.
Jonathan Roberts	1752	1755	2 years and 4 months.
John Morgan	1755	1756	1 year and 1 month.
John Bond	1756	1758	2 years.
James A. Bayard	1758	1759	1 year.
John Davis	1767	1768	7 months.
William Smith	1770	1773	2 years and 10 months.
Thomas Boulter	1773	1773	2 months.
James Hutchinson	1773	1775	2 years and 1 month.
James Dunlap	1775	1776	1 year.
Peter Yarnall	1780	1781	1 year and 5 months.
Gustavus F. Kielman	1781	1782	1 year and 4 months.
James Hartley	1782	1784	1 year and 3 months.
*Nicholas B. Waters	1784	1787	3 years and 1 month.
Graham Hoskins	1821	1823	2 years.
Robert Harris	1823	1824	10 months.
Samuel C. Sheppard	1824	1825	1 year and 2 months.
Newberry Smith, Jr.	1825	1829	4 years.
Franklin R. Smith	1829	1831	2 years.
John Conrad	1831		

* From 1787 to 1821, the duties of the Apothecary were performed by the Medical Apprentices.

V.

STEWARDS AND MATRONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Stewards.	From.	To.	Served.
Matthew Taylor	1758	1759	1 year.
*George Weed	1760	1767	7 years and 3 months.
*Robert Slade	1768	1769	1 year and 2 mo's (died).
John Saxton	1773	1776	3 years.
*John Story	1776	1780	4 years.
Joseph Henszey	1780	1796	16 years.
Francis Higgins	{ 1796 1808 }	{ 1803 1813 }	12 years and 3 mo's (died).
William Johnston	1803	1808	4 years and 8 months.
Samuel Mason	1813	1826	13 years.
Isaac Bonsall	1826	1830	4 years and 6 months.
Allen Clapp	1830	1849	18 years and 9 months.
William G. Malin	1849		
Matrons.	From.	To.	Served.
†Elizabeth Gardner	1751	1760	9 years.
Esther Weed	1760	1767	6 years and 8 mo's (died).
†Mary Ball	1767	1768	1 year and 5 months.
†Sarah Harlan	1768	1772	4 years and 5 mo's (died).
Sophia Saxton	1773	1776	3 years.
Mary Story	1776	1780	4 years.
Deborah Henszey	1780	1790	10 years and 3 mo's (died).
Mary Falconer	1790	1795	5 years.
Ann Henszey	1795	1796	9 months.
Hannah Higgins	{ 1796 1808 }	{ 1803 1813 }	12 years and 3 months.
Abigail Johnston	1803	1808	4 years and 8 months.
Mary Mason	1813	1826	13 years.
Ann Bonsall	1826	1830	4 years and 3 mo's (died).
Margaret Clapp	1830	1835	4 years and 5 mo's (died).
Margaret Robinson	1835	1835	4 months.
Elizabeth Clapp	1835	1842	6 years and 10 months.
Elizabeth Hooton	1842	1848	6 years.
Harriet P. Smith	1848		

* These also acted as Apothecaries.

† These ladies acted also as Stewards.

VI.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
1751 TO 1851.

A.

1751 } 1776 }	William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice		\$1269 33
1751	Stephen Anthony		26 67
"	John Armitt, cooper		53 33
1754	William Attwood		133 33
"	Alexander Allair		26 67
"	George Asbridge		26 67
"	Matthias Aspden		26 67
1755	Benjamin Armitage, Jr., smith		26 67
1759	Captain Henry Ash, mariner		26 67
1761	Martin Ashburn		26 67
"	Joshua Ash, Darby, Chester Co.		26 67
1764	William Ashbridge, Miller, Oxford Township		26 67
1767	Lawrence Anderson		26 67
1775	Joseph Allen		32 87
1781	Chamless Allen	£1 2s. 6d. }	29 66
1786	" "	10 0 0 }	
1785	Richard Adams		26 67
1786	Joseph Anthony, merchant	10 0 0 }	293 33
1795	" "	100 0 0 }	
1786	Peter Aston		26 67
"	John Angres		26 67
1788	Thomas Affleck (in furniture)		40 00
1791	James Ash, Esq., Sheriff		26 67
"	Thomas Powell Anthony		26 67
1801	Robert Annesley, merchant		30 00
1806	Robert Adams, merchant		50 00
1809	John Ashley		100 00
1821	William Abbott, brewer		30 00
1832	Robert Andrews		27 00
1833	Thomas Astley		30 00
"	William V. Anderson, grocer		30 00
1841	Richard Ashhurst, merchant		26 67
"	Lewis R. Ashhurst, merchant		26 67
1845	Joseph B. Andrews, lumber merchant		30 00
"	William Ashbridge		36 00

11847	John Ashhurst		\$30 00
"	William L. Ashhurst		30 00

B.

11751	Anthony Benezet		\$26 67
"	John Bleakley, shopkeeper		133 33
"	Dr. Thomas Bond		66 66
"	Dr. Phineas Bond		26 67
11752	Daniel Benezet	£15 0s. 0d. }	74 66
11756	" "	13 0 0 }	
11752	John Bowman		32 00
"	William Branson, merchant		133 33
11754	John Bayley		26 67
"	William Ball, goldsmith		26 67
"	William Bard, merchant		26 67
"	John Baynton	10 0 0 }	88 00
11756	" "	23 0 0 }	
11754	Gunning Bedford, carpenter		26 67
"	Philip Benezet, merchant		40 00
"	John Biddle		26 67
"	Samuel Bonnel, smith		26 67
"	Thomas Bourne		26 67
"	Thomas Brooks, bricklayer		26 67
"	Jeremiah Brown		26 67
"	George Bullock		28 80
"	John Bringham, merchant	10 0 0 }	82 78
11765	" "	21 0 11 }	
11755	William Bradford	3 0 0 }	26 67
11761	" "	7 0 0 }	
11755	John Bleakley, Sr.		53 33
"	Andrew Bankson		26 67
"	William Buckley	10 0 0 }	53 33
11786	" "	10 0 0 }	
11756	Henry Bossler, innkeeper		26 67
"	George Bensell		26 67
"	Samuel Burge	15 4 6 }	107 26
11761	" "	25 0 0 }	
11756	James Benezet		48 70
"	George Bryan		48 70
11758	John and Jacob Bankson		26 67
"	John Bissell, smith		26 67
"	Joseph Baker		27 07
"	William Bingham, Sr.	20 0 0 }	96 85
11765	" "	16 6 5 }	
11759	John Bell		26 67
"	Richard Blackham		26 67
11761	David Bacon, hatter		26 67

1761	James Bringhurst, house carpenter				\$26 67
"	Joseph Bringhurst, cooper				26 67
"	Matthias Bush				26 67
"	John Baily (furniture)				26 67
1762	David Barclay and Sons, London				466 67
"	Davis Bassest				26 67
1763	Job Bacon, hatter	£10	0s.	0d.	} 35 75
1775	" "	3	6	8	
1763	Abraham Bickley, merchant				40 00
1764	David Beveridge, merchant				53 33
1781	William Bingham	30	0	0	} 620 00
1791	" "	100	0	0	
1797	" "	112	10	0	
1766	Captain Richard Budden				26 67
"	Elias Bland (fire engine)				53 33
"	Timothy Bevan, London				226 67
1767	Clement Biddle, merchant	10	0	0	} 63 22
1772	" "	12	4	2	
1780	" "	1	2	6	
1768	Robert Bass				40 00
"	John Bayard, merchant				26 67
1769	John Bringhurst, of Germantown				26 67
1770	William Barrell				26 67
1771	James Biddle, Esq.				26 67
"	George Bartram				26 67
1773	Morris Birkbeck, of Great Britain				26 67
1775	Barnabas Barnes				36 98
"	Edward Bonsall				26 67
1780	Hillary Baker				26 67
1786	Peter Baynton				27 20
"	Jacob Baker				26 67
"	Edward Bird				26 67
"	John Bartholomew				26 67
"	William Bradford, Jr.				26 67
"	Captain Thomas Bell				26 67
"	Robert Bridges				40 00
"	J. J. Burchell				26 67
"	Joseph Blewer				26 67
"	Daniel Byrnes				26 67
1787	Edward Brooks				26 67
1788	Cornelius Barnes				33 33
1793	Robert Buchanan, of Scotland				45 78
1794	David Breintnall				26 67
"	Frederick Boller				26 67
1795	Samuel Baker, hatter				133 33
1797	Paul Beck, Jr., merchant	22	10	0	} 140 00
1813	" "	11	5	0	
1818	" "	18	15	0	

11797	Peter Brown	£10	0s.	0d.	}	\$98 66
11799	"	11	5	0		
11805	"	15	15	0		
11797	Samuel Blodget					100 00
11798	Dr. Benjamin S. Barton					60 00
11799	Joseph Ball, merchant	100	0	0	}	366 67
11815	"	37	10	0		
11799	Andrew Brown, printer	52	10	0		
11800	"	140	0	0	}	513 33
11801	Robert Barclay, merchant	37	10	0		
11816	"	37	10	0		
11802	George Branner, milkman					133 33
	" Anthony M. Buckley, merchant					36 00
	" Samuel Brown					40 00
11803	John Bacon, merchant					30 00
11804	Jacob Beninghove, tobacconist					26 67
11807	Thomas Biddle, broker					30 00
	" John Coates Brown, ship smith					45 20
	" William J. Brown					30 46
	" Curtis Bolton, merchant					50 00
11809	John Bolton, of Savannah	11	5	0	}	50 00
11818	"	7	10	0		
11809	Matthew L. Bevan, merchant					50 00
11810	Horace Binney, Esq., attorney at law			\$50	}	250 00
11845	"			200		
11812	Joshua Byron					50 00
11818	John R. Baker					50 00
11820	Charles Bird					58 00
11821	Joseph D. Brown			30	}	530 00
11845	"			500		
11823	John Rhea Barton, M. D.					30 00
11824	Josiah Bunting, lumber merchant					50 00
11827	John Bell, M. D.					30 00
	" Franklin Bache, M. D.					30 00
11828	Edward Burd			100	}	150 00
11832	"			50		
11833	Theophilus E. Beesley, M. D.					27 00
11834	David S. Brown, merchant					26 67
	" Jeremiah Brown, merchant					26 67
	" William Henry Brown, merchant					26 67
11840	Frederick Brown, apothecary					27 00
11841	James H. Bradford, M. D.					27 00
11845	Clement C. Biddle					30 00
11846	John B. Biddle, M. D.					30 00
11847	Issac Barton					30 00
11848	Jacob T. Bunting					30 00
11849	William Biddle, apothecary					30 00
	" T. Hewson Bache, M. D.					30 00

1851	Samuel Bettle, Jr.				\$30 00
"	William Bettle				30 00

C.

1751	Thomas Cadwalader, M. D.				66 66
"	Joshua Crosby, gentleman				266 67
1752	Thomas Crosby				120 81
1754	Samuel Caruthers, joiner				26 67
"	William Chancellor, M. D.				26 67
"	James Chattin, printer				26 67
"	James Child, merchant				99 05
"	John Church, of Wicaco				26 67
"	William Campfler, merchant				40 00
"	James Clulo, potter				26 67
1754	Thomas Clifford, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.	} 139 65
1756	" "	42	7	5	
1754	William Coleman, merchant	25	0	0	} 93 33
1756	" "	10	0	0	
1754	Jacob Cooper	10	0	0	} 37 33
1756	"	4	0	0	
1754	John Cresson, whitesmith				26 67
"	Matthias Culp, Innkeeper				26 67
"	William Cooper				26 67
1755	John Coates	10	0	0	} 32 80
1756	"	2	6	0	
1755	David Chambers, stonecutter				26 67
"	John Coates, Jr., brickmaker				40 00
"	Thomas Coates, Jr., brickmaker				26 67
"	James Coultas, mariner	15	0	0	} 306 66
1764	" "	100	0	0	
1755	Concord Township (Chester Co.)	10	0	0	} 107 40
1762	" "	30	5	7	
1756	Samuel Cheeseman, shoemaker				26 67
"	Matthew Clarkson	21	2	0	} 73 88
1766	"	6	12	0	
1756	Benjamin Chew, Esq.				66 66
"	Thomas Carpenter	21	0	2	} 82 69
1757	"	10	0	0	
1756	Redmond Conyngham				34 67
1757	Jonathan Cowpland, mariner				26 67
1758	Charles Coxe				66 67
"	Samuel Chancellor				26 67
1759	William Clifton, smith	10	0	0	} 62 67
1781	" "	2	5	0	
1799	" "	11	5	0	
1759	Peter Chevallier				65 06
1761	John Correy				26 67

1761	George Clymer, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.	}	\$63 72
1765	" "	10	17	11		
1781	" "	3	0	0		
1761	James Chalmers, of Jamaica					53 33
"	Emanuel Carpenter, of Lancaster Co.					26 67
"	Daniel Clark					26 67
"	John Coxe, M. D.					32 40
"	Isaac Coxe	10	0	0	}	69 56
1772	"	4	10	0		
1773	"	11	11	9		
1761	William Coxe, Esq.					53 33
1762	Stephen Collins	15	0	0	}	52 00
1772	"	4	10	0		
1763	James Cresson, carpenter					26 67
1764	William Craig					53 33
1765	Thomas Clifford	17	4	5	}	75 27
1772	"	11	0	2		
1766	David Hayfield Conyngham					32 00
1771	John Cadwallader					133 33
"	Samuel Coates	10	0	0	}	384 23
1772	"	11	11	9		
1785	"	15	0	0		
1795	"	100	0	0		
1810	"	7	10	0		
1772	Joshua Cresson, merchant					40 00
"	Thomas Combe					30 69
1773	Thomas Corbyn, John Brown, and John Beaumont, of London, in medicine				}	446 66
1775	Joseph Crukshank, printer	11	4	0		
1781	" "	1	15	0	}	201 20
1785	" "	5	0	0		
1796	" "	50	0	0		
1801	" "	7	10	0		
1776	Isaac Coates					66 66
1780	John Clark, a loan office certificate sold for					26 67
"	Tench Coxe	10	0	0	}	53 66
1781	"	10	2	6		
1782	Joseph Copperthwaite					26 67
1785	Josiah Coates					26 67
1786	William Cox, chairmaker					26 67
"	William Coxe, Jr., merchant					26 67
"	John Chaloner					27 20
"	Samuel Caldwell					27 20
"	Curtis Clay					26 67
1787	Samuel Clark					26 67
1788	James Colbreath					26 67
"	Andrew Caldwell					26 67
1794	Samuel Coates, Jr.					26 67

1794	John Reynell Coates				\$26 67
1795	Zaccheus Collins, merchant	£15	0s.	0d.	} 140 00
1802	" "	37	10	0	
1797	Joseph S. Coates				26 67
1798	Josiah L. Coates				26 67
"	Samuel Cooper, M. D.				40 00
"	Charles Caldwell, M. D.				100 00
"	John Redmond Coxe, M. D.	22	10	0	} 68 00
1819	" " "	3	0	0	
1799	Rachael Crukshank				26 67
1800	James Crukshank, book-seller				40 00
1801	Alexander Cook, soap-boiler				26 67
"	William Chancellor				50 00
1803	James W. Clement, merchant				30 00
1806	Eli Canby, merchant				40 00
"	Andrew Caldeleugh, merchant of N. C.				50 00
"	Lewis Clapier, merchant	37	10	0	} 200 00
1817	" "	37	10	0	
1807	Thomas Clayton, hatter				40 00
"	Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.				26 67
"	Charles Chauncy, attorney at law				40 00
1809	Thomas P. Cope, merchant	11	5	0	} 60 00
1848	" "	11	5	0	
1810	Samuel Calhoun, M. D.				40 00
1813	Jasper Cope, merchant				30 00
"	George M. Coates, seedsman				30 00
"	Thomas Cadwalader				30 00
1815	Turner Camac			\$110	} 165 00
1816	"			55	
1815	Sarah Camac				60 00
1817	Israel Cope, merchant				50 00
"	Caleb Cresson				100 00
1819	Richard P. Cumming, coppersmith				30 00
"	John Coulter, merchant				44 00
1820	Benjamin Horner Coates, M. D.				26 67
1822	John Cooke, merchant				30 00
1826	J. Y. Clarke, M. D.				26 66
1831	Robert A. Caldeleugh				30 00
1833	Caleb Cope, merchant				30 00
1838	Thomas F. Cock, M. D.				30 00
1840	Allen Clapp, Steward Pennsylvania Hospital				30 00
"	Andrew D. Cash, conveyancer				30 00
1845	Daniel W. Coxe				50 00
"	Edward Coles				50 00
"	John Curwen, M. D. (cases of stuffed birds), value				30 00
1847	Elliott Cresson				30 00
"	William Chancellor				30 00
1848	Robert Coleman				30 00
1849	Joseph Carson, M. D.				30 00

1849	Henry Cramond		\$30 00
1851	Charles Conrad		30 00

D.

1752	David Deshler	£15	0s.	0d.	}	44 00
1781	"	1	10	0		
1754	William Dowell					66 66
	" Daniel Dupuy, silversmith					26 67
	" Andrew Doz	10	0	0	}	30 66
1781	"	1	10	0		
1754	Thomas Davis, merchant	10	0	0	}	82 45
1756	" "	20	18	5		
1754	Jacob Duchee, Esq.	10	0	0	}	61 33
1756	" "	13	0	0		
1754	Edward Duffield, watchmaker	10	0	0	}	58 00
1756	" "	6	15	0		
1763	" "	5	0	0		
1756	William Dilworth, carpenter					26 67
	" John Drinker, bricklayer	10	0	0	}	66 66
1774	"	15	0	0		
1757	David Davis (in lumber)					26 67
1758	Matthew Drason					40 00
1759	Robert Dixon, innkeeper					26 67
	" Henry Drinker	15	0	0	}	358 18
1765	"	19	6	4		
1796	"	100	0	0		
1759	William Denny					276 66
1761	Charles Dingee					26 67
1763	George Dillwyn, merchant	20	0	0	}	82 39
1765	" "	10	17	11		
1764	John Dickenson, Esq.	25	0	0	}	185 06
1765	" "	6	10	0		
1767	" "	25	0	0		
1772	" "	12	18	0		
1765	William Dickenson					33 33
1771	Sharpe Delany, druggist	10	0	0	}	266 67
1787	" " (medicines)	15	0	0		
1797	" "	75	0	0		
1771	Daniel Drinker, merchant					26 67
	" Samuel Duffield, M. D.					26 67
1772	Benedict Dorsey, grocer	15	0	0	}	90 00
1807	" "	18	15	0		
1773	Joseph Dean					30 90
1782	Henry Diering, of Lancaster					30 00
1785	Leonard Dorsey					26 67
	" William Dawson					26 67
1786	John Donaldson					26 67

1786	William Delany				\$26 67
1787	John David, silversmith				27 00
1793	John Dorsey				26 67
1794	Andrew Douglass				26 67
1795	Jonathan Dawes				30 00
"	John Dunlap, printer				133 33
1796	Abijah Dawes				400 00
1798	Robert Dawson, merchant				40 00
1801	William Dillwyn, of Great Britain	£37	10s.	0d.	} 400 00
1812	" " "	112	10	0	
1805	William P. Dewees, M. D.				50 00
1807	Florimond Dusar, merchant				60 00
"	John Syng Dorsey, M. D.	14	1	3	} 87 50
1817	" " "	18	15	0	
1808	Samuel F. Dawes, merchant				30 00
1809	John Dayton				30 00
1813	Jacob Downing				50 00
1815	David Jones Davis, M. D.	11	5	0	} 60 00
1816	" " "	11	5	0	
"	Bernard Dahlgren				30 00
1827	Isaac Davis, tanner				26 67
1833	Nathan Dunn, merchant				30 00
"	Mordecai L. Dawson, brewer				30 00
1844	William H. Dillingham, attorney at law				30 00
1849	James Dundas				30 00

E.

1754	George Emlen, Sr., brewer				266 67
"	Samuel Emlen	13	10	0	} 174 26
1760	"	9	12	0	
1761	"	10	0	0	
1781	"	2	5	0	
1786	"	7	10	0	
1794	"	22	10	0	
1754	Jeremiah Elfreth				26 67
"	Thomas Ellis, glazier (in lead)				26 67
"	Edward Evans, shoemaker				26 67
1755	Joshua Emlen				26 67
1756	Jonathan Evans	27	4	8	} 153 60
1762	"	10	0	0	
1765	"	20	7	4	
1758	Robert Erwin	10	0	0	} 56 33
1775	"	10	0	0	
1781	"	1	2	6	
1758	James Eddy (in glass)				26 67
1761	Andrew Elliott				26 67
1766	Thomas Eastburn				26 67

11771	John Evans, hatter	£10	0s.	0d.	}	\$90 40
11781	" "	1	8	0		
11795	" "	22	10	0		
11773	Joel Evans					30 90
11781	George Emlen, Jr.					33 11
1785	Thomas Ewing	10	0	0	}	40 00
1804	"	5	0	0		
1785	Paul Engle					26 67
1786	George Eddy					26 67
1787	Thomas Eddy					26 67
	" John Elliott, druggist					40 20
1796	John Elliott, Jr., druggist					30 00
1798	Samuel Elam, merchant of R. I.					50 00
	" Robert Elam, merchant of G. B.					50 00
	" Gervas Elam, merchant of G. B.					50 00
1800	Josiah Evans, plasterer					26 67
	" Edward Evans, plasterer					26 67
1802	Nathan Eyre, tailor	10	0	0	}	46 66
1819	" "	7	10	0		
1803	Hugh Ely, merchant					30 00
1806	Joseph Bennett Eves, merchant					100 00
	" Jonathan Evans, lumber merchant					27 00
1807	Charles C. Evans, carpenter					30 00
1809	Alexander Elmslie, merchant					50 00
1810	Ann K. Eyre					60 00
1813	Maria K. Eyre					40 00
1822	Samuel Emlen, M. D.					26 67
1826	Gouverneur Emerson, M. D.					30 00
1833	Isaac Elliott, conveyancer					30 00
	" Charles Evans, M. D.					30 00
1840	Thomas Evans, apothecary					27 00
1845	Charles Ellis, apothecary					30 00
1847	Adam Eckfeldt					30 00
1850	George M. Elkinton, soap-boiler					30 00

F.

1751	William Fishbourne					40 00
	" Joshua Fisher	10	0	0	}	86 66
1804	"	22	10	0		
1751	Enoch Flower	15	0	0	}	74 66
1756	"	13	0	0		
1751	Joseph Fox	25	0	0	}	112 81
1756	"	7	6	1		
1761	"	10	0	0		
1751	Benjamin Franklin, printer					66 67
1752	Richard Farmer, M. D.					26 67
	" Solomon Fussel, merchant					26 67
1754	Hugh Forbes					26 67

1754	William Franklin				\$26 67
"	William Fisher	£10	0s.	0d.	} 143 14
1756	"	39	3	7	
1772	"	4	10	0	
1755	Standish Ford, innkeeper				26 67
"	David Franks				26 67
1756	Plunket Fleeson	18	13	5	} 79 12
1759	"	6	0	0	
1788	"	5	0	0	
1758	Judah Foulke				36 00
"	Samuel Fisher				26 67
"	Lester Falkner				26 67
1759	John Franks				66 67
1764	Ferdinand Farmer				53 33
"	Robert Field				26 67
1765	John Fothergill, M. D.				666 66
1768	Thomas Fisher	10	0	0	} 56 02
1772	"	11	10	2	
1768	Captain Nathaniel Falconer	10	0	0	} 76 66
1795	" "	18	15	0	
1770	Caleb Foulke				34 66
1771	Samuel Fisher, Jr.	10	0	0	} 30 67
1781	"	1	10	0	
1772	Thomas Forrest				66 66
1775	William Fisher, Jr.				36 98
"	John Field, merchant	13	9	7	} 329 27
1785	" "	10	0	0	
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1775	Samuel Fisher, hatter				29 33
1776	Ludwick Falkenstine				26 67
1782	William Forbes	10	0	0	} 53 33
1785	"	10	0	0	
1784	John Foulke, M. D.				32 00
1785	Miers Fisher	10	0	0	} 66 66
1798	"	15	0	0	
1786	William Folwell	10	0	0	} 76 67
1801	"	18	15	0	
1786	George Fox				40 00
"	Nalbro Frazer				26 67
"	Joseph Few				26 67
1794	Samuel M. Fox, merchant	18	15	0	} 316 67
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1796	James C. Fisher, merchant				100 00
1801	John Folwell, merchant				30 00
"	Samuel W. Fisher, merchant				100 00
1802	Walter Franklin, attorney at law				30 00
1807	Thomas W. Francis, merchant				100 00
1808	Redwood Fisher, merchant				30 00

1811	Robert Fielding, coach-maker	£187 10s. 0d.	}	\$1600 00
1812	" "	37 10 0		
1817	" "	375 00 0		
1819	Samuel Fox, brick-maker			50 00
1824	William W. Fisher			50 00
1826	Samuel M. Fox, M. D.			30 00
1829	William B. Fling			26 67
1833	Stephen G. Fotterall			30 00
1834	Alexander Fullerton, Jr., druggist			30 00
1835	George Fox, M. D.			26 67
1844	Samuel T. Fisher			30 00
1845	John Farnum, merchant	\$30 00	}	60 00
1848	" "	30 00		
1845	Mary P. Fisher			100 00
1848	Frederick Fraley			30 00

G.

1751	Thomas Græme, M. D.			53 33
"	Isaac Greenleaf	£20 0s. 0d.	}	101 95
1759	"	15 14 0		
1769	"	2 10 8		
1751	William Griffiths	10 0 0	}	61 33
1756	"	13 0 0		
1754	George Gray, brewer			40 00
"	William Grant	10 0 0	}	80 81
1756	"	20 6 1		
1754	Joseph Galloway	15 0 0	}	50 67
1756	"	4 0 0		
1754	Isaac Garrigues			26 67
"	Joseph Gibbons			26 66
"	Walter Goodman			26 66
"	Thomas Gordon	10 0 0	}	159 23
1759	"	49 14 3		
1754	Christian Grasshold, tailor			26 67
"	Robert Greenway			28 80
1755	Joseph Gray			26 67
"	Nathaniel Grubb			27 47
"	David George			26 67
"	Joseph Gamble, of Barbadoes			66 67
"	George Gray, Jr., Lower Ferry			53 33
1757	Sebastian Graff			53 33
"	John Goodwin, Jr.			26 67
1761	John Grandom, tailor			26 67
"	John Gibson	10 0 0	}	52 50
1765	"	7 4 0		
1769	"	2 10 7		
1762	Lawrence Growdon, Esq.			133 33
"	William Gibbons			40 00

1763	Jacob Graff, bricklayer			\$26 67
1765	Lord Adam Gordon			43 60
"	Andrew Henry Groth			53 33
1769	William Gale, of Jamaica			213 33
"	Henry Hale Graham, of Chester Co.			26 67
1776	James Glenn			82 66
1783	Samuel Garrigues, Jr.			26 67
1786	Stephen Girard	£10	0s. 0d.	} 4227 31
1792	"	12	14 10	
1795	"	100	0 0	
1802	"	112	10 0	
1806	"	37	10 0	
1809	"	75	0 0	
1811	"	75	0 0	
1813	"	37	10 0	
1815	"	750	0 0	
1816	"	375	0 0	
1788	Samuel P. Griffiths, M. D.			26 67
1790	Benjamin Gibbs			40 00
1795	Thomas Greeves, merchant			50 00
1796	Francis Gurney, merchant			30 00
"	Josiah Willard Gibbs			266 67
"	Thomas George, of Blockley			30 00
"	Edward Garrigues, carpenter			27 00
1801	Peter Grellet, merchant			30 00
1806	Abraham M. Garrigues, merchant			30 00
1807	William Gerhard, furrier			30 00
1812	Thomas Gilpin			50 00
"	Joshua Gilpin			50 00
1815	Simon Gratz, merchant			30 00
1817	John R. Griffiths, slater	18	15 0	} 70 00
1819	" "	7	10 0	
1818	James R. Greeves, carpenter		\$80 00	} 90 00
1819	" "		10 00	
1818	Samuel Griscom			30 00
1821	William Gibson, M. D.			40 00
1835	William W. Gerhard, M. D.			30 00
1836	Thomas George, iron merchant			30 00
1842	Benjamin Gerhard, attorney at law			28 00

H.

1751	David Hall	£10	0s. 0d.	} 146 66
1754	"	10	0 0	
1766	"	10	0 0	
1771	"	25	0 0	
1751	Adam Harker			26 67
"	Arent Hassert			66 66

1751	Joshua Howell	£10	0s.	0d.	}	\$102 66
1756	"	4	0	0		
1759	"	20	0	0		
1772	"	4	10	0		
1751	John Hughes	10	0	0	}	130 14
1756	"	21	0	2		
1765	"	17	15	11		
1752	Samuel Hazard, merchant					26 67
1754	Edward Hicks					26 67
	" Charles Harrison					26 67
	" Michael Hillegas, merchant					32 53
	" George Hitner, shopkeeper					26 67
	" Enoch Hobart					26 67
	" Thomas Holland, merchant					26 67
	" Michael Holling, baker					26 67
	" Samuel Howell, merchant	10	0	0	}	44 66
1756	" "	6	15	0		
1754	William Hudson, farmer					26 67
1755	John Hatkinson					26 67
	" Hugh Hewes					26 67
1756	William Hopkins	18	5	2	}	63 09
1764	"	5	8	0		
1756	Thomas Hallowell, bricklayer					26 67
	" Joseph Hillborn, merchant	14	13	5	}	383 12
1761	" "	10	0	0		
1797	" "	119	0	0		
1756	Charles Humphreys					38 02
1757	Joshua Humphreys (in lumber)					26 67
	" Eleanor Hair					56 31
1758	John Head					53 33
	" Samuel House, merchant					26 67
	" Eden Haydock, plumber					26 67
	" Josiah Hewes	3	8	0	}	371 06
1761	"	7	0	0		
1785	"	10	0	0		
1795	"	100	0	0		
1808	"	18	15	0		
1759	James Hamilton, Governor					266 67
	" Benjamin Hooton					26 67
	" Robert Hamilton, of Manchester, Eng.					53 33
	" James Humphreys					75 51
	" Henry Harrison	56	9	2	}	194 01
1765	"	16	5	11		
1760	William Henderson					72 00
1761	Andrew Hannis					26 67
	" Roger Hunt, Esq.					26 67
	" Jonathan Harbine					26 67
1762	John Hunt					26 67
	" Adam Hoops					80 00

1762	Richard Hookley				\$72 00
"	John Hannum, Esq.				26 67
"	Abraham Hendrick				26 67
"	Reuben Haines, brewer				133 33
1764	Benjamin Hammet, London				133 33
1764	Henry Hill				72 00
1765	John Howard				26 67
"	Amos Hillborn				43 45
"	Samuel Hudson, merchant	£16	6s.	5d.	} 106 43
1772	" "	11	14	4	
1781	" "	11	17	6	
1766	George Halneker				26 67
1768	William Hoffman, sugar-baker				26 67
"	Isaac Howell, brewer				26 67
"	Francis Hopkinson	10	0	0	} 38 66
1772	"	4	10	0	
1768	James Hunter, merchant				27 33
1769	Benjamin Harbeson, coppersmith				26 67
"	Jacob Harman	85	0	0	} 247 79
1775	"	7	18	5	
1771	Adam Hubley	10	0	0	} 84 23
1772	"	11	11	9	
1782	"	10	0	0	
1771	Thomas Harpur				40 00
1772	Samuel Howell, Jr.	11	11	9	} 45 90
1791	"	5	12	6	
1775	James Hartley	12	8	3	} 36 10
1781	"	1	2	6	
1775	William Hall				124 80
"	Captain Robert Hardie				26 67
1781	Israel Hallowell				28 67
"	John Hood				27 00
1782	John Hubley				26 67
1783	Hugh Howell				26 67
"	Robert Haydock				26 67
1785	John Head, Jr.				26 67
"	Samuel Hodgdon				26 67
"	Godfrey Haga, merchant	10	0	0	} 126 66
1795	" "	37	10	0	
1785	Pattison Hartshorne, merchant	15	0	0	} 306 66
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1785	Levi Hollingsworth	20	0	0	} 256 17
1802	"	76	1	4	
1786	Caspar Wistar Haines				26 67
"	John Hart	10	0	0	} 66 67
1805	"	15	0	0	
1786	Richard Hartshorne				26 67
1787	George Hunter, M. D.				29 10
"	Isaac Hazlehurst				26 67

11787	Joseph Henszey			\$32 00
11793	Jacob Hiltzheimer			26 67
11795	Anna Head (Stewardson)			266 67
11796	Catharine Haines			266 67
"	Isaac Harvey, Jr., merchant	£11	5s. 0d. }	80 00
11815	" "	18	15 0 }	
11797	Paschal Hollingsworth, merchant			50 00
11798	Francis Higgins, Steward of P. H.	10	0 0 }	71 09
11801	" "	16	13 2 }	
11800	James Hutton, ironmonger			26 67
11801	Adam Herkness, stonecutter			26 67
"	Thomas T. Hewson, M. D.			34 00
11803	Benjamin Horner, merchant	10	0 0 }	56 66
11805	" "	11	5 0 }	
11806	Henry Hollingsworth, merchant			40 00
"	Reuben Haines			100 00
11807	Joseph E. Howell			80 12
"	Philip Whitfield Harvey, of Dublin, printer			140 00
11810	Thomas Haskins, merchant			50 00
"	Robert E. Hobart			50 00
11811	Joseph Hartshorne, M. D.			40 00
"	Benjamin B. Howell			50 00
"	Talbot Hamilton			30 00
11812	Joseph P. Horner			30 00
11821	Samuel Haydock, plumber			66 91
11822	William L. Hodge, merchant			50 00
"	Rowland Parry Heylin, M. D.			26 67
11827	Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.			30 00
11828	Erskine Hazard			30 00
"	Joshua Haven			33 00
"	Thomas Harris, M. D.			30 00
1829	Robert M. Huston, M. D.			26 66
"	George Harrison			300 00
1831	William E. Horner, M. D.			30 00
"	George Handy, hardware merchant			30 00
1834	Hugh F. Hollingshead			30 00
"	James Hutchinson			30 00
"	Richard Harlan, M. D.			30 00
1835	John Haseltine			30 00
1836	Thomas Hutchinson			27 00
"	John G. Hoskins			30 00
"	William Harris, M. D.			30 00
1841	Joseph C. Harris, broker			30 00
1843	Edward Hartshorne, M. D.			30 00
1845	Robert P. Harris, M. D.			30 00
"	William Hembel			100 00
"	J. Pemberton Hutchinson			50 00
"	William E. Hacker, merchant		\$30 }	60 00
1848	" "		30 }	

1845	Isaiah Hacker, merchant	\$30 00
"	Jeremiah Hacker, merchant	30 00
"	William R. Hanson	30 00
1846	A. Fullerton Hazard, druggist	30 00
"	John Hinckle, butcher	26 67

I & J.

1751	Derrick Janson		66 67
"	Charles Jones	£15 0s. 0d. }	202 71
1756	"	61 0 4 }	
1751	Abel James	15 0 0 }	130 19
1756	"	13 0 0 }	
1765	"	20 16 5 }	394 75
1751	Isaac Jones, Esq.	10 0 0 }	
1766	"	20 10 0 }	
1767	"	20 0 0 }	
1768	"	20 0 0 }	
1769	"	22 10 7 }	
1770	"	20 0 0 }	
1771	"	20 0 0 }	
1772	"	15 0 0 }	
1752	Robert Jenney, LL.D., Minister of Christ Church			26 67
"	Matthew Johns, cooper	10 0 0 }	29 62
1781	" "	1 2 6 }	
1754	John Jones, shoemaker		26 67
"	Robert Jones, of Lower Merion		26 67
"	Joseph Johnson, tinman		26 67
1755	Joseph James		26 67
"	Joseph Jackman, of Barbadoes		26 67
1759	William Jones	30 0 0 }	88 00
1781	"	3 0 0 }	
1759	Joseph Jones, of Plymouth		26 67
"	William Ibison		26 67
1761	Captain Daniel Joy		26 67
"	Edward Jones, baker		26 67
"	Abraham Judah		26 67
1762	Jacob Jones, baker		26 67
1765	Joseph Jacobs		39 36
"	John Jekyll		26 67
1768	Jacob Joner, of Lancaster County		66 67
"	Richard Jackson, Esq., of London		428 00
1770	Isaac Jones, carpenter		26 67
1773	Robert Strettel Jones		53 33
1774	John James		26 67
1775	Owen Jones, Jr., merchant	13 15 3 }	103 40
1795	" "	25 0 0 }	
1776	William Johnson		50 66
1779	Matthew Irwin		28 46

11784	Herbert Jones	\$74 36
11785	Ezra Jones	26 67
11786	Leonard Jacoby	26 67
"	Norris Jones	26 67
11787	Dominick Joyce	26 67
"	David Jackson, M. D.	28 62
"	Richard Jones	26 67
11788	John Johnson, of Germantown	120 00
11794	John Jorden, grocer	26 67
11795	Jonathan Jones, merchant	66 66
11801	Isaac H. Jackson, merchant	30 00
11803	Thomas Jones, merchant	26 67
"	James Jones, farmer	50 00
11807	Thomas C. James, M. D.	26 67
11809	Joseph Jones	100 00
11813	Joseph Johnson, ship chandler	30 00
11817	Joseph L. Ingles	40 00
11819	Isaac C. Jones, merchant	30 00
"	Samuel T. Jones	30 00
1820	George W. Jones, painter	30 00
"	Jonathan Jones, of Bordeaux	300 00
1822	Alexander W. Johnston	30 00
1826	Joseph R. Jenks, flour merchant	30 00
1831	George M. Justice	27 00
1841	William P. Johnston, M. D.	30 00
1844	Watson Jenks, flour merchant	30 00
1846	John Jordan, Jr., grocer	30 00
1847	Caleb Jones	30 00
"	Antoinette Jordan	30 00
1848	David Jayne, M. D., druggist	30 00

K.

1751	Joseph King	£10 0s. 0d. }	98 66
1756	"	27 0 0 }	
1751	Matthias Koplín		64 00
1754	Peter Keen, merchant	10 0 0 }	62 96
1786	" "	13 12 3 }	
1754	Mahlon Kirkbride		26 67
"	Paulus Kripner, shopkeeper		26 67
"	Marcus Kuhl		26 67
"	Edward Kuhl		53 33
"	Matthias Kensil, innkeeper		26 67
1755	John Kearsley, M. D.		80 00
"	John Knowles (in lumber)	20 0 0 }	93 33
1765	" "	15 0 0 }	
1756	Edmund Kearney		34 66
1759	Benjamin Kendal		34 66
1761	Henry Kepple, merchant		53 33

1761	Philip Kinsey		\$26 67
1762	George Kreeble		26 67
1769	Reynold Keen, alderman	£20 0s. 0d. }	78 55
1775	“ “	9 9 2 }	
1770	Adam Kuhn, M. D.		36 00
1786	John Kaighn		26 67
“	Peter Knight		66 66
“	Frederick Kubl		26 67
1798	George Krebs		30 00
1801	Frederick Kisselman, merchant		26 67
“	Reay King, merchant		30 00
1807	Elisha Kane, merchant		40 00
1814	Edmund Kimber		30 00
1818	Hartman Kuhn		50 00
1821	John Kenworthy, painter		30 00
1835	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.		30 00
1841	Thomas Kimber, merchant		30 00

L.

1751	Thomas Lightfoot		40 00
“	Thomas Lawrence, Jr.		26 67
“	Joseph Leech		26 67
“	Jacob Lewis	10 0 0 }	127 46
1756	“	13 0 0 }	
1758	“	2 0 0 }	
1765	“	22 16 0 }	
1752	Joseph Lownes		32 00
“	Benjamin Loxley, carpenter (in work)		32 00
1754	William Logan		180 00
1755	John Luke, of Barbadoes		26 67
1756	James Lownes		26 67
“	John Lynn		39 08
“	Philip Ludwell, of Virginia		45 33
1757	Benjamin Lay		53 33
1758	William Lightfoot		26 67
1759	Jeptha Lewis, of Gwynedd		26 67
“	Samuel Lloyd, merchant		40 00
1760	Samuel Lewis, carpenter		26 67
1761	Thomas Livezey, Jr.		26 67
“	John Lukens, Surveyor-General		32 00
“	Thomas Leech		26 67
1763	John Lownes		53 33
1764	Joseph Lancaster, joiner		26 67
1765	William Lloyd		43 52
1766	Christopher Ludwick, baker		26 67
“	Georgh Legh, Vicar of Halifax, G. B.		46 90
1770	Ellis Lewis		26 67
1771	Captain Charles Lyon		26 67

1775	Mordecai Lewis	£12	6s.	7d.	}	\$1048 87
1781	"	2	5	0		
1786	"	10	0	0		
1792	"	181	5	0		
1795	"	187	10	0		
1780	George Logan, M. D.					53 33
1785	Thomas Lieper					26 67
	" George Ludlam					26 67
1786	Abraham Liddon					26 67
	" Ebenezer Large					26 67
	" Nathaniel Lewis					26 67
	" William Lewis, merchant					26 67
	" William Lewis, attorney at law					26 67
1787	Henry Land, M. D. (medicines)					39 92
1791	Robert Lewis					40 00
1792	William Lucas					26 67
1794	Joseph Lownes, silversmith	10	0	0	}	46 66
1810	" "	7	10	0		
1794	Seth Lucas					26 67
1795	David Lewis, insurance broker					60 00
1796	Moses Levy, attorney at law					40 00
1799	Joseph S. Lewis	18	15	0	}	76 67
1801	"	10	0	0		
1802	Reeve Lewis, merchant					50 00
	" David Lee					42 00
1806	Mordecai Lewis, Jr., merchant	18	15	0	}	100 00
1817	" "	18	15	0		
1806	Samuel Neave Lewis, merchant	18	15	0	}	100 00
1817	" "	18	15	0		
1810	Joseph Lea					50 00
1812	Hannah Lewis, Jr. (Paul)					100 00
	" Mary Lewis (Moore)					100 00
1816	Mahlon Lawrence	15	0	0	}	65 00
1820	"	9	7	6		
1816	Josiah H. Lownes					50 00
1819	Joshua Lippincott, auctioneer					50 00
1820	James Lyle					50 00
1826	René La Roche, M. D.					30 00
1828	Lawrence Lewis					30 00
1829	Charles Lukens, M. D.					30 00
1831	William Lynch, merchant					30 00
1832	James Leslie, carpenter					27 00
	" Robert Looney, plumber					30 00
	" Isaac S. Lloyd, merchant					30 00
1838	Mordecai D. Lewis, merchant				} \$30	80 00
1845	" "					
1840	John T. Lewis, merchant					30 00
1843	Saunders Lewis, attorney at law					30 00
1844	George T. Lewis					30 00

1845	Lyon J. Levy, silk merchant		\$30 00
"	J. Smith Lewis		30 00
"	Joseph S. Lewis		30 00
1848	William R. Lejée		30 00
"	Robert M. Lewis		30 00
1851	Lawrence Lewis, Jr., for Reading Room Hosp. for Insane		30 00
"	Robert M. Lewis, Jr.,	"	30 00
"	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.		30 00
"	David Lapsley		30 00

M.

1751	Anthony Morris, brewer	£75	0s.	0d.	}	258 66
1758	"	11	0	0		
1761	"	11	0	0		
1751	Anthony Morris, Jr.	50	0	0	}	165 56
1772	"	12	1	9		
1751	Jonathan Mifflin, merchant	33	6	8	}	266 67
1763	"	66	13	4		
1761	Rees Meredith				}	106 66
"	John Mifflin	25	0	0		
1765	"	16	5	11		
1772	"	11	11	9	}	141 02
1751	Robert Moore					
"	George Mifflin	25	0	0	}	106 66
1770	"	15	0	0		
1751	Samuel Mifflin	25	0	0	}	99 06
1762	"	12	3	0		
1751	Wright Massey				}	26 67
"	William Moode					
"	Evan Morgan	10	0	0		
1756	"	57	0	4	}	178 71
1751	Samuel Mifflin, of New Jersey					
"	Joseph Morris	15	0	0	}	26 67
1754	"	54	15	4		
1772	"	4	10	0		
1752	Samuel Preston Moore	30	0	0	}	142 26
1765	"	23	6	11		
1752	John Mease	10	0	0	}	62 66
1758	"	10	0	0		
1767	"	1	5	0		
1781	"	2	5	0		
1754	William Masters					72 00
"	William Moore					66 66
"	Thomas Maddox					53 33
"	Joshua Morris, of Abington					53 33
"	Christopher Marshall					40 00
"	Hugh Matthews					26 67
"	Leonard Melchior, shopkeeper					26 67

11754	Charles Meredith	£10	0s.	6d.	}	\$118 40
11756	"	20	18	5		
11775	"	13	9	7		
11754	Benjamin Mifflin					26 67
"	John Mifflin, Jr.					26 67
"	George Miller					26 67
"	Charles Moore, hatter					26 67
"	James Murgatroyd, merchant					26 67
"	Jacob Maag					26 67
"	Samuel Morris, Sheriff	10	0	0	}	123 72
11756	"	33	7	11		
11781	"	3	0	0		
11754	Joseph Marriot	10	0	0	}	214 20
11756	"	40	6	6		
11755	Thomas Maule	12	10	0		
11756	"	12	10	0		66 66
11755	Joseph Mather, miller					26 67
11756	Luke Morris	32	15	10	}	104 91
11757	" (boards)	2	1	0		
11772	"	4	10	0		
11756	William Morris, Jr.					57 60
"	Thomas Moore	21	0	2	}	62 69
11781	"	2	10	0		
11757	John Morris (lime)					53 33
11758	John McMichael					53 33
"	Samuel Morris, Jr.	15	0	0	}	83 46
11765	"	16	5	11		
11758	John Malcolm, sailmaker					26 67
"	Samuel Massey					26 67
11759	Benjamin Morgan	20	0	0	}	133 76
11765	"	16	5	11		
11775	"	13	17	4		
11760	John Moland, Jr.					26 67
11761	Captain William Morrell					30 66
"	Allen McLane, leather-dresser					26 67
"	Samuel Morton, merchant					40 00
"	Samuel McCall					26 67
"	Edward Milner					26 67
"	Abraham Mason, tailor	15	0	0	}	42 00
11781	"	0	15	0		
11761	Charles Moore, M. D.					26 67
"	John McPherson					66 66
"	Robert Morris, merchant	33	12	2	}	290 95
11768	"	5	0	0		
11779	"	15	0	0		
11781	"	7	10	0		
11786	"	48	0	0		
11762	Mildred and Roberts, London					454 67
"	McLean and Stewart					66 66

1764	John Morton, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.	}	\$29 66
1781	“ “	1	2	6		
1764	Peter Miller, conveyancer					26 67
“	Esther Mifflin					26 67
“	Edward Milner, miller					26 67
1765	Thomas Mayberry					43 51
“	John Mease, Jr.					32 80
“	Cadwalader Morris	16	5	11	}	78 04
1772	“	11	14	5		
1780	“	1	5	0		
1765	John Morgan					26 67
“	Archibald McCall	20	0	0	}	106 66
1781	“	5	0	0		
1805	“	15	0	0		
1767	Thomas Mifflin	15	0	0	}	78 66
1772	“	4	10	0		
1773	“	10	0	0		
1768	James McCracken					26 67
1773	Levi Marks					26 67
1775	Thomas Marriot, farmer					26 67
“	Samuel Miles					36 70
“	Benjamin Marshall					34 30
“	Joseph Mifflin					31 18
1780	Thomas Morris, brewer					26 67
1781	Blair McClenachan, merchant					85 92
“	Robert Morton					26 67
1784	John F. Mifflin					32 00
1785	Jonathan Mifflin					40 00
1786	James Miller					26 67
“	Magnus Miller					26 67
“	John Marshall					26 67
“	Thomas Murgatroyd					26 67
“	William McMurtrie					26 67
“	Samuel Meredith					26 67
1787	John McCulloch					26 67
“	James McCrea					26 67
“	Benjamin Wistar Morris					26 67
“	Patrick Moore					26 67
1788	Christian Marshall, Jr.					53 83
“	Charles Marshall					53 82
1796	John Morris, M. D.					26 67
1800	Richard Hill Morris					26 67
1801	Israel Maul, carpenter					53 33
“	Thomas Morris, Jr., brewer					30 00
“	Joseph S. Morris, brewer					30 00
“	Charles Marshall, Jr., druggist					30 00
1803	Malcolm McDonald, merchant					30 00
1804	Sarah Moore	25	0	0	}	156 66
1812	“	18	15	0		

11806	John Morton, Jr., merchant		\$40 00
11807	Gouverneur Morris, of New York		219 00
11807	John Miller, butcher	\$30	} 140 00
11809	" "	30	
11815	" "	15	
11816	" "	10	
11817	" "	10	
11818	" "	20	
11819	" "	10	
11820	" "	10	
11821	" "	5	
11810	John Mulloony		60 00
11812	William Morrison, brewer		30 00
11815	James Mease, M. D.		50 00
11816	John W. Moore, M. D.		50 00
11817	Samuel Mason, Steward Penn. Hospital		40 00
11818	George Morris		50 00
	" James J. Mazurie		30 00
1819	Lloyd Mifflin		27 00
1820	John Moore, M. D.		30 00
1821	William Montelius, tobacconist		40 00
	" Elizabeth Marshall, druggist	\$50	} 75 00
1823	" "	25	
1825	J. K. Mitchell, M. D.		30 00
1826	Stephen P. Morris, smith		39 00
	" Charles D. Meigs, M. D.		30 00
1827	Caleb B. Matthews, M. D.		30 00
1831	John Moss, merchant	50	} 100 00
1845	" "	50	
1834	Caspar Morris, M. D.		30 00
1835	Thomas Mellon		30 00
1836	Samuel George Morton, M. D.		30 00
1837	George McClellan, M. D.		30 00
1841	Isaac P. Morris, iron-founder		30 00
	" Jacob G. Morris		30 00
1844	Wistar Morris, iron-founder		30 00
	" Henry Morris, iron-founder		30 00
1845	Thomas H. McAllister, optician		30 00
	" William Y. McAllister, optician		30 00
	" Charles Moyer, druggist		30 00
1846	Israel Morris		30 00
1847	Conrad Meyer, piano manufacturer		30 00
	" John B. Myers		30 00
1849	William G. Malin, Steward Penn. Hospital		30 00
	" Richard M. Marshall		30 00

N.

1751	Isaac Norris, Esq.	£100	0s.	0d.	} 330 67
1763	"	24	0	0	

1751	Samuel Neave	£25	0s.	0d.	}	\$410 79
1756	"	23	0	0		
1765	"	21	0	11		
1769	"	85	0	0		
1751	Charles Norris					66 67
"	John Nelson					26 67
"	Samuel Noble					26 67
1752	Peter Nygh					26 67
1754	John Nixon	10	0	0	}	43 66
1769	"	3	7	6		
1781	"	3	0	0		
1760	William Neate, of London					266 66
1764	Richard Neave and Son, London					266 67
1786	Alexander Nesbit					26 67
"	Philip Nicklin					26 67
1794	Mary Norris					26 67
1813	Joseph P. Norris					50 00
1815	Henry Neill, M. D.					30 00
1818	George Nugent					100 00
1822	Lindsay Nicholson					40 00
1823	Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D.					27 00
1828	James S. Newbold					30 00
1833	George W. Norris, M. D.				\$30 }	80 00
1845	"					
"	Paul W. Newhall					30 00
"	John Notman					30 00

O.

1754	John Ord, shopkeeper	£10	0s.	0d.	}	142 56
1759	" " "	43	9	3		
1758	Charles Osborne					400 00
1759	Daniel Offley, smith					26 67
1761	George Owen, hatter					40 00
1762	John Oseland					26 67
1766	Samuel Ormes, M. D.					26 67
1774	John Odenheimer, victualler					36 80
1796	John Oldden					266 67
1813	John C. Otto, M. D.					40 00
"	Griffith Owen, clock and watch-maker					40 00

P.

	Thomas and Richard Penn (sons of Wm. Penn), an annuity of £40 paid from 1762 to 1775	560	0	0		1493 33
1751	Israel Pemberton, merchant					266 67
"	Israel Pemberton, Jr., merchant					266 67
"	Richard Peters, Esq.					133 33

11751	James Pemberton, merchant	£25	0s.	0d.	}	\$119 21
11756	" "	18	9	1		
11766	" "	1	5	0		
11751	William Plumstead					66 66
"	Edward Penington	20	0	0	}	93 33
11756	"	15	4	6		
11751	John Pole					40 00
11752	Samuel Powell					133 33
"	Thomas Paschall, hatter	10	0	0	}	34 66
11781	" "	3	0	0		
11754	John Pemberton	25	0	0	}	74 66
11781	"	3	0	0		
11754	Oswald Peel					66 66
"	Joseph Parker					33 33
"	Richard Partridge, of London					53 33
"	William Parr, attorney at law					26 67
11756	John Palmer, bricklayer					26 67
"	Isaac Paschall					45 33
"	John Parrish, bricklayer					26 67
"	Richard Pearne	10	0	0	}	38 75
11759	"	4	10	8		
11757	William Peters, of Concord (in lumber)					26 67
11758	Samuel Purviance					26 67
"	Isaac Parrish					26 67
"	Joseph Paul, miller	10	0	0	}	30 67
11766	" "	1	10	0		
11759	Richard Parker					40 00
"	Samuel Powell					288 00
11761	Thomas Penrose	10	0	0	}	34 66
11781	"	3	0	0		
11761	James Penrose					26 67
"	John Paul, of Wissahiccon, miller					26 67
"	William Pusey, merchant					26 67
"	John Potts, Esq.	15	0	0	}	106 66
11770	"	25	0	0		
11765	Charles Pettit					29 10
11766	Nathaniel Pennock					26 67
11767	Joseph Potts, merchant					266 66
"	Samuel Pleasants	20	0	0	}	84 02
11772	"	11	10	2		
11768	Joseph Paschall	10	0	0	}	29 66
11781	"	1	2	6		
11768	Samuel Potts					33 33
11770	Joseph Pemberton	30	0	0	}	141 25
11772	"	11	10	2		
11775	"	11	9	3		
11776	Thomas Parke, M. D.					26 67
11780	Jonathan Potts, M. D. (a loan office certificate for £1000 sold for)					96 00

1781	Frederick Phile, M. D.				\$26 67
1785	Timothy Pickering				26 67
"	John Pringle				26 67
1786	Elliston Perot	£10	0s.	0d.	} 423 38
1795	"	100	0	0	
1803	"	22	10	0	
1804	"	7	10	0	
1816	"	18	15	0	
1786	Jeremiah Parker				26 67
"	Richard Parker				26 67
"	Michael Pragers				26 67
"	Ignatius Polyart				26 67
1787	Derick Peterson				26 67
"	Thomas Penrose, Jr., shipbuilder	10	0	0	} 293 33
1795	"	100	0	0	
1787	Henry Physick				26 67
1788	John Penn				80 00
"	John Penn, Jr.				266 66
1790	John Perot, merchant	10	0	0	} 160 00
1795	"	50	0	0	
1793	William Penrose				26 67
1794	Philip S. Physick, M. D.	15	0	0	} 140 00
1798	"	37	10	0	
1794	Elizabeth Coates Paschall				26 67
"	Sarah Paschall	10	0	0	} 333 33
1795	"	115	0	0	
"	Zachariah Poulson, Jr.				100 00
"	Thomas Paschall, merchant				200 00
"	Edward Penington, Jr., sugar-refiner				26 67
"	Isaac Penington, sugar-refiner				26 67
1795	Israel Pleasants, merchant				50 00
"	Joseph Paschall, merchant				266 66
1799	George Pennock, merchant				26 67
1800	Abraham Patton, watchmaker				26 67
1801	Henry Pratt				133 33
"	William Poyntell, merchant				100 00
1804	Joseph Price, hatter				26 67
1805	Samuel Parrish, merchant				40 00
1807	Thomas Palmer, merchant				100 00
1808	David Parrish	18	15	0	} 100 00
1810	"	18	15	0	
1811	George Peterson				50 00
1814	Henry Pemberton				30 00
"	Joseph M. Paul				50 00
1815	Joseph Parrish, M. D.				40 00
1819	Isaac Parry, plasterer				30 00
"	William P. Paxson				30 00
1821	William Price, M. D.				30 00
1822	Richard Price, Jr., merchant				30 00

11825	John Paul		\$50 00
11834	Abraham L. Pennock		30 00
"	Sansom Perot		30 00
"	Caspar W. Pennock, M. D.		30 00
11836	John Hare Powell (a calf)		75 00
11837	William Pepper, M. D.	\$30 }	230 00
11845	"	200 }	
11838	Edward Peace, M. D.		30 00
11839	Joseph Pancoast, M. D.		26 66
11840	Isaac Parrish, M. D.		30 00
11842	George Pepper, brewer		30 00
11843	William Platt, merchant		30 00
11845	Clayton T. Platt		30 00
"	Hannah Paul		100 00
11846	Henry Pepper		30 00
11848	Charles Collins Parker, M. D.		50 00
"	Thomas H. Powers, chemist		30 00

R.

1751	John Reynell	£40 0s. 0d. }	562 31
1756	"	7 6 1 }	
1766	"	173 11 4 }	
1751	Hugh Roberts	25 0 0 }	86 14
1756	"	7 6 1 }	
1751	Joseph Richardson, merchant	15 0 0 }	480 79
1756	"	11 18 5 }	
1767	"	150 0 0 }	
1769	"	3 7 6 }	
1751	Francis Richardson	15 0 0 }	54 66
1763	"	5 10 0 }	
1751	John Ross	15 0 0 }	48 00
1781	"	3 0 0 }	
1751	John Redman, M. D.		26 67
"	Samuel Rhoads	10 0 0 }	50 06
1756	"	8 15 5 }	
1754	John Roberts, miller	10 0 0 }	58 66
1767	"	2 0 0 }	
1773	"	10 0 0 }	
1754	Daniel Roberdeau	10 0 0 }	80 09
1756	"	13 0 0 }	
1769	"	2 10 8 }	
1772	"	4 10 0 }	
1756	Peter Reeve	32 12 3 }	197 09
1760	"	25 0 0 }	
1765	"	16 5 11 }	
1756	Francis Rawle	11 18 5 }	65 12
1758	"	12 10 0 }	
1756	Joseph Redman		84 93

1756	Daniel Rundle	£18	5s.	2d.	}	\$75 35
1758	"	10	0	0		
1756	John Rhea	10	15	0		
1770	"	1	4	0	}	31 87
1757	Benjamin Rawle					
1758	John Relfe					26 66
"	William Rush, blacksmith					53 33
"	Isaac Roberts, brickmaker					32 00
"	John Rouse					26 66
"	John Rhobotham					26 67
1759	Thomas Robinson, merchant					28 80
1761	John Reily					26 67
1763	Christopher Rawson, of Halifax					81 38
"	Nicholas Rittenhouse, miller					26 67
1765	George Roberts					43 37
"	Samuel Rhoads, Jr.	16	6	5	}	46 85
1767	"	1	5	0		
1765	Thomas Ringold, of Maryland					72 00
1766	Mary Richardson					53 33
1767	Thomas Rutter					53 33
"	Thomas Robeson					53 33
"	Thomas Riché, merchant					26 67
1768	Joseph Richardson, goldsmith	20	0	0	}	60 00
1771	"	1	0	0		
1781	"	1	10	0		
1770	Benjamin Rush, M. D.	10	0	0		
1796	"	60	0	0	}	546 67
1800	"	3	15	0		
1808	"	131	5	0		
1786	Edward Russell					26 67
"	David Rittenhouse					26 67
1787	Richard Rundle	10	0	0	}	326 67
1796	"	112	10	0		
1788	James Read, flour merchant	10	0	0	}	93 33
1791	"	5	0	0		
1793	"	20	0	0		
1788	George Rutter (picture of Good Samaritan), value					40 00
1789	William Rawle					32 00
1795	Robert Ralston, merchant					50 00
1800	John Redman, M. D.					562 43
1801	John Robeson, merchant					26 67
"	William Redwood	\$40	00		}	100 40
1802	" (in tea)	20	40			
1808	"	40	00			
1802	Samuel Rhoads, merchant					30 00
1806	Jacob Ridgway, merchant					500 00
1813	James Rush, M. D.					40 00
1814	William Rogers					50 00
1815	Samuel Richards					30 00

1821	Mark Richards		\$40 00
1822	Hugh Roberts		100 00
1823	Charles Roberts		30 00
1828	William Rush, M. D.	\$30 }	45 00
1845	"	15 }	
1828	Jacob Randolph, M. D.		30 00
1831	David Rankin, grocer	100 }	200 00
1845	"	100 }	
1835	Romulus Riggs		26 67
1841	Solomon W. Roberts, civil engineer	}	80 00
"	Elihu Roberts, merchant		
"	Caleb C. Roberts, merchant		
1843	John J. Ridgway		30 00
1845	Mrs. Hugh Roberts		100 00
1849	Richard Ronaldson		5000 00
1851	Nathaniel Randolph		30 00

S.

1751	John Smith	£50 0 0 }	152 81
1756	"	7 6 1 }	
1751	Samuel Sansom	15 0 0 }	59 47
1756	"	7 6 1 }	
1751	Edward Shippen		26 67
"	Thomas Stretch		26 67
"	Thomas Say	10 0 0 }	107 66
1756	"	30 7 5 }	
1752	Christopher Sauer	25 0 0 }	93 33
1766	"	10 0 0 }	
1752	Peter Sonmans, M. D.		32 00
"	William Shipley, victualler		26 67
"	William Shippen, M. D.	10 0 0 }	61 33
1756	"	13 0 0 }	
1754	Stephen Shewell, baker	10 0 0 }	53 33
1760	"	10 0 0 }	
1754	Joseph Shewell, baker		26 67
"	Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., wheelwright	10 0 0 }	108 85
1765	"	16 6 5 }	
1772	"	4 10 0 }	
1786	"	10 0 0 }	
1754	Samuel Smith, merchant	10 0 0 }	37 33
1756	"	4 0 0 }	
1754	William Smith, tanner		26 67
"	Robert Smith, carpenter		26 67
"	Isaac Snowden, tanner		26 67
"	William Stanley		26 67
"	Moses Stanley		26 67
"	Joseph Sennard		26 67
"	James Stone		26 67

1754	James Stevenson	£3	0	0	}	\$26 67
1761	"	7	0	0		
	" Daniel Steinmetz, baker					26 67
	" Samuel Swift					26 67
	" Valentine Stanley					26 67
1755	Jacob Shoemaker, smith					26 67
1756	Joseph Saunders	38	12	7	}	159 80
1761	"	5	0	0		
1765	"	16	5	11		
1756	Joseph Stretch	36	14	3	}	154 02
1765	"	21	0	11		
1756	Attwood Shute					34 66
	" Amos Strettell	13	0	0	}	481 50
1766	"	173	11	4		
1756	John Stamper, Esq.					133 33
	" Joseph Stamper	20	0	0	}	117 93
1765	"	12	14	6		
1781	"	1	10	0		
1758	Edward Shippen, Jr.					26 67
	" William Shute, tallow-chandler					26 67
	" Thomas Saltar, lumber-merchant					26 67
	" James Stoops, brickmaker					26 67
	" Enoch Story	10	0	0	}	64 58
1765	"	14	4	5		
1758	Walter Shee, merchant					40 00
1759	Barnaby Shute					80 00
	" John Scott, merchant					53 33
1760	John Smith, of Kingsessing					26 67
	" Joseph Sermon, smith	10	0	0	}	77 73
1792	" "	19	3	0		
1761	John Shoemaker, of Cheltenham					26 67
	" Richard Smith, merchant					66 66
	" Joseph Sims	10	0	0	}	91 00
1765	"	10	18	4		
1772	"	11	14	2		
1781	"	1	10	0		
1761	John Casper Stivers					26 67
1762	Jedediah Snowden					32 00
	" Jonathan Shoemaker					26 67
	" George David Sickle, butcher	10	0	0	}	53 33
1775	" "	10	0	0		
1764	Jonathan Shoemaker, smith					26 67
	" Adam Straker, smith					26 67
1765	John George Snyder					26 67
1766	William Shippen, Jr., M. D.					37 33
1767	Jonathan B. Smith					26 67
	" Samuel Southall					66 66
1768	William Sitgreaves, merchant					26 67
	" Samuel Sansom, Jr.					32 00

1771	Joseph Shippen, Jr.				\$26 67
"	Joseph Stout				26 67
"	Robert Stevens				26 67
"	James Stewart, merchant				26 67
1772	Joseph Swift	£11	14s.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	} 84 58
1777	"	20	0	0	
1774	Samuel Simpson				26 67
1775	Philip Syng				40 00
1776	Jacob Spicer, of New Jersey				80 00
1780	Benjamin Say, M. D.				27 66
1792	George Shoemaker, blacksmith				26 67
1784	John Swanwick				40 00
1785	Leonard Snowden				26 67
"	Lawrence Seckel, merchant	10	0	0	} 293 33
1795	"	100	0	0	
1785	James Smith, Jr.				26 67
1786	Samuel Shaw				27 46
"	Robert Stevenson				40 00
1787	Robert Smith, merchant	13	10	0	} 302 66
1795	"	100	0	0	
1787	Townsend Speakman				26 67
1794	Joseph Sansom				26 67
"	Thomas Stewardson				60 00
1795	William Sansom, merchant	100	0	0	} 400 00
1802	"	50	0	0	
1797	Jacob Shoemaker				100 00
"	Buckridge Sims				47 73
1799	Charles Shoemaker				26 67
"	Esther Sprague, of Dedham, Mass.				62 00
1800	Willet Smith, merchant				28 00
1801	Thomas Shoemaker, merchant				26 67
"	John Simpson, merchant				50 00
"	James Skerrett, blacksmith	10	0	0	} 99 33
1810	"	13	2	6	
1819	"	13	2	6	
1802	Thomas Stewart				40 00
"	William W. Smith, merchant				30 00
"	James Stokes, merchant				41 00
"	James Smith, merchant				30 00
1803	Stephen Smith, merchant				26 67
"	Philip Smith, grocer				30 00
1806	George Smith, merchant	37	10	0	} 120 00
1809	"	7	10	0	
1807	Thomas Shipley, merchant				30 00
"	James Stewart, M. D.				27 00
"	John J. Smith, merchant				50 00
"	Daniel Sutter, grocer	18	15	0	} 80 00
1811	"	11	5	0	
"	John Savage, merchant				30 00

1812	James Sawyer		\$50 00
1814	William Schlatter, merchant		50 00
	" Samuel Spackman, merchant		30 00
1814	} Ann Saunders, teacher		205 00
to			
1831			
1815	Joseph Allen Smith		30 00
1816	John Stack		30 00
	" Charles J. Sutter		30 00
1817	William A. Skerrett	\$30 }	35 00
1846	"	5 }	
1818	Edward James Stiles		30 00
1819	Nathan Shoemaker		26 67
1820	Samuel Sellers		30 00
1821	James Schott		30 00
1830	John Struthers, marble-mason		30 00
1833	Blakey Sharpless, bookseller		30 00
1834	Samuel L. Shober		26 67
	" Benjamin P. Smith		30 00
	" John W. Shoemaker		26 67
1835	Thomas Stewardson, M. D.		30 00
	" Rebecca Simmons		30 00
1837	George Roberts Smith	30 }	230 00
1845	"	200 }	
1842	James Schott, Jr.		30 00
	" George Stewardson		30 00
	" Rev. Edward J. Sourin		26 67
1843	Alfred Stillé, M. D.		30 00
1844	Henry Seybert		30 00
	" Joseph Swift, broker		30 00
1845	Alexander H. Smith		50 00
	" Isaac Starr		30 00
1846	John Sergeant, attorney-at-law		100 00
1847	Henry H. Smith, M. D.		30 00
1848	C. E. Spangler		30 00
	" Robert W. Sykes		30 00
	" John Siter, merchant		30 00
1849	Moreton Stillé, M. D.		30 00
1851	William Struthers, marble-mason (four vases), value		150 00
	" Joseph P. Smith		30 00

T.

1751	Robert Tuite		53 33
1752	Joseph Trotter		26 67
1754	Christopher Thompson		40 00
	" Peter Turner		26 67
	" Thomas Tillbury, baker	£10 0s. 0d. }	61 51
1756	" "	13 1 4 }	

1755	John Tinker, Governor of the Bahama Islands				\$53 33
1756	John Taylor				34 66
	" Charles Thompson				108 56
1761	Joseph Thomas, Flour Inspector				32 00
	" Joseph Turner, Esq.				133 33
1764	Robert Towers				26 67
1765	John Test				26 67
1767	James Tilghman				53 33
1775	Alexander Todd	£11	13s.	10d.	} 34 17
1781	"	1	2	6	
1780	Dean Timmons				53 33
1781	Robert Towers, M. D. (in medicines)				26 67
1785	Daniel Tyson	10	0	0	} 160 00
1788	"	50	0	0	
1786	Peter Thompson, Jr., Scrivener	10	0	0	} 31 66
1803	"	1	17	6	
1787	Andrew Tybout				55 20
1788	John Thompson, merchant				26 67
1789	Richard Truman				26 67
1795	Joseph Thomas, attorney-at-law				266 66
1799	Henry Toland, grocer				26 67
1801	Richard Tunis, merchant	11	5	0	} 80 00
1806	"	18	15	0	
1801	Rev. James Taylor				50 00
1802	Godfrey Twells, brewer				26 67
1810	James Traquair				49 05
1814	Jonah Thomson, merchant				50 00
1815	James B. Thompson				30 00
1817	George Thum				40 00
	" Edward Thompson, merchant				300 00
	" William Thackara				40 00
	" James Allen Thackara				30 00
1819	A. B. Tucker, M. D.				40 00
1820	Benjamin Tucker, teacher				30 00
1844	Thomas T. Tasker, iron-founder				30 00
	" William P. Tatham				30 00
1845	George Thomas				100 00
	" Jacob M. Thomas				30 00
1847	John Towne				30 00

U.

1769	Abraham Usher	100	0	0	} 302 60
1775	"	13	9	7	

V.

1756	William Vanderspiegel	13	0	0	} 45 33
1760	"	4	0	0	

1761	John Vanderen				\$26 67
1785	John Vaughan				26 67
1786	William Von Phul				26 67
1796	Ambrose Vasse, merchant				266 66
1799	William Vicary, mariner	£10	0s.	0d.	} 146 66
1802	" "	11	5	0	
1806	" "	26	5	0	
1808	" "	7	10	0	
1819	Roberts Vaux				30 00
1826	George Vaux				30 00
1837	F. A. Vandyke, M. D.				30 00

W.

1751	Casper Wistar	50	0	0	} 200 00
1762	"	25	0	0	
1751	Joseph Wharton, cooper				133 33
"	Townsend White, merchant				26 67
"	Robert Willan				26 67
1752	John Wistar				53 33
"	James Wright				53 33
"	Daniel Williams, baker	10	0	0	} 100 53
1756	" "	27	14	0	
1754	Charles West				33 33
"	John Wier				26 67
"	Abraham Wagner				26 67
"	Robert Waln, merchant				26 67
"	Richard Wistar	20	0	0	} 74 45
1756	"	7	18	5	
1754	Joseph Watkins	20	0	0	} 80 00
1765	"	10	0	0	
1754	George Westcott, brazier				26 67
"	Charles West, Jr., cooper				26 67
"	Anthony Wilkinson, carver				26 67
"	Joseph Wills, clockmaker				26 67
"	Edmund Winder				26 67
"	Jacob Winey				26 67
"	Joseph Wood, merchant				26 67
"	Peter Worrell				28 80
1755	Jeremiah Warder, hatter	15	0	0	} 49 33
1781	" "	3	10	0	
1756	William Wallace				26 67
"	Thomas Wharton	24	18	5	} 93 12
1759	"	10	0	0	
1756	James Whitehead				26 67
"	James Wharton	28	12	3	} 133 86
1757	"	10	0	0	
1772	"	11	11	9	

1756	Joseph Wharton, Jr.	£18	5s.	2d.	}	\$102 02
1764	"	20	0	0		
1756	Stephen Wooley					48 69
"	Samuel Wharton	18	5	2	}	75 35
1761	"	10	0	0		
1758	William West, merchant	10	0	0	}	160 00
1766	"	50	0	0		
1758	Stephen Williams					26 67
"	Swen Warner					26 67
"	James Wallace					26 67
"	William Wishart	10	0	0	}	54 07
1775	"	10	5	7		
1759	Daniel Wistar					53 33
"	Joseph Warner					26 67
1761	James West	25	0	0	}	125 33
1762	"	22	0	0		
1761	Richard Waln					26 67
"	John Wood, clockmaker					26 67
"	Thomas Willing, Esq.					66 66
1762	John Whitelock					41 80
"	Isaac Whitelock					68 40
"	John Wikoff					26 67
"	James Webb					26 67
"	John Wilcocks	25	0	0	}	93 33
1768	"	10	0	0		
1762	Joseph Watkins, Jr.					32 00
1763	Joseph Wetherill					26 67
"	Rev. George Whitfield	5	0	0	}	465 86
1764	Do. proceeds of charity sermon preached at St. Paul's Episcopal Church	169	14	0		
1765	Thomas Wharton					
"	Thomas Wagstaff, of London (a watch)					45 33
"	James White					26 67
1767	Richard Walker					26 67
1768	Robert Wickersham	10	0	0	}	53 33
1770	"	10	0	0		
1769	Joseph Watson, M. D.					26 67
"	William Wistar	110	0	0	}	330 03
1775	"	13	15	3		
1771	Anna Warner					40 00
"	Thomas Wishart, chandler					26 67
"	John Wharton	10	0	0	}	34 66
1781	"	3	0	0		
1772	Benjamin Wynkoop					30 90
"	Jeremiah Warder, Jr.					32 23
1775	Richard Willing					27 40
"	Isaac Wharton	10	5	7	}	54 07
1785	"	10	0	0		

1775	William Whitpain, carpenter				\$80 00
1776	Noah Webster (lectures for benefit of Hospital)				93 66
1780	Charles Wharton, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.	} 234 66
1781	" "	3	0	0	
1795	" "	75	0	0	
1782	John Wall				29 66
1784	Samuel Williams, cabinet-maker				26 67
1785	Christian Wirtz				26 67
"	William Wirtz				26 67
"	William West				26 67
"	Thomas Wistar				26 67
"	Israel Wheelen				26 67
"	Nicholas Waln				133 33
1786	Gideon Hill Wells				26 67
"	Jesse Waln				26 67
"	John Warner, whalebone-carver				26 67
"	Henry Wynkoop				26 67
"	Solomon White				26 67
"	Robert Wharton				40 00
"	Philip Wager and George Habacker				53 33
"	Lambert Wilmer				26 67
"	James Wilson, shopkeeper				26 67
"	Charles West, Jr.				26 67
"	Robert Waln, Jr., merchant	20	0	0	} 863 33
1792	" "	181	5	0	
1797	" "	100	0	0	
1803	" "	22	10	0	
1786	Sarah Wistar	20	0	0	} 320 00
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1787	Samuel Wheeler				26 67
"	Bartholomew Wistar				26 67
1788	Richard Wistar				26 67
"	John Warder				53 33
1791	Bryan Wilkinson				57 60
"	Caspar Wistar, M. D.				26 67
1795	Kearney Wharton, merchant				50 00
"	Caspar Wistar, of Chester County				100 00
"	Catharine Wistar, Jr.				100 00
"	George G. Woelpper, butcher	10	0	0	} 51 66
1796	" "	9	7	6	
"	James Woodhouse, M. D.				100 00
1797	Dr. John White, druggist				40 00
1798	Andrew Wood				120 00
1799	Martha Whitelock				100 00
1801	William Wister, merchant				100 00
"	William Waln, merchant				100 00
1802	James Wood, merchant				30 00
1803	Jeremiah Warder, Jr., merchant				30 00
1806	John G. Wachsmuth, merchant				50 00

1806	Alexander Wilson, merchant		\$40 00
"	Thomas M. Willing, merchant		100 00
1806	John Watson		176 25
1807	William Warner, merchant		30 00
"	Benjamin C. Wilcocks, merchant		50 00
1808	Samuel Williamson, silversmith		83 00
1810	George S. Wilson		30 00
"	John Wister		30 00
"	Charles J. Wister		30 00
1811	Henry L. Waddell		40 00
1812	Joseph Watson, lumber-merchant		40 00
1814	Israel Whelen		50 00
1816	Jacob S. Waln, Jr.		35 00
"	Edward Wilson		35 00
1817	Benjamin West (picture of Christ Healing the Sick)*		
1819	Richard Wistar, Jr.		26 67
1821	Thomas Wildon		50 00
"	Silas E. Weir		50 00
"	Bartholomew Wistar		30 00
1824	Caspar Wistar, M. D.		30 00
"	Charles Watson,		30 00
1825	George B. Wood, M. D.	\$30 }	
1845	"	500 }	530 00
1828	Henry J. Williams, attorney-at-law		26 67
1832	David Woelpper, Sr., butcher		30 00
"	Jeremiah Willets, plasterer		30 00
1833	Josiah White		30 00
1834	Captain William West, mariner		30 00
"	Henry White		30 00
1835	Mifflin Wistar, M. D.		30 00
"	Joseph Warrington, M. D.		30 00
1840	Joshua M. Wallace, M. D.		30 00
"	John Wistar, lumber-merchant		27 00
"	B. Wyatt Wistar, merchant		27 00
1841	Richard Willing		30 00
1844	Charles Willing, M. D.		30 00
1845	Horatio C. Wood, merchant		30 00
"	John R. Worrell		30 00
"	William Welsh		30 00
1846	Samuel Welsh		30 00
"	David Woelpper, Jr., butcher		30 00
"	George Woelpper, butcher		30 00
1848	Robert F. Walsh		30 00
"	William Weightman, manufacturing chemist		30 00
"	Thomas H. White		26 67
1851	Richard D. Wood, merchant		30 00
"	John M. Whitall		30 00

* The gross proceeds of its exhibition from 1818 to 1848 were \$23,820 75.

Y.

1755	Francis Yarnall			\$26 67
1756	Thomas York			38 02
1754	} William Young, potter (in earthenware)			88 00
to				
1776				
1781	Peter Yarnall, M. D.			27 33
1785	Ellis Yarnall, merchant	£10	0s. 0d. }	160 00
1795	“ “	50	0 0 }	
1807	Samuel Yorke			30 00
1813	Benjamin H. Yarnall, ironmonger			30 00

Z.

1754	Lloyd Zachary			80 00
“	Isaac Zane			40 00
“	Jonathan Zane			26 67
1759	Nathan Zane			26 67
1777	Isaac Zane, Jr.			133 33
1792	William Zane			50 00

OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

1758	Robert Lewis (inserted above 1791)	£15	0s. 0d. }	\$46 00
1781	“ “	2	5 0 }	
1758	Andrew Read	5	0 0 }	26 67
1760	“	5	0 0 }	
1773	John Woolmer	6	16 0 }	27 20
1774	“	3	8 0 }	
1786	Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher			160 00
1787	John Todd	3	0 0 }	26 67
1789	“	7	0 0 }	
1799	Christlieb Bartling		\$25 79 }	39 12
1817	“		13 33 }	
1810	Peter Brown, additional		25 06 }	123 72
	“ previously (see 1797)		98 66 }	
1822 to 1827	Lawrence and Brown, tailors			57 36
1828 to 1831	James Brown, tailor			40 00

FROM ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

1751	Thornbury Township			\$26 67
1762	Middletown Township, Chester Co.			150 66

1758	Union Fire Company	£25	0s.	0d.	}	\$81 33
1763	"		10	0		
1789	"	5	0	0		
1759	Friendship Fire Co.					26 67
1786	Concert in German Reformed Church					110 95

FROM PERSONS UNKNOWN.

1752						\$26 67
1760	A. B., of Maryland					26 67
1761	Per T. Rudolph					26 67
1762	" Alexander Lunan					26 67
1765	" "					26 67
1766	" "					26 67
1771						26 67
1785	Per Jonathan Shoemaker					120 00
1789						40 00
1791						131 64
1796	T. H., Jamaica, W. I.					393 33
1798	A patient					40 00
1802	A friend to Hospital					1300 00
1807	" "					300 00
1815	" "					100 00
1827	" "					100 00
1850	" "					30 00
1851	D. J.					400 00

VII.
LEGACIES.

A.

1761	Mary Allen, mother of Chief Justice Allen	\$266 66
"	Mary Andrews, ground rents valued at	533 33
"	Margaret Asheton	26 67
1765	Hannah Allen	26 67
1770	Robert Allison, Lancaster County	266 66
1775	Enoch Abrahams, Radnor	53 33
1776	Aaron Ashbridge	80 00
1777	Caleb Ash, butcher	31 33
1803	Caleb Ash	200 00
1812	Susanna P. Abington	250 00
1816	George Aston	400 00

B.

1761	John Baldwin	133 33
1765	William Bromwich	53 33
"	George Benzel	80 00
"	General Henry Bouquet	106 66
"	Christopher Brown, Queen Ann's Co., Maryland (received from 1765 to 1776)	1333 33
1766	Daniel Bornemann, Philadelphia Co.	16 00
1770	James Bright, hatter	80 00
1773	William Bettle	66 66
1807	John Blakey	266 66
1843	Pierre Antoine Blenon (received from 1843 to 1851)	1700 00
1849	Paul Beck, Jr.	975 00

C.

1755	Joshua Crosby	266 66
1760	Henry Croyder, Lancaster Co.	£20 0 0 } 100 89
1762	" " " " " "	17 16 9 } 53 33
1761	Rebecca Cooper	26 67
1765	Thomas Campbell	133 33
1769	William Coleman, Esq.	

1772	Charles Cress	\$400 00
1773	John Roberts Cadwalader, of Whitpain	13 33
1785	Deborah Claypoole, £6 per annum	266 66
1806	Samuel Cooper, M. D. (received from 1806 to 1812)	2415 76
1814	William Chancellor	1000 00
1817	Hannah Clarke	50 00
1819	Nathaniel Curren	133 33
1821	Robert Correy	500 00

D.

1761	Peter Dicks	133 33
1766	Matthew Drason	66 66
1769	Peter Delage	106 66
1770	Mary Dougherty	13 33
"	John Davis, of Darby	133 33
1771	Gilbert Deacon	26 67
1774	Jacob Dubree	133 33
1782	Esther Duche	133 33
1801	William Dawson, Jr.	133 33
1820	William Dawson, brewer	400 00
1808	Andrew Doz (received from 1808 to 1844)	5028 89
1811	Christian H. Denckla	200 00
1812	John Descamps	500 00
1820	Elizabeth Dawson	100 00
1832	Dorothy Dale	390 00

E.

1767	Hudson Emlen	106 66
1771	Rachel Emlen	133 33
1775	Christian Edel	13 33
1824	John C. Evans, carpenter	400 00

F.

1790	Robert Fleming (received 1790 and 1791)	487 66
1800	Benjamin Fuller	400 00
1808	Captain Nathaniel Falconer	133 33
1810	Thomas Fisher	100 00
1815	Sarah Falconer	80 00
1821	Anthony Fothergill	100 00

G.

1762	Thomas Griffin, of Bucks Co.	26 67
1765	Samuel Grubb, of Chester Co.	133 33
1772	Isaac Greenleafe	266 66
"	Michael Gross, of Lancaster	36 00

1808	Thomas George	\$200 00
1817	Margery Ged	300 00
1828	John Grandom	2925 00
1832	Stephen Girard	29250 00
1835	Ann Guest	487 50

H.

1765	Elizabeth Hinmarsh	13 33
1769	Edward Hill, of Berks Co.	266 66
	“ Charles Harrison, of Boston	2040 00
1770	Philip Hulbert	53 33
1785	Michael Hutchison	133 33
1795	Reuben Haines	266 66
	“ Margaret Haines	266 66
1813	Samuel Howell	266 66
1815	Isaac Harvey	1200 00
1822	Josiah Hewes	1200 00
1824	Godfrey Haga	1000 00
1836	Elizabeth Hampton	61 25

I & J.

1768	Richard Johnson	133 33
1770	Mary Jacob	26 67

K.

1772	Conrad Kelmer	26 67
1801	Peter Knight	533 33
1803	Robert Knox, mariner	266 66
1808	John Keble (received from 1808 to 1851)	26915 17

L.

1776	William Logan	266 66
1778	Mary Loveday	133 33
1782	Joseph Lownes	26 67
1795	Samuel Lewis	266 66
1796	Hannah Lownes	26 67
1800	Mordecai Lewis	266 66
1803	James Logan, merchant	1333 33
1805	Christopher Ludwig	266 66
1823	Josiah H. Lownes	500 00
1835	Mahlon Lawrence	292 50

M.

1762	James McCulloch	23 91
1765	Samuel Mickle	66 66

1765	Joseph Marshall	\$133 33
1766	Frederick Mircle, Springfield, Phila. Co.	29 46
1768	Daniel Murphy	8 00
1774	Archibald McLean	26 67
1775	Samuel Morton	133 33
1776	Sarah Morris	66 66
1778	William Mitchell	133 33
1789	Robert Morton	133 33
1791	Lucea McCalla	88 87
1794	Alexander Major, of Gwynedd	26 67
1800	Deborah Morris (ground rent, per annum \$73 33)	1222 00
1801	Patrick McGuier, schoolmaster	278 50
1804	Mary Morris	133 33
1813	Sarah Moore	1215 00
1816	Sarah Marriott	66 66
	“ Robert Montgomery	1000 00
1821	Rachel McCulloch	26 67
1823	Moses B. Moody (received from 1823 to 1826)	1559 40
1844	John Murray	50 00

N.

1763	Content Nicholson	66 66
1769	Isaac Norris	266 66
1774	Samuel Neave	1033 33
1792	Thomas Nedrow	66 66
1807	Charles Nicholes	5000 00

O.

1767	George Owen	133 33
1772	Ann Opertony	168 75

P.

1754	Mary Plumstead	133 33
1771	John Peters	26 67
1776	Meriam Potts	26 67
1791	Sarah Parrock	800 00
1792	Esther Pemberton	133 33
1796	Thomas Paschall	106 66
	“ John Pennell	66 66
1813	John Pemberton	133 33
1828	Martha Powell	585 00
1834	Elliston Perot	100 00
1840	John Perot	100 00

R.

1761	Francis Rawle	\$133 33
1765	Rudman Robeson	533 33
1766	Jacob Rightlinger, Lebanon, Lanc. Co.	121 93
1767	Septimus Robeson	133 33
1771	Thomas Robinson	133 33
1774	William Rakestraw	53 33
1796	Daniel Rundle	666 66
1800	Peter Reeve, mariner	133 33
1804	John Roberts	133 33
1809	Hugh Roberts	266 66

S.

1758	Christopher Sauer	53 33
1761	Richard Spring	98 35
1766	Mary Standley	66 66
	“ Christopher Saunderson	26 66
1771	Daniel Stanton	26 66
	“ Joseph Stout	26 66
1772	Ann Strettell	53 33
1774	Samuel Sansom	80 00
1792	Samuel Scott, Lancaster Co.	81 86
1794	James Stoops	1889 31
1798	Resolve Smith	533 33
1799	Buckridge Sims	266 66
1803	William Sheaff	300 00
1811	Esther Sprague	848 13
1827	Joseph Sansom	487 50
1829	Samuel Scotten	196 67
1830	Paul Siemen	1950 00

T.

1772	Peter Turner	266 66
1774	Thomas Turner	400 00
1800	William Topliff, merchant	266 66
1810	Thomas Topliff	237 33
1818	Margaret Thomas	133 33
1819	Dinah Thomas	20 00

W.

1754	Edward Warner	£25 0s. 0d.	}	342 10
1768	Edward Warner's heirs; viz., Joseph Fox, Mary and Sarah Norris, Anna Warner, Joshua Howell, and Samuel Shoemaker, present a residuary balance of	103 5 10		

1763	Abraham Waggoner	\$53 33
1765	Christopher Wilt	160 00
1767	Stephen Williams	80 00
"	Robert Wilson	26 67
1772	William White	213 33
1773	William Wood	26 67
1783	John Wall, of New Jersey	933 39
1797	Bartholomew Wistar	266 66
1802	William Wister	133 33
1804	William Wharton, ground rents of \$39 50 per annum, at par	658 33
1805	Peter Wickoff	100 00
1815	Chamless Wharton	500 00
1828	John G. Wachsmuth	1950 00

Z.

1758	Lloyd Zachary	£350 0 0	}	1112 12
1768	" his Ex'ors and Devises	67 11 0		
1793	Jonathan Zane (received from 1793 to 1800)			889 15

VIII.

DONATIONS

Of sums insufficient in amount to constitute the donors Members of the Corporation, or "CONTRIBUTORS."

A.					
1754	Nathaniel Allen	\$14 40	1781	Prestley Blackiston	1 00
1758	Assessors of Philadelphia	29 88	"	Ephraim Blane	9 33
"	John Akings	1 66	"	George Burkham	3 00
"	John Alexander	2 66	"	Francis Bailey	3 00
"	Michael Age	4 80	"	Samuel Baker	2 00
1759	Captain David Allen	13 33	"	Anthony Benezet	4 66
1760	Richard Arell	2 26	"	Benezet and Bachman	4 00
1769	Philip Alberti	10 16	1785	Christopher Baker	2 00
1772	Nehemiah Allen	14 10	"	Mary Brown	2 66
1781	William Alricks	4 00	"	James Boyland	2 66
"	Captain John Angus	6 00	"	Thomas Billington	2 00
"	Caleb Attmore	18 00	1787	Isaac and Moses Bartram	31 69
"	Isaac Austin	3 33	1816	Paul Beck and Cornelius Grinnell	25 00
"	Aaron Ashbridge	2 00	1846	Isaac B. Baxter	5 00
"	Thomas Armat	1 00			
"	Wm. Adcock	1 00	C.		
1785	George Aston	10 66	1753	William Clem	8 00
B.			1754	William Craddock	8 00
1754	John Blakey, hatter	2 66	1756	Stephen Carmick	18 00
"	Jacob Byerly	13 33	1757	Matthias Cline	4 26
1755	Benjamin Britton	13 33	"	Robert Cross	13 33
"	John Burr	5 33	"	Thomas Carrol	13 33
"	Esther Bickerdike	10 66	1758	William Clark	5 86
1756	Thomas Bourne	18 00	1759	John Carson	16 00
"	Robert Bulley	16 36	1761	James Craig	13 33
1757	Thomas Boude	4 26	"	William Coxe	13 33
1758	Samuel Burkeloe	5 33	1764	George Adam Cope	3 13
1761	Captain Samuel Bunting	13 33	"	Henry Clifton	15 40
"	John Baldwin	9 33	1767	William Coleman	22 75
1762	Nicholas Brosius	4 80	1769	Henry Cruzen	13 33
1764	Cornelius Bradford	11 73	1774	Joseph Coleman	20 80
1768	Jacob Brown	13 33	1775	Crawford and Carmichael	2 00
1769	John Brown	13 33	"	Lindsay Coates	8 89
1771	Wm. and Thos. Bradford	3 33	1778	William Cowper	1 50
1773	Benjamin Bowers	9 06	1781	Samuel Caldwell	8 00
1775	Owen Biddle	10 66	"	Michael Caner	4 00
1780	John Benezet	23 26	"	Gerardus Clarkson, M. D.	8 00
1781	Robert Bridges	8 00	"	James Craig	4 00
"	John Brown	6 00	"	Robert Corry	3 00
"	James Budden	4 00	"	Josiah and Samuel Coates	6 00
"	John Baker	3 00	"	Andrew Caldwell	8 00
"	James Bringham	4 00	"	George Cooper	2 00
"	Patrick Byrnes	3 00	"	John Cathringer	2 00
"	Joseph Blewer	3 00	"	Cooper Harrison	8 00
"	Davis Bevan	4 00	"	Samuel Copperthwaite	8 00
			1785	James Craig, Jr.	8 00

1785 William Chancellor	8 00	1779 Thomas Franklin	21 66
" Campbell and Kingston	26 66	1780 Fisher and Fox	8 00
" Thomas Carrell	3 00	1781 Thomas Fitzsimmons	8 00
" George Claypoole	15 00	" Benjamin Fuller	4 66
1786 James and John Craig	13 33	" Joseph M. Fox	18 66
" John Cottringer	2 00	" Edward Fox	4 00
1789 James and John Craig	16 00	1785 Joseph Fisher	8 00
1808 Samuel Cooper	20 00	1817 John U. Fraley	6 73
1821 Hugh Colhoun	10 00	1818 F. Ferguson	6 67

D.

1754 Anthony Deshler	8 00
" John Dixon	13 33
1755 Mary Dougherty	2 66
1756 Joseph Davis	2 66
" Matthew Drason	18 48
1761 } William Dunlap	8 00
1763 }	
1761 Captain David Dewar	13 33
1763 Anthony Denormandie	2 00
1764 Jacob Downer	5 33
1769 Archibald Dick	8 00
1771 Dennis Dougherty	2 66
1772 Joseph Dean	18 00
1780 Leonard Dorsey	6 69
1781 Richard Dennis	3 00
" John Donaldson	8 00
" John David	3 00
" James Dunlap	2 33
" Abijah Dawes	8 00
" } John Duncan	13 00
1785 }	
1781 John Dorsey	5 00
" John Philip De Haas	5 33
" Jonathan Dillworth	2 00
1785 Henry Drinker, Jr.	4 00
" Michael Dawson	8 00
1786 John Davis	8 00
1816 Henry Drinker	20 00
1845 William Drayton	20 00
1846 R. R. Dorsey, M. D.	10 00

E.

1756 James Eddy	18 48
" George Emlen, Jr.	18 00
1758 Evan Evans	5 73
1762 Thomas Evans	13 33
1764 Charles Ewald	7 20
1768 Cadwalader Evans, M. D.	14 40
1772 Joel Evans	12 00
1774 Adam Eckert	16 00
1776 Alexander Edwards	8 00
1781 Peter Evans	4 00
" Jehu Eldridge	2 00
" Issachar Evans	2 00
1782 John Elliott, Jr.	8 00
1817 } Eyre and Lawrence	29 89
1818 }	

F.

1773 } William Forbes	14 00
1781 }	
1774 Thomas Foxcroft	9 60
1779 Caspar Fitting	3 00

G.

1755 McIlvaine and Graydon	13 33
1757 Gilchrist and McAuley	6 66
1759 } John Groves	7 33
1781 }	
1767 William Gardner	17 60
1769 Gray, Fletcher, and Co.	1 86
1781 Francis Gurney and Co.	8 00
" William Graham	4 00
" John Gill	4 00
1782 } George Guest	7 00
1785 }	
" Peter William Gaulladet	8 00
1795 Dr. Guillmard	20 00
1791 Jacob Garaud	4 00
1818 John Goodman	3 25

H.

1752 Andrew Hodge	10 66
1753 Augustine Hicks	13 33
1754 William Hinton	5 33
" Robert Harding	3 60
" Joseph Huddle	13 33
" John Head	13 33
1756 Philip Hulbert	13 33
" William Hodge	16 00
1757 Hitchcock, Allen, and Carver	9 33
" Godfrey Hankey	1 60
1762 David Hall	6 00
1765 Samuel Hastings	2 93
1767 Caleb Hewes, hatter	14 80
1769 James Halldane	20 00
1781 Joshua Humphreys, Jr.	3 00
" Levi Hollingsworth	4 00
" Joseph Huddle	3 00
" Thomas Hempfield	3 00
" Joseph Harrison	8 00
" Humphreys and Howell	4 00
" Benjamin Humphreys	2 00
" George Haynes	8 00
" John Hopkins, Jr.	2 00
" Mahlon Hutchinson	1 00
" Gavin Hamilton	4 66
" Richard Hopkins	2 00
" Robert Hare	8 00
" Jacob Hiltzheimer	1 66
1785 Lawrence Herbert	8 00
1786 Nicholas Hicks	8 00
1797 John Harrison	12 00
1830 S. Helffenstein	5 00

I. & J.

1754 Thomas Jervis	14 44
1758 Isaac Janvier	15 11

1762 Andrew Waggoner	2 00	1781 Charles White	2 00
1770 Bryan Wilkinson	8 79	1785 Widow Warner	8 00
1774 Lewis Weiss	13 13	1786 James Whiteall	5 33
“ Jacob Winey	16 00	“ Francis and John West	26 66
1775 West Nantmill Township	16 00	1789 Jesse and Robert Waln	16 00
“ Henry Woodrow	21 69	“ Willing, Morris, & Swanwick	16 00
1780 James Willson	24 66	“ Wharton and Lewis	1 33
“ Richard Wells	19 33	1808 George Woelpper	5 00
1781 John Woods	4 00		
“ Reynold Wharton	4 00	Y.	
“ Nicholas Waln	8 00	1757 Harman Yerkes	12 22
“ Peter Whiteside	9 33	1786 William Young	1 33
“ William Wells	2 00	1809 Joshua White (Savannah)	17 06
“ Bartholomew Wistar	4 00	1845 Robert West	5 00
“ Henry Wynkoop	4 00		
“ Isaac Wikoff	6 00	Z.	
“ Samuel Wetherill, Jr.	3 00	1781 } Adam Zantzinger	14 00
“ John Wood	6 00	1785 }	
“ Richard Wistar, Jr.	6 00		

FROM PERSONS UNKNOWN.

1754	\$16 00	1810	20 00
1759	21 73	1811	20 00
1762	14 00	1812	42 00
1765	33 63	1813	40 00
1767	30 66	1814	25 00
1768	11 42	1815	20 00
1769	4 53	1816	30 00
1770	2 66	1817	20 00
1773	16 00	1818	20 00
1774	16 00	1819	20 00
1782	17 00	1820	25 00
1785	1 66	1829	40 00
1786	14 33	1830	32 69
1788	9 00	1842	5 00
1807	40 00	1846	10 00
1809	20 00		

From charity boxes kept in the Hospital, and at the houses of Managers and other friends of the Institution, and from visitors to the Hospital (in addition to the above credits), received from 1752 to 1845, the sum of \$19,093 44

LEGACIES

Accidentally omitted in copying the list.

1775	Jacob Lewis, a ground-rent, value	\$ 225 00
1848	Joseph Price	1000 00

DONATIONS

*For the special benefit of the Patients of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.**

	A.		1848	H. Crawford	2 00
1848	Samuel C. Adams (bricks)	\$10 00	"	Cash	2 00
"	Edward J. Axford	8 50	"	W. S. Chanley	1 00
1851	"	10 00		D.	
1848	Thomas Allibone	5 00	1848	Mordecai L. Dawson	25 00
"	Robert Adams	5 00	1851	"	50 00
"	Henry Apple	2 00	1848	Thomas Davis (stone)	2 00
"	George Abbott	1 00	"	W. Drysdale	1 00
"	Thomas Axworthy	1 00	"	E. B. Darlington	1 00
1849	A. B. C.	1 00	1851	James Dundas	100 00
1851	Samuel Allibone	10 00	"	Benjamin J. Douglass	100 00
	B.			E.	
1848	Frederick Brown	20 00	1848	Robert Earp	25 00
"	William J. Boyd	5 00	"	Evans & Son (slating)	20 00
"	H. S. Burr	2 00	"	G. M. Elkinton	5 00
"	John Burk	1 00	"	A. & J. R. Eckfelt	5 00
1849	J. Rhea Barton, M. D. (carriage worth)	350 00	1851	Evan T. Ellis	30 00
"	H. N. Bostwick	20 00	"	Euston & Weer (stained glass)	30 00
"	Joseph D. Brown	50 00		F.	
1851	"	100 00	1848	John Farnum	100 00
"	John A. Brown	100 00	1849	"	50 00
"	Horatio N. Burroughs	20 00	1851	"	100 00
	C.		1848	Finley & Co.	10 00
1848	Jasper Cope	15 00	"	T. Firth	1 00
1851	"	50 00	"	C. S. Folwell	1 00
1848	Thomas P. Cope	10 00	"	Francis Foster	1 00
1849	"	50 00	1849	"Friend to Libraries for the Insane"	25 00
1851	"	100 00	1851	Alexander Fullerton	10 00
1848	Robert Cornelius	10 00		G.	
"	Cornelius & Co.	8 00	1848	James R. Gemmill	10 00
"	C. Canby & Son (plumbing)	7 50	1851	"	10 00
"	Hannah W. Collins	5 00	1848	Peter Glasgow (plastering)	10 00
1851	"	25 00	"	John Gibson	5 00
1848	Craig & Bellas	5 00			
1851	"	5 00			

* Principally to provide Reading-Rooms and Ward Libraries.

1848	Grigg & Elliott	5 00	1851	Mordecai D. Lewis	50 00
"	J. B. Goddard	1 00	"	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	30 00
"	Margaret Gillespie	1 00	"	Robert M. Lewis, Jr.	30 00
1851	John Grigg	25 00	"	L. J. Levy	25 00
"	James R. Greeves	20 00			
	H.			M.	
1848	John Hinckle	10 00	1848	Morris, Tasker & Morris (hot-air furnace)	90 00
1851	"	10 00	1851	Do. (hot-water apparatus)	500 00
1848	Jno. Harding, Jr.	5 00	1848	William G. Malin	30 00
1851	"	10 00	"	Mitchell & Brother (lumber)	25 00
1848	Howell & Brothers	5 00	1851	"	5 56
"	J. H. & W. B. Hart	5 00	1848	Jacob G. Morris	20 00
"	Samuel P. Hancock	5 00	1851	"	50 00
"	Hillary & Abbott (paint)	5 00	1848	Moyer & Hazzard	10 00
"	Robert Hansell (iron)	5 00	"	William L. Maddock	5 00
"	William Hildeburn	3 00	"	McAllister & Co.	5 00
"	Robert Hough	1 00	"	J. McCrea	1 00
"	Robert Hays	1 00	"	J. McCullough	1 00
"	Esther Hales	1 00	"	C. Meyer	1 00
"	A. M. Herkness	1 00	"	Anna McCalla	1 00
"	Hannah Hollowell	1 00	"	A. McElroy	1 00
1849	Washington Hall	20 00	"	J. B. Mitchell	1 00
"	E. Henderson	10 91	"	Charles McCalla	1 00
1851	J. Pemberton Hutchinson	100 00	1849	A. McDonough	6 50
"	Hartley & Knight	10 00	1851	H. Pratt McKean	100 00
	J.		"	Hugh McIlvaine	30 00
1848	Watson Jenks	10 00	"	James McIlvaine	30 00
"	Edward M. Jones (marble)	5 00	"	P. McNeille & Co.	10 00
"	George Johnson	2 00		N.	
"	Robert Johnson	1 00	1848	James S. Newbold	50 00
"	John Jones	1 00	"	Margaret Niblock	3 00
"	James Jones	1 00	"	Eliza J. Niblock	1 00
"	John Jordan	1 00	1851	William P. Newlin	10 00
1851	Jacob P. Jones	30 00		O.	
"	Andrew M. Jones	30 00	1849	"Old Patient"	3 12
	K.			P.	
1842	John Kirkbride (Trees.)	40 00	1848	Charles Perot	5 00
1848	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.	50 00	"	Wm. Price	1 00
1851	"	50 00	"	R. Price	1 00
1848	Ann J. Kirkbride	5 00	"	D. B. Paul	1 00
"	Joseph John Kirkbride	5 00	"	R. R. Porter	1 00
"	Dennis Kelly	5 00	"	P. Powderly	1 00
1851	"	50 00	"	Mary Potts	1 00
1848	William M. Kennedy	5 00	1849	W. Poyntell	10 00
"	Hugh Kearney	1 00	1851	Casper W. Pennock, M. D.	50 00
"	W. D. Kelly	1 00	"	Davis Pearson	30 00
	L.		"	Thomas H. Powers	10 00
1848	Littlefield & Shannon (locks)	25 00		Q.	
1851	"	18 00	1848	Edward Quinn	1 00
1848	Lawrence Lewis	20 00		R.	
"	Robert M. Lewis	20 00	1848	Solomon W. Roberts	100 00
"	James Lewis (masonry)	10 00	1851	"	100 00
"	Edward Lyons (bricklaying)	10 00	1848	Josiah Reeve (lumber)	12 00
"	John T. Lewis (lead)	8 00	"	Elizabeth Rowan	5 00
1851	"	10 00	"	W. H. Richards	5 00
1848	William H. Love	2 00	"	John Reilley	1 00
"	Thomas Larkin	1 00	"	Alexander Russell	1 00
"	J. B. Lancaster	1 00	"	C. Rayner	1 00
"	Margaret Little	1 00			
"	Eliza Little	1 00			

1848 B. S. Reilley	1 00	1848 John Thompson	1 00
" Robert S. Reaney	1 00	" T. S. Taylor	1 00
1849 A "Restored Patient"	100 00	" Margaret Thompson	1 00
1851 Jonathan Richards	30 00		
" Richard Ronaldson	20 00		
" Roberts & Conrad	10 00		
" Richards & Brother (glass)	10 00		
		U.	
		1849 Morris Underwood	10 00
		W.	
1848 John Struthers	10 00	1848 Wetherill & Chandler (lumber)	15 00
" Townsend Sharpless	10 00	" George Woelpper	10 00
1851 "	30 00	1851 "	25 00
1848 Thomas Snowden	10 00	1848 Josiah White	10 00
" John Sloan (carpentry)	10 00	1849 "	20 00
" Mary D. Sharpless	5 00	1848 Edward Wilson	5 00
" Stewart & Brother (tin)	5 00	" John Weigand	5 00
" Thomas Snyder (carpentry)	5 00	" Samuel Wall	5 00
" Oliver Spencer	3 00	" Mary Walker	2 00
" N. D. Stiles	1 00	" Matthew Wilson	1 00
" Charles Snow	1 00	" William Wood	1 00
" James Slemmons	1 00	" Samuel Wentz	1 00
" Samuel Stevenson	1 00	" Peter Wright	1 00
" Robert Stewart	1 00	" P. Walker	1 00
" W. Shaw	1 00	" W. Wilson	1 00
" Ann Sweeny	1 00	1851 Samuel & William Welsh	100 00
" A. G. Swartz	1 00	" George B. Wood, M. D.	100 00
1849 G. Roberts Smith (lot of ground worth)	350 00	" James A. Wright	10 00
1851 Samuel Sloan (drawings)	30 00	" David Woelpper	10 00
" William Struthers (marble)	25 00	" Isaac Williams	10 00
" D. Smith	1 00	" William Wollerton	8 43
		" J. Warrington	2 50
		Y.	
1848 James Turner	2 00	1848 Yarnall & Walton (hardware)	10 00

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PENN FAMILY.

Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of the distinguished founder of Pennsylvania, contributed (1762 to 1775) nearly \$1500* to the purposes of this charity; and, further, by patent dated November 10, 1767, gave, to complete the Hospital square, a lot of ground, extending on Spruce Street, from 8th to 9th Streets, 396 feet, and southwards a depth of 107 feet on 8th and 9th Streets respectively. They likewise gave to the Hospital, by patent dated in 1769, a lot on Spruce Street, extending west from 9th Street, 198 feet, and southwardly in depth 107 feet to other land of the Hospital. Being part of the lot on which Portico Square is now built.

The Institution is also indebted† to a grandson of Wm. Penn for the statue which ornaments the lawn in front of the Hospital.

* See page 108.

† See page 40.

THE LYING-IN CHARITY.

The fund on which this department of the Hospital was founded in the year 1807—the donation* of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry—consisted of sixteen shares of the stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania; representing a capital of \$6400, and yielding an average annual income of \$456 50. More, however, than the whole of this fund, principal and interest, has been already expended upon the objects of the charity.

* See page 33.

IX.

DEPOSITS,

*In the Treasury of the Hospital, of unclaimed funds, subject to the call
of legal claimants.*

1760	By Chief Justice Allen	£22 1s. 3d.	} \$ 138 03
1766	“ “	29 14 0	
1764	“ Jacob Cooper		456 03
1768	“ Joseph Fox		2500 53
1770	“ Jacob Duchee		27 00
1783	“ Joseph Crukshank		56 00
1786	“ Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher		85 33
1802	“ Executors of Mordecai Lewis		193 60
1813	“ William Dawson		79 89
1819	“ Samuel R. Fisher		218 66
1826	“ Joseph Warner		300 00
“	“ Thomas Stewardson and John Ashley		865 06
1832	“ Robert Ralston		191 20
1834	“ Thomas Stewardson	3408 53	} 4410 18
1836	“ “	1001 65	
1848	“ J. P. Norris and J. R. Neff		376 76

X.

The following table exhibits the number of pay and poor patients, and the total number admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in the City, and the average number maintained during each year from its foundation to 4th mo. (April) 26, 1851.

Admitted from Feb. 11th, 1752, to end of April,	Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
	1753	24	40	64	9
	1754	14	39	53	12
	1755	13	60	73	17
	1756	7	61	78	17
	1757	13	68	81	17
	1758	29	85	114	33
	1759	25	102	127	34
	1760	32	105	137	40
	1761	40	113	153	45
	1762	29	128	157	47
	1763	46	194	240	73
	1764	50	272	322	101
	1765	45	261	306	111
	1766	56	283	339	119
	1767	38	307	345	120
	1768	54	337	391	123
	1769	32	353	385	110
	1770	49	336	385	113
	1771	44	338	382	118
	1772	44	349	393	117
	1773	46	315	361	105
	1774	63	374	437	117
	1775	60	361	421	105
	1776	42	393	435	89
	1777	109	268	377	67
	1778	31	96	127	39
	1779	16	107	123	36
	1780	10	118	128	35
	1781	18	103	121	35
	1782	69	42	111	36
	1783	83	23	106	37
	1784	156	47	203	61
	1785	133	35	168	51
	1786	113	25	138	51
	1787	108	30	138	54

Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
1788	78	32	110	54
1789	49	28	77	47
1790	51	27	78	46
1791	73	32	105	52
1792	107	72	179	64
1793	87	63	150	63
1794	170	78	248	71
1795	107	67	174	72
1796	113	103	216	69
1797	114	89	203	75
1798	101	71	172	78
1799	60	66	126	74
1800	80	96	176	78
1801	106	70	176	85
1802	176	73	249	87
1803	217	87	304	114
1804	214	88	302	113
1805	231	89	320	103
1806	241	98	339	109
1807	338	115	453	129
1808	288	121	409	122
1809	419	141	560	158
1810	216	152	368	127
1811	281	171	452	138
1812	373	172	545	150
1813	376	145	521	161
1814	307	140	447	163
1815	235	159	394	147
1816	500	181	681	178
1817	483	201	684	200
1818	468	170	638	199
1819	474	243	717	214
1820	457	292	749	226
1821	414	286	700	208
1822	300	244	544	158
1823	346	342	688	170
1824	363	384	747	178
1825	353	391	744	177
1826	368	362	730	175
1827	416	383	809	183
1828	427	460	887	202
1829	492	658	1150	219
1830	455	675	1130	225
1831	506	616	1112	233
1832	552	587	1139	249
1833	455	587	1042	232
1834	394	589	983	228
1835	345	644	989	236

Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
1836	390	615	1005	227
1837	382	592	974	213
1838	382	655	1037	202
1839	333	638	971	210
1840	290	660	950	215
1841	328	571	899	196
1842	321	503	824	106*
1843	328	577	805	93
1844	271	667	938	101
1845	267	688	955	102
1846	265	808	1073	114
1847	335	942	1277	127
1848	478	1068	1546	142
1849	526	1126	1652	148
1850	565	1250	1815	159
1851	467	1298	1765	158

SINCE the establishment of the Hospital in 1752, there have been admitted and treated, 51,116, of whom 29,863 were charity patients, supported at the expense of the Institution.

Of these 51,116 patients—

32394 have been cured.

5695 “ relieved.

3990 “ removed by friends without material relief.

1247 “ discharged as disorderly and eloped.

1330 “ pregnant women safely delivered.

1249 “ infants born in the Hospital and discharged in health.

5089 have died.

50994

122 remain in the Hospital fourth mo. 26, 1851.

51116

In addition to those above enumerated, 15,258 persons were attended as *out patients*, and furnished with medicine at the expense of the Hospital. This was done during the years 1797 to 1817, when, in consequence of the establishment of institutions having this special object, the dispensary practice of the Hospital was discontinued.

* This reduction in the average population of the Hospital was caused by the removal, in 1841, of more than 90 insane patients (mostly permanent boarders) to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (situated in Philadelphia County about two miles west from the City) was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of the year 1841, since which time there have been admitted into it

Males.	Females.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.
1037	841	1412	466	1878

Of the whole number admitted have been discharged—

Cured	875
Much improved	140
Improved	241
Stationary	211
Died	181

1648

Remain under treatment 230

Total, 1878

The following table exhibits the gradual increase in the number of insane patients in the Hospital, being the number under care at the close of each official year since it was opened.

At the close of the year				Average number
ending 4th mo. 24,	1841 there were	97 patients.		during the year.
"	1842	" 109	"	106
"	1843	" 135	"	120
"	1844	" 147	"	138
"	1845	" 158	"	154
"	1846	" 180	"	169
"	1847	" 188	"	172
"	1848	" 202	"	192
"	1849	" 208	"	202
"	1850	" 230	"	210
"	1851	" 230	"	216

The total number of patients treated for insanity in both branches of the Pennsylvania Hospital since its foundation, in 1752, is 6134.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

ELECTED BY THE CONTRIBUTORS.

*At the 101st election of Managers and Treasurer, held Fifth month 5th,
1851, the following gentlemen were elected :—*

MANAGERS.

LAWRENCE LEWIS,	MORDECAI L. DAWSON,
WILLIAM B. FLING,	CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
FREDERICK BROWN,	JOHN FARNUM,
GEORGE STEWARDSON,	MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
JAMES R. GREEVES,	WILLIAM BIDDLE,
JACOB G. MORRIS,	JOHN M. WHITALL.

TREASURER.

JOHN T. LEWIS.

APPOINTED BY THE MANAGERS.

FOR THE HOSPITAL IN THE CITY.

PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.,	WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D.,
WM. W. GERHARD, M. D.	

SURGEONS.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.,	EDWARD PEACE, M. D.,
GEORGE FOX, M. D.	

PHYSICIANS TO THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.,	JOSEPH CARSON, M. D.
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RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM HUNT, M. D.,	R. A. F. PENROSE, M. D.,
ADDINELL HEWSON, M. D.	

STEWARD.

WILLIAM G. MALIN.

MATRON.

HARRIET P. SMITH.

APOTHECARY.

JOHN CONRAD, M. D.

CLERK AND LIBRARIAN.

JOHN F. MILLER.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

PHYSICIAN.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D.

STEWARD.

JONATHAN RICHARDS.

MATRON.

MARGARET C. RICHARDS.

Contributions to this charity are received by John T. Lewis, Treasurer, or either of the Managers or Stewards.

Bequests should be made in the corporate name, To "THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906



