

**Sanatory progress:- being the fifth report of the National Philanthropic Association ... for the promotion of social and salutiferous improvements, street cleanliness; and the employment of the poor : so that able-bodied men may be prevented from burthening the parish rates, and preserved independent of workhouse alms and degradation.**

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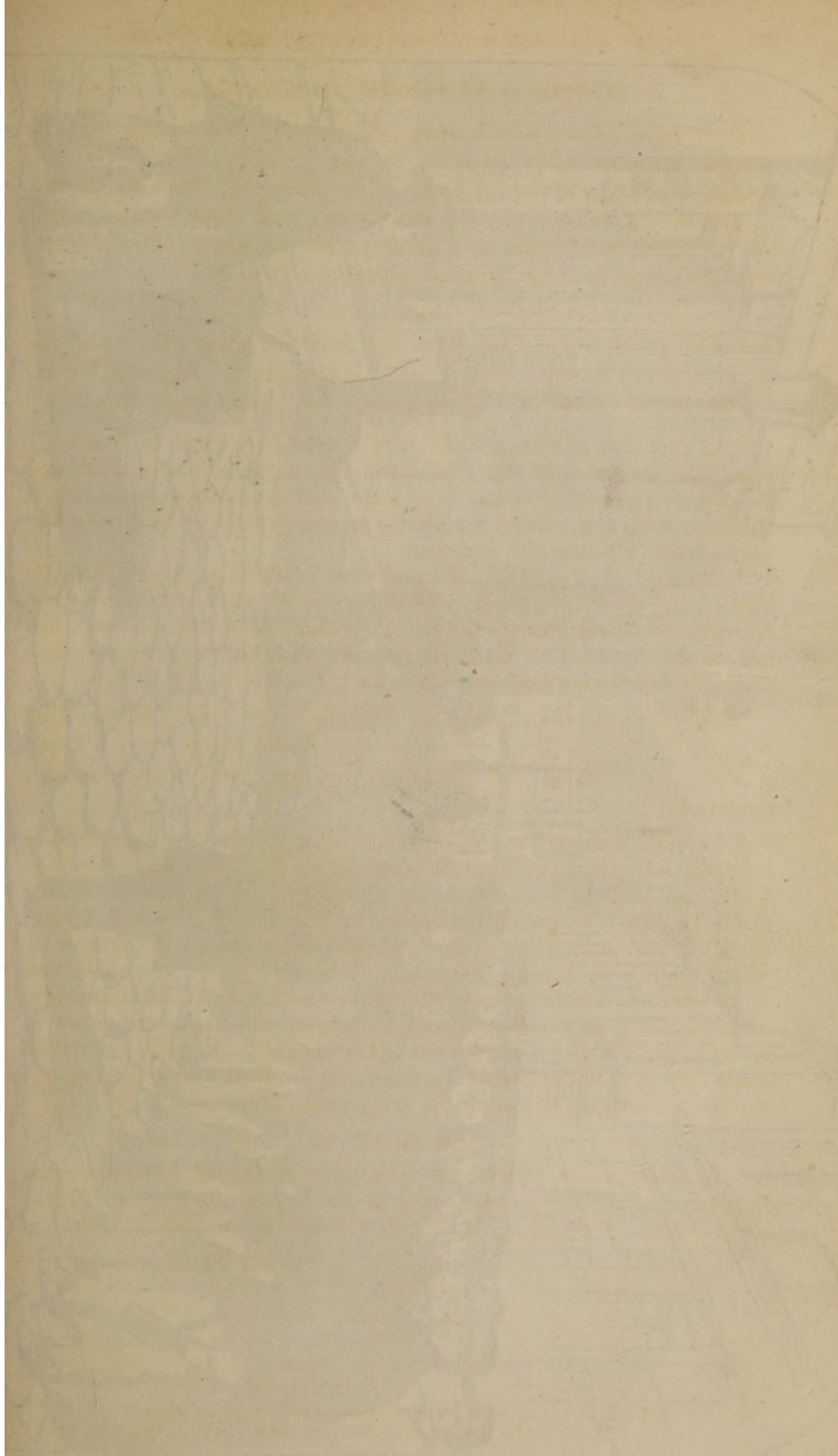
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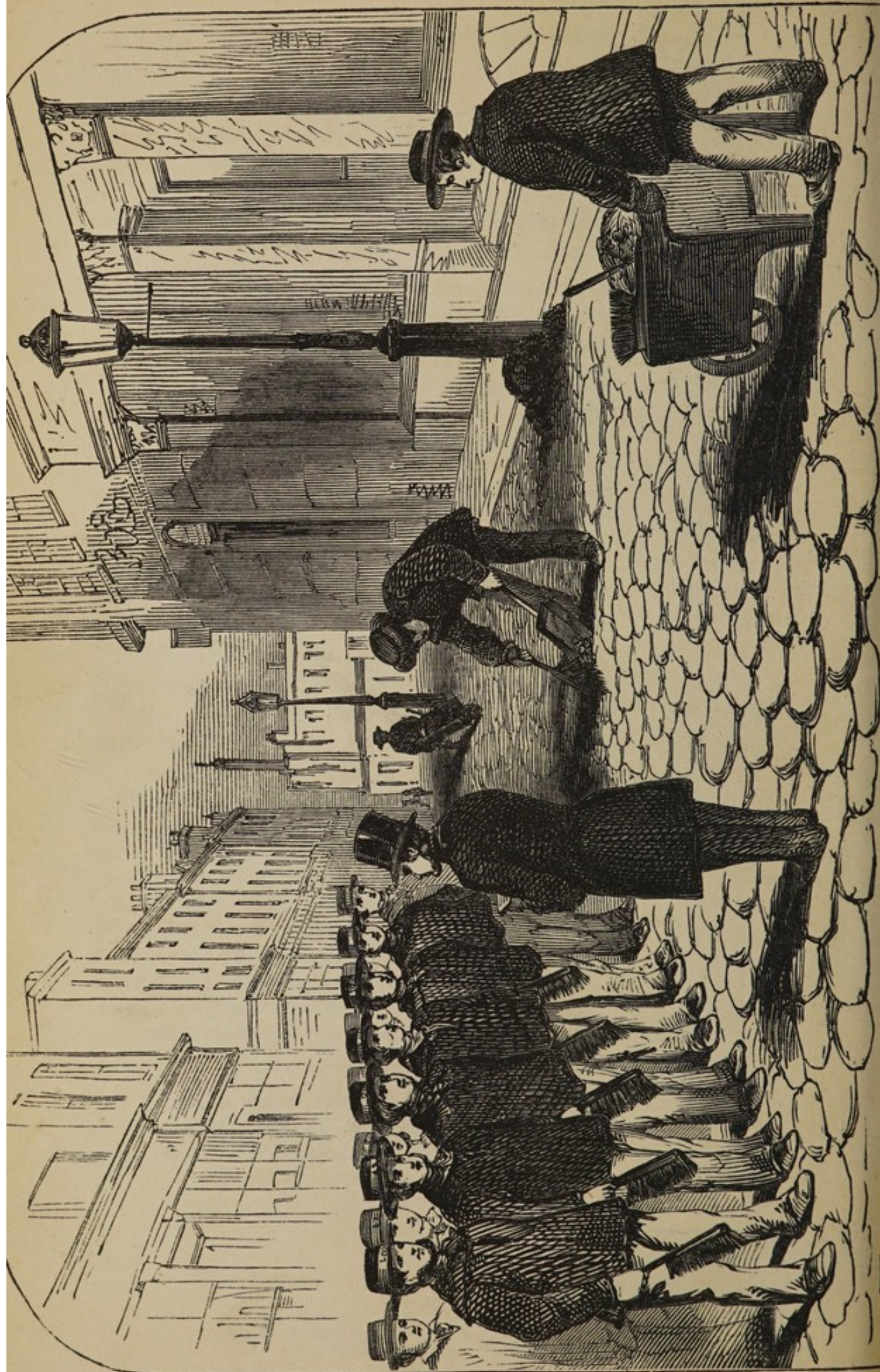
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9,  
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# SANATORY PROGRESS:—

BEING THE

## FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

National Philanthropic Association;

No. 40, LEICESTER SQUARE;

(Originally Instituted in March, 1842,)

FOR THE PROMOTION OF

SOCIAL AND SALUTIFEROUS IMPROVEMENTS;

STREET CLEANLINESS;

AND THE

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR;—

SO THAT

ABLE-BODIED MEN MAY BE PREVENTED FROM BURTHENING  
THE PARISH RATES, AND PRESERVED INDEPENDENT OF  
WORKHOUSE ALMS AND DEGRADATION.

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SUPPORTED BY THE

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BENEVOLENT.

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FIFTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
NATIONAL  
PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

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(SECOND AND IMPROVED EDITION.)

40, *Leicester Square*, Jan. 15, 1850.

SEVEN years have elapsed since the formation of this Association for the purpose of benefiting the Poor and improving the Physical and Moral condition of Society generally. The Public had previously remained quiescent and apathetic under numerous privations to which the Middle and Operative Classes were exposed through the want of proper municipal and parochial Regulations: indeed it would almost appear that there existed an *unconsciousness* of the sufferings endured;—so familiar do we sometimes become with Evils, that we cease to regard them as an infliction.—It is probable however that the greater portion of the Community endured their privations, because they felt a difficulty in describing them; and so, were at a loss to discover a remedy. Many, however, were taught to trace all their misfortunes to Political mismanagement!—If their homes were uncomfortable,—the towns in which they resided unhealthy,—their social condition in a backward state,—the Government or Legislature was invariably blamed and considered responsible:—it scarcely ever entered their imaginations, that these were objects entirely under their own control!

It may be here stated, that under the peculiar Constitution of



our Country, the welfare of the People is committed principally to the charge of municipal and parochial Authorities, who have ample powers to regulate the social state of the Community:—but, curiously enough, whilst these Authorities have lamentably neglected their duties, we have been indebted entirely to the Government and Legislature for repairing such negligence. Many able and valuable Reports have been published, during the last ten years, by Government Commissioners, on all the important objects which are embraced under the significant term of the “*SANATORY QUESTION*,” and which so deeply affect the health and happiness of the Community. Great service has been rendered in this respect by the “*HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION* ;” the Committee of which consists of some of the most distinguished and clever men in the Country. These Gentlemen have been indefatigable in their exertions to afford valuable information to the Public, by means of Public Meetings and the distribution of useful publications:—their labours have led to the Public being made aware of the vital importance of sanatory improvements; and to the passing of important Acts of Parliament, which place at the command of Householders and Lodgers a large amount of power to remedy the evils arising from Parochial and Municipal indifference.—Of the part which the *NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION* has taken in this all-important movement, we will now endeavour to give (so far as our limited space will admit) a succinct account; and will commence by enumerating the various Papers and Reports published and distributed by it, in large numbers, throughout the Kingdom.

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#### PUBLICATIONS BY THE *NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.*

1. *Interesting Reports and Discussions* ; published in 1842.
2. *First Annual Report of the Association*, 5 editions, pub. in 1843.
3. Papers on the *State of the Streets of the Metropolis*, and the importance of their *Amelioration* ; by the President, read in 1843, at the Civil Engineers' Institution, Great George Street, Westminster ; afterwards published, and widely circulated.



4. *Valuable Reports on the Cleansing of Oxford Street, and Regent Street, by Street-Orderlies*, pub. in 1843-4, by a Committee of the Inhabitants.
5. *Annual Report of the National Philanthropic Association*, pub. in 1845.
6. *Report on the Street-Orderly System*; addressed to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, pub. in 1846.
7. *Report of an important Public Meeting at Guildhall*; in favour of the City of London being cleansed by Street-Orderlies, pub. in 1846.
8. *Estimate for Cleansing the City*: saving by Street-Orderlies, pub. in 1846.
9. *Unhealthy condition of the Parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster*; pub. in 1846—7.
10. *Annual Report for 1847*.
11. *Letters from the President on the wretched condition of the Dwellings of the Poor and the interior of the Workhouses and Unions of the Metropolis*; pub. in 1847—8.
12. *Letters of the President on Model Lodging Houses for the Poor in the Metropolis*, pub. in 1847—8.
13. *Letter from the President to the Clergy of London*, instructing them how they could promote the Sanatory condition of the Metropolis and the Social State of their respective Congregations, pub. January 20, 1848.
14. *Circular in support of gratuitous Lavatories and Cabinets d'Aisance*; pub. in 1848.
15. *Letters, Correspondence, &c., on the Houseless Poor of St. Martin's and Holborn Parishes*; pub. in 1848.
16. *Report of the Secretary on the Wretched Dwellings and Sanatory State of St. Martin's Parish*; pub. in 1848.
17. *Hand-bill on the Unhealthiness of St. Martin's Parish*;—exhibiting the Evils and suggesting Remedies for the same; pub. in 1848.
18. *The Sanatory Question*;—by a Sub-Committee of the National Philanthropic Association; pub. 1848.
19. *Speech of the President on the Employment of the Poor*;—deli-



vered at the *Western Literary Institution, Leicester Square*:—  
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the Chair ; October 18, 1848 :  
pub. same time.

20. *Appeal of the Licensed Victuallers of the Metropolis in favour of Cleansing the Streets by Street-Orderlies* ; pub. Nov. 1848.
21. *Report on the Employment of the Poor as Street-Orderlies* ;—  
read and unanimously approved at a *Public Meeting at Willis's Rooms* ;—Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., in the Chair ;—Dec. 12th, 1848 : pub. same time.
22. *Report of a Public Meeting at Willis's Rooms*, convened by  
*F. Smedley, Esq., High Bailiff of Westminster*, to give “ *Employment to the Poor*,” Jan. 11th, 1849 : pub. same time.
23. *Report of Street-Orderly System and Opinions of the Commissioners of Police* ;—pub. 1849.
24. *Abridged Circular—Notice to poor Lodgers* ; pub. in 1849.
25. *Comparative Estimate for Cleansing St. James's and St. Martin's Parishes*—between the Street-Orderly System and the ordinary Parish regulations ; by which a considerable saving would accrue by employing Street-Orderlies ; pub. in 1849.
26. *Relief of Metropolitan Destitution*, under the auspices of the National Philanthropic Association ; by the President ; pub. 1849.
27. *Social Improvements* ; with extracts from recent Sanatory Acts of Parliament ; addressed to the *Tradespeople, Mechanics and Operatives* of London, &c., by the President ; pub. in May, 1849.
28. *Fortnightly and Monthly Reports on the management and general utility of the Free Lavatories, Water-closets, &c., in Ham Yard, Great Windmill St., with classification of the Applicants.*
29. *How to Improve the Homes of the People* ; an Address delivered by the President at the Vestry Hall of St. Pancras, and by desire of the Rate-Payers ; Dr. Bermingham in the Chair ; pub. 1849.
30. *Sanatory Progress*, being the First Edition of the *Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association* for the Promotion of Social and Salutiferous Improvements, Street Cleanliness, and the Employment of the Poor ; pub. 1849. *Second Edition*, (the present), pub. 1849.

The whole of the foregoing Publications were extensively and



gratuitously circulated throughout Town and Country ; and many of them were favourably noticed by the Provincial Newspapers. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the distribution, from the fact, that the printing account has exceeded £800.

### ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED BY THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

The NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION has founded several SOCIETIES, or caused them to be formed in different parts of the Metropolis : among the most conspicuous and important are,

1st. The "HEALTH OF LONDON ASSOCIATION," which has published one of the most valuable *Sanatory Reports* that ever emanated from the press. The first year's expenses of this Association were defrayed by the NAT. PHIL. ASSOCIATION.

2nd. The WESTMINSTER SANATORY SOCIETY.

3rd. The ST. MARTIN'S SANATORY COMMITTEE.

4th. The ST. MARYLEBONE SANATORY COMMITTEE.

5th. The ST. JAMES'S SANATORY COMMITTEE.

6th. The WESTMINSTER ANTI-CHOLERA and DWELLINGS-IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

7th. The LAMBETH ANTI-CHOLERA and DWELLINGS-IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

8th. The DWELLINGS-of-the-POOR-IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE of ST. GILES' and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

9th. The ST. ANDREW'S HOLBORN, and ST.-GEORGE-THE-MARTYR DWELLINGS-IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

10th. The WALWORTH and NEWINGTON SANATORY COMMITTEE.

11th. The DWELLINGS-of-the-POOR COMMITTEE of ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.

12th. The ST. PANCRAS COMMITTEE for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the POOR.

Besides numerous others.

An important Sanatory Society was formed in that wretchedly poor neighbourhood, BETHNAL GREEN. Dr. Gavin, one of its



chief promoters, has published a work entitled "SANATORY RAMBLINGS," worthy of consultation by all persons anxious to improve the condition of the humbler classes.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS CONVENED IN THE METROPOLIS.

The MEETINGS convened by this Association in nearly every part of the Metropolis, have been almost without number; and whilst the Public at large has been enlightened by the information diffused, the inhabitants of particular districts have been stimulated to exert themselves in favour of *sound Sanatory legislation*.

The following RESOLUTIONS have, ever since 1846, met with entire approval at the various Meetings which have been convened.

1. "That the present Sanatory condition of the localities of the Poor of this Metropolis is truly deplorable;—that the Dwellings of the poor are overcrowded and ill-ventilated;—that the Sewerage and Cleansing of the Streets is very defective and scanty, and the means for maintaining cleanliness amongst the poor lamentably deficient;—evils which *unitedly* cannot fail to entail on the Poor not only many severe wants and privations, but expose them at all times to much Sickness and Disease, especially during hot and dry seasons."

2. "That the Municipal and Parochial Authorities be respectfully requested to remedy the foregoing evils at the expense of their respective parishes; particularly with regard to imperfect SEWAGE and pestiferous overflowing CESSPOOLS;—that public CABINETS D'AISANCE be formed in the poorer neighbourhoods;—that the Streets be washed, by hose, fitted to the mains, twice a week, as an efficient means for purifying them, and cleansing out the Gulley-holes and Sewers;—that the Gulley-holes be trapped, in order to prevent noxious exhalations;—that LIME be given to the Poor, *gratis*, for the purpose of white-washing and cleansing their rooms;—that the Water Companies be urgently requested to provide daily and abundant supplies of WATER;—that BATHS and WASH-HOUSES be provided for the labouring population;—that a Medical Officer of Inspection be appointed in every Parish for the protection of Public Health;—and that the whole of the Streets, Courts, and Alleys, be cleansed daily, and Men employed during the day in cleansing the leading thoroughfares on the system so successfully demonstrated by the NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, as a certain means of keeping them clean, and giving Employment to large numbers of distressed but deserving Poor."

3. "That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right



Honourable the EARL OF CARLISLE, Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, for benevolently bringing a Bill into Parliament to let out CROWN-LANDS on reduced terms; in order to encourage the building of *commodious and healthful DWELLINGS* for the POOR."

## PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

During the Session of Parliament, 1846, The REV. SIR HENRY DUKENFIELD, late Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, succeeded in procuring an ACT OF PARLIAMENT (*9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 74.*) to be passed, granting to the Municipal and Parochial Authorities the power of establishing BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES for the Middle and Labouring Classes, on the following terms:—Baths, with a towel for each person, cold 1d.—warm 2d.; Baths for four children, each having a separate towel, cold 2d.—warm 4d.; Washing and drying clothes, one pair of washing-tubs, one hour 1d.—two hours 3d.; Plunge-baths, *one halfpenny* each person.—These BATHS and WASH-HOUSES may be erected in all Cities and Boroughs, by sending Requisitions from the Ratepayers to the Corporations or Town Councils. They may be erected in Parishes by sending a Requisition signed by ten or more Ratepayers, to the *Churchwardens*, to convene a Vestry Meeting, to *adopt* the Act. The adoption must be carried by *two-thirds* of the Vestry Meeting. Two or more Parishes may concur in erecting Baths and Wash-houses for mutual accommodation. The Commissioners of Baths, &c. may borrow money for this purpose, and the Public Loan Commissioners may lend it.—There are Baths and Wash-houses which have been in use more than two years, *and return a large profit on the outlay*;—so that the Public can have the benefit of these establishments without oppressing the Ratepayers.—Inspection is urgently recommended by this Association, of the establishments at George Street, Euston Square;—Orange Street, Leicester Square;—Goulston Square, Whitechapel;—New Road, Lisson Grove;—the Free Establishment, Glasshouse Street, East Smithfield;—and the *free Lavatories and Water-Closets* in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

Any further information respecting the establishment of Parochial Baths and Wash-houses, may be obtained by application to MR.



GEORGE WOOLCOTT, Assistant Secretary to the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes, No. 5, Exeter Hall, and Goulston Square, Whitechapel.

GEORGE STREET, EUSTON SQUARE.

In the second REPORT of the Committee of the Society for Establishing PUBLIC BATHS and WASH-HOUSES for the Labouring Classes, in the North-West District of the Metropolis—viz. in George Street, Euston Square, and dated January 9th, 1849—will be found the following interesting particulars :—

“There is now no question but, when the extension of the building is completed, and the debt paid off, the Establishment will rest on the satisfactory basis of being not only *self-supporting*, but also *self-extending*; and thus, the very formidable obstacle to ordinary benevolent undertakings, “of repeated calls being required for their *maintenance*,” will be removed.

“In 1847, 110,940 persons bathed, and 137,672 individuals had their clothes washed, dried &c.;—while, during 1848, notwithstanding the unusual cold and wet season, 111,788 bathed, and 246,760 were washed for, &c. The Institution, in little more than two years, has conferred substantial and unaccustomed benefits upon the labouring classes, in upwards of 700,000 cases.

“The New River Company, at the base of whose Reservoir, in the Hampstead Road, this Establishment has been erected, having with public spirited beneficence made a further grant of land for the extension of the Institution, it was resolved at a General Meeting of the Committee, held May 9th, 1848, presided over by Lord Southampton, that measures should be taken to raise funds for increasing the number of Baths, and extending the Washing Department; the Establishment being found insufficient to satisfy the daily increasing demands of the working classes.

“The Committee being also desirous to give the labouring classes the means of enjoying in their *dwellings*, the same degree of cleanliness which the Baths and Wash-houses enable them to enjoy in their persons, resolved to open a department in the Institution for affording them means of cleansing and purifying the same, by providing disinfecting agents, lime and other washes, the chlorides, &c., and lending for their use, pails and brushes. This department was opened on the 1st January, 1848; and, in a very short time, was the means of white-washing and purifying 1616 apartments in the most wretched, unhealthy, and overcrowded dwellings of the Poor in that District.

“Since the day of opening, experience has convinced the Committee that the necessity for such public accommodation in this



vast metropolis, existed and still exists to an untried and unimagined extent ; also, that the Working and Poorer Classes need only a trial of the important benefits derivable from good Institutions, fully to appreciate them : the general conduct of the labouring classes, who have frequented the Institution, has been entirely free from irregularities or misbehaviour.

“In conclusion, the Committee beg to remind the Public and the friends of the Institution, that the success of the Baths and Wash-houses in the North-West District of London, (the first experimentally but practically established in the Metropolis) is peculiarly interesting and important, as tending to demonstrate their necessity, utility, and practicability ;—as forming a conclusive and encouraging argument in favour of their farther extension ;—and as justifying the warmest expectations of their future and permanent success.”

The following is the amount of Business done during the fourteen weeks ending Aug. 12th, 1849, at this Establishment :—

Number of Bathers	46,708
Individuals whose linen has been washed, dried, ironed and mangled	69,300
Rooms, Staircases, Privies, Passages and Areas, Cleansed, Lime-washed, and otherwise purified	761
Receipts during those fourteen weeks	£766 14 8
Expenditure during the same time	£383 14 2
Profit almost 100 per cent.	£383 0 6

#### ORANGE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

A late Report of the progress of the St. Martin's BATHS in ORANGE STREET, Leicester Square, is equally interesting ; but, as they are now undergoing extension, and as the WASHING ROOMS have only been lately opened for public use,—we will not enter into farther particulars in the present Report, than to present the following summary for 6 months ; viz :—from January 24th to July 23rd, 1849, of the present year :—

First Class.	} Men 35,852	Warm Baths.	1576	Cold Baths
at 6d. and 3d. each.		Ditto	79	Ditto
Second Class.	} Men 56,909	Ditto	2868	Ditto
at 2d. and 1d. each		Ditto	48	Ditto
	102,187	Warm Baths.	4571	Cold Baths

Total of Bathers 106,758—Soap sold £27. 15s. 7d.—Receipts £1572. 12s. 11d.



During the warm weather in July, 2005 persons bathed here in one day ; and upwards of 1000 went away un-accommodated.

In the week ending July 15th, the number of Bathers was 7679 :—Receipts £115. 0s. 0d.

It is estimated that the Receipts during the 6 months, returned £90 per cent. profit to the Parish, on its expenditure.

MODEL BATH AND WASHING ESTABLISHMENT,  
GOULSTON SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL.

Of the Statistics of this Establishment, a Report has been recently published, from which this Council learns that, after long exertion and indomitable perseverance, under accumulated and unforeseen difficulty, and numerous and expensive, though at length *successful* Experiments, the Working Committee has been enabled to present a Model Building and novel Apparatus for rapid Washing and Drying ; which, it is believed, every Metropolitan District, and every City and Town in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the Continent, will soon adopt and imitate. To enter into the particulars of construction and arrangement, as now *perfected* under the invention and direction of the able Engineer, Mr. Baily, would exceed the present limits ; besides, that *Inspection*, only, could give any satisfactory notion of the merits and utility of the whole. So favourable has report been of these in foreign countries, that, by especial request, the Engineer has supplied drawings and plans for similar Establishments in Amsterdam, Brussels, Liege, and New York. Such has been the success of this MODEL ESTABLISHMENT since its completion, with 96 Baths, and 84 pairs of Washing-Tubs, that whilst in 75 weeks (from 26th July, 1847, to 31st December, 1848) 81,694 persons bathed, paying £914. 19s. 1d. ; in 35 weeks (from 1st January, to 1st September, 1849) 82,219 enjoyed that cheap luxury for the collective sum of £1058. 1s. 7d. From the 1st May to 1st September, 1849, 3013 Women washed, dried, and ironed the Linen, &c. of themselves and families, at the expense of 1d. per hour, the average time occupied by each being 3 hours and 20 minutes ; thus, families may be kept clean in their persons by moderate labour, on the part of the Female, for an hour



or two; and at a weekly expense of from 1d. to 3½d!—an operation which formerly involved an expense (with much *social discomfort*) of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. To the Poor, or those who state their inability to pay, the accommodation for washing, &c. is entirely free. Notwithstanding this cheapness and charity—that the Warm Baths are charged only 2d. and 6d., and that it costs nearly ¾d. to heat a Bath of 60 gallons—this Establishment has already proved that similar Institutions may be founded and conducted by Individuals or Parishes, with considerable profit on the outlay of Capital. The COMMITTEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES, whose Office is at Exeter Hall, and to whom the whole British Public is under lasting obligation, state in this their 17th Report, with reference to their success hitherto, “that the time is not far distant, when every Town and District will be as much ashamed to be without its Public Baths and Wash-houses, as without its Public School, Savings-bank, or Medical Dispensary.”

In GLASSHOUSE STREET, EAST Smithfield, where from 200,000 to 300,000 bathe annually, the Accommodations are entirely FREE.

#### PAROCHIAL BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

On these important Sanatory objects, the President and Council have bestowed considerable attention; urging the Ratepayers of the various Parishes to join in Requisitions and Memorials to their respective Vestries, and through the media of their Vestry-Clerks, for the purpose of convening Meetings to consider the Act of Parliament, 9th and 10th Victoria.

The Requisition to the Vestry of the Parish of ST. CLEMENT DANES, signed by 13 Ratepayers, was presented on the 13th July, 1849.

*That* to the Vestry of ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, signed by 14 Householders, was presented on the 27th June.

*That* to the Vestry of ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN, signed by 13 Ratepayers, was presented on the same day.

*That* to the Vestry of ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE, signed



by 20 Householders, was presented on the 12th July. Another Requisition, signed by 38 Ratepayers of the same Parish, was transmitted to Lord Robert Grosvenor, on the 26th September, for the purpose of calling a Public Meeting at the Hanover Square Rooms, for the promotion of the same object.

A Committee having recently been formed in the PARISH OF LAMBETH, under the Auspices of this Association, for the establishment of BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES, and to which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and others have liberally subscribed; the Council submits the following letter to the President, received more than 15 months ago, for its encouragement and guidance.

Gibson Street, Lambeth, July 15, 1848.

“Respected Sir,

“Knowing your kind disposition has induced you to exert yourself for some years in endeavouring to add to the comforts and alleviate the distress of the Poor, I humbly take the liberty of calling your attention to the urgent necessity of the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses in the Borough of Lambeth. In the vicinity of my lodging there are thousands of poor persons who are living in a state of filth and misery, for want of a proper convenience to wash and cleanse themselves, and their apparel; and, as a proof of their desire to be cleanly, you should take an opportunity of visiting the threepenny bath in Oakley Street; there are great numbers apply there every evening; and it being so crowded, half of them cannot obtain admission, and, working in factories in the neighbourhood, there is great necessity for them to have greater facilities to cleanse themselves.

“There is a plot of ground in the Westminster Road, nearly opposite the Waterloo Road, which is at present occupied by shews from the fairs, and the frontage by little wooden buildings; this, I think, would be an admirable site, as it is central, taking the range of the poor neighbourhoods of the Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Borough and London Roads, as also being within a few minutes’ walk of the densely-populated district of Lambeth Walk, and the Lambeth Potteries. Could you agitate this urgent case, you would indeed confer a lasting favour on thousands, particularly the class to which I belong; and I am certain the Working-Men would not be backward in contributing their mites towards obtaining so desirable an addition to their comforts.

“Hoping you will excuse me for detaining you so long,

“I remain, Sir, your Devoted Admirer,

“AN ENGINEER.”



A meeting of the Vestry and Ratepayers of LAMBETH was held on the forenoon of October, 23, 1849, at the instance of the Anti-Cholera and Dwellings-Improvement Committee, to vote for the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses;—in order to remove some of the causes of Cholera and Typhus Fever, and enable the Poor, by cleanly habits, clean linen, and comfortable Houses, to enjoy the blessings of sound Health. This meeting having reviewed many of the advantages which must result from such establishments in so populous and extensive a parish,—abounding, as Lambeth does, with mechanics, labourers, and persons steeped in poverty,—most properly resolved on the erection of no less than FOUR Sets of Baths and Wash-houses; and the Council believes, that preliminary measures have been taken for their speedy construction.

The MARYLEBONE Baths and Wash-houses in the New Road, Lisson Grove, have been open a few weeks only:—as the business hitherto done must be comparatively insignificant to the prospects of success in so populous and extensive a district, the Council contents itself with giving its meed of approbation of the commodiousness, elegance, and extensive appointments of an establishment, wherein £80 can be received each day for the ablution and sanatory comfort of 10,000 persons.—The cost of the building and its furniture has been nearly £20,000; but the Parochial Authorities are sanguine in the hope of being enabled, from the profits, to pay off that sum in a few years.

Pursuant to notices posted on the several church-doors of the Parish, during 14 previous days, a Special Meeting of the St. PANCRAS Vestry took place lately at their Hall, in St. Pancras Road, to consider the propriety of establishing Parochial Baths and Wash-houses.—

The philanthropic VICAR, the REV. THOMAS DALE, presiding, stated that, “the adoption of the Act of Parliament (9th and 10th, Victoria, Cap. 74.) would not only result in the greatest benefit to the poor, but to the parishioners generally. There could be no doubt that filth and dirt did more to predispose persons to pauperism than any other vice. He was one of those who held that the great predisposing causes of pauperism were intemperance, uncleanliness, and ungodliness. He would not, however, trouble the vestry with his views on the religious points of the question. He



thought it must be admitted on all hands that one of the greatest difficulties which the labouring classes had to contend with, was the want of a sufficient supply of pure water, and the means at their disposal for using it when they had got it [*hear, hear*]. The want of a proper supply of water for the cleansing of their clothes and the ablution of their persons, was the most prominent producer of disease amongst the poorer classes ; and if, therefore, they could do anything to place them in a better position in this respect, depend upon it they would save the parish a vast deal of money. If by affording the means of cleanliness, they only saved the life of one individual, they might prevent a widow and half-a-dozen orphans from coming on the parish [*hear, hear*]. The only objection which he had heard urged to the adoption of the act was, that there were baths and wash-houses already in existence in George Street, Euston Square. Now they all knew the deep interest which he had taken in the establishment of that Institution ; and the benefits which had been conferred on the poor thereby, were such, that he was most desirous of seeing them extended. The result of experience with regard to the George Street baths and wash-houses proved that not only would such an establishment be *no expense* to the parish, but that it would absolutely be a *source of remuneration* [*hear, hear*]. There could be no doubt whatever, that cleanliness was calculated to promote the public health ; and, as they promoted the public health, there could be no doubt they would diminish the public burdens [*hear, hear, hear*]. As they improved the habits of the people, so would they improve their social and moral condition [*hear, hear*]. As a proof that the poorer classes duly appreciate these institutions, he would mention that in one week during the present year, there had been at the baths and wash-houses in George Street, no fewer than 6,226 bathers, and 4,877 washers and ironers ; the number of individuals washed for being 19,508. As a proof that the establishment was *remunerative*, he might state, that, after paying the current expenses of the past year, there was a surplus of £2.848 18s. 11d. ; which was to be applied towards paying the original debt of the building. This showed clearly that the establishment would be *self-supporting* ; and he thought there could not be a doubt of the fact, that as the habits, cleanliness, and consequent health of the people improved, so *the parochial rates would diminish*, and that the ratepayers would themselves receive an indirect benefit [*hear, hear*].

MR. EWART, in moving that "the Act for the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses be adopted by the Vestry," stated, "that his objects in giving the original notice of motion on this most important subject, were precisely the same which had been so ably touched upon by the Rev. Chairman ; namely, to improve the moral and social condition of the poorer classes, as well as their health ; and thereby benefit the parish at large. It had been asked where



was the money to come from? [*hear*]. They need not be at all alarmed about the money, as they could obtain (under the act) money from the Government as a loan, and pay it back again by instalments, running over as many as *ten years*."

Mr. Churchwarden Healey said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He had been one of the earliest and firmest supporters of the baths and wash-houses in George Street, in that parish; and he had seen the operation of the two immense establishments at Liverpool. As the parish of St. Pancras was very *nearly equal in population to Liverpool*, he did not see why they should not have two establishments, also [*hear*].

Mr. Churchwarden Fraser, as a medical man, a representative of the ratepayers, and a philanthropist, felt much pleasure in giving his support to this proposal [*hear*]. This country boasted of being the most civilized nation on the face of the globe! but as regarded the establishment of baths, they were very far behind other nations. "History" said he, "tells us that, even two thousand years ago, the Greeks and Romans paid more attention to their baths than we do; and even semi-barbarians, Turks, and Hindoos are more frequent in their ablutions, than the natives of Great Britain."

Dr. Bermingham and Mr. T. L. Baker, as medical men, bore testimony to the vast injury to the health of the poor, resulting from being compelled to *dry their clothes in their apartments*.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment, "that public meetings of the ratepayers be called before the adoption of the act;" which, having been seconded, was, unhappily for the poor, approved of by a majority of the vestrymen present.

## DWELLINGS OF THE METROPOLITAN POOR.

THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION has on various occasions taken great pains to collect information on this important point.—Inspections of these Dwellings, and their surrounding localities, have frequently been made by the President, the Secretaries and other Officers, also by Mr. Jones, Secretary and Superintendent of the St. Bernard Hospice and Leicester Square Soup Kitchen;—a Society to which this Association is greatly indebted on account of its cordial co-operation and ready assistance, at all times, in the good cause of humanity. The following summary, as the general result of his observation, is contained in a letter to the President:—

"These Houses are extremely filthy and disgusting: many of them seem never to be cleansed at all; and, as may be expected,



literally swarm with vermin. Their ventilation is miserably imperfect. For the calls of nature, there is ordinarily no other accommodation provided for the lodgers, but an uncovered tub behind the door, or in a corner of the room. Their personal ablutions are performed in the same general room used for cooking and all other purposes. Possibly, a butt of water is provided in some part of the house, the lodger *paying for soap*, and using his own *wearing apparel* for a towel; while in many cases, even water is refused; the consequence of which is, that the lodgers lose all care about cleanliness. A vast portion of the population of the metropolis is literally without anything approximating to what are usually understood as *home comforts*. They live during the day out of doors, and at night take up their quarters at some of the lodging-houses.

“The lodging-houses are scattered throughout the poorer parts of London; especially in the neighbourhoods frequented by the poor Irish:—they abound in Westminster, Marylebone, St. Giles’s, Saffron-hill, Field-lane, Southwark, Whitechapel, and St. George’s in the East.

Ordinarily, 3d. per night is paid for a bed, or rather for part of a bed: the lodgers receive the seventh night’s accommodation *gratis*, if they have used the same house the six preceding nights. In many cases, when the houses are full, it is a common practice to send single men and women into the “married-couples’” room, rather than lose their custom; and, in a large number of these houses, the sexes are mingled indiscriminately.

“Those who congregate in these lodging-houses, must, it is to be feared, be generally ranked among the worst of the population. Many could, with ease, live elsewhere, but prefer these wretched places of abode, because they answer best their own evil purposes. Thus, low lodging-houses ordinarily become dens of vice; contaminating nearly all who resort to them:—they include beggars, street sweepers, hawkers, travellers, costermongers, dock-labourers, vendors of lucifer matches, actors in public-houses, cabmen, and brickmakers; and with these are mingled, on the one hand, numbers of fallen females, thieves, writers of begging letters, and others; on the other, persons who have once filled respectable situations in life, but who have been driven to resort to these places from sheer poverty.

“But, if this inconvenience exists amongst a class known as journeymen and working tradesmen, the evils are a hundred-fold greater amongst a *still lower and poorer* class. Many industrious persons finding themselves unable to pay the present high rent of a room, and at the same time keep themselves from starving, are compelled to live in lodging-houses which are the constant resort of the most abandoned characters. This, sir, I beg to submit, is a matter demanding the attention of the Legislature, and the benevolent Public generally; and it is to be hoped that the period is not far



distant when a considerable number of lodging-houses, and club-chambers, on an improved plan, for *married* as well as *single* people, will be provided for the sake of the health, comfort and morals of the Industrious Classes."

There are few localities of the Poor that have not been minutely examined by the Council and Officers of this Association:—for example, the wretched and densely populated districts of BETHNAL GREEN;—the miserable dens of the MINT in the Borough;—the swampy hovels on the RIVER SIDE;—the pest-houses and nurseries of crime in ST. GILES'S;—TOTHILL FIELDS;—the ALMONRY, and PETER STREET, Westminster;—as well as PETER STREET, St. James's;—ANGEL COURT, St. Martin's;—BUNHILL ROW, St. Luke's;—FIELD LANE;—the NEW CUT, &c. &c.—The following extracts from various Publications by the Association will best illustrate this important subject.

In the published Speech of the President, delivered at a Public Meeting for the EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR, held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester Square, Oct. 18, 1848, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. in the Chair—are the following passages:—

"With regard to the Dwellings of the Poor, I find from the elaborately-compiled tables before me, for which we are indebted to the unwearying zeal of that eminent philanthropist and good Christian, the REV. W. QUEKETT, that in ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, there are 2618 houses, 1802 of which belong *entirely* to poor people. DEVONSHIRE and STAR STREETS contain 123 houses, with 492 rooms, in size *eight feet high by eight feet square*, with three persons in each room, amounting to 1476 in number. There are 6328 rooms, inhabited by separate families, but a *few inches* larger than those in the two streets alluded to. In well-constructed hospitals the space allotted to each patient to breathe in, contains 1000 cubic feet of air. In ST. MARTIN'S, and the ST. JAMES'S Work-house, the inmates have from 500 to 600; whilst the quantity obtained by the independent labourer of ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, is limited to the small amount of 170 *cubic feet of air*—a privation which cannot fail to engender the most fatal diseases.—In ST. MARTIN'S parish, the artisans and labouring classes suffer severely from over-crowded and expensive dwellings. I have myself seen from three to four families of different sexes and of various ages, living in one small room: they eat, drink, sleep, wash, dress, and undress therein, without curtain or screen of any kind. Every domestic arrangement essential to the preservation of decency and



cleanliness, is wanting. The atmosphere is of the most foetid and pestiferous kind, whilst the water in the house-butts, preserved for the purpose of drinking as well as of washing, is so foul and offensive, that the poor lodgers are driven to seek some of a pure kind, at the nearest public-house; and are thereby compelled to spend much of their hard earnings in stimulating drinks.

“There are courts which contain houses in so dilapidated a state, that the inhabitants, amounting to from 60 to 70 in number, composed of men, women, grown-up boys and girls, and children, are obliged to frequent *one public convenience*, which is open to the public gaze. Wretched as is the condition of the poor in this respect, it is just as bad in the wealthy and fashionable parish of St. JAMES’S. A Report of the Sanatory Committee of that parish has just been published, signed by the Rector, which contains details of their social degradation quite sickening to peruse. In St. GEORGE’S, a still more wealthy parish, the poor are just as wretchedly circumstanced; and what makes it the more painful to reflect upon as regards this parish, is that the degraded condition of the poor has been made known through official investigation, and published and printed in the daily papers more than five years ago.—In a word, the dwellings of the poor are, with a slight variation, equally bad in every parish in the Metropolis; and yet no effort is made by parochial authorities to improve them, much less to establish model lodging-houses in their behalf; notwithstanding Lord Ashley has clearly shown that good lodgings can be constructed for the labouring classes, possessed of every essential domestic convenience and comfort, and made to return an interest of from five to ten per cent. on the investment! I cannot help remarking that it gives me the greatest pain when I think of the reluctance evinced by parish boards to construct baths and wash-houses for the labouring classes. By an act of parliament passed two years ago they are bound to do so; and yet there is only one parish, that of St. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, in the whole of the Metropolis, which has provided the people with this legal accommodation according to the act.—It becomes difficult to excuse this inattention to the wants of such large masses of the community, since these establishments are practically known to be not only self-supporting, but returning a large profit on the outlay.”

In the Secretary’s REPORT on the SANATORY STATE of the PARISH OF St. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, published by this Association, are to be found the following, among other passages, astounding to the ears of persons unaccustomed to such scenes:—

“ROSE STREET, AND ANGEL COURT, LONG ACRE.—I examined Nos. 18 and 19, occupied by 28 adults and 21 children. In two instances I found father, mother, and adult daughter living in one room; and in two equally distressing cases, there were 3 adult persons of different families and sexes who fare in common, night



and day, in the same room, which does not exceed 9 feet square. Even the underground room or cellar is inhabited. There are small back yards containing privies in a most offensive condition; and as usual, close to the water butts which are 3 in number: in order to purify the privies, the inmates are compelled to throw daily 10 or 12 pails of water into them. The inhabitants seemed satisfied with the supply of water, because it was '*much better than their neighbours*.'

"In No. 17, a poor old man and his wife live in a cellar of the most disgusting description. To attempt to convey any notion of its general appearance would be altogether fruitless. Bad as some of the places are, this seemed to outvie in wretchedness all I had previously examined. In the back cellar the matter from the cesspool of the privy above, was oozing through the wall; and the aged tenants of this den of wretchedness were engaged in endeavouring to stop up the crevices of the wall, through which the faecal matter was exuding!

"Close to ROSE STREET is ANGEL COURT, which runs into Long Acre; it contains 6 houses, inhabited by 37 adult persons, and 40 children. At No. 5 there are no less than 4 families in one wretched room. They consist of two men with their wives, one woman with 3 children, and 2 unmarried young men. They eat, drink, sleep, wash, dress, and undress in this single room. The young men who are lodgers, paying 1s. 6d. a week, sleep together in a state of nudity. Several of the houses have but one window to each room;—the walls are positively black, and never white-washed;—the rooms are dark and present an offensive appearance. There is no possibility of obtaining fresh air. These comfortless rooms cause the female occupiers to sit in the doorways for the joint purpose of doing a little needle-work, and having a gossip. They say they cannot sit inside, in consequence of the absence of every thing tending 'to keep up their spirits.'

"The water supply is by a pump fixed in a small yard containing the privy, *the sole one for the use of 77 persons*. The yard was in a shocking condition, as was also the privy;—the filth lying about in all directions; and the windows of all the houses in the court overlooked the privy. The size of the rooms was generally 9 or 10 feet square. A more wretched, unhealthy, and offensive place is not to be found, than Angel Court."

It is impossible not to feel that thousands in the wealthy Parish of St. Martin-in-the Fields are in a hopeless state of moral and physical degradation as regards their habitations. None of those comforts are to be found in these dens of wretchedness and filth, which can possibly render *home* dear to the unhappy tenants. As an unerring index of the state of health *endured* by many of the



Inhabitants of this Parish, we may quote the Returns of the Registrar-General for the year 1839; and if, with respect to drainage, cleansing, &c., it be at all improved since, it must be to a very small extent indeed.—In the year named, we find the average length of life of three Classes, computed from the time of Birth, to be—

The Gentry, 46 years :—Tradesmen, 24 years :—Artisans, 26 years :—Thus, the Gentry live on an average, 22 years more than the Tradesman, and 20 years more than the Artisan. The Parish is greatly crowded by small Shopkeepers, whose habitations are little better as to sanatory arrangements, than those of the working and poorer classes.—The Deaths of the three Classes, after the parties have exceeded 21 years of age, were—

The Gentry, at 57 ;—Tradesmen, at 45 ;—Artisans, at 48 ;—Shewing that the Gentry live 12 years longer than the Tradesmen, and 9 years longer than the Artisans :—Thus, we see the steady progress of the effects of bad sanatory arrangements, from the cradle to manhood, and from the latter state to the time of death.

In the Returns for 1838, the Deaths from Epidemics in this Parish, were in the proportion of One in every 162 of the Inhabitants ; whilst in Hackney, the Deaths were only One in 269 ; shewing that the wealthy Parish of St. Martin is *full a third less healthy* than the Parish of Hackney. Indeed, Epidemic disease is now as clearly traceable to defective sanatory arrangement, or to badly-drained and ill-ventilated locality, as it is possible to trace cause and effect.

We extract the following passages from a valuable communication by Mr. Jones, Secretary to the Leicester Square Soup Kitchen and St. Bernard Hospice ; who made a most praiseworthy peregrination (in the Winter of 1847,) through very many of the wretched, ill-drained, and ill-ventilated localities, or “ *back slums*” of this Metropolis :—

#### LOCALITIES OF THE POOR IN WESTMINSTER.

“ The houses of the poor in Westminster, generally, are in a dilapidated state, the windows broken and mended with paper and rags ; whilst no attention is paid to drainage or ventilation. From



the closeness of the rooms—where 9 or 10 human beings dwell, where they earn their food, cook, and eat it, and where they herd together at night,—all kinds of vermin are created. The supply of water is miserably deficient.

“GARDINER’S LANE.—*In one small house there are 19 rooms, 10 feet by 9, all the rooms being occupied by 19 separate families. The air is so foul that a person coming from the street into it, can scarcely breathe. One of the lodgers stated, that 8 persons had died in the prime of life, in that house, in less than 3 years.*

“DUCK-LANE, GREAT PETER AND ORCHARD STREET.—Many of the houses in this locality are of the most miserable description. In one of them lodged 20 persons; 8 females occupying one room, destitute of anything worthy the name of furniture.

“NEW SQUARE contains 13 houses, from which a *weekly profit* is made by the landlord, of £3 4s.; the whole are in a deplorable condition.

“SAINT JAMES’S COURT contains 4 houses, and 12 rooms of a wretched description, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 6 females were living in one room:—10 rooms are let *furnished* with a wretched bed, two broken chairs, and a table, at 3s. 6d. per week each; and 2 *unfurnished*, at 2s. each per week. The landlady netts from these houses the sum of £155 12s. per annum.

“SNOW’S RENTS, YORK STREET, contain 18 houses, inhabited by 48 families, numbering 143 persons. The houses are not fit for pigs;—there being no sewers, all kinds of nuisances stagnate around the doors.

“ST. HERMIN’S HILL, BROADWAY, is entered by a narrow, muddy passage, and contains 4 dwellings: the rooms are 6 feet high, the poor creatures pay 2s. per week for their miserable cabins, into which the rain beats and the wind blows.

“CARRY’S PLACE, VAUXHALL-BRIDGE ROAD.—In this place there are 6 houses. In each house there are 4 rooms. The front rooms are about 8 feet square; the back rooms are about 6 feet by 5. Each house lets for 7s. per week. In one of the rooms was a family of 9—a man, wife, and 7 children; they had no bed; indeed, no furniture whatever: they laid on the floor.—For this room they had to pay 2s. 6d. per week.

“HOLLAND’S COTTAGES—Built at the back of Holland Street. One of these houses is built on a cesspool, and the only covering is the boarded floor of the house. The effluvium arising from it is most offensive; yet the house is inhabited, producing a rental of £26 per annum.

“OLD PYE STREET—The houses in this street are very dilapidated; still they are tenanted. The rooms produce 2s. 6d. per week.

“ORCHARD STREET—Nos. 40, 42, 43, and 44, contain 8 rooms; some are furnished with a miserable bed, a few chairs, and a table.



The cellar is 8 feet by 7, very damp and dark, rented at 3s. per week ; the other rooms let at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per week. The total number of rooms, furnished in the manner described, in these 4 houses is 27 ; and the remaining 12 are let out unfurnished.

“Such is the state of Westminster, the abode of Royalty, the seat of the Courts of Justice, and of the Chambers of the Legislature ; adorned by the venerable Minster of St. Peter ;—and yet the place where so much misery, filth, and degradation are permitted to exist !”

#### POOR LOCALITIES IN LAMBETH.

“A part of this parish extending along the Thames, from the Bishop’s Palace to Vauxhall-bridge, contains a number of decayed and ruinous dwellings, tenanted by persons as wretched as the tenements they inhabit. No portion of the metropolis is more neglected. The dwellings are chiefly of wood ; some having been built more than 80 years. The dirt and ruinous state of these sheds are not to be equalled, except in two or three other localities, in London. On the damp earthen floor, may be seen two families inhabiting a single room, divided at night by a *rug or blanket suspended between two beds* ; and it often happens that each of these families has one of its number lying sick with fever, amid the eating, drinking, and sleeping of those who are comparatively in health. Other parts of the parish are equally wretched ;—the localities of the New Cut and Waterloo-road abound with filth, stagnant pools, and uncleansed streets. The houses are tumbling down, filthy in the extreme, ill-ventilated, with little or no drainage, and a scanty supply of water ; and the people are characteristic of the wretchedness of their habitations.

“IN BROADWALL, leading into Blackfriars-road, is a deep wide sewer, *uncovered* for a considerable distance, into which feculent streams are permitted to be discharged, to the great disgust of the foot passengers.—This sewer passes under the houses in Marlborough Street.”

#### EAST SMITHFIELD.

##### ROSEMARY LANE, AND THE ADJACENT COURTS.

“This district presents a picture of filth, degradation, and misery. The majority of the dwellings are in a wretched condition : to many there is neither vaulting, cellerage, nor drainage ; the ground floors are scarcely above the level of the street, and the whole vicinity is low and damp. The accumulated filth is left in the streets, courts, and alleys, until a heavy fall of rain dilutes and conveys it into the sewer. In many of the rooms there is scarcely an article of furniture, and the miserable bed is often placed on the floor. Small apartments are often tenanted by two families, and the average number tenanting a room is from 4 to 6 persons. The fetid



exhalations arising from such a state of things spread their fevered influences through the vitals of living beings. There are no water-closets, nor sinks, and the supply of water is very deficient.

The following abridged extract from the *Times* newspaper of October 11th 1849, will show how the Poor are lodged and treated in the miserable Lodging Houses in this quarter of the Metropolis.

“**THAMES POLICE.**—A dirty, ruffianly-looking fellow, named James Hayes, well-known to the police, was brought before Mr. YARDLEY, charged with savagely assaulting two wretched boys, named John Sullivan and James Green, who are without home, friends, or the means of subsistence. The complainants had been in the practice of sleeping in a penny lodging-house, kept by the prisoner’s mother-in-law, in Blue Anchor-yard, Rosemary-lane; a dirty, close, and ill-ventilated place. The boys, who had not been able to procure a meal on Tuesday, repaired to the house at night, for the purpose of sleeping there. They had no money, and the landlady said they should not stay there. They refused to leave the place; on which Mrs. O’Brian called her son-in-law, who, armed with a blackthorn stick, beat them over the head and shoulders in a most savage manner. Their cries brought a police-constable, who found the lads bleeding profusely, and the prisoner standing over them with the stick. The fellow was arrested, and the boys sent to the London Hospital to have their heads dressed; and they appeared with bandages on them. The policeman thus described the room:—It was a very small one, extremely filthy, and no furniture of any description in it. There were 15 men, women, and children lying on the floor without covering. Some were half naked. For this miserable shelter each lodger paid 1d. The stench was intolerable. Several cases of cholera had occurred in the house and the adjoining ones, which were equally filthy.

“The Magistrate expressed his surprise that so many human beings could be huddled together in one close room; it was lamentable that such a state of things existed in this metropolis. He condemned the conduct of the prisoner in strong terms, and said he had no right to use the stick on the boys as he had done. He fined him 40s., and in default of payment, committed him to the House of Correction for 14 days.”

#### SPITAL-FIELDS

“Has a large number of the lowest description of lodging-houses; and only a small proportion of persons who live in them, or in the rooms let out by night, support themselves by labour. The majority are beggars:—these, after paying for their lodging, cannot obtain more than one meal in the day. There have been many new lodging-houses opened during the last two years. The houses are filthy and dirty, and the inhabitants are so sunk in degradation



and filth, as to lose all moral feeling. In one court containing 10 houses with 32 rooms, 9 feet square, they have neither back doors, nor back windows; each room is occupied by a separate family; and, not unfrequently, two or more families live in the same room: such is the pestilential state of the atmosphere, that cases of typhus fever frequently occur."

#### BETHNAL GREEN.

"A portion of this extensive parish is in an extremely offensive condition, viz. the back of Shoreditch Church, extending eastward to Turnville-street and the New Church, Friars' Mount; and as far north as Church-street:—these districts are densely populated. The malaria arising from the absence of sewers and drains, and the crowded state of the dwellings preventing ventilation, are productive of sickness and death.—In VINCENT STREET there are large pools of stagnant water, which cannot fail to create disease among the inhabitants.

"IN HALF NICHOL STREET, several privies are made to empty a great portion of their soil on water days into the public street;—passing within a few feet of the front doors of the dwelling-houses. The dirt and filth remaining in the streets, clearly proved the visits of the scavengers to be few and far between."

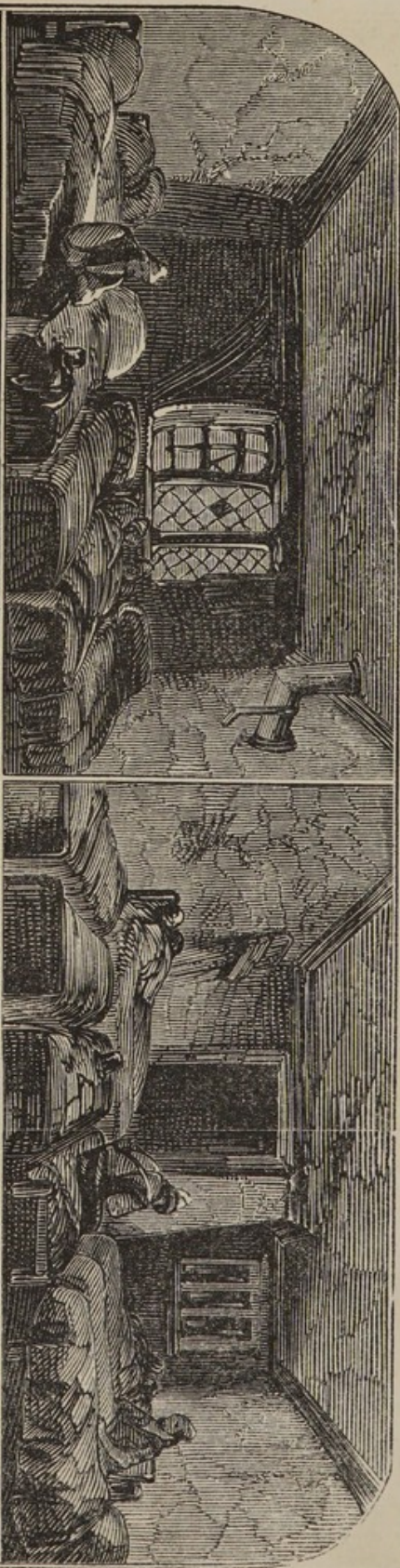
#### FIELD LANE,

"WEST STREET and the adjacent courts, are inhabited by poor Irish people, who are very dirty, and sunk in the lowest depths of misery. In some instances a family of 6 persons occupies a small room; in others, six or eight inhabit 2 rooms:—the rent varies. Attics, 2s. 6d. per week, the other stories from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; most of them badly ventilated. The late Dr. Lynch used frequently to inquire, "why do you inhabit such close, small, places?" and was met by the inquiry, "where are we to go?"—The number of houses taken down in the neighbourhood,—for whose late inhabitants *no residences have been provided*,—has materially increased the evil by raising the rents and crowding the rooms."

The following Letter from the President of this Association describes, very graphically, the actual state of these wretched abodes of poor, forsaken, and degraded humanity:—it is addressed to one of the public journals of that period:—(*See engraving.*)

"Sir,—In consequence of the description given me by the Secretary of the St. Bernard Hospice and Leicester Square Soup Kitchen, relative to the Dwellings of the Poor,—more especially those situate in FIELD LANE, Holborn Hill,—I resolved to visit

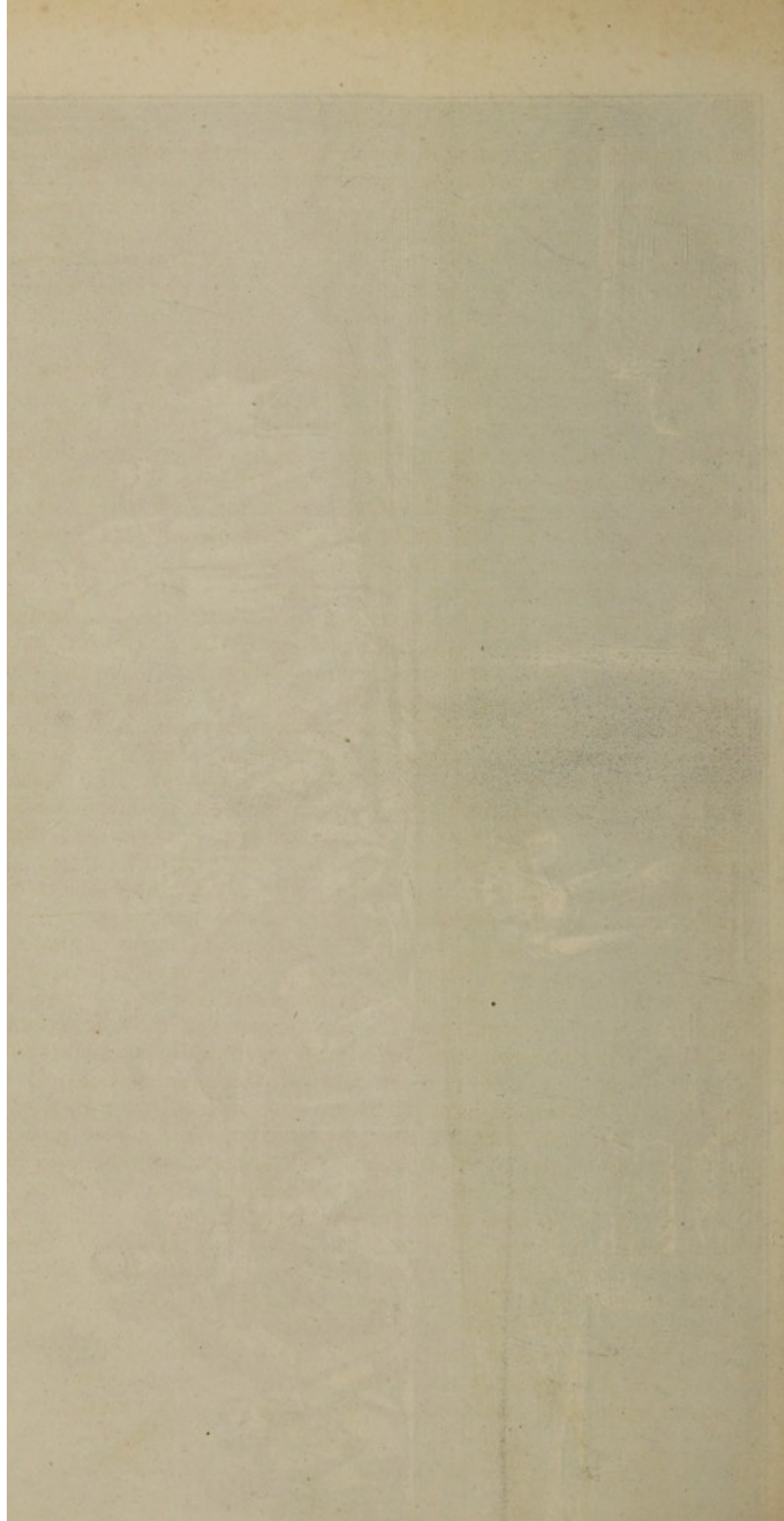




FAN SHEPHERD

W. G. MASON







them myself, so that I might be the better enabled to judge of their condition.—Accompanied by my informant, Mr. Jones, I went to Field Lane, at half-past eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, November 13, 1847.—I met with two police constables, who are constantly employed in this lane in consequence of its bad repute; and they very civilly and promptly attended me: by their presence I was enabled to enter as many of the dwellings as I felt an inclination to examine.

“The first house which I went into, was tenanted entirely by Irish, and its very entrance was, from its dirt and effluvia, both sickening and disgusting. I was taken first into the cellar, into which I descended by some dilapidated stairs, but with no ordinary difficulty. The truly offensive state of this place beggars all description. I scarcely know whether the sense of seeing or the sense of smelling was the most shocked and offended. On all sides I was surrounded by the most filthy abominations, and the smell was so truly overpowering, that I thought I should have been compelled, for my own preservation, to have retired immediately. However, I resolved to complete the examination. In one corner was, what I may term an accommodation to meet the usual exigencies of the lodgers generally; and in another, the water-butt from which they supplied themselves with water!—The height of the cellar did not exceed from four to five feet, and there was not a beam or rafter in it, that was not in an advanced state of decay, in consequence of the emanations from the feculence with which the ground was covered all around. I was afterwards informed, that such were the dirty, lazy habits of the lodgers, that it was their established custom to empty their utensils into this cellar from the top of the door-way. After emerging from this dreadful place, we went, attended by the police, into the abodes of the different lodgers. Poor creatures! I must say they were very civil, although I candidly remarked to them that their rooms and staircase were excessively dirty, and emitted a most insufferable smell. The rooms were generally very small, and contained families rather large in number. By way of singular contrast to the wretched condition of the walls,—for they were all in a dilapidated state,—they were generally hung round with a profusion of prints and various kinds of ornaments; and appeared remarkably well furnished with crockery and general kitchen utensils. Observing in most of them, that there was linen hung up to dry, I inquired if their health did not suffer materially in consequence? A woman who was suckling her little child, replied, she thought it did:—her little infant was then suffering from inflammation on the lungs, and she did not know whether it arose from the damp walls or the damp from the linen whilst drying. When I drew their attention to the existence of Public Wash-houses for the accommodation of the poorer classes, in which they could have the use of wash-tubs, hot



water, &c., for a penny an hour, including the privilege of drying their linen afterwards, and the use of materials for ironing them at one penny for two hours, they appeared to be much surprised to hear it; and observed that it cost them a good many three-pences weekly to get up clean linen for their families; expressing an earnest hope that they should soon have Wash-houses in their neighbourhood.

"We next paid a visit to what is called a regular Lodging-House, and, preceded by a policeman, we were readily admitted and shown over the establishment. The first place we inspected was the cellar. This had no steps to descend by, and we were compelled to jump down. The condition of this place was more appalling and disgusting, if possible, than the preceding one. There was one slight difference in its favour, and this consisted of the refuse pails not being emptied into it from the cellar door. On the other hand, the nauseous exhalations were increased from a drain partly open, running along the centre, communicating with the general convenience of the establishment, and amongst other offensive matter which arrested our attention were dead cats, in a semi-putrescent state. We were, however, assured by the parties connected with this horrible establishment, that the filth and dead animals referred to were thrown into the cellar from the street, and were frequently removed by the dustman. As I proceeded to question them more closely on these points, I found their answers so unsatisfactory, that I doubt very much if the dustmen pay them many visits during the year. The height of this cellar was scarcely three feet and a half; the ceiling of which was entirely gone, whilst the rafters were all in a state of decay, and the planks between them, forming the flooring of the kitchen,—a general room in which the lodgers live during the day,—were broken in many places, and freely admitted the light from above. It may, therefore be well conceived what must be the pestilential state of the atmosphere that the unhappy lodgers are constantly breathing, when thus living in a room into which the most morbid emanations are freely and continuously entering.

"On coming into the kitchen and expressing a desire to go over the remainder of the house, the man in charge accompanied us, but evidently with considerable reluctance; not being willing that we should become acquainted with the internal arrangements. The rooms were very small, and the bedsteads closely packed beside each other; although each man had a bed to himself, for which he paid four-pence a night, and was allowed the Sunday night bed for nothing, if he had occupied it the six preceding nights;—the money being regularly paid before retiring to rest. The regulations of this lodging-house were written upon a board in a conspicuous part of the room; one of which was, that no lodgers were allowed to remain in the kitchen between the hours



of two and six in the morning; so that, if unprovided with means to pay for their beds, they must leave the house and seek shelter elsewhere, as best they could. I was somewhat struck with the candlesticks provided for the lodgers; they consisted of oyster-shells, on each of which was stuck a piece of farthing rushlight, an inch long, which was considered quite sufficient to light the inmates to bed. I endeavoured to draw from the unfortunate creatures I saw around me, some expression of opinion as to the condition of the establishment. They appeared gay and heedless, and perfectly unconscious of the unwholesomeness of their dwelling; whilst the men in charge of it, were frequent in their praises, declaring they were all very comfortable and enjoyed very good health.—The proprietor I found was living in a large house in Hatton Garden.

“We now visited two other Lodging-Houses, which were without the horrid cellars already described, and also free from that intolerable effluvium so much to be dreaded. The prices for the beds were threepence a night, but the lodgers slept two in a bed. In one room, into which we were admitted, there were two young men, whose wives were reported to be absent, marketing; they paid for their room, about 9 feet square, *three shillings per week* each, making *together six shillings*; and I learned that the man renting the whole house—five rooms of which were let out in lodgings—*paid eleven shillings weekly to his landlord*; so that he covered more than *half* his rent with this *single room*!—The ground floors of both establishments were occupied as shops, in which marine and other kind of stores and things appeared to be sold. We now proceeded to another regular Lodging-House, and found a great many persons in the kitchen or general sitting-room.—I was induced to go into the cellar immediately underneath; and if it be possible, this appeared to exceed all the others, in disgusting filth and the most pestilential effluvia. The water used by the unhappy lodgers was kept in a butt in this horrid hole, and their general convenience occupied one of the corners; which, however, the man in charge said, ‘was only frequented when the weather was wet, and it was inconvenient to proceed out of doors to the back court.’ On visiting this preferable accommodation, as the keeper called it, I must say, I found a difficulty in remarking any difference as to the quantum of filth surrounding it;—although, as to locality, it was certainly placed in the open air, but exposed to the public gaze of every frequenter of the court.

“Before quitting the neighbourhood, I went with the Police to see the arches on which the new road leading from Farringdon Street, is built. Within these arches they informed me, it is very common for the poor, more especially during the summer months, to seek a night’s shelter;—particularly those who are unable to pay for their lodgings in the houses already described. They contrive



to get some straw given them, and to arrange their resting place as well as they can. My inspection having terminated—in the accomplishment of which I feel much indebted to the Police, who were very attentive in carrying out my wishes—I was of course glad to leave these truly disgusting scenes.

“I had no previous conception of the social degradation, in which I saw so many human beings living; nor could I have conceived that the wealthy Corporation of London would have permitted such horrid dwellings to continue in existence, after they had expended so many hundreds of thousands of pounds in improving and embellishing the localities frequented by the richer classes of citizens.

I am, Sir, &c.

“CHARLES COCHRANE.”

#### SAINT MARYLEBONE.

“STINGO-LANE, and the streets adjacent to CRAWFORD STREET,” says Mr. Jones, “are very dirty, and some parts are wretchedly filthy: the rooms in general are small, and very low, unfit for habitation;—the plaster broken away from the partitions,—and in many houses, from the bad state of the roofs, water pours in on the beds. Rooms not more than 9 feet square, are tenanted by 4, and frequently by 6 persons: for which a rental of 2s. 6d. per week is paid. In some places the privies are placed so near the windows as to preclude their being opened. Some staircases are so narrow and perpendicular as to render them scarcely accessible by a stranger. Ventilation and drainage are bad, and the water supply scanty. The inhabitants are poor and dirty.

“LISSON GROVE.—What has been stated of Stingo-lane, &c., will apply to the Grove; many parts are, if possible, worse.

“CAMBRIDGE COURT is inhabited by the poorest class of Irish, and most densely populated: the houses are in a wretched condition. The privies are overflowing, drainage bad, and the supply of water very scanty. This court, so often visited by fever, is viewed as an intolerable nuisance to the neighbourhood.

“UNION STREET, MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—From Nos. 1 to 15, each house contains 7 inhabited rooms, very small; upper sashes of windows fixed; elevation of the rooms 8 feet. The front rooms are 9 feet 6 inches; the back are 5 feet square, with only one door for admission. The yards are 5 feet square; in which are placed the privy, dust-bin, and water-butt. From No. 15, to Suffolk Mews, the houses contain 10 large rooms, but badly drained. The rental is—front rooms, 4s. to 5s. per week; back rooms, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week. These houses have good back yards. The inhabitants are dirty and improvident in their habits.

“REBECCA-COURT, WELLS-STREET, contains 10 *houses* and 70 families, amounting to 350 *individuals*. The rent of the rooms averages from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week. The effluvia from the



drains render the back rooms unfit for habitation. The persons in these houses are very low, and generally drunkards.

“OGLE-STREET.—This is also a densely populated street ; to some of the houses there are no yards : dirt and filth abound. The inhabitants are dirty, low, and dissolute in their habits.”

#### BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

“In this district are a great number of lodging-houses of the lowest character. The houses in the Borough are very filthy and ill-ventilated ; the privies are overflowing ; both sewerage and drainage deficient : and the supply of water very scanty. The following letter addressed to a Morning Journal will convey an idea of the condition of the streets :—

‘Mr. Editor,—Are the parish authorities and the medical officers of this extensive parish in existence, or are they asleep ? Fever of the most malignant character is at present raging in the very centre of this vastly populous parish ; and until very lately, the measles and small pox ;—brought on, no doubt, from the accumulation of filth in the many courts and alleys leading out of HIGH-STREET, KENT-STREET, and more particularly WHITE-STREET. The aggregation of filth and wretchedness in THREE TUN-COURT is of the most horrible and disgusting character : surely their existence is known to the parish authorities ? Yet they take no steps whatever to remove these nuisances, so injurious to the inhabitants, and so expensive to the parish in providing necessaries for the sick. I have been for some time an eye-witness of this disease and misery ; and have no doubt they have been brought on from the want of proper food and cleanliness.

JOHN BROWN,  
20, Deveril Street, Dover Road.’”

Sept. 10th, 1847.

The truth of the above statement was confirmed by visits made to the places alluded to, by Mr. Jones, Secretary to the St. Bernard Hospice, as well as by the Officers of this Association.

#### PARISH OF ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

##### CHURCH LANE AND CARRIER STREET.

We conclude this distressing and disgusting portion of our Report, by adverting to the past and present state of CHURCH LANE, &c.,—St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields.—The fact is, that few strangers ever visited this horrid and most filthy locality ;—even the Members of the Paving Board of the United Parishes were ignorant



of it, farther than that they had heard it spoken of as a place "*incapable of being cleansed, and impossible to be kept clean.*"—The President and Council of this Association lately accepted the challenge, determining to prove that, according to a *proper system*, all streets might be kept *equally clean*. On visiting this Lane, it was evident that the deposits of human ordure, and the accumulations of garbage in the street, were certainly never surpassed in filthiness by any locality in the world.—This horrid state of things, as well as the general squalor of the poor inhabitants, was accounted for by the disgraceful facts, that there is neither *drain* nor *water-supply* in the whole street, and that only two overflowing privies served for all the inhabitants ;—many of whom, females as well as males, were compelled, under the cover of darkness, to ease nature on the public thoroughfare, or go to the houses of friends and acquaintances, several streets off! This was the account which several of the poor women gave at the time : they stated, moreover, that they had no dust-bins,—that 4, 5, and 7 families inhabited one room, and that each family was obliged to pay 3d. per week for water to the Chandler's shop ; where, on that account, they were besides compelled to deal for bread, bacon, potatoes, and other necessaries, and to pay from 15 to 20 per cent, more for the same than they would have had to pay, were they at liberty, by a *moderate supply of water*, to deal at any other shop in the neighbourhood.—In each room visited, one adult person was found confined to bed through illness.

From a Report of a Committee of the Council of the Statistical Society of London, — consisting of LIEUT.-COLONEL SYKES, V.P.R.S.,—DR. GUY,—F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.,—and MR. BALFOUR, their Agent,—to investigate the state of the Inhabitants of Church Lane, &c. and their Dwellings, and read before the Society, on the 17th January, 1848, we make the following extracts ; corroborative of the personal observations made by the President and Officers of this Association only a few weeks ago, with the view of *immediately alleviating*, and drawing public attention to this mass of misery, which had so long festered in the very heart of the British Metropolis.—The inquiry by the Statistical Society was consequent



upon communications made to the Council by one of its members, involving such startling circumstances, that the Council deemed it a duty to have them verified and attested; thereby adding to those stores of information, for the collection of which the Statistical Society was founded:—No *alleviation* of the misery of this locality took place, however, until the NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION drew to it Parochial and Public attention.

“Your Committee,” says the Report, “pursuant to their appointment on the 18th of December, met in Church Lane, on Thursday, the 23rd December, at 1 P.M.:—they found this locality to be situated in the parish of St. Giles: it is 290 feet long, 20 feet wide, and contains 32 houses. It runs parallel with New Oxford Street, and is bounded at the west end by the backs of the new houses in Broad Street, and opens at the east end into George Street. There are several back courts; one of which measures 48 feet long by 10 feet broad, and contains seven small houses,—the entrance to this court being by a narrow passage 2 feet broad and 20 feet long. These houses are of wood, and contain two rooms. Another court is 36 feet by 24 feet, and contains six small houses. The houses in Church Lane consist of a ground floor of two rooms, a first floor of one or two rooms, and a second floor of one room. To the first landing on the stairs of some of the houses, one or two small wooden rooms are attached behind, occasioning considerable risk from fire.

“The back yards are 5 or 6 feet square, with broken pavements; most of them have accumulations of filth and night-soil, and the drainage from them (which is superficial) runs through the passages of the houses into the street. The back rooms, most of which are lighted by only one small window, patched with paper and rags, open by low doors into this pestiferous area. These yards are, in most instances, without privies; and in the few cases where they do exist, they are in a most dilapidated condition.

“The rooms are let either unfurnished or (if it be not a misnomer) *furnished*. In the first instance, the walls and floor are bare; and for such rooms, on the 1st and 2nd floor, 3s. weekly are paid. In the second instance, the furniture consists of a small deal table, two rickety or broken deal chairs, a bedstead without hangings of any kind, flock mattress, two blankets, and one pair of coarse sheets, one bolster, and one quilt, a tub or pail, a pot or pan, and a tea kettle, and in some cases, a saucepan. These articles constitute the furniture.—Crockery, knives and forks, &c., are provided by the tenant.—The rent of such a room varies from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., according to size.

“HOUSE, No. 2.—*Ground Floor*.—Size of room, 14 feet long, 18 feet broad, 6 feet high; window, 5 feet 3 inches by 5 feet; rent,



8s. weekly for two rooms ; under-rent, 3d. per night for each adult. Number of families, 3 ; consisting of 8 males above 20, 5 females above 20, 4 males under 20, 5 females under 20 ; total, 22 : Persons ill, 2, fever and measles ;—deaths in 1847, 1, measles.—Country, 7 English, 15 Irish :—trade, dealers and mendicants.—State of rooms, filthy ;—furniture, bad and dirty ;—windows, 21 whole and 9 broken panes,—Number of beds, 6 ; bedsteads, 6, in two rooms.

“ A man and his wife and children, occupying a bed for a week, pay 3s. ; but 12 adults, at 3d. per night, (Sunday not counting.) give the landlady 18s. a week for the 8s. she pays ;—or a profit of 10s.

“ The rent for the ground-floor of this house, is 3s. above the ground-floor of other houses in the street.

“ 1092 cubic feet of air, 1st room, 815 cubic feet of air, 2nd room ; total, 1907 cubic feet of air for 22 persons.

“ *Back Room, Ground Floor.*—Size 11 ft. 4 in. long, 11 ft. 3 in. broad, 6 ft. 5 in. high ;—window, 3 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.

“ The yard of this house, 6 ft. square, in a very bad state. The privy has neither seat nor door ; night-soil scattered about the yard :—liquid filth under the broken pavement.

“ This room is rented with the preceding, and may be said to form part of it ; the 22 tenants being common to the two rooms.

“ *The Cellar of this house* was found occupied. 3 beds, 3 bedsteads, dirty. 1 male above 20, 3 females above 20, 4 males under 20, 3 females under 20 ; total 11 persons :—adults pay 3d. per night.

“ This is the only cellar found with beds, in the houses examined.

“ *First Floor.*—Only one room.—Size, 17 ft. 6 in. long, 13 ft. 9 in. broad, 8 ft. 3 in. high : window, 5 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. ;—rent, 3s. weekly ;—under-rent, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 2d., each family.—Number of families, 3 ; and 1 widow with 4 children ; comprising 3 males above 20, 3 females above 20, 4 males under 20, 6 females under 20 ; total 16.—Country, Irish ;—trade, dealers.—State of rooms dirty ;—furniture bad, dirty ;—windows, 25 whole, 6 broken.—Number of beds, 3 ;—bedsteads, 3.

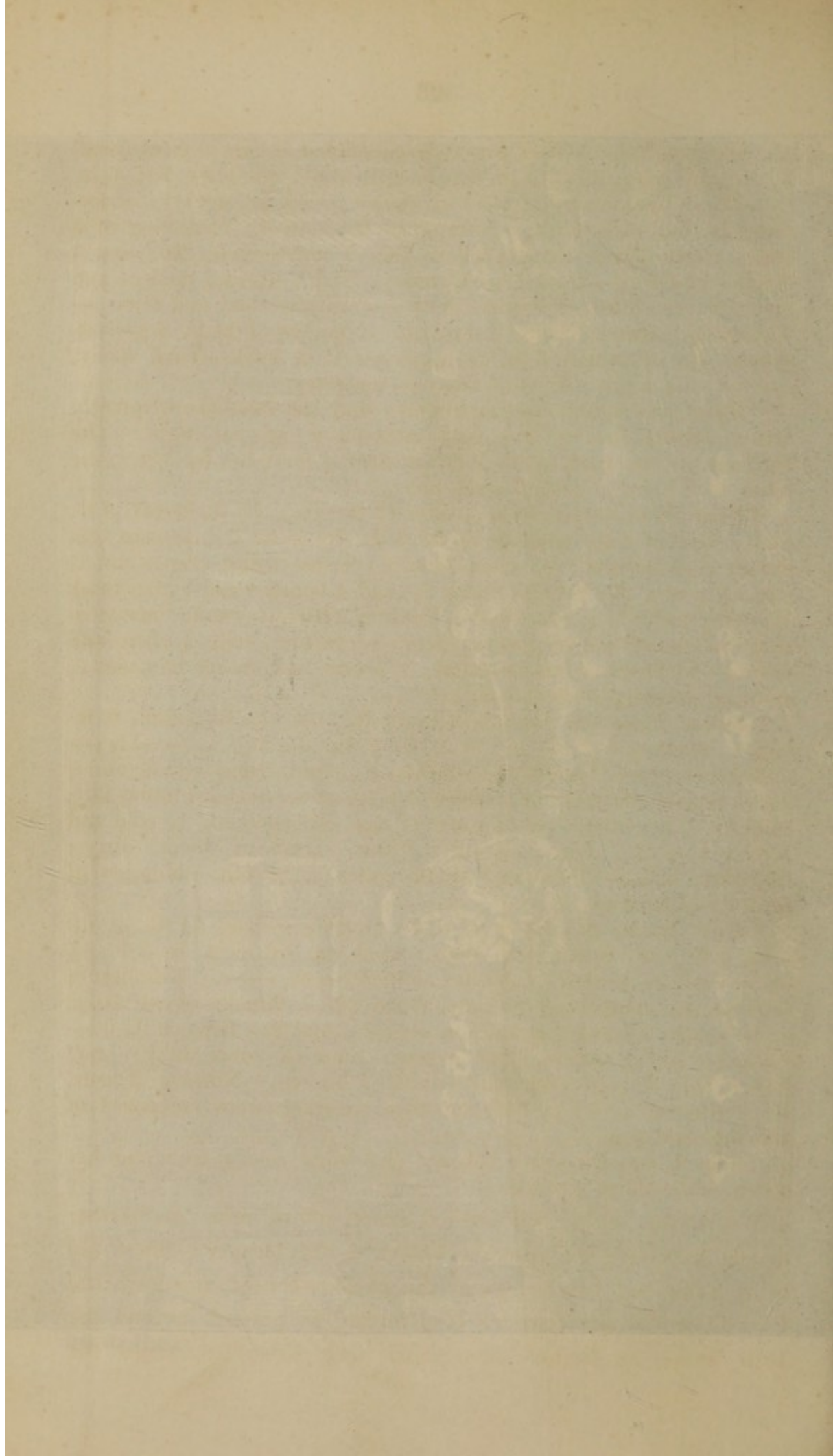
“ *Second Floor.*—Size of room, 17 ft. long, 13 ft. broad, 8 ft. 3 in. high ; window, 5 ft. 4 in. by 3 feet 3 in. ; rent 3s. weekly : under-rent, 2s. Number of families, 2 ; consisting of 3 males above 20, 2 females above 20, 3 males under 20, 4 females under 20 ; total 12.—Persons ill, 1, asthma ;—deaths in 1847, none.—Country, Irish ;—trade, dealers. State of room, dirty ;—furniture, bad, dirty ;—windows, 21 whole, 8 broken.—Number of beds, 3 ;—bedsteads, 2.

“ Three females sleep in one bed. A son, aged 22, sleeps with his mother.











"HOUSE, No. 3.—*Two Rooms Ground Floor.*—Size of front room, 17 ft. 6 in. long, 13 ft. 9 in. broad, 8 ft. high; windows, 5 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft.;—Back room, 11 ft. 4 in. square; rent, 5s. weekly; under-rent, 1s. 6d. each adult. Number of families, 4; consisting of 5 males above 20, 5 females above 20, 3 males under 20, and 4 females under 20; total 17.—Country, Irish;—trade, dealers and mendicants.—State of rooms, dirty;—furniture, bad and dirty;—windows, 8 panes whole, 8 broken. Number of beds, 6;—bedsteads, 5; of which 3 in front room, 2 in back—Yard filthy, covered with night soil;—no privy;—no water.

"These are nightly lodging-rooms; and the landlady frequently accommodates four or five more persons at 3d. per night. The entrance to the back room is by a door 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft.; the room itself being a kind of black hole.

"*First Floor.—One Room.*—Size 17 ft. long, 13 ft. broad, 9 ft. high; size of only window, 5 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.: rent, 3s. weekly; under-rent, 1s. each family. Three males above 20, 5 females above 20, 5 males under 20, and 4 females under 20; total 17.—Persons ill, 1, low fever.—Country, Irish;—trade, labourers and dealers.—State of rooms, dirty;—furniture, only 1 chair and table;—windows, 9 whole panes, 3 broken.—Number of beds, 3, made of shavings;—bedstead, 1.

"*Second Floor One Room.*—Size, 17 ft. long, 13 ft. broad, 9 ft. high; window, 5 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.;—rent, 3s. weekly;—under rent, ——. Number of families, 1; comprising 1 male above 20, 1 female above 20, 3 males under 20, and 3 females under 20; total 8. The eldest boy 15 years of age.—Persons ill, 1, cold and fever.—Country, Irish;—trade, dealer.—State of room, dirty; furniture, bad;—windows, 7 whole panes, 5 broken.—Number of beds 2;—bedsteads, 2.

"*Back Room, opening from Stair Landing.*—Size, 11 ft. 2 in. long, 9 ft. 4 in. broad, 6 ft. high; windows, 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 11 in.;—rent, 3s. weekly, *furnished*;—under-rent, ——. Number of families, 1; comprising 1 male above 20, 2 females above 20, 2 males under 20, and 2 females under 20; total 8.—Persons ill, 1.—Country, Irish;—trade, blind beggar. State of rooms, dirty;—furniture, bad, dirty;—windows, 5 whole, 7 broken.—Number of beds, 3;—bedstead, 1.—The beds and their coverings were composed of shavings and rags.

"The 2 females above 20, are the blind man's wife and her sister:—the eldest girl was 16."

—We cannot, within our limited space, afford room for farther details respecting the miserable houses in this locality:—these *two* being a fair and true sample of the whole.—Indeed, the Statistical Committee did not consider it necessary to proceed beyond the 18th house, as farther description must have lengthened the



Report very inconveniently ;—more particularly as, according to the gentleman's own statement, "the Houses inspected afforded a just character of the Street and its Tenants."—Respecting the *Occupations* and *Characters* of the latter, the Committee classes them as follows :—

"1st.—Shop-keepers, lodging-house-keepers, publicans, and some of the under-landlords of the houses, who make considerable profit by letting the rooms furnished and unfurnished.

"2nd.—Street-dealers in fruit, vegetables, damaged provisions, and sundries ; sweeps, knife-grinders, and door-mat makers.

"3rd.—Mendicants, crossing-sweepers, street-singers, persons who obtain a precarious subsistence, and country tramps.

"4th.—Persons calling themselves dealers, who are probably thieves, and the occupants of houses of ill fame.\*

"5th.—Young men and lads, of ages varying from 11 to 30, known as pickpockets and thieves of various degrees.\*

"About one-half of the inhabitants are Irish, chiefly natives of Cork ; who, for the most part, have been long resident in London. About one-eighth are of Irish descent, born in England : the remainder consist of English, some of whom have been in better circumstances."

\* \* With respect to *prostitution* and *thieving*, of which these poor people are here accused, the President and Officers of the National Philanthropic Association, who, (during their late successful endeavours to cause an efficient system of Street-Cleansing to be adopted in Church Lane, &c.) have had many occasions of observing them at all hours, and in every condition of their social existence and daily occupation,—feel themselves called upon to exonerate them from so gratuitous a stigma.—That they are *poor*, is, we believe, the worst epithet that can be justly applied to them ;—but then, they are generally laborious and industrious. The dirty, crowded, and uncomfortable state in which they are compelled to herd together, is the result of their poverty and necessity,—of the neglect of Parochial Government, and of the apathy of the wealthy ;—thousands of whom, till now, have been ignorant that human beings existed, or could exist, under an almost total deprivation of *water*,—in the foulest and most vitiated atmosphere under Heaven,—and without the least drainage or other necessary accommodation to carry from their miserable, dilapidated, and over-crowded habitations,



that filth, which in other places, *neglected pigs*, only, are compelled to wallow in.—No symptom of the depravity of the kinds mentioned by the Statistical Committee, have ever been observed by any one belonging to this Association:—that *mauvais sujets* are to be found in all localities, and in almost every society, is true; but prostitutes and thieves, who get money with but little labour, would not choose a residence in Church Lane, unless very poor indeed. Such persons, having a greater regard for their comforts, in large numbers inhabit the Lodging-Houses in George Street, (opposite to the Model Lodging House,) which, being of recent and commodious construction, present attractions more to their taste, than the miserable and crowded rooms of Church Lane.—There is, moreover, we think, a *moral tone* which pervades the population of the *latter* spot, however disgusting their state, which would prevent association with persons of non-industrious and dissolute habits. Many gentlemen and others, who have lately, at all hours, inspected the locality, and who have had considerable property about them, consisting of money, gold watches, &c., have never met with the least disturbance or annoyance; but have been treated with the greatest respect and urbanity.

The Statistical Committee found the street strewed, from end to end, with night soil, decayed vegetables, &c.—This state of filth has lately been remedied by the National Philanthropic Association.

“Carrier Street, a *cul de sac*,” says the Committee, “runs at right angles from the centre of Church Lane; it terminates in a bulk-head against the backs of the new houses in Oxford Street: upon an open space in front of this bulk-head, and opposite the doors of the dwelling-houses, the inhabitants ease themselves night and day, and on this spot all kinds of filth are thrown, the accumulations not being removed. Church Lane has not any sewer; the sewer of George Street sends off into Church Lane a ramification at right angles, which terminates within a few feet opposite the door of No. 1, Church Lane, and the landlady complains, that this trunk periodically chokes up, and inundates her cellar.

“Your Committee have thus given a picture in detail of human wretchedness, filth, and brutal degradation, the chief features of which are a disgrace to a civilized country, and which your Committee have reason to fear, from letters that have appeared in the public journals, is but the type of the miserable condition of masses of the community;—whether located [in the small, ill-



ventilated rooms of manufacturing towns, or in many of the cottages of the agricultural peasantry. In these wretched dwellings, all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown-up brothers and sisters, stranger-adult males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life; where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost, to be replaced only by a recklessness of demeanour which necessarily results from vitiated minds:—and yet with many of the young, brought up in such hot beds of mental pestilence, the hopeless, but benevolent attempt is making to implant, by means of general education, the seeds of religion, virtue, truth, order, industry and cleanliness; but which seeds, to fructify advantageously, need, it is to be feared, a soil far less rank than can be found in these wretched abodes. Tender minds, once vitiated, present almost insuperable difficulties to reformation; bad habits and depraved feelings gather with the growth and strengthen with the strength. It is not properly within the province of your Committee to offer suggestions, but they cannot refrain from expressing their belief, that the surest way to improve the physical and moral condition of the labouring classes, and to give education a fair field, *is for wealthy and benevolent individuals throughout the country, to form local associations, and by the aid of Parliament, to possess themselves of such buildings as we have described, whether the house in the town, or the cottage in the country; to rebuild suitable roomy dwellings, properly drained, ventilated and supplied with water, and to rent them so CHEAP to the poor, that they shall have no excuse for herding together like animals.* In this way the great evils of over-crowding may be remedied for that large class of our labouring population which is prepared to adopt habits of cleanliness and decency; but nothing short of *compulsory legislation* can meet the case of the low lodging-houses and rooms, sub-let after the manner of those described in this Report.

“Nothing can be conceived *more mischievous than the system of sub-letting, in almost universal operation, in the houses inspected by your Committee.* The owner of the property lets his houses to a *sub-landlord*; this sub-landlord lets his rooms to *individual tenants*; and these tenants let off the *sides or corners of the rooms to individuals or families.* Cheap houses will go far to give the death-blow to this fatal system; and *to build cheap houses, deserving of the name, appears to your Committee a work of preventive charity worthy of all encouragement.*”

Appended to the fore-mentioned Report, is a Letter from Horace Mann, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Dr. Guy, (one of the Statistical



Committee) respecting the mortality in Church Lane during the last 10 years, and the sickness prevalent during the 7 previous months :—it is dated Feb. 1st, 1848.—The following extracts will prove how destructive to life are the filth and the overcrowding of human beings in this locality :—

“ Church Lane, according to the CENSUS of 1841, contained 655 inhabitants, unequally distributed among 27 houses ;—giving an average of rather more than 24 persons to each house.

“ I find, however, on glancing at the enumeration recently made under the sanction of your Society, that, at some period since 1841, the POPULATION of this Lane has greatly increased. This will be shown by a comparative statement of the number of inhabitants, in 1841 and 1847 respectively, in each of 12 houses investigated by the Society.

“ Taking the increase in the 12 houses together, as indicating the probable ratio of increase in the whole 27, the population in 1841 (655) would, in 1847, have increased to 1095 ; the ratio being 67 per cent. ; and giving an average of more than 40 persons to each house, instead of 24 as in 1841.

“ The causes of this vast increase appear to me attributable to two distinct facts, which would also determine the period of its commencement :—1st, The “ *Improvements* ” which were begun in the neighbourhood in 1844 ; and, 2nd, The *Irish famines* of 1846 and 1847.

“ These causes would act in a very obvious way ; and seem to raise a suspicion of the *Sanatory value* of that kind of improvement which consists in occupying, with first or second rate houses, ground previously covered by the tenements of the poorer classes. The expelled inhabitants cannot, of course, derive any advantage from the new erections, and are forced to *invade the yet remaining hovels suited to their means* : the circle of their habitations is *contracted*, while their numbers are *increased* ; and thus a *larger population* is crowded into a *less space*. This consequence may induce a doubt whether the *improvement*, in this manner, of the external appearance of districts, may not be a means of *affecting prejudicially their general health*.”

From a Table published in the 8th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, we find the following comparison between the MORTALITY in Church Lane, and that of other districts of the Metropolis, which will fully develop the actual Sanatory position of this locality :—

Out of 100 children born, there die without attaining the age of 1 year,—



In Church Lane .....	31
„ the whole of St. Giles's .....	28
„ Lambeth .....	20
„ the City of London .....	19
„ Islington .....	16

Out of 100 children living at the age of 1 year, there die without attaining the age of 2 years,—

In Church Lane.....	46
„ St. Giles.....	15
„ Lambeth .....	10
„ City of London.....	12
„ Islington .....	7

It will therefore be seen, that where *seven children* in the hundred, between one and two years of age, die in the more healthy locality of Islington,—*forty-six* have their lives sacrificed in this plague-spot in the Parish of St. Giles;—which would be more aptly designated *Church Yard*, than Church Lane.

“The amount of SICKNESS and its character,” says Mr. Mann, “are important auxiliary facts by which to estimate the HEALTH of districts; especially in cases like the present, where the *omission of deaths taking place in workhouses and hospitals*, and perhaps the *escape altogether of some from registration*, give an appearance much too favourable to the actual statement of mortality.

“From inquiries made at St. Giles’s workhouse, it appears that, from July 1, 1847, to January 27, 1848, the number of persons in Church Lane who received medical treatment (both in and out-patients) was 139; giving a proportion to the population of 12·7 per cent. Of these, 88 (or nearly two-thirds) *were cases of fever*; 13 of influenza; 8 of diarrhoea; 7 of bronchitis; 3 of small-pox; 2 of hooping-cough; and the remainder of various other diseases.—Five of these cases proved fatal; viz., 1 from influenza; 1 from measles; 1 from consumption; and 2 from typhus. Other cases probably occurred, with or without private medical treatment, the number of which there are no ready means of ascertaining.”

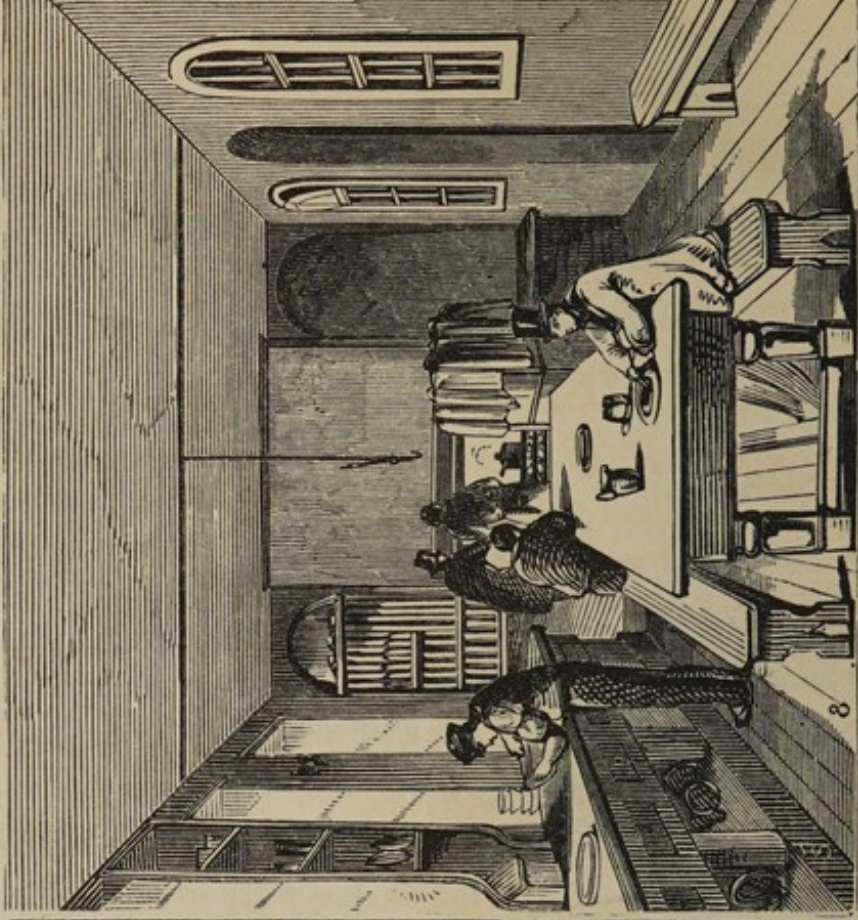
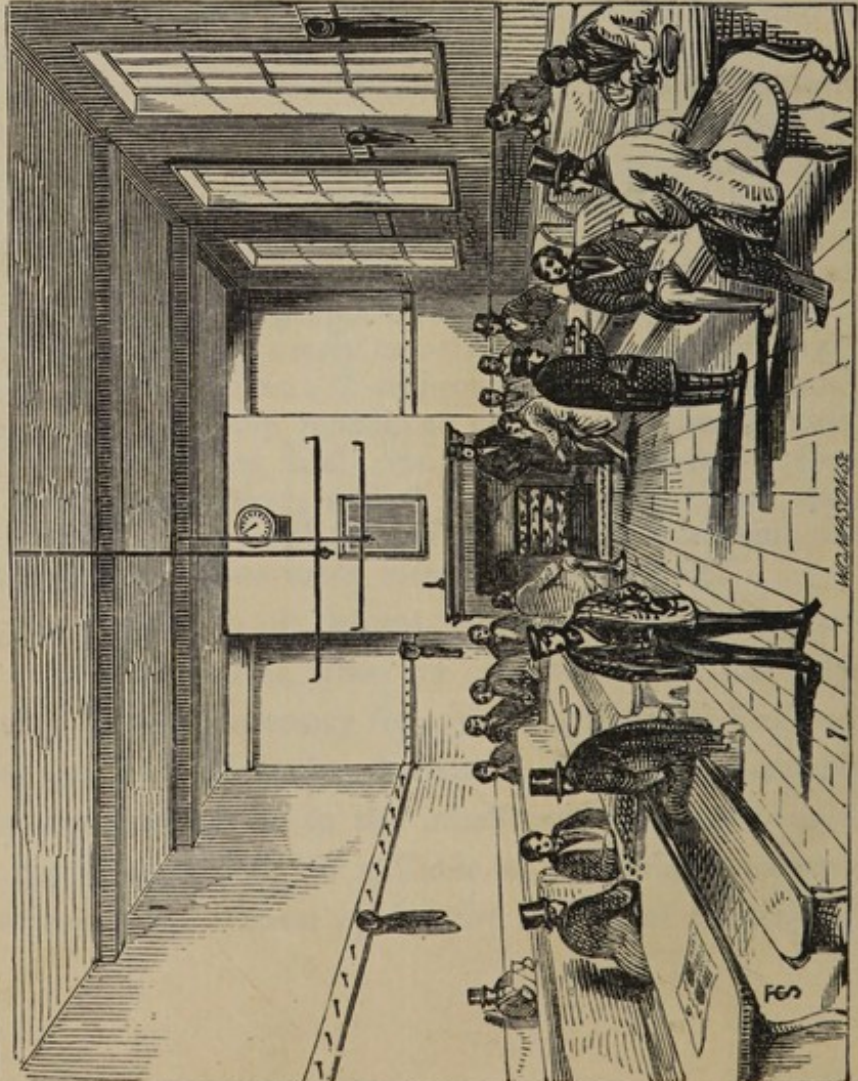
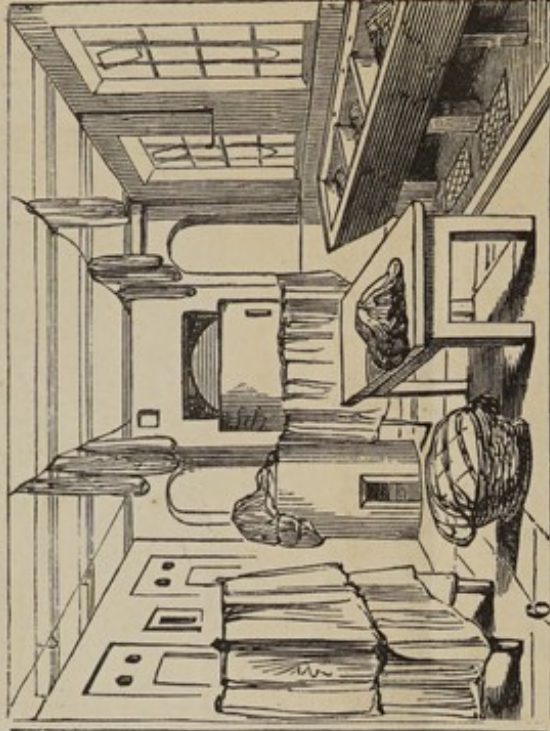
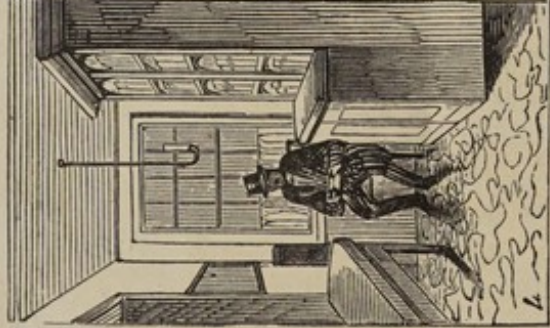
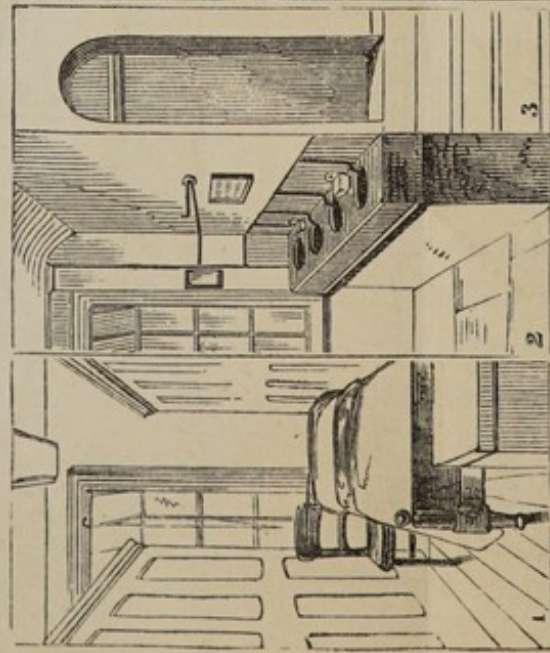
But this great proportion of Disease and Mortality in a community, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that 1000 cubic feet of air being deemed necessary for a single prisoner in England, and 800 cubic feet for a soldier in a barrack in India, how miserably deficient the supply of air is to the inhabitants of these houses! The *average* supply, according to a Table of the cubical contents of the houses and rooms, drawn up by the Statistical Committee,



(25 1/2 x 35 1/2)

MODEL FOR THE 1900-1901 YEAR





No. 1. BED-ROOM.

No. 3. WATER CLOSET.

No. 5. SAFE.

No. 7. COFFEE-ROOM.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, GEORGE STREET, ST. GILES'S. (See page 39.)

2. WASH-HAND STANDS 4 LIBRARY



being as nearly as possible 175 cubic feet of air ; the *largest* being 605, and the *smallest* 52!!!—The recent, and indeed still-continued, ravages of CHOLERA, TYPHUS, &c., in Church Lane, are a sad corroboration of the *fatal* effects of want of VENTILATION, DRAINAGE, and WATER.

### MODEL LODGING HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

It is impossible to magnify the importance of providing fit and decent dwellings for the poor. From the many trials made of erecting good and substantial houses for them, there is no doubt that they can be built at a cheap rate, and pay a handsome profit ; on which account, it is desirable that an Act of Parliament should be passed empowering Parish Authorities, wherever they are wanting, to build dwellings out of the Parish Rates. This power would protect the poor ; prevent disease and demoralization ;—prevent extortion from usurious Landlords ; and yield a handsome return to the Parish on the outlay.—(See engraving.)

The President, Council, and Officers of the National Philanthropic Association have taken much pains in visiting the various Model Lodging Houses lately erected and opened in the Metropolis ;—as well as in suggesting measures for their regulation and the promotion of the comfort of their inmates. We here present an extract from the Report made by MR. JONES, Secretary to the St. Bernard Hospice and Leicester Square Soup Kitchen, of a very minute inspection made by him of these interesting Institutions, in and around the Cities of London and Westminster, at the suggestion of our President and Council.

#### MODEL LODGING HOUSE, GEORGE STREET, ST. GILES'S.

“I first visited the Model Lodging House in George Street, St. Giles's. This house has been erected by the ‘SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.’ It consists of five stories and a basement. The basement contains the washing and kitchen department, one at each end of the building ; the staircase occupying the centre. On the ground floor, the common room, or hall, occupies the southern half ; and on the north of the entrance are the offices, and residence of the steward, or keeper. The two rooms on each floor above are used as dormitories, separated by wainscot partitions, open at the top ; still, each person has



a distinct sleeping-room which cannot be overlooked, though the ventilation is quite free. There are baths, apparatus for cooking, and places for washing the person ; water-closets, &c. : and ample provision is made for ventilating the whole building. On the basement story, one of the rooms is very neatly fitted up as a coffee-room.

“This house will accommodate 104 persons with separate beds, with a room and conveniences for preparing their food, at 2s. 4d. per week ; each person has a cupboard under lock and key for his own use, bearing the same number as his bed.—The class of persons frequenting this establishment possess a respectable exterior. Their grades vary from the artizan and labourer, to the decayed tradesman and gentleman. They are all well behaved. A library has been formed for their accommodation. It is important to remark with regard to the bath accommodation, that arrangements were made to give the lodgers a warm bath for a penny, and a cold one for a halfpenny ; but in consequence of the bad and irregular supplies of water, this comfort and luxury is but rarely afforded :—a powerful reason why the legislature should interfere with the present system of water monopoly.”

In treating of a subject so interesting as the Social Revolution now going on in this Metropolis, of improving the Dwellings of the Labouring and other Poor, the Council considers it necessary to lay before the subscribers and patrons of the National Philanthropic Association a more minute account than the above, of this LODGING HOUSE ; which they trust will soon become the *Model* of many similar establishments in London and elsewhere. MR. ANDREW WINTER, in a Letter addressed to “THE LABOURER’S FRIEND,” Oct. 1847, gives the following graphic description of the interior and accommodation of this praiseworthy institution :—

“We have lived,” says he, “to see a CLUB-HOUSE erected for the poorest portion of the community :—a noble building replete with every improvement which science has made in domestic architecture, planted in the midst of the lowest neighbourhood in Europe ; offering comforts and even elegancies, which the better class of houses can scarcely rival, *at the price of the worst* !

“The street in which this Model Lodging House is situated, is one of those wretched thoroughfares lately discovered in all their squalid wretchedness by the opening up of the neighbourhood caused by the building of New Oxford Street. The influence of light and air, as is always the case, has in a measure shamed some of its tenements into a coat or two of whitewash ; and houses which before did not know how dirty they were, are gradually putting on a decener appearance !—Still, the miserable rags hanging out of



every other window, the swarms of vicious-looking young women seen sitting down on the edges of the pavement, or standing at the doorways, show the general depravity of the neighbourhood.—In the middle of this street rises the façade of the Model Lodging House, remarkable for nothing but the substantial manner in which it is built, and the space and light indicated in the interior by its numerous windows and imposing size. Upon entering the central doorway, the first thing that meets the eye is the counting-house, if we might so call it, of the master or superintendent of the house—a little room, through the window of which he does business with his lodgers; as the check-takers do at the theatre. One side of the room is fitted up with book-shelves, to hold the present and future library of the establishment; and on the other side a vast number of keys are arranged; each key having a number by which to distinguish it. Of these keys there are 104, being the number that the house accommodates; and each lodger, upon paying his week's rent, *two-and-fourpence* (demanded in advance), is entitled to one of these keys, which secure his bed-room, and the full use of all the conveniences of the establishment for the time specified.

“To describe the admirable arrangements of the house, let us begin with the basement. The first room we enter is a spacious *Kitchen*, fitted with an excellent stove range, hot-water fountains &c., and a series of stewing fires, such as only the largest establishments generally contain. A large dresser and central table complete the furniture of the room, which is used in common by the lodgers who wish to cook their own food;—a good fire always burning for their accommodation. In a small room leading out of the kitchen we perceive shelves loaded with all kinds of crockery—plates, cups, and tea things being provided for the inmates. In the *Wash-house*, also on this floor, are apparatus for supplying water to the whole house, and hot water to the entire basement. On one side of the room are the washing tubs, and on the other, wash-stands for the inmates. A *Drying Closet* is close at hand, as is also a *Bath Room*, with a supply of hot and cold water. And next to the bath room, if we peep into a little nook, we see the mouth of the *Ventilating Shaft* which passes up through the centre of the house, and communicates its hot and cold blasts, as required, to every chamber—a revolving fan being the machinery used to force the air upwards. We must not forget to pay a visit to another singular room ere we mount the stairs; and that is called the *Rabbit-hutch Room*, so named from being fitted up with *ranges of meat safes*, each one about a foot wide by about 18 inches high; with a perforated zinc front, and lock and key. If we cast our eyes along the numbers painted over the doors, we find there are a hundred and five of them;—a *safe* for each lodger to keep his food in.

“As we pass up stairs, it must be observed that the ceilings are



all arched, and that the staircase is fire-proof. Be sure the insurance on such a building is low. On the ground floor the chief apartment is the *Coffee room* as it is called, otherwise the *General Sitting-room*. It is fitted up like a respectable coffee-room, with high benches and long narrow tables, made of beech, stained like dark oak. This apartment is some 35 feet long by 20 wide, and proportionately high. A large fire is always kept in it, and it wears an air of comfort to be found in few private sitting rooms; and here the lodgers, after cooking their dinners below, bring them up to dine.

"The next flight of stairs brings us to the two large rooms, the size of the entire house, proportioned off into *Bed-rooms*. Each partition is well ventilated and lighted by a window; and is just large enough to contain a *French bed*, a *box for clothes*, and a little *pathway* beside them. There are four floors fitted up precisely in the same manner, and on each floor is a room furnished with zinc *wash-stands*, and a plentiful supply of water from the main. *Water-closets* are also distributed on the different floors, and the whole is lighted with *Gas*.

"Such are the accommodations which, by means of association, can be offered for FOURPENCE A NIGHT—SALT, SOAP, and TOWELS included—to any individual who chooses to apply for them. And now a word or two about the class of inmates who seek the comforts of the New Model Lodging House. On entering the coffee-room, we were not a little surprised to find several individuals of most respectable appearance. One white-headed old gentleman was eating his dinner; another was reading a newspaper, and as we approached, feeling perhaps that with the place, *he* was being made a *show* of, he gave the paper a shake, and hemmed, in a manner to show his perfect independence. There was something in the action which made us almost ashamed of our intrusion. The general appearance of the inmates, notwithstanding, was such as to lead us to remark to the general-superintendent of the Society's lodging-houses, that we feared a class of individuals were availing themselves of the accommodation who could afford to go elsewhere. His answer revealed, however, that it was not so;—that many of the individuals who lodged in the house, after paying their rent, had scarcely a farthing left in the world; and that *respectability of appearance* was always a leading feature which those who had seen better days, struggled to maintain."

The following are the RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The lodgers are to be admitted by the *week*, subject to the following rules, which are intended for the general comfort of the inmates and the good order of the establishment:—

1. The house is to be open at all hours, from five in the morning till twelve o'clock at night.



2. The gas in the bed-rooms to be lighted at nine o'clock, and extinguished at twelve o'clock, p.m.

3. The property of the establishment to be treated with due care, and, in particular, no cutting or writing on the tables, forms, chairs, or other articles, and no defacing of the walls, to be permitted.

4. No gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or profane or abusive language to be permitted.

5. Habits of cleanliness are expected in the lodgers, and any person guilty of filthy or dirty practices, will not be permitted to remain in the house.

6. Each lodger will be provided with a box and locker for the security of his property ; the keys of which will be delivered to him on depositing the sum of one shilling, to be returned to him on the re-delivery of the keys.

7. All earthenware, knives, forks, spoons, and other articles used by the lodgers, to be returned by them to the superintendent, immediately after they have done with them.

8. A wilful breach of any of the above rules will subject the party to immediate exclusion from the house.

Several members of the Council of the Nat. Phil. Association have since visited this truly interesting and useful establishment ; and taken much pains to examine the whole of its internal economy. Mr. Winter's representations are so correct that we feel we could not do better than insert them on the present occasion. The superintendent informed us that the building had been open since the 9th of August, 1847, and that the lodgers averaged from eighty to ninety weekly. He also stated that there had been but little occasion for complaint, and the inmates, generally, expressed themselves thankful for the great comfort afforded them. Some had unfortunately been compelled to quit, not being able to pay for their lodgings, as they were out of employment ; but they invariably *returned when their circumstances improved*. The superintendent spoke very encouragingly of the good effects attendant on the existence of the library ; being convinced that from the entertainment and instruction afforded by *reading*, the inmates have no wish to seek amusement out of the house at night time.

There are baths on the premises : the charges are *one penny for a warm*, and *a half-penny for a cold bath*. We were urgently invited to visit the establishment about eight o'clock in the evening,



that we might have ocular and oral proof of the real comfort enjoyed by the inmates; and we have done so greatly to our satisfaction. Considerable Profit has already accrued from the Capital embarked in this Establishment;—proving that investments in the cause of Benevolence may not be without their reward, even in this world.

Before quitting this interesting subject, the President and Council are desirous of paying their humble tribute of praise to the noble mind which conceived and executed this splendid social project in behalf of the industrious classes. It is to Lord Ashley, the unwearying, ever-active friend of the poor and humble, that this honour is due; and it is gratifying to know that all classes of persons who seek a home in these admirably arranged dwellings, entertain feelings of deep gratitude to His Lordship for the comforts and blessings which they are now enabled to enjoy through his unbounded philanthropy.

We now continue the report of MR. JONES, Secretary of the St. Bernard Hospice and Soup Kitchen.

#### MODEL LODGING HOUSE,

NOS. 1 AND 2, CHARLES STREET, DRURY LANE.

“These houses have been taken in the most wretched localities, in order to prove that, however *dilapidated*, they can be made not only very *tenantable*, with a small outlay, but very *comfortable*; they have been opened by the same Society, and the plan of the house in George Street, has been followed; accommodation for 82 single men is provided at *fourpence* per night; the seventh, *Sunday*, being allowed to those who have lodged the week previously. The inmates feel very grateful for the accommodation thus cheaply afforded them.

In addition to the RULES of the house in George Street, this one has the following very useful REGULATIONS:—

“1. No lodger to remain in the bed rooms after nine o'clock in the morning, or to return to them before nine o'clock in the evening, without the permission of the superintendent.

“2. Each lodger is expected to pay by nine o'clock, P.M., otherwise the superintendent may let his bed.

“3. No spirituous liquors to be brought into the house, or drunk there. No person to be admitted, or allowed to remain, in a state of intoxication.



"4. All property belonging to lodgers must be considered as under their own care, and at their own risk.

"5. Each lodger shall be liable to make good any damage occasioned by him.

"6. Books borrowed from the library must be returned the same day by the borrower to the housekeeper. Lodgers are not allowed to lend the books belonging to the establishment to each other.

"7. For the benefit of those who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, a portion of Scripture will be read every night in the common room at nine o'clock."

On a visit paid to this Institution, a few days ago, by the Secretary of this Association, he had much pleasure in observing great cleanliness and order in all the arrangements; as well as hearing from the lodgers not only that they were extremely comfortable but that they were very grateful to the superintendent and his wife, for their general amenity and kindness to all. Not the least gratifying intelligence received by the Secretary on this occasion, was the fact, that, though this establishment is situate in one of the hitherto dirtiest streets in Drury Lane—and, although the average number of inmates is 75, there had been *no instance of sickness or disease since the opening of the house*. Two had certainly been *buried* from it; but one, an old man, had died of apoplexy in the street, and had been brought home a corpse; the other had complained of violent pains in the loins when he first entered, and walked about with the aid of a stick; at the end of six weeks he died, when it was found that his kidneys had been extensively diseased, but he had continued to walk about till almost the last day of his life.—It has been ascertained that this Institution, likewise, has long been a source of handsome Return on the Capital embarked in it; and the wonder now is, that Parish Guardians, Associations of the Benevolent, and even *Private Speculators*, seeing such successful examples before them, do not hasten to erect and fit up commodious homes in all the poor and crowded localities of the Metropolis, for similar laudable and profitable purposes.—The numbers of *unoccupied* First and Second Class Houses, every where, would afford them great facilities.



## FEMALE MODEL LODGING HOUSE

NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN.

This was the third establishment inspected by Mr. Jones, who describes it as

“A small, tolerably clean house, capable of accommodating 36 females, at *threepence* per night; for which they are provided with the means of washing, &c. They are also permitted to *remain and work in the day time*. This was an old house put into repair. From February, 3rd, to August 12th, 1847, thirty-six females had been *provided with situations*; and it is worthy of record, that no complaint has been made against the parties so benefited. Many other females have had situations provided for them since the latter period.—The profits on this establishment are estimated at from thirty to forty per cent.”

## MODEL LODGING HOUSE, GT. PETER STREET, WESTMINSTER.

“This establishment,” continues Mr. Jones, “is very well conducted; cleanliness and neatness pervade the establishment. The front door being passed, there are a pair of baize doors leading to the hall. In the centre are two doorways, over one is written, ‘SINGLE MEN,’ over the other, ‘MARRIED PERSONS.’ Passing through the door of the single men’s room, we entered the kitchen, where we observed some young men reading. On the other side of this department is the wash-house containing an ample sized bath, and a number of cupboards.

“The rooms up stairs were furnished with clean beds and bedding, and proper means for ventilation.

“On going over the premises, everything seemed to be in the best order; and several of the inmates expressed their gratitude for the comfortable provision made for them.

“There are 23 *double*, and 20 *single* beds, accommodating nearly seventy persons: the charge for a single bed is *three-pence*; for a double bed, *sixpence*. For this, the inmates have the use of a kitchen, wash-house, and sitting room, with every suitable accommodation, for *twenty-four hours*. There is a small library.—The profits on this establishment are estimated at upwards of 50 per cent.”

EAST LONDON MODEL LODGING HOUSE FOR THE  
DESTITUTE; GLASSHOUSE YARD, WAPPING.

“These extensive premises were formerly occupied as a glass-house, and have been fitted up to receive 200 persons. The accommodation provided is divided into three classes; the first class pay *two-pence* per night; the second class, *three half-pence*; the third class, *one penny*.—There is a capacious common room, fitted up



with seats and tables, for the inmates to partake of their food ; and a kitchen to prepare it. There are also baths and a wash-house connected with this establishment."

#### LODGING HOUSES, Nos. 1 & 2, NEW STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

"This is a very respectable private establishment, well managed. There is a good kitchen lighted with gas ; abundance of kitchen utensils ; and accommodation for cleansing the person. A single iron bedstead, with good bed, very clean, is provided for each person at *fourpence* per night."—The Returns are ample, and perfectly satisfactory to the spirited and careful proprietor.

#### MODEL FAMILY BUILDINGS, NEAR BAGNIGGE WELLS ROAD.

"These consist of six houses accommodating twelve families ; each having a floor of two rooms, one 13 feet by 10 feet, the other 10 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches.—All requisite conveniences, such as wash-house, coal shed, water-closet, &c., are provided separately for each family, with a distinct access to the upper story.

"Eight Houses, (Numbered 6 to 9 and 12 to 15,) are intended for the residence of eight families ; each having on the ground floor a sitting room 13 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, with a lobby, enclosed recess for beds, closets, and a scullery under the stairs, with a small yard ; the upper floor, Nos. 12—15, is divided into two bed rooms, one 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, the other 13 feet by 7 feet 6 inches. The house numbered 3, is intended for the residence of 30 widows, or aged females ; each having a room 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, approached by a corridor, lighted and ventilated in the centre and at both ends. A sunk wash-house, for the use of the inmates of this house, is provided at the back of No. 4, and one adjoining it for the occasional use of the other tenants.—There are three houses built at the east end to accommodate three families.

"Thus, nine families occupy each an entire house, consisting of a sitting room on the ground-floor, having an enclosed recess to receive beds, &c.—two bed-rooms on the upper story, with a small yard, at a rental of 6s. per week. Fourteen families occupy seven houses with every requisite convenience ; and as the upper apartments are approached through an outer door, each floor is distinctly a *separate dwelling*. The rent paid by each occupant is 3s. 6d. per week. A wash-house and drying-ground is provided ; for the use of which a small charge is made.

"In the centre building on the east, (occupied by the 30 females,) with the use of a wash-house ; for each room a rental of 1s. 6d. per week is paid.—The accommodation afforded is incomparably superior to that provided at usual lodging-houses : is much cheaper for



the tenants, and at the same time the proprietor is in the receipt of from 6 to 12 per cent. on his outlay.

“Allow me, Gentlemen, in closing my Report, to remark, that the necessity of a general provision for the habitations of the Working Classes has become a matter of paramount importance; and that too much praise and encouragement cannot be given to the laudable efforts that have already been made for that purpose.—The high rents paid by the Poor, are the source of much misery; and to a great extent, the cause of much of the alarming increase of pauperism. Two-thirds of the applicants for relief at the Soup Kitchen in Ham Yard, ascribe their wretchedness to high rents.—Sickness or want of employ disables them from paying their landlord: he sends in the broker; the goods are sold;—and, often, the workhouse is their only resource!—Again, there are many who come to London with no relations or friends to go to; and who have no alternative but to take shelter in the wretched apartments provided for them by the Poor-lodging-house keepers of the old and filthy system. Through want of comfort at their homes, they are often induced to accede to the temptations of public-houses, and of an idle, dissolute life; or they are led to improvident marriages which are destructive of happiness.”

#### FEMALE MODEL LODGING HOUSE, HATTON GARDEN.

The Society for improving the condition of the Labouring Classes has just opened a Model Lodging House in Hatton Garden, for unmarried females of good character.—The premises are done up in a style of comfort which is surprising, considering the moderate charge of 2s. 4d. per week, payable in advance, for which the accommodation is provided.—There is accommodation for about 60 females; each having a separate bed in a separate compartment; with light, fire, and the use of culinary and washing utensils:—every thing, in short, which could be had in a private house. The food, each inmate provides and prepares for herself.—There is also a general sitting room, and library; the latter containing various instructive volumes, characterised by their moral tendency.

Each Lodger is required to make her own bed before 10 in the morning: none remain in the bed-rooms after that hour; nor return to them before 9 in the evening, without permission of the Superintendent.—Each Lodger must give one day's notice at the end of the week, of her intention of remaining:—otherwise, her bed may be let.—Breach of the Rules will subject lodgers to exclusion: but



money paid in advance will be returned, on deducting rent due, with breakage, damage, &c.

#### MODEL ESTABLISHMENT OLD ST. PANCRAS ROAD.

In this splendid establishment, erected by the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, containing ample accommodation for 110 Families, the rooms are spacious and lofty, well ventilated, and with a cheerful, pleasant aspect. The supply of water is unlimited, and laid on to every set of rooms, under the best regulation that an intermittent system will admit of. For a set of two rooms, furnished with boiler, range, oven, and coal-box; with scullery, containing a sink, cistern, *water-closet*, and dust-shaft;—the charge varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week:—a set of 3 rooms, from 4s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.—The object of this Association is to erect Dwellings for the Working Classes, which shall combine in their construction the several improvements in Drainage, Ventilation, and Water-Supply; with such other advantages as may be calculated to render their Sanatory condition as complete as possible. The rate of Interest paid to Shareholders on their Investments is never to exceed 5 per cent per annum.

From May, 1848, to May, 1849,—173 Tenants occupied these 110 sets of Rooms, paying a Rent of £1390. 1s. 3d., on an Outlay of £13,252.—Besides the Fathers and Mothers, there are now 351 Children on the premises; 29 of whom have been born there. There were only 9 deaths during the year,—8 of which were those of children;—shewing a wonderfully comparative healthfulness of locality over other neighbourhoods equally crowded. It is remarkable, and most satisfactory to be able to state that, during the recent awful visitation of cholera, not one case occurred in this or any of the other MODEL LODGING HOUSES in or near London.

The terms of the Charter of this Association do not restrict its operations to the Metropolis; though it limits the Profits of the Shareholders to 5 per cent per annum. The Directors, under their able Chairman, Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., have made arrangements for imparting its benefits, privileges, and immunities to



Branch Societies ; wherever a sufficient number of Shareholders shall be desirous of erecting Improved Dwellings for the Industrious Classes. The effect will be to ensure the success of local and provincial undertakings of a similar kind ; at the same time to protect Benevolent Individuals from claim and liability, who may be inclined to subscribe for the benefit of the Industrious Poor in their respective neighbourhoods.

#### METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS, SPICER STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

This Establishment, which has also been erected by the “METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES,” will provide domestic accommodation of every kind, for 234 Single Men ; each having a separate Sleeping Compartment, 8 feet by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and the use of a spacious Coffee Room, 45 by 35 feet. The Kitchen is 46 feet by 21, 9 inches ;—the Lecture-Room, 35 feet by 21, 9 inches ; and the Reading Room, 25 feet by 21, 9 inches.

It will also accommodate 40 Families in Dwellings similar to those in Old St. Pancras Road.—The Buildings being contiguous, the *Lecture-Room* used in the Evening by the Tenants of the DORMITORY (the Single Men) will serve as a *School-Room* during the Day, for the Children residing with their parents in the Family Dwellings. The Families, also, by distinct approaches and at stated hours, will have the use of the *Baths*, *Wash-houses*, and the *Cook's Shop*, in the Dormitory ;—the heat from the flues of which will furnish an inexpensive mode of *Ventilation* ;—an accommodation wanting in Old St. Pancras Road.

#### SOHO CHAMBERS, 36, OLD COMPTON STREET.

This Establishment, which has frequently been visited by the President and Officers of the National Philanthropic Association, is intended for single men of good character, whose means and position render *cheap* and *respectable* lodgings especially desirable. It is excellently ventilated, and supplied with gas, fires, utensils for cooking and every domestic use, provision for washing, hot and cold baths ;—in a word, with all the comforts and conveniences of a



well-furnished HOME, or even Club-House. It contains two large Sitting or Coffee Rooms, Kitchens, Lavatories, Water Closets, &c., besides a most instructive and entertaining Library, and Reading-Room supplied with Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. Each Lodger has a separate Bed-Room, a chest for his clothes, and a larder for his provisions ;—all under lock and key. The charge per week is 3s. 6d., and 3s.—paid in advance.

These “CHAMBERS” are under the care of a Steward ; and every attention is paid to the comforts of the Lodgers ;—the object of the Founders being to give a comfortable home to respectable single men,—as Clerks, Shopmen, Decayed Gentlemen of the various Professions, Mechanics, and Strangers sojourning in the Metropolis for one or more weeks.—The sobriety and cleanliness enforced by the rules of this Establishment, tend to improve the character of the Inmates ;—and it is well known that every improvement in the social condition of the *employé* or workman,—bringing with it regular and temperate habits,—operates proportionately for the advantage of the employer.—The Establishment, which is calculated to accommodate 130 Lodgers, has not been undertaken with any view of *personal advantage* ; its surplus proceeds being intended for charitable objects connected with the Institution. For this, the names of the Trustees, viz. :—the Rev. Nugent Wade, Rector of St. Anne’s Soho ; the Rev. R. J. Butler, Warden of the Christian Mission House of Charity ;—Henry Sewell, Esq., Bloomsbury Square ; P. C. Hardwick, Esq., Russell Square, and Douglas Galton, Esq., Royal Engineers,—are a sufficient guarantee to the Inmates and the Public.

#### SEAMAN’S HOME, WELL STREET, WELLCLOSE SQUARE.

This admirable Institution, the earliest of all the Model Lodging Houses, and erected on the site of the old Royalty and Brunswick Theatres, has indeed proved a HOME to the Seaman ; and done much to elevate the character of the Merchant Navy of the Port of London : instead of “knocking about” among the Stews and Low Public Houses of Wapping, Tower Hill, and Ratcliffe Highway,—the victim of crimps, Jews, prostitutes, knavish landladies,



and thievish landlords,—the Sailor, on quitting his ship, resorts to this Asylum ; where, for from 10s. to 15s. per week, he is boarded, lodged, and washed for, in as comfortable a style as could be afforded him elsewhere, for double and treble these sums. Enjoying his own separate dormitory, and stretched in his cot or hammock, in accordance with the customs of the sea ;—with his chest and luggage by his side, and his cash in the steward's strong box and ledger ;—he feels that “all is safe ;” and passes the night season in tranquillity and healthful sleep, instead of drunkenness, dissipation and riot. During the day, he is entertained with the most wholesome viands that the London markets afford,—and that in real abundance,—either alone, or at the public tables ; whilst every domestic convenience, for cleanliness of person and attire, are constantly at his command. The entertainment of his mind is no less cared for : in the Club or Coffee Rooms, after reading the Newspapers, Magazines, and other Periodicals, he may consult Maps and Charts ; and select what volumes he pleases from a well-stored Library of Voyages, Travels, Geography, History, &c., and he may amuse his leisure hours with chess, draughts, &c. Youngsters have the advantage of instructive and elementary books, by which the want of early education is supplied ; or they are inducted into those sciences which are useful to them in their profession, as Mathematics, Navigation, and Astronomy. All are free in their egress and ingress, and may go where they please ; but each is expected to be at home by a certain hour :—sobriety is enjoined on all ; and no spirituous liquors are allowed to be drunk within the walls. The 8th and last Dormitory of the Seaman's Home has been completed since the First Edition of this Report was sent to Press : it was erected at the expense of that most excellent and lamented Lady the late Queen Adelaide, as a benevolent Memorial of affection for her departed husband, King William IV.—During the past year, 112 ships have been manned from the Seaman's Home, and 4,633 boarders had been entertained in it ;—making a total of 41,992 seamen, since its institution.



## SAILORS' MODEL LODGING HOUSE, ST. KATHERINE AND LONDON DOCKS.

Mr. More, the spirited Proprietor of the St. Katherine's and London Dock Hotel, opposite the Gate of the London Docks, has recently erected a large building immediately behind his own premises, for the Lodging and Accommodation of the numerous Seamen who frequent that quarter. The appointments, which are every thing that can be wished for by this Class, are much after the fashion and model of the "SEAMAN'S HOME;" with the exception of food, which is purchased and prepared by the Sailors themselves. The charge for lodging is 4s. per week; and the number that can be accommodated is upwards of 100. The President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association trust that this example will speedily be followed in various localities on both sides of the Thames,—from Chelsea and Battersea to Poplar and Woolwich:—but at a *much cheaper rate of charge* to the poor Seamen, Coal-Whippers, and Dock Labourers.

## HOUSE OF CHARITY, 9, ROSE STREET, SOHO.

This truly Christian Asylum—so similar in its character to the "REFUGE" belonging to the St. Bernard Hospice in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket—was founded in 1846, by a few pious persons among the London Clergy and female portion of the Aristocracy and Gentry. Its objects are to afford temporary relief to Patients discharged from the Hospitals,—to Out-Patients unable to do full work, and requiring food and quietude,—and to those dependent on persons, who, by accident or sudden disease, have been taken into Hospitals;—to succour those who suddenly, and by no fault of their own, are thrown out of work,—as in the case of Fire or Bankruptcy, or Death of an Employer;—to aid those, especially females, whose health requires a short respite from laborious work; also those for whom an asylum is desirable towards recovering a position which they may have lost by misconduct;—and to befriend those who have *no friends*, who may have come to London in search of friends or employment, but are unsuccessful,—or who may be waiting for the means and opportunity to emigrate



to the Colonies.—All Cases entertained must be on satisfactory recommendations by the Parochial Clergy, District Visitors, Medical Men, and officers of Public Institutions; or on personal investigation by a Member of the Association.—The Inmates are ordinarily admitted for *one month*; but, in special cases, that term may be prolonged.

The Relief consists of most comfortable lodging, substantial and wholesome food, and other needful Temporal assistance; accompanied by Spiritual counsel and comfort, and such offices of personal kindness, advice, and instruction, as each case may require.—Dis-used Wearing Apparel is supplied by the Members, to be repaired and adapted by the Inmates, as an *Outfit* for the poor Emigrants, who thus leave their country with a sufficient supply of Clothing—so that their little stock of money,—so needed on their arrival,—does not become at once exhausted.

The Secretary and Officers of the National Philanthropic Association have to acknowledge the courtesy of the respectable Matron of this “HOUSE” of real “CHRISTIAN CHARITY,” on their late visit.—They found every thing and every person, quiet, clean, and in order. The number of Inmates is necessarily limited to 40; but, from the Opening in Jan. 1847, to Jan. 1849, 269 persons had been admitted; including 16 Families and 34 Children. Of these, the greater number obtained permanent employment; and some were sent to their friends in the country; others were transferred to the Hospitals of London, Bath, and Margate. Some few were discharged for misconduct; but many were enabled to emigrate to the Colonies, aided by funds of money and clothing; and in most cases, by a *Free Passage* obtained through the kindness of the Emigration Commissioners.

This interesting but unostentatious establishment, has hitherto been supported almost entirely by the liberality of its Founders and their Friends; who view it mainly in the light of an *experiment*; which we trust, however, will be *repeated* in many other poverty-and-disease-stricken localities of this wide-spread Metropolis.—There is a very neatly constructed and nicely furnished Chapel, attached to the “House,” where Prayers are read daily; and the Church



Service performed twice every Sunday. The Lord Bishop of London is VISITOR of the Charity, and the Rev. R. J. Butler, M.A., is RESIDENT WARDEN.

REFUGE ATTACHED TO THE HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD,  
HAM YARD, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET.

This Refuge for the Destitute Poor, under the auspices of the Leicester Square Soup Kitchen Society, has long engaged the anxious consideration of the President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association. It contains Sitting Rooms and Dormitories fitted with everything, clean, convenient, and useful, for 26 males and females; who, on their nightly admission at 9 o'clock, are regaled with rich soup and bread, attend prayers, and retire to bed at 10. Their doors are unlocked at 6 in the morning; when, after proper ablution, &c. they hear prayers, and breakfast heartily in the Soup-Kitchen; and then sally forth in search of employment. They generally return at night, for a few nights, when they pass through a similar routine of accommodation and duty. Many instances occur, wherein it is necessary to continue this hospitality for two or three weeks, or a month; especially in the case of female domestic servants;—some of whom, when suddenly deprived of service, know not where to find a home; and, but for this Institution, would inevitably fall into the pit of destruction. By the care of the Matron, no less than 73 of these young females, (having passed through a probation of a few weeks, during which their industry and general good conduct gave satisfaction) have, since Christmas, 1848, been provided with situations in the families of Subscribers to the Soup-Kitchen, &c.: indeed, much credit is due to the resident administrator for the careful manner in which this Refuge is managed. Attached, are Public Lavatories and Water Closets, with proper attendants, for males and females,—open to all comers: this part of the Institution is not only beneficial, as preventive of nuisance,—but a source of great comfort daily, to hundreds of strangers from all parts; who have the opportunity of shaving, washing, brushing their clothes and shoes, &c., without expense; and who must, otherwise, pass the whole week unwashed, uncombed, and unshaven.



The following Report of the Superintendent will be read with interest :—

“ Since the opening of the ‘ Refuge ’ on March 20th, 1848, to August 31st, 1849, clean beds by night, with substantial suppers and breakfasts, have been afforded to 8169 men, 4324 women, and 216 children ; total 12,709 :—61 destitute females, having good reference as to character, and having been duly watched over by the Matron, have been by her recommended to eligible situations of service :—whilst no less than 247 other female servants, sheltered and maintained in the Hospice, have, by their own exertions, obtained similar situations ; and, subsequently visiting the Matron, have returned thanks for the timely aid afforded them. It is also gratifying to state that 449 artizans, of various callings, who have been inmates of the ‘ REFUGE,’ have, since they have obtained employment, called to return thanks for the relief received whilst destitute.

“ Permit me further to state, that, during this period, not a single case of sickness has occurred in the Refuge ; nor has the quietude of the establishment been disturbed by any act of irregularity or insubordination on the part of the inmates,—as is too frequently the case in Union Workhouses, and other places for the reception of the Poor ;—but, that gratitude has been the general return for the labours and munificence of the COMMITTEE.”

It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of being borne in mind by those who may be desirous to open similar asyla for the destitute or unfortunate, that they may exercise their benevolent feelings at a very cheap rate—viz. : for ONE PENNY PER NIGHT for each person whom they shelter from the inclemency of the storm ; the calculation of all expenses for Rent, Clean Sheets, Blankets, and every convenience of ablution, &c., amounting to that sum, *and no more*. This does not, of course, include the food administered ;—but who would not give a poor fellow-creature a *penny bed*, to rest his or her weary limbs ?—who would not rather shelter them from the cold, and give them a soft, warm bed, than see them stretched on the hard, damp pavement ;—seeing that the same may be done for the very alms which he gives the wretched being in the street ?—The *secret* of the superior efficiency of this mode of benevolence appears to be, that the wealthy can give many houseless persons beds at a *penny* a-piece ; whilst the wretched beings themselves, cannot purchase or procure even the worst accommodation, in many parts of London, under 3d. or 4d.



In the "LAVATORIES," from their opening, on May 22nd, 1848, to August 31st, 1849, the free use of Water, Soap, Towels, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Urinals, and Water-closets, has been accorded to 135,916 men, 28,508 women, and 2796 children—total 167,220.

In the Kitchen of the Hospice, from Dec. 27, 1847, to Aug. 31, 1849—393,745 Rations of excellent Soup and Bread have been distributed to the undermentioned classes :—

Clergymen	Schoolmasters	Needlewomen
Dissenting Ministers	Governesses	Sailors
Surgeons	Artists	Railway Labourers
Chemists	Actors	Field Labourers
Retired Officers	Shopkeepers	Resident destitute poor
Surveyors	Shopmen	Wandering destitute poor
Law Stationers	Artizans, various trades	Wives and children of
Law Clerks	Butlers	Artizans
Commercial Clerks	Servants, domestic	Foreigners

#### CLUB AND MODEL LODGING HOUSE FOR JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

On the 1st of last October, a numerous meeting of master and journeymen bakers was held at the Argyle Arms, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, at which it was proposed to establish in that neighbourhood a club house for their trade. The plan was unanimously approved of, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect. The building is to be large enough to contain 50 or 60 bed rooms,—to be charged for at 2s. per week EACH,—warm baths at one penny, and cold baths at one halfpenny. All the daily newspapers, a select library, a reading and a coffee room are to be provided.—Such club houses, combining the accommodation of hotels and lodging houses, with literary establishments, must be the means of vast moral and intellectual improvement; tending to raise the working classes in the social scale. The Council trusts that, in addition to the success of this useful class of tradesmen in their present laudable project, they may soon be enabled so to alter their present hours of *Night-work*, as to be able to enjoy every social and literary advantage of their new domicile.



## ST. PANCRAS' MODEL STREET-ORDERLY STATION.

This Institution, under the especial direction of the National Philanthropic Association, has been fitted up, furnished, and its capabilities and appointments so appropriated, and Numerically arranged (according to the Numbers on the Hats of the Street-Orderly Corps inhabiting it), that the men not only enjoy every convenience and comfort, arising from the most perfect order and regularity, and reside contiguous to their field of work; but the Institution itself, through the liberality and good sense of the Vestry, and Board of Guardians, is a model for the numerous Paving Boards in this extensive Parish;—and, indeed, for all other Parish Authorities throughout the Kingdom, to construct and fit up similar establishments for their able-bodied Poor, employed in Street and Road Cleansing and Repairing. The Superintendant, his wife, and female servant, 2 Inspectors, and 28 Street Orderlies, reside at this Station; the dormitories and other conveniences of which may be judged of, by the size of the spacious Dining Hall, which is 31 feet long, 18 wide, and 12 high. The House, which is lit with Gas, was built for an Hotel. There is a Library, lately increased by donations from the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale, and the other esteemed Clergymen of the Parish: the Books consist mostly of Travels, Adventures, and Geographical Discoveries; the residents being mostly young men, all of whom can read and write; on which account, in addition to the fondness for reading, engendered and excited by the spirit of *adventure*, in young minds, it has been considered that such a course of inquiry and information, with due *direction of study*, will be the means of preparing them for *colonial emigration*; which, in all probability, will be the happy destiny of many of them, after 2 or 3 years' regularity of labour, living, and other laudable habits; aided by the funds arising from their own invested Savings of One Shilling per week. Each man, besides his contribution to the Savings' Bank, pays 1s. 6d. per week for his furnished lodgings (thereby giving a profit of 20 per cent. to the Parish for House Rent, Taxes, and purchase of Furniture): he devotes 1s. per week to the purchase of working and other clothes,



and pays 2d. or 1d. per week for a bath, in George St., Euston Square. The conduct of the men has been so good, both at work and at home, as to merit the entire approbation of the Vestry and Board of Guardians; and to draw forth the handsomest public eulogia from the Rev. Vicar; who, with the other Clergy, kindly visits them on Thursday evenings, for the purpose of delivering to them lectures on religious and moral subjects. The men attend the Parish and other Churches, being each provided with a Bible, Prayer and Hymn Book, in Divisions, according as they can be accommodated with Seats; and their very becoming demeanor in the House of Prayer, has called forth the heart-felt acknowledgment of the several congregations throughout the Parish.—It ought to have been stated that *Eight married men*, belonging to the St. Pancras Street-Orderly Corps, do *not* reside at this Station; though, in all other particulars, they conform to its Regulations. These men being paid their full wages of 12s. per week (except the deduction for clothing) reside with their families; but, an examination into their circumstances—into the miserable state of their lodgings, and the very high rent which they pay for the most confined, un-ventilated, un-watered, and un-sewered abodes, has led several of the Philanthropic Members of the Vestry and Board of Guardians, at the suggestion of this Association, to consider whether a well-appointed and commodious abode of large size and moderate rent, cannot be found for the joint residence of the Married Men, and their families: by which provision, whilst their weekly rents shall be reduced about *one-half*, their accommodations shall be *ten fold*; and the health of themselves, their wives, and children, promoted and preserved. Such a considerate and economical provision for those who cannot keep themselves, but who are well able to remunerate the outlay from the weekly wages of their labour, will be worthy of the enlightened Vestry and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras: it will add to their well-merited popularity with their Constituents, the Rate-payers; *and it will not cost those Constituents a farthing per annum*. An Institution of this kind, too, will be another glorious and striking example to all other Parish Authorities, how,—by a combination of simple processes, aided by common sense, and a small portion of science,—bodies of philanthropic men may promote



social and sanatory improvement throughout the Kingdom, and BANISH ALL EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE,—*by the mere extinction of pauperism and mendicancy among able-bodied persons willing to labour for their own subsistence.*

#### ST. GILES' AND ST. GEORGE'S STREET-ORDERLY STATION.

This Station for that once despised and neglected order of men (who *attempted*, at *intervals*, to cleanse the Streets of the extensive Parishes, *as well as they could*, according to their muscular power, utter want of system, and meagre pay), is situate in Charles Street, Drury Lane ;—a few months ago, one of the filthiest and most discreditable Streets in the Metropolis. Since the establishment of the various Street-Orderly Corps, however, composed of able-bodied paupers from Stone-yards and Work-houses,—very largely recruited from the miserable body of broken-hearted Scavengers,—and since the conversion of a shut-up Public-house into the St. Giles's and St. George's Street-Orderly Station,—Charles Street,—the filthy abode of thieves and prostitutes,—has become (taking into account the *structure* of its pavement, and *want* of sewerage, and other conveniences), as clean as Regent Street,—cleaner than Piccadilly and Oxford-Street,—cleaner than Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James' and other West-end Squares,—and cleaner than the Strand, or Fleet Street, or any other Street within the City of London.—It would indeed be a stigma on the Street-Orderly System, if so large a corps as that employed by the United Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, did not “*cleanse and keep clean*” the Street in which their own domicile is situate !—

This Station accommodates 48 men, a Superintendent, a Matron, and a Contractor for their Board and Lodging : in every respect, the House is well appointed, commodious, and well-governed ; and it is no small credit to the men themselves, as well as to those who govern and regulate their movements, and to their patrons and paymasters, the Gentlemen of the Paving Board, that their conduct, both at home and abroad, has been uniformly a theme of approbation with those who make sanatory and social improvement a matter of philanthropic pursuit. The men are well fed and lodged, contented, obedient, and industrious ; and though their labours



have not yet ripened into Street-Orderly *perfection*,—the sun of *system* having shone upon them through a partial cloud,—experience, aided by the example of their enlightened neighbours of St. Pancras, must soon enable them to “cleanse *perfectly*, and keep *constantly* clean,” all Streets, Roads, Courts, and Alleys, under their charge. This maxim is the *sine qua non*, the very spirit and soul of Street-Orderlyism; without which, it would be but a sort of improved variety of the obsolete and deservedly repudiated, unsystematic, most laborious, and filthy employment of the ragged, half-starved, and, in every respect, miserable Scavengers.—The Street-Orderlies in Charles Street have a Library; the perusal of which has greatly aided in forming habits opposite to those which lead listless, hard-working, men into tap-rooms and idle or vicious company: considerable credit is due to their Superintendent, for the care which he has shewn in the instruction, in reading and writing, of those who were previously ignorant of these necessary, and most useful acquirements to all persons, whether poor or rich. Seats have been allotted to the Street-Orderlies at one of the parish churches in Endell Street, and the National Philanthropic Association has presented each of the men with a copy of the Bible.

To sum up, all that can be observed in the conduct of this interesting Street-Orderly Establishment, as well in that of St. Pancras, the President and Council congratulate the Association, that Sanatorium, Social, and *Pauper* Improvement have taken “*the right direction* ;” through a general abandonment of antiquated prejudice in favour of street-filth and able-bodied poverty;—and through the enlightened and liberal policy of the thinking members of the respective Parochial and Paving Boards.—*O, si sic omnes!*

#### WORKMEN'S HALLS, AT IPSWICH, &C.

At Messrs. Ransome and May's Iron-foundry, in Ipswich, the site of a Workman's Hall was lately determined on; and the money is now ready to build it. It will cost about 1000*l*. There will be 40 dormitories for single men and lads; which will be let at about 1*s*. 6*d*. a week, including cooking and attendance. There will be a large room for evening resort, a workman's Drawing-room, with a Library and Reading-rooms. The building will be fitted up with



Baths. There will be a resident master and mistress, kitchen-maid, and cook. The privileges of the Hall will be available to every workman, married as well as single, on the establishment, on paying a subscription of 1s. per quarter, or *one penny* per week; each single or resident member will, thus, not only have a cheerful room to spend his evenings in, but the opportunity of obtaining his early breakfast, his dinner, and his tea, at a cheap rate.—It will be seen that this establishment embraces the principle of the Model Lodging-House, with community of interest and attachment between the Master and Workman.—Messrs. Hoyle of Manchester, and other manufacturers of Lancashire, have established relations of a similar kind, with regard to cottages, gardens, and schools.

#### MODEL LODGING HOUSE AT BATH.

A Model Lodging House has been opened at Bath, for forty persons; with separate beds, washing-stands, cupboards, and boxes; with locks and keys for all;—a Coffee-room, Sick-room, gas throughout, &c., with cooking and attendance,—for 1s. 9d. per week: it is self-supporting.—Testimonials as to character, are very properly demanded from those who are candidates for so much comparative comfort, at so little expense.

#### MODEL LODGING HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES OF PARIS, &c.

A most praiseworthy movement to improve the Dwellings of the Poor has been commenced in Paris. The “*Presse*” Newspaper lately published a list of more than 1100 persons of every rank and condition of life, who have taken shares of from 25 to 1000 francs, each, in a society,—called “*LA SOCIÉTÉ DES CITÉS OUVRIÈRES*,”—to build improved Lodging-houses for the Poor; not only in Paris, but in every large city of the Republic. The capital is 240,000*l.*; and it is under the patronage of the President. The lodgings will consist of a small kitchen and two bedchambers; and also of single rooms, to be heated by calorifères; which in summer will serve the purpose of ventilators. The buildings will be of three stories, with courts and gardens. The ground-floors will be arranged as ware-rooms, shops, and work-rooms. Each building will be constructed



to contain 40 or 50 families, a Lavatory, an establishment of Baths, a great Hall for concourse of the lodgers and for district meetings, and an Asylum Hall to receive the children during the necessary absence of their mothers at their avocations. The *furnished* rooms will be let at 6, 8, and 10 francs, or from 5d. to 8s. 4d. a month: part to go in payment for the furniture, which will *ultimately belong to the lodger*.—In connexion with these edifices, it is intended to establish *registries of servants and workpeople open to engagement*. One of the Lodging-houses is now in course of construction.

#### MODEL COTTAGES FOR RURAL LABOURERS.

In concluding this most interesting enumeration of *self-paying* Institutions for the use of those who are unable to erect or form them, *themselves*, it is most gratifying to the President and Council to be able to state, that, the “*Model House*” contagion has found its way into the Rural Districts; and that the *noble* example of a Noble Duke is likely to be extensively followed by Land-proprietors throughout the Three Kingdoms.

The Duke of Bedford is building a set of Model Cottages for his labourers near the entrance of the town of Bedford.—To the whole of the Nobility and Gentry, throughout England Wales, and Scotland and Ireland, the President and Council appeal in the language of the Founder of our Faith,—“*Go ye and do likewise.*—”

Farther valuable information may be obtained respecting the above admirable establishments, by writing to their managers;—also from Mr. Gatliff, 19, Coleman Street, the Secretary to the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes;—and from Mr. Wood, Secretary to the Labourers’ Friend Society, Exeter Hall.—The *Free* Lodging House in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, is particularly worthy of inspection; if it be only from the circumstance that it is the FREE and EVER-READY ASYLUM for the *houseless, foodless, Wanderer*.—There ought to be similar Asyla for the Unsheltered and Helpless, in every Parish or Union-district of this vast and wealthy Metropolis:—the expense would be as a drop in the Ocean; whilst the Christian Charity of such Institutions would pave the way to Heaven for many who do not now give, because they have been taught the Un-Christian doctrine,



that Alms are ill-bestowed on the *very* Poor, the *very* helpless, and the *very* wretched.—Our SAVIOUR taught otherwise ;—he said “*Come ye, all who are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.*—His precept was, “*Give alms of such things as ye have.*”—Let the Christians of the British Metropolis follow their Divine Master’s Example and Command, and they will find rest on their pillows—consolation on their death-beds.

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

This is at present a Monopoly by about Eight Public Companies the original price of the Shares in one of which,—the NEW RIVER,—was £100,—but now worth more than £23,000 : in fact, Shares never appear in the Market ; but descend as most valuable heir-looms in those families who are so fortunate as to possess them. If a share were advertised to be sold, there would be a thousand bidders ; who would risk any trouble or expense, or go to any distance, even to Cornwall or Newcastle, to persuade the possessor to favour them with preference in the purchase.—Equally valuable, comparatively, are the Shares in all the Minor Water Companies, from the astounding magnitude to which the Metropolis has of late years arrived, and from the daily erection,—not of *houses* merely,—but of streets, squares, and even whole villages in the various suburban localities. The supply of Water, however, has not kept pace with the increase of buildings ; and many of the old poor localities have never benefited either by their contiguity to the Thames and New River, nor from any benevolent attempt on the part of the wealthy to supply to them this *almost first* necessary of life.—It has been estimated that there are no less than 70,000 houses in the Metropolis, that have no water-supply whatever !—From the President’s LETTER to the TRADESPEOPLE AND MECHANICS, before quoted, we make an extract on this important subject :—

#### MEANS OF OBTAINING PURE WATER.

“An abundant supply of pure water can be had by householders, at one-third of the price now paid for it ; which on the average amounts to from 25s. to 30s. per annum. A cheap and abundant supply is strongly recommended in the Reports of various Government Commissioners ; and from three to four new Water Companies,



projected and supported from motives of philanthropy by some of the most wealthy and influential men in the country, are applying for Acts of Parliament in order to supply the public at reduced prices. — Messrs. Easton and Amos, Engineers, Orange Street, Leicester Square, would undertake to supply houses with pure water from their artesian springs at 10s. per annum. They would erect stand pipes in every street in the metropolis, to afford a free and unlimited supply of spring water to the Poor, at 6d. per annum, each house. They supply houses at Deal at 4s. per annum, — In Nottingham and Preston, the houses have an unlimited supply of water at 12s. per annum. — Water from artesian springs is well known to effect a great saving in soap, for washing purposes. A cheap supply of water would enable householders to have water-closets without any extra expense.

“Clauses 75 and 78 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, passed 31st August, 1848, (11 and 12 Victoria,) enable the public authorities to provide sufficient supplies of water under constant pressure, for every floor in each house; this Act also enables them to erect cisterns or provide supplies of water for public use; as well as for the gratuitous supply of baths and wash-houses for the free use of the poor.

“Clause 55 of the City of London Sewers’ Act, enables the Commissioners to demand unlimited supplies of water, *at all times*, from the water companies, &c. 105.—The Commissioners can erect cisterns, and provide sufficient supplies of water at all times.

The Council has much satisfaction in stating that in consequence of its exertions, the “*Complete Water-Supply*” question has been strongly and successfully agitated throughout the Metropolitan Parishes; and this agitation has become centralized by the exertions of several independent gentlemen, who have succeeded in uniting even the most distant Parishes, in one determined application to Parliament for immediate relief in this most important particular. There are, moreover, several Candidate Companies in the field, who are applying for Acts to enable them to give the urban as well as suburban Londoners, an ample supply for all purposes. Thus, will the present most wicked monopoly of one of the first necessities of life be very soon and for ever put an end to; for, there can be no doubt that the Government which has originated and promoted so many sanatory improvements, will give all the aid of its powers and influence to so holy a purpose as the ample and cheap supply of the very element of human cleanliness and comfort.—Since the publication of the First Edition of the present Report, various



Meetings of the Representatives of the Metropolitan Parishes and Boroughs have taken place ; and in the month of November, a union of the whole was effected in the Vestry or Board-room, St. George's, Southwark, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called the "PAROCHIAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION." There were present upwards of 150 persons, representing all the principal parishes in the Metropolis ; they consisted of the Chairmen of the Boards of Guardians and the Churchwardens of 33 parishes, containing upwards of 1,500,000 inhabitants. The parishes represented included St. Pancras, St. Luke, Middlesex ; Lambeth, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Strand Union, St. John Southwark, St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. George Southwark, Poplar, Kensington, Newington Butts, St. Paul Covent Garden, Stepney, St. Dunstan, St. Paul Shadwell, Bromley Middlesex, St. Nicholas Deptford, Holborn Union, St. George-in-the-East, St. Bride, Whitechapel, Paddington, St. Luke Chelsea ; St. James Clerkenwell ; Limehouse, St. George Bloomsbury, Bermondsey, Newington, St. George and St. Andrew Holborn, St. Olave, Spitalfields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Botolph Bishopsgate.—The resolutions affirmed unanimously the intention of the meeting to *unite their respective parishes for the purpose of obtaining, as speedily as possible, a better and cheaper supply of water to the whole of the Metropolis* ; and to secure such Parliamentary powers during the ensuing session, as shall preserve the controul of the water supply *in the hands of the Rate-payers* and owners of property, themselves.

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### METROPOLITAN GAS SUPPLY.

This Association has ever been of opinion that the hard-working Tradesman and toiling Artizan ought to have a due supply of Gas in their Shops, Workshops, and Dwellings, at a rate proportionate to the present cheap price of coals :—it is accordingly of opinion that Gas-Monopolies ought to be vigorously opposed.—The President in his Letter to the Tradespeople, &c., says that—"the Corporation of London is about to apply to Parliament to have the right of providing the City with gas. Since the Court has adopted this resolution, the Gas Companies have reduced their charges 1s. per 1000 feet. The agitation of this important question led to the formation of the City Central Gas Company, which has



applied to Parliament for an Act, pledging itself to supply the metropolis with gas, at *one-half the present prices*; that is, for 3s. instead of 6s. per 1000 feet. In a recent interview which took place between the Directors of the present Gas Companies and the City Commissioners of Sewers, the Directors agreed to make a further reduction of one shilling in the price of gas; that is, from 6s. to 5s. per 1000 feet.—The West-End Gas Companies have since made a similar reduction in their charges; and so anxious are the City Monopolists to maintain their ground, that they have lately even offered a supply at 4s. and 3s. 6d., rather than permit the New Company to take away their customers.—It is clearly proved, therefore, that gas could be laid on in every room of each house, at half the present price. Upon all occasions, have the President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association inculcated on Meetings called together for Sanatory purposes, the propriety and necessity of combining for a better and cheaper supply of Gas, than has hitherto been afforded.

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## METROPOLITAN CHURCH YARDS AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

The President and Council have profited by every occasion to awaken public attention to the serious evils consequent on a continuation of *Intra-mural Interments*.—This question is one which has likewise been earnestly and vigorously taken up by Mr. Alfred Walker, Surgeon, who has devoted a large portion of his time, money, and abilities, in exposing the injuries which such Interments entail on the public health; and the disgusting manner in which the remains of the dead are desecrated by private speculative Proprietors of Burial Grounds.

### RUSSELL COURT GRAVE-YARD.

In the following instance, the exertions of the Association were attended with considerable success.—An Inquest having been held by Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, on the 3rd of August, 1848, on the body of Mary Ann Jagell, a sempstress and widow, aged 31, who was found dead on the floor of her room, No. 30, Russell Court, Drury Lane,—certain important disclosures were made concerning the offensive and poisonous effluvia, arising from the pent-up Burying-ground in that Court, belonging to the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand. The following few extracts from



the Newspaper Report of the evidence, will give some idea of the unhealthiness of this locality ;—arising entirely from having a most densely crowded grave-yard within its very bosom :—

“ When the Coroner and Jury proceeded to view the body, they were scarcely able to remain in the house, in consequence of the offensive smell arising from the Burying-ground. The deceased’s health had been very bad for a long time. Two of the witnesses had been ill ever since they, themselves, lived in the house: they complained of head-ache, and their countenances were very pallid and wan. The smell was most dreadful ; and all the neighbours complained of the nuisance : on Saturdays and Sundays, when the ground was opened, the effluvium was most obnoxious, and they were always compelled to close their windows.—The Coroner expressed his surprise that any person *could live* in the house or near the place :—the smell was of a most pestilential nature, and likely to be the cause of the Inhabitants being attacked with Typhus and other Fevers.—Mr. Watkins, a Surgeon, was well acquainted with the locality, and attended several patients who were suffering from the impure state of the air, caused by this burial-ground, which was in a most dreadful condition.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Natural Death* ; but would not separate without expressing their strongest abhorrence of the condition of this filthy cemetery ; and expressing their opinion that a continuation of the practice of burying in it, was fraught with much danger to the whole of that densely populated neighbourhood.”

On the publication of this Report, Mr. Lenton, Surgeon, of Leicester Square, and Chairman of the St. Martin’s Sanatory Committee, (in connection with this Association,) wrote to the Coroner, requesting to be informed whether the same was substantially correct ?—to which that gentleman made the following reply :—

“ 2, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, 12th August, 1848.

“ Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., accompanied by the *Observer* of Sunday last, containing the report of an inquest taken before me on the preceding Thursday, upon the body of a poor woman who was found dead in her room in Russell Court, Drury Lane ; and I should have replied earlier to your letter, had I not been prevented by my absence from London.

“ The report appears to be substantially correct, and although I do not pretend to possess any knowledge of that locality, or the practices carried on in that grave-yard, save from the facts coming out at the inquest, I cannot but consider that,—believing those facts to be true,—most disgusting and indecent proceedings take place



there ;—hazarding the lives, health, and common comfort, as well as outraging the feelings of the inhabitants, and loudly calling for, and demanding investigation and remedy :—the stench of the place, I experienced on my way to view the body of the poor woman ; and can therefore the more readily and entirely believe the statements of the neighbours, that as burials take place in that ground (and which it appeared are not unfrequent), it is almost impossible to remain with safety in their houses :—from their account, the whole ground must be a mass of corruption. A fearful responsibility, in my opinion, attaches to those who direct, or even sanction such interments ; and I would beg to refer to the medical gentlemen (Mr. Lovett and Mr. Watkins, of 23, Clare Street), or to any other less experienced or enlightened practitioners, either in the neighbourhood or elsewhere, in confirmation of this opinion, and the state, generally, of the grave-yard. I found, also, on my return to town, a letter from one of the jurors on that inquest, inviting me to attend a meeting of the neighbours, ‘for considering the best means to be adopted for discontinuance of the practice of burying in that grave-yard.’ Fully as I enter into the feelings of those suffering from so pestilential a nuisance, had I been in London, I consider I could not, with propriety, have attended such meeting.

“ Might not the attention also of the Registrar-General be directed to the subject with good effect ? Precautionary measures of very minor importance are daily being urged upon the public, with reference to the present state of health in the metropolis, as well as to the expected appearance of the cholera amongst us ; and it appears to me that the conduct of the parties having the controul over this grave-yard, exhibits a wicked disregard to human life ; to arrest which every exertion should be made ere it is too late.

“ Should it happen that any expression which may have casually fallen from me at the inquest referred to, has had the effect in any degree of stimulating the neighbours, or those having the public good at heart, to rid this metropolis from such a pest, it will ever be a matter of gratification to myself ; and I only regret that I have it not in my power to render more valuable services in aid of such an undertaking.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient humble Servant,

“ C. S. C. BEDFORD, Coroner for Westminster.

“ C. S. Lenton, Esq.”

On the 18th of August, the President of this Association brought the matter before the Vestry of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields ;—the Burial Ground in question being within the bounds of that Parish :—this he did with the view of suppressing a place of interment so detrimental to the health of the Parishioners. He stated



that since the inquest, there had been a Public Meeting; and the feeling which prevailed was the necessity of putting down a nuisance so dangerous to the public health. He then moved,

“That from the number of funerals that had taken place in the burial-ground in Russell Court; and from its close and confined locality, it should no longer be used for the purpose of interment: and that the Churchwardens and Parochial Officers be requested to confer with the Authorities of St. Mary-le-Strand, to devise means to close the ground.”

Before the resolution was put to the meeting, the Chairman said he should be glad to hear what the gentleman had to report, who had been appointed by the Churchwardens to survey the place.

Dr. Bainbridge, Parish Physician, stated that, in accordance with the request of the Churchwardens, he and Mr. Lennard, Parish Surgeon, had made a survey; and they found that the interment of bodies had raised the earth four or five feet above the level of the surrounding ground. They found the place measured 36 yards by 12, and that there was no doubt that a much larger number of bodies had been interred in the ground than it could duly accommodate. There was no drainage; and when the rain fell, it either sank into the earth, or passed off, and escaped into the surrounding houses, charged with the poisonous matter from the ground. It was his opinion that such a nuisance should be closed as quickly as possible.

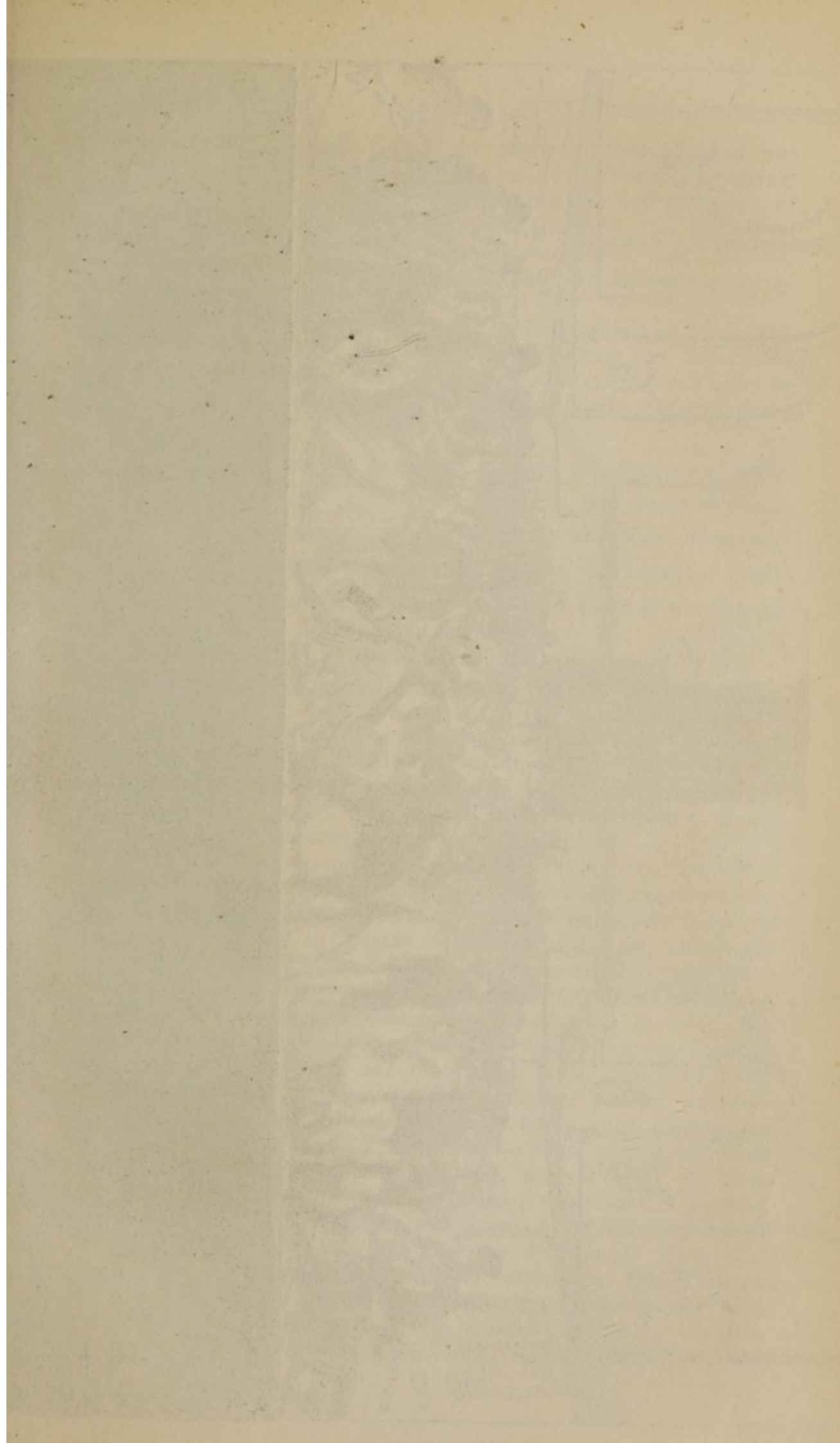
Mr. Lennard read a statement he had drawn, detailing the condition of the ground, and the effect exhibited in the houses of the locality, corroborative of what had been stated by Mr. Bainbridge.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

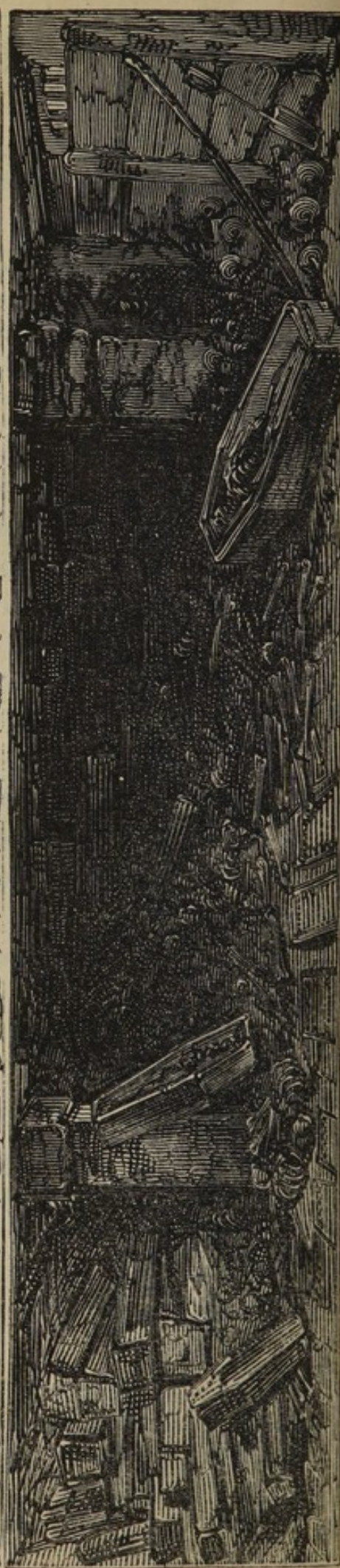
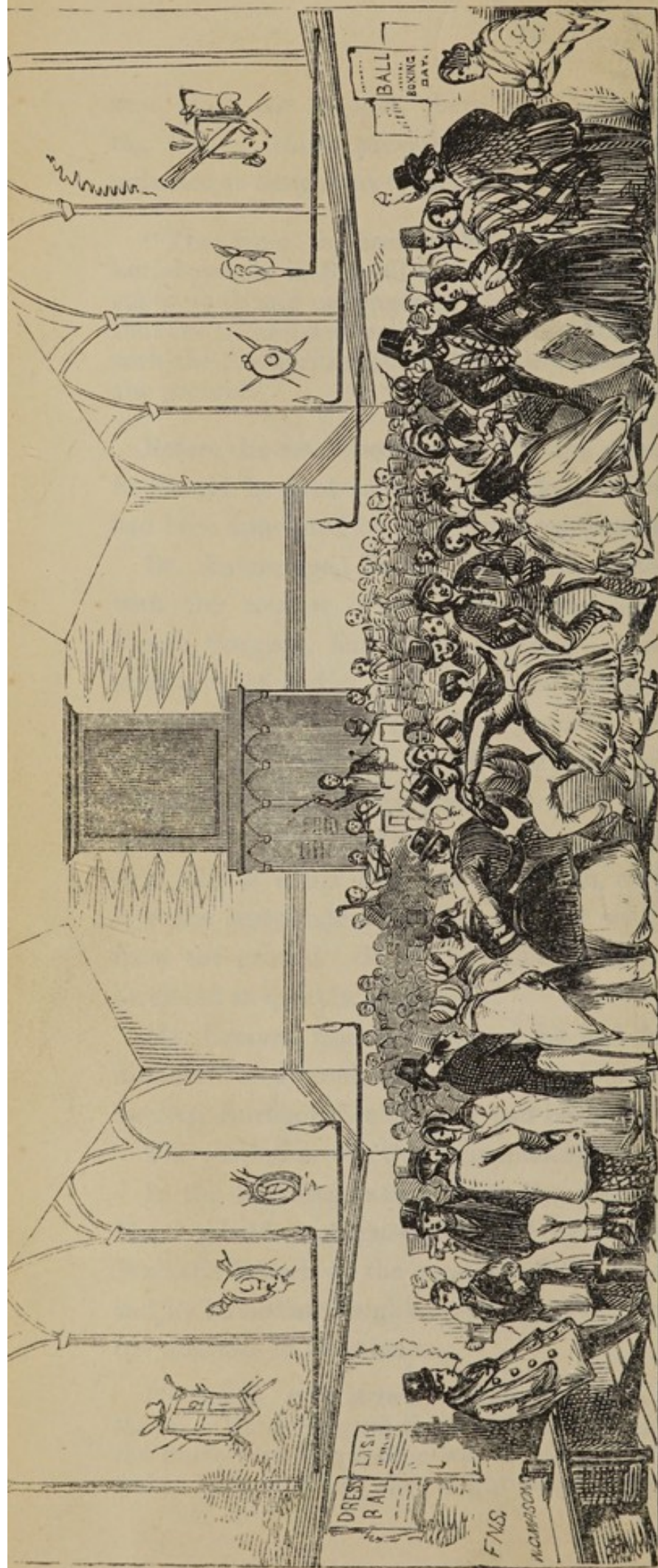
In the following extract from the printed report of the Public Meeting held on August 12th, will be found the substance of Mr. Walker's Speech on the occasion of the Inhabitants of Drury Lane and its immediate neighbourhood, having made loud complaints of the nuisance in question:—

He stated, “That *twelve-thirteenths* of a dead body *passed into the air*; the remaining thirteenth being composed of *bones*. Now, the grave-yard in question was *not drained*; and, at such a season, and in such weather, they might *imagine* the danger to which the









ENON - CHAPEL CEMETERY, AND DANCING SALOON.

(See page 71.)



district was subjected.—In Egypt the mortality from Cholera was dreadful; and it had been stated by eminent French Physicians, that Cholera was caused there by the practice that prevailed, of *burying* their dead only a few inches under the surface of the earth. He was quite sure that not only *Typhus Fever*, but *Measles*, *Small Pox*, and other diseases were caused by the *contiguity of GRAVE-YARDS*.

“He had commenced his agitation on this subject in 1839, and he had never since ceased to use his utmost efforts for the abatement of the evil:—he felt that the PUBLIC HEALTH *would never be secure*, until they prevented the DEAD being buried *under the noses of the living*.”

The Council is happy to announce, that in consequence of their own labours, and of the resolutions passed at the above Meeting, also from the representations made thereon to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, his Lordship lately gave orders that no more burials should take place in the Russell Court Grave-Yard.

#### ENON CHAPEL CEMETERY:—DANCING OVER THE DEAD!!

“In ENON CHAPEL, Clement’s Lane, Strand,” says a Writer in a late periodical, viz. in the Winter of 1847, “has been established a *regular round of dancing*, and other similar *amusements*; and there, at this moment, preparations are in progress for a ‘Grand Ball,’ and the usual saturnalia of ‘Boxing Night!’

“A crushing and unanswered exposure of the actual condition of this infamous place was made before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of burials in towns, in March, 1842; whilst, in August of the present year, an almost incredible and shocking proof of the most unnatural depravity has been afforded.—A society of *teetotallers* are now the lessees, and employ the chapel for various purposes;—having removed the pews, and converted it into what is called a ‘TEMPERANCE HALL;’ whilst, occasionally, ‘*plain and fancy dress balls*,’ are held here, ‘*an efficient band is engaged*,’ and ‘*quadrilles, waltzes, country-dances, gallopades, reels, &c.*’ are DANCED OVER THE MASSES OF MORTALITY IN THE CELLAR BENEATH!—Soon after interments had first been made, a peculiarly long, narrow *black fly*, was observed to crawl out of many of the coffins; this insect, a product of the putrefaction of the bodies, was observed the following season to be succeeded by another, which had the appearance of a common bug with wings. The children attending the SUNDAY SCHOOL, held in *this chapel*, in which these insects were seen crawling and flying in vast numbers, during the summer months, called them ‘*body bugs*.’—The *stench* was frequently intolerable; and



several members of the chapel, (my informants,) stated, that they had a *peculiar taste in their mouths* during the time of worship!

“Residents about this spot, in warm and damp weather, have been much annoyed with a *peculiarly disgusting smell*; and, occasionally, when the fire was lighted in a house abutting upon this building, an *intolerable stench* arose; which, it was believed, did not proceed from a drain.—Vast numbers of rats infest the houses; and meat exposed in this atmosphere, after a few hours, becomes *putrid*!

“Sanatory reform is a popular subject:—improved sewerage, better ventilation, and facilities for bathing and washing, are the topics of the day; and valuable agents they each and all are, in the great work of improvement. But what avails a better drainage, when the sewers only form a quicker vehicle for the transit of impure gases, which percolate through them from surrounding *burial grounds*? And what avails ventilation, when the air we breathe passes over, and is impregnated with the deadly vapours from a *church-yard*? What is the use, in fact, of attempting to purify the air, when the nuisance which poisons it remains and increases *daily and hourly*? Will water wash out the germs of the *deadly typhus or malignant cholera*, when once these have entered the *blood*?—Remove, therefore at once the *causes* of disease.

“It may be demonstrated that an acre of earth is capable of affording decent interment each year to only 136 bodies, or thereabouts.—In many of the parochial and other burial grounds *each acre* of land is compelled to receive *annually*, more than *one thousand* bodies; some, even *two or three thousand every year!!!*”

“THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS, with the full and confident expectation that the end which it proposes to accomplish, must ere long be obtained, solicit assistance and co-operation: for, if indiscriminate  *mutilation* and *disturbance* of previous deposits, and consequent *deseccration* of the last resting-places of those who have preceded us, are still to be permitted;—if the ashes of our deceased countrymen are entitled to, or obtain too frequently, under the present order of things, *no respect*;—if the *ties of relationship and affection*, and the best feelings of the heart, are to be *outraged* by a trading sexton or a brutal grave-digger;—if a system has too long been, and continues to this hour, in operation, which most unequivocally tends to *brutalise*, to *unchristianise*, the officials who execute this disgusting work, and the crowds of people exposed to such scenes;—if our very beautiful *burial service* has been too often *disgraced* by the acts perpetrated previously or subsequently to its performance;—it is more than time that such an evil were *crushed*, and *for ever*! —It *degrades religion*, brings its ministers into contempt, tends to lower the standard of morality, and is a foul blot upon our boasted *civilization*.”



We here insert a *wood engraving* of ENON CHAPEL,—its burial-vaults, and dancing-assembly ; which the President visited in 1847, in consequence of the above astounding communication.—He took an Artist with him for the purpose of having a correct picture of the state in which he beheld it. The National Philanthropic Association distributed the above illustration extensively among the members of both Houses of the Legislature ; accompanied with the President's description of what he *personally* witnessed :—and if any thing were wanting to render this depository of human corruption more horrible than others of the same kind, in the British Metropolis, surely, it was this most extraordinary juxtaposition of the *bacchanalian orgies of male and female revellers at the midnight hour, with the poison-engendering carcasses of human beings who had passed from the stage of life, and were rotting under the boards on which these thoughtless persons were dancing!*

The President states that,—having read the above communication containing the singular circumstance that, in the year 1847 of the *Christian Era*, there existed in the *heart* of this metropolis, a place wherein the *dead are buried*, and the *living dance, under one and the same roof* ; and being afterwards informed that the most wanton *desecration* was practised after interment ;—that is, human remains being scattered about in reckless profusion, emitting effluvia around a densely populated neighbourhood, both offensive and pestilential ;—he took an early opportunity of visiting so remarkable an establishment.

“I was soon,” observes the President, “made familiar with such disgusting sights as fully accounted for this building,—known as ‘*Enon Chapel*,’—having gained its peculiar notoriety.—The proprietors, or lessees, who appeared to be honest, hard-working journeymen, being in attendance, and having the vault or cellar lit up with gas,—in order that a better inspection might take place,—showed me every possible civility, and afforded all the information within their power. On descending the vault, I met with Mr. Walker,—the gentleman, whose untiring perseverance and energetic exertions have so powerfully awakened public attention to the moral and physical evils attendant on intramural interments.

“The scene which presented itself, as I cast my eyes around this mortal depository, beggars all description. Coffins of all sizes and shapes in various positions, were heaped around and about,



in admired confusion. Most of them, although in a high state of preservation, (having the date of 1838 on them,) were empty;—some without lids;—others without bottoms;—some with entire skeletons within, exposed to the view; and others with skeletons in an imperfect state, bearing on them the evident marks of great violence, from the rude hand of the grave-digger, — acting under the orders of his *mammon-worshipping* employer, in order to procure more space for fresh coffins! There were two bodies or skeletons which particularly horrified me. The one, a female, or rather a portion of her, still enveloped in a remnant of her shroud, and the other a male skeleton, with the teeth of the upper jaw protruding through the skull; in consequence of the jaw itself having been driven, by some violent blow, into the back of the head! One of the corners of this truly disgusting charnel-house was blocked up with earth, coffins, skeletons, bones, and coffin-wood, thrown and heaped together with the most indecent recklessness.—Indeed, I may say this heap occupied nearly one-third of the space of the vault, being piled up to the top and prevented from falling down by a partition formed of coffin planks! At a moderate calculation,—I consider there were more than *thirty cart loads in this mass of earth and mortal relics!*—

“We now proceeded to the cellar or kitchen of the house adjoining the chapel. I was informed that one of the tenants who occupied this house, after the chapel preacher had left it, was desirous of lowering the floor of the kitchen; and on excavating the earth, he found it *so full of human bones*, that he abandoned the project after he had dug two feet deep!—

“My attention was particularly drawn to some recent brick work in two parts of the kitchen wall, beside the chapel vault. I was informed that these places were *communications into the vaults*, through which the dead bodies were conveyed, *for the purpose of sale and dissection!* One communication was at the bottom of the wall of the vault; but, as the frequent interments filled up the space, the other at the top was obliged to be opened. From the quantity of empty coffins which I had just seen, there can be but little doubt, that *the preacher derived a very considerable income* by providing anatomical schools with subjects for dissection!—I was again led to the *dancing assembly-room above*, wherein I observed all the usual preparations to entice the lovers of Terpsichore to assemble, with their sixpenny admissions; but, if I understand rightly, arrangements have been made, or are about to be made, to prevail on the lessees of this establishment to close it, until the human remains are removed and decently interred in some Cemetery in the country;—a liberal indemnification to be granted them by means of voluntary subscriptions.—”

“Between forty-five and fifty thousand bodies,” says Mr. Walker, (in a Circular to Members of Parliament, since the late out-break of



Cholera, in the Metropolis) “are *annually* placed in the receptacles for the dead in London; and these bodies are deposited amidst *millions of others who have pre-deceased them*. Twelve-thirteenths of every dead body must dissipate and mix with the air we breathe; which is thus made the vehicle of invisible and subtle poisons. The transmission of gases, and the percolation of animal compounds, through the walls of houses and drains, and their consequent diffusion therein, and transmission through the gully-holes, I have, years since, proved.

“Many persons have latterly complained of these compounded and offensive smells. Members have been annoyed by the stench exhaling from the gully-holes in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons; which Mr. Gotto the Surveyor has declared, is produced by the permeation of gaseous and animal compounds from the overcharged churchyard of *St. Margaret's*, immediately opposite.

“No man ever saw, or seized as it passed upwards into the atmosphere he breathed,—no community ever distinguished, by the sense of smell, the invisible, non-tangible poisons that have sent *millions* prematurely to their last account. These poisons must, therefore, be estimated by their *consequences*. I have repeatedly demonstrated, that a *single inspiration* of the products of human putrefaction, has, in innumerable instances, destroyed life; in others, produced lingering consumption, typhus, scarlet fever, &c. &c.; whilst, in most cases, ruined health and crippled usefulness have been the clearly traceable consequences of exposure to human remains in a state of decomposition.—Yet, an entire nation looks on, silent and unmoved spectators of the most dangerous and offensive daily desecrations of the last resting-places of its dead!—Men are contented to leave things as they found them!—They talk of great objections and insuperable difficulties, instead of setting manfully to work, to provide a remedy and to shame into silence the superstitious and the mercenary!

“**TYPHUS FEVER** and its wretched coadjutors in the work of human destruction, have given place, for the moment, to the epidemic, **CHOLERA**; which is prostrating our population right and left.—How many more victims will he devour, ere *his* maw is satisfied?—How many working surgeons and faithful clergymen are doomed to inevitable destruction?—How many wives will be made widows?—How many children, orphans?—How many will he leave to the keeping of an enforced or a stingy Charity?—Who, *then*, will do battle against the active cholera, the lazy typhus, the wasting consumption, or the pale and tumid scrofula?—Will a ‘Blue Book,’—will ‘Report’ after ‘Report,’—and flash after flash, arrest their progress?—Let the history of the past answer the question, as the history of the future has yet to be written.

“Let the fact be held in remembrance, that a grave-yard is never



at rest. The *boring-rod* is constantly at work. Bodies are—must be—constantly displaced and mutilated to make room for fresh comers; who, in their turn, are again subjected to the same process of ejection. This constant disturbance of grave-yard earth, saturated as it is with human remains in every stage of decomposition, is productive of the most terrible and irremediable mischiefs. It is a wilful and wicked act thus to trifle with human life; and those who do so, ought to be held responsible. To prate about Sanatory Reform, whilst the huge abomination of Intramural Burial,—or, in other words, the practice of thrusting *unlimited* numbers of dead bodies in a limited space of ground is tolerated, is mockery.—The subjoined extract of a Letter from that eminent Medical Practitioner, Dr. Sir James Murray, of Dublin, received this present July, treats chiefly of the operation of Agencies which we *cannot control*, over those which are *self-inflicted*; and, therefore, removeable;—but it proves that every additional body deposited in vaults, crypts, and grave-yards, long since filled to repletion, is an additional cause of the corruption of the atmosphere; and it shows that the time is arrived when this insane and wretched custom, which would not have been tolerated for an hour had its enormities and dangers been better understood,—*must be put an end to.*—

“If the love of *common decency*,” says Sir James, “cannot shame our municipal authorities, the fear of *common danger* ought to awaken them to a sense of respect for Christian burial and public safety. Should other considerations fail to reform the odious habits of cities and towns, the *Light of Science* should be made to shine upon selfish and slovenly officials, in such a manner as to expose them to merited odium for their obdurate persistence in hateful errors. Let any of the advocates of intramural grave-yards employ accurate Electricians, with delicate instruments, to measure the terrible Galvanic derangements of fermenting churchyards;—then, they must be convinced of their fatal practices. Every decomposing human body deposited there, is *hourly altering and disordering the electric fluid of that locality*; which otherwise ought to be, in its normal integrity, fit to maintain the natural proportion of the same fluid, in living beings. When the organic elements of dead animals are resolving into kindred dust, that decomposing mass acts as a *feeder* for a vast display of Galvanic actions in the moist grave, as certainly as an acid liquor sets loose a flood of electric fluid in a Galvanic trough. As an *untoward* generation of disturbed Electric agency is constantly at work in the continuous cauldron of dissolving graves, its action must be felt by the living, in proportion to the vicinity and intensity of the Galvanic disturbances. I had long since communicated to your friend, Dr. Simpson, the result of my observations on the direful consequences arising from an effervescing Golgotha long kept in



active fermentation in Belfast, near the quays, and on a level with low-water mark. This grave-yard was bounded on three sides by streets and lanes; and the houses adjoining opened into it. I was for many years the medical attendant chiefly employed by the residents of that district: and can safely affirm that they were *generally unhealthy*, and liable to *bowel complaints, influenza, fevers, English cholera, scrofula and other diseases of debility*; whilst the people on the *opposite sides* of the same lanes or streets, were comparatively *healthy and exempt* from the continual scale of epidemic disorders, which *merged into each other* according to the lethal activity of the Galvanic passes in continual operation by the accession of new bodies; and by being in *actual contact* with the communicating tenements adjoining the churchyard. During all these years, I had many proofs demonstrating that persons in these tenements *could not be efficiently electrified*; because the best machines *could seldom produce sparks of any intensity*. During these years, I often noticed that *a magnet capable of sustaining fifty pounds*, with ease, in other situations, could not for a moment suspend an iron of *ten pounds* in the habitations built on the devastating place of interment!—From these, and many other observations, it was plain that *Negative Electricity pervaded this vast swamp, and drew away the Positive Electricity from the living creatures* in immediate contact with the damp earth and air of that fatal and extended trough, or Galvanic pile. On such practical trials, experiments, and facts, were founded the deductions which were laid before the public in the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*, for 1832, page 721; showing that, as the proximate principles which constitute animal matter are composed of ultimate essential bodies, and as these elements combine in certain *specific proportions*,—so, every such element is endowed with, perhaps surrounded by, *a film of Electricity*, also in *definite proportions*; and that, whilst the natural balance remains in the atomic integrity, the union, functions, and normal health of our constituent elements is maintained, and the principles of which our fabric is constituted are sustained in the right relations of life.—But, on the contrary, where a resolving mass of organic matter is *disturbing the natural store of Galvanism*,—either in the earth under us, or in the air around us,—our *natural stock of Vital Electric Fluid is disturbed*, directly as the distance decreases:—we suffer in proportion as we are *deprived of the due share* of that element that preserves our health. Persons enjoying *abundance of Electric energy*, may *escape* these lethal passes of it *for a time*; others, reduced by *bad diet, bad air, bad clothes, or bad locality*, cannot endure a loss of any Electric atoms, without a *proportionate loss of power*, bodily or mental. As I observed in the *Lancet* last year, *in proportion to the Galvanic influence of which they are deprived, gradations of ailments or epidemics will assail living beings*; and these epidemic gradations will run from *bad to worse*, in propor-



tion to the *electric arrangements* of the atomic equivalents of that all-pervading fluid.—In these damp and sunless islands, we have already too many *foci*, generating a *broken* balance of Electricity, both in the swampy ground and misty air. *Filthy lanes, hovels, and factories, crowded cellars, wet floors and walls, bad drains and cess-pools, and pent-up gases and exhalations in obstructed sewers*, create quite enough of one kind of Galvanic element, to rob weakly plants and animals of the other kind. We have evils enough, without adding vast *troughs* of FERMENTING CEMETERIES IN THE HEART OF TOWNS, to decompose and *deprive us of that living principle and true vital fluid or agent*, which, in its allotted perfection and equivalent proportions, MAINTAINS AND REGULATES THE EQUIVALENT PROPORTIONS COMPOSING ALL LIVING BEINGS. Whilst so many vast generators of *disturbed Galvanic action* are everywhere in energetic operation, creating and conveying *unequal* Electric passes, and *exhausting Vital Electricity*, it is most inhuman to permit wide-spread artificial PILES OF INTENSE VOLTAIC ACTION, to be charged every hour under our doors and windows.

“It is monstrous to keep the *receptacles of the dead*, emitting misty torrents from their decomposing cells, to rob the living of their natural stock of that fluid which PRESERVES THEIR NERVES AND ENTIRE SYSTEMS IN DUE TONE AND ENERGY. Here I may mention, that the pestilences and *Galvanic malaria*, generated by the extensive cemetery in Belfast, have long since ceased their Voltaic emissions. The spirited inhabitants of that enlightened town closed up the horrid reservoir, and the vicinity is now comparatively healthy. As remedial measures for warding off the unequal intensity of disturbed Electricity in existing cemeteries, the EQUILIBRIUM of Galvanism will be best restored and preserved by the erection of numerous COPPER PIPES, or WIDE TUBES, reaching high into the air;—as set forth in the *Lancet*, September and October, 1848. These Pipes are intended to convey *Positive* Electricity from the air above, where it abounds, to the earth below, where it is deficient. They are easily affixed perpendicularly to walls, posts, or monuments, like spouts to houses.—By such means, I was able to balance and restore the equilibrium of Galvanism in the Rice Grounds of Lombardy, and in the fens and marshes near the shores of Tuscany.”\*

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\* To Readers acquainted but partially with the Etymology, or comparative power and meaning, of Scientific terms, it is necessary to observe, for the due understanding of all the *vital* points of Sir James Murray's most admirable and lucid *exposé* of the real causes of epidemic and putrefactive diseases, that the MAGNETIC, ELECTRIC, GALVANIC, AND VOLTAIC Actions, may be said to be identical;—or the same phenomena produced by different actions, or the action of different substances, in a variety of ways and under various circumstances. The Magnetic, Electric, Galvanic, and Voltaic fluids, or fires, have all produced similar action upon the same bodies, under similar circumstances; there can, therefore, be no doubt of their identity;—more particularly as they produce and reproduce



## MEANS OF PREVENTING OVERCROWDED CHURCHYARDS AND DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.

These have thus been recommended in the President's Letter to the Tradespeople, Mechanics, &c.—

“Whenever churchyards are overcrowded, and the effluvia or drainage from the same are offensive, and consequently injurious to the public health;—or, whenever the remains of the dead are disturbed, or any indecent and unchristian practices are carried into operation, in order to make room for fresh interments,—complaints, signed by some of the residents near the churchyard, ought to be addressed, if within the city of London, to the Head Medical Officer of Public Health at Guildhall;—and, if in any other part of the metropolis, to the Board of Public Health, Gwydyr House, Whitehall; for the remainder of England and Wales, to the various municipal authorities.”—

By the Act of 12th and 13th Victoria, “*To Amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act*,” which came into effect on the 1st of the month of August, 1849, the General Board of Health is empowered to cause enquiry into the state of Burial Grounds;—it

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each other. The Galvanic Trough or Voltaic Pile, will produce the Magnetic Fluid in the Magnet, (that is, it will render a piece of common iron, Magnetic, or convert it into a Magnet;) and it will throw a current of active Electricity into the exhausted or non-charged Electrical Machine;—moreover, each Fluid or Fire is of two kinds,—Positive and Negative.—The cause of the diversity in the nomenclature is, that the *artificial* production of the Fluid has been, at various *times*,—from various *substances*,—and in various *ways*.—MAGNETISM takes its name from the Greek word *Magnes*, a Loadstone; which the ancients knew to possess the virtues of *attracting iron*, and *pointing towards the Poles of the Earth*;—also, of communicating the same virtue to needles, and other pieces of iron, touched or rubbed by it.—ELECTRICITY, or ELECTRISM, was so denominated by the ancients, because *Amber*, which in the Greek is called *Electron*, was the chief or only substance known to them, which emitted sparks similar to lightning flashes, and attracted certain substances when *rubbed* in a dark place.—GALVANISM derives its name from Signor *Galvani*, a Neapolitan Physician, who, within the present century, discovered that a Fluid possessing similar properties to those of Lightning and Electricity, could be produced by dilute Acids acting on alternate plates of copper and zinc, standing perpendicularly in a *Trough* or other vessel;—which trough, or, rather, when several such Troughs were joined together, has, or have, since been denominated a Galvanic *Battery*.—VOLTAISM has its designation from Signor *Volta*, another Italian Physician, who, about forty years ago, constructed a *Pile* of metallic discs, or round plates, alternated with pieces of cloth, or felt, of the same shape, previously soaked in dilute Acids:—this *Pile* when connected by copper wires, like those attached to the Galvanic *Trough*, evolved the subtle and vital Fluid in question, and produced all the other phenomena *formerly* known to be produced only by the *other three Agents* above enumerated.



may direct measures of precaution to be taken, and enquiries to be made, where it may be expedient to prohibit interments ;—where Churchyards are dangerous to health, the Churchwardens may agree for the burial of Parishioners in the ground of any Cemetery Company, or in the Burial-ground of any other Parish ;—moreover, on Report made, the Board of Health may frame a scheme for providing New Burial-grounds.

This Act, as if Providentially, has been most opportune with regard to the Pestilence lately prevailing so extensively throughout the Metropolis ; and, if Cholera have had no other beneficial result, it certainly has been the means of shutting up some of those monstrous foci of infection,—the London Grave-Yards.—The labours of this Association,—even when joined to the powerful appeals of Mr. Alfred Walker, and the researches of Parliamentary Committees, were almost futile, when opposed to the interests of the Parochial Clergy and the apathy of a Population, already sickening with disease ;—until the appalling fact became public, that London was burying 3000 human carcasses within itself, week after week ! and that, by far the greater portion were interred in Golgothas already too crowded,—hemmed in by dwelling-houses,—open to its streets, courts, and alleys,—and surrounding its Churches and Chapels !!—The Council has much satisfaction in recording that within the last month, the *General Board of Health*,—in order to stem the tide of Cholera which threatened to slay its tens of thousands per week, instead of its present number of victims,—(that is, if Intramural Interment had been continued,)—has ordered the following Burying-Grounds to be shut up ;—viz. :—the Spa-Field's Ground ;—St. Botolph's Bishopsgate ;—St. Stephen's and St. Bennet-Sherehog, Walbrook ;—St. Bride's, Fleet Street ;—St. Luke's and St. Thomas' ;—Cross-Bones, Southwark ; St. Clement's and St. Mary-le-Strand :—St. Martin's Drury Lane ;—St. Paul's, Covent Garden ;—St. Ann's, Blackfriars ;—St. Alphage, in the City ;—and several others :—also all the Vaults used as Cemeteries, under the respective Churches and Chapels.—The Council, moreover, congratulates the Association and the Public, that a Bill is to be introduced into Parliament, early next



Session, — with the concurrence of several worthy Prelates and many of the Clergy, — to abolish Grave-Yards, for ever, in towns or crowded neighbourhoods.

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### SANATORY LEGISLATION :—GOVERNMENT MEASURES & SANATORY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

During the Session of Parliament in 1846, the Government effected the passing of a brief ACT, “*For the more speedy removal of Nuisances ;*” which has proved of essential service, — not only in aiding the People to diminish some of the evils under which they are suffering, — but also in stimulating them to aid in causing other Acts to be passed, of a more comprehensive kind.

Her Majesty’s Government, likewise, took great pains to make the PUBLIC *fully acquainted* with the necessity of procuring and passing an ample SANATORY ACT OF PARLIAMENT for the COUNTRY AT LARGE. It had previously circulated much valuable information through the published Reports of Official Commissioners ; and in doing this, it and they derived great assistance from the labours of the HEALTH-OF-TOWNS’ ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the efforts of *all*, however, when an attempt was made to legislate for the METROPOLIS, the CORPORATION OF LONDON evinced such strong objections to have its power in any way *interfered* with, that complaints “loud and deep” were made against the Members of the Government, through one of the Representatives of the City of London, the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Her Majesty’s Prime Minister. The consequence was, that the Government was compelled to abandon, altogether, the attempt to pass a Sanatory Bill for the Metropolis. Another Sanatory Commission was appointed in 1847, of which Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P. was Chairman ; and its REPORTS were of great service in enabling the Government to pass certain Acts at the close of the following Session ; for, in consequence of the Government having agreed not to bring in any Bill to include the CITY OF LONDON, the CORPORATION itself caused a Bill of a comprehensive nature to be brought in ; which, with the Government Bills,



passed both Houses of Parliament, and became LAW in August and September, 1848.

Although these Acts are imperfect, still they contain important clauses ; and the President of this Association has thought proper to extract some of the most useful of them, for the purpose of general circulation, in the shape of a hand-bill, or LETTER, among the Poor as well as Middle Classes, for their guidance. This LETTER, which is headed "SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS," and from which several extracts have already been made in the present Report, is addressed to the *Tradespeople, Mechanics, and Operatives of the Metropolis and Country at large*.—Its commencement and termination are as follow :—

"MY FRIENDS,—Feeling strongly impressed with the conviction that there is now in existence an immense amount of legal power which the less opulent class of tradespeople, the mechanics, and operatives, of this metropolis, and the country at large, can command ; which, if properly taken advantage of, would conduce to an extensive amelioration of their social condition ; and being convinced that you are unacquainted with this circumstance, I think it judicious to collect together some important facts, and to submit the same for your earnest and serious consideration.

"In explaining to you that the legal power referred to, is granted by one Act of Parliament passed in 1846, and by four Acts passed in Aug. and Sept. 1848, I cannot help observing that the impression is, unfortunately, too general among the trading and industrial classes, that the improvement of their condition is entirely dependent on the extension of political power, and on commercial and financial State Regulations. In accordance, therefore, with this popular impression, time and money are lavishly expended in search of political redress, as the *only* panacea for existing evils ; whereas, if the power which the people already possess, were only enforced through their local authorities, according to the existing Acts of Parliament, they would derive benefits much greater than those which they seek to obtain by political agitation. These benefits are of a *social* kind :—they relate to the increase of the essential comforts of life ;—to the promotion of domestic happiness ;—and the civilization of the people at large. The Acts of Parliament to which I have drawn your attention, afford to the public ample power to remedy most of the evils which relate to *bad drainage, overflowing cesspools, nuisances of every kind, offensive privies, filthy streets, courts, and alleys, expensive means of bathing and washing, impure and expensive water, fetid and expensive dwellings for the poor, the overcrowding of churchyards &c.*—in a word, of most evils which tend to retard the social progress of the human race.



“ I will therefore proceed to draw your attention to the evils in question, and to their remedies, after the following manner :—

MEANS FOR SECURING GOOD WATER-CLOSETS, PUBLIC WATER-CLOSETS, URINALS, &c., AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF OVERFLOWING CESSPOOLS, NUISANCES, &c.

“ *Under the Metropolitan Sewers' Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 112, passed September 4, 1848*,—the Commissioners of Sewers, at No. 1, Greek Street, Soho Square, have the following very extensive, and certainly most useful powers :—Clause 46.—To enforce a proper drainage of houses in the metropolis, wherever needed.—48.—To prohibit houses being built, or rebuilt without sufficient water-closets, or privies, and ash-pits, under a penalty not exceeding £20. The Commissioners can erect them at the expense of the owners of the property.—49.—the Commissioners can remedy nuisances relative to water-closets, privies, cess-pools, &c.—51.—Whenever any street, staircase, or passage, is insufficiently cleansed, they may order them to be effectually cleansed.—52.—They can erect public water-closets, urinals, &c., free from any charge whatever.—55.—Whenever gully-holes in streets are offensive, the Commissioners may order them to be remedied.—In order to obtain the above remedies or benefits, it will be necessary that complaints or applications should be made to the Commissioners, or to the Clerk, H. Woolrych, Esq., and signed by one or more householders.

“ *Under the City of London Sewers' Act 11 and 12 Vic., Sep. 5, 1848* :—Clause 57.—the Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall, City, (Clerk, Joseph Daw, Esq.), can order the formation of house-drains and join them to sewers.—68.—They must *trap* all gully-holes on application.—70.—They can regulate privies, cess-pools, &c.—77.—On the certificate of a householder, they can remove nuisances of every description.—81.—They can order houses and rooms to be whitewashed at the expense of the landlord.—89.—They may erect places for depositing the bodies of poor persons, when deceased, until the time of interment.—91.—They may regulate the cleanliness, ventilation, and accommodation, of poor lodging-houses.—99, 100, 101.—They may order the erection of water-closets, &c. in private houses and manufactories.—104.—They may construct public water-closets, urinals, &c., free from any charge to the public.

“ *An Act for promoting the Public Health in England and Wales, was passed 31st August 1848*,—11 and 12 Victoria :—by it, (clause 49), owners of property cannot build or rebuild from the ground floor, without proper house drainage to sewer within 100 feet, or to a cesspool *away* from the house.—51.—Town councils or local boards of health, can enforce drainage from old houses if necessary,



and order water-closets or privies to be constructed.—52.—These authorities can order water-closets to be placed in factories.—57.—They can order public water-closets, &c., for gratuitous use.—60.—They can order filthy houses to be whitewashed, purified, &c.—73.—They may purchase premises for removal, in order to improve streets, &c.—74.—They may provide places of public recreation.—81.—They may erect houses of reception for the dead, and bury them at a moderate expense.—82.—They can prevent burials in vaults or churchyards, if the same should be deemed dangerous to health.

*“An Act to renew and amend an Act, (10th of her present Majesty,) for the removal of Nuisances, and prevention of Contagious Diseases, &c., was passed on the 4th of September 1848, for England and Wales.—By it, nuisances can be removed, rooms whitewashed, &c., through the parish or municipal authorities;—on receipt of notice of the same in writing from two householders,—under an order of a justice or magistrate,—and at the expense of the owner of the property.—Householders and lodgers must bear in mind, that in order to have their wants and wishes attended to, their applications must be made in writing, and sent in to the above authorities.”*

After giving directions for the means of procuring Public Baths and Wash-houses,—a plentiful supply of pure Water, Gas, &c.,—and for preventing Intramural Interments, (already quoted in this Report,) the President thus concludes:—

“Having pointed out the ‘*legal powers*,’ which recent Acts of Parliament place at your command, as well as the means for carrying the Acts into execution, permit me farther to suggest that, in the commencement of your efforts, you will find it of advantage to put yourselves in communication with the Clergy of your respective parishes; also with the Municipal and Parochial Authorities;—and with one or two influential persons in your several localities;—in order that they may be placed at the head of the movements. Local meetings will prove of service; but care must be taken that the discussions are conducted free from any angry or personal feelings. A temperate, conciliatory course is almost sure, finally, to win over the most prejudiced or the most obstinate. Above all things, never allow party or political questions to be obtruded on your meetings convened for *social purposes*.

“If you should need any farther information or assistance which may be in my power, or in that of the Council of the National Philanthropic Association—or of the Committee of the Mount St. Bernard Hospice and Leicester Square Soup Kitchen—to give, it will be most cheerfully afforded, on application at their respective offices, No. 40, Leicester Square.”



## PUBLIC LAVATORIES, WATER-CLOSETS, AND URINALS.

In consequence of the absence of necessary conveniences to meet the natural wants of the Poor, in their wretched dwellings, and on account of the *filthy arrangements* made for the casual Poor in certain Workhouses, under the impression "*that they prefer dirt to cleanliness,*"—the Council erected, at a considerable expense, Two PUBLIC WATER-CLOSETS AND LAVATORIES, in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket :—one portion is devoted to Females, and the other to Males. This establishment has been opened since the 22nd of May, 1848 ; and up to August 31st, 1849, no less than 167,220 persons have sought its accommodation ; viz. :—135,916 men, 28,508 women, and 2,796 children :—on the average, there are about 456 visitors per day. There are six fixed basons, &c., for washing their persons, with plenty of soap and clean towels ; and it is very gratifying to witness the anxiety of the Applicants to profit by the accommodation, as well as the gratitude expressed after it has been accorded to them. Razors, Hair Brushes, Combs, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, have, since the 27th of March last, been provided for all who choose to use them ; and, although a large portion of the visitors come from the Workhouse *Casual* Wards, and belong to the class condemned by Parochial Authorities as *depraved, reckless, dirty, dishonest* persons, and altogether *unworthy of better treatment*,—it is pleasing to be able to record that *there has never been missing one article of use,—even "a piece of soap ;"*—nor have the Attendants or Superintendent ever had reason to complain of the conduct or demeanour of the poor applicants, since the opening of the Establishment ; viz. upwards of eighteen months ago.—

Before concluding this portion of our Report, it is necessary to notice the great number of public and *exposed* Urinals which at present disfigure the Metropolis :—there can be no good reason why such nuisances should not be *under cover* and away from the gaze of passers-by, so as to be incapable of giving that offence to the senses, and modest feelings of the female sex, which they now do ;—



notwithstanding the *mock-modest* and maudlin injunction engraven within their stalls, of—“YOU ARE ENTREATED TO PUT YOUR CLOTHES IN ORDER, BEFORE LEAVING THIS PLACE.”

It is well known to several Members of the Association, that one of these exposed and filthy Urinals stands at the entrance to Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street;—the locality of the Hospice of St. Bernard, and the habitation of the Street-Orderlies.—On the erection of the before-mentioned decent place of retirement, for the use of all comers,—including those who can command no other convenience,—the Council expressed its wish to the Parish Authorities, that the Urinary receptacle at the top of Ham Yard might be discontinued;—the same being superseded by the very superior accommodations *of every kind*, provided for the Public by themselves:—but the said Authorities did not deign to listen to so reasonable a request, and the nuisance and indecency remain to the present day; notwithstanding that the FEMALE INHABITANTS,—who had long complained of this constant outrage on their feelings,—had agreed together, to sign and transmit the following very pertinent remonstrance to the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS:—

January 16th, 1849.

“Gentlemen,—Will you permit us to take the liberty of soliciting your protection against the continuation of a nuisance which outrages every sense of decency and propriety. However much the detail of our present appeal is painful to female modesty, still the necessity of our grievance is so imperative, as to leave no other alternative than to seek redress through your kind and powerful influence. The PAVING BOARD of *St. James’s Parish* has indicated to the Parishioners, that the side of a House,—in the open Street leading from Great Windmill Street into Ham Yard,—is a proper and fit place and accommodation for attending to certain promptings of Nature; and the result is, that the Public fall into the regulation, and render the spot one of the most offensive and disgusting that can possibly be conceived. To us and our daughters who reside in its vicinity, it is a complete prohibition to sitting at, or looking out of, our windows; on account of the scenes of indecency which continue throughout the day. No Lady or woman servant can possibly pass the spot, without the fear of witnessing indelicacies impossible to describe. The Pavement is covered with all that is offensive, and the Householders are continually losing their Lodgers from this disgusting nuisance.—Whilst we are at a loss to comprehend how any Public Authorities,



with the faintest pretensions to morality, can encourage and sanction all passers-by in *thus* attending to their natural wants, *in the public Streets*, and open to the *public gaze*, it is also a perfect mystery that the PAVING BOARD should prefer so indecent an arrangement; whilst they know that, within 10 or 15 yards of the spot, there is every necessary public accommodation within the house of the St. Bernard Hospice.—Representations upon representations have been made to the Parish Paving Board on the subject, but all in vain; whilst we and all our female neighbours are compelled silently to endure this cruel insult to our feelings;—this outrage on our natural modesty;—in defence of which, we may say, we suffer a positive privation of pure air and the very light of Heaven;—since, it is always with fear and apprehension, that we venture to open, or look out of, our own windows!

“We hope and trust, Gentlemen, you will be pleased to take into your kind consideration the delicate, painful, and helpless position in which we are now placed; and we earnestly and confidently trust, you will be kind enough to inquire into our present grievances, and grant us the protection and redress which we so painfully stand in need of:—and we shall ever feel towards you a debt of lasting obligation.”

Although this pressing and exceedingly proper Memorial was signed by *Forty-one* Female inhabitants of Great Windmill Street and its neighbourhood, it passed *unheeded*;—the only reply of the Commissioners of Sewers being an order to have engraven on the Urinal in question, in large characters, the words, already quoted, addressed to the men who made use of it, viz.—“YOU ARE ENTREATED TO PUT YOUR CLOTHES IN ORDER, BEFORE LEAVING THIS PLACE!”

The Female Memorialists, feeling chagrined at this Official Warrant for *continuation*, instead of the removal of so offensive a nuisance,—and considering the same in the light of a studied insult to the natural feelings of their sex, as well as an outrage on common decency,—had the following Letter drawn up, addressed to the Editor of the *Times* Newspaper, and signed by them, to the number of *forty-six*:—

“Saturday, July 21st, 1849.

“Sir,—In the midst of our difficulties and despair, there really appears no hope, unless we appeal to you for the protection of your acknowledged influence. Our course, we feel, is singular; and, some may say, unbecoming. There is no alternative, but sub-



mitting in silence to the continuation of barefaced outrages on Female modesty. Our husbands, fathers, and brothers, have assented to our present proceeding, and although our feelings indicate a preference, that the present task of addressing you had been undertaken by them, they are of opinion that *we* are better able to convey clearly the extent of our sufferings;—that is, an appeal coming directly from *ourselves* is more likely to ensure your kind attention.

“Our object in troubling you, and the nature of our embarrassments are explained in the accompanying MEMORIAL; a copy of which was presented to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, in Greek Street, Soho, on the 16th of January. The only redress we have obtained, or are likely to obtain, is, that the following inscription has been written upon the disgusting ‘Urinal’ complained of:—‘You are entreated to put your clothes in order before leaving this place.’

“Whatever violence we are now doing to our own feelings, or however acutely we feel the blush of shame and indignation mantle on our cheeks, (as we are compelled to enter upon such plain but offensive explanations) still, we are resolved on submitting, *silently*, no longer, to the continued and barefaced performance of acts of scandalous indecency, and the perpetration of practices which are an outrage on public decorum; merely because these Commissioners imagine that the natural repugnance of female modesty to enter upon a public exposure of an indelicate nature, may protect *them* against all interference with their present *truly disgusting* rules and regulations.

“We earnestly and beseechingly implore your kind and generous assistance;—indeed, we feel assured that it will be readily granted. We are utterly at a loss to comprehend the singular contradiction in the conduct of these Authorities. Of course they are GENTLEMEN; not one of whom would, we feel assured, individually perpetrate the indecency of which we complain, in our presence or in front of our windows;—yet they can deliberately *make arrangements* for this nasty practice to be performed by the Public at large! Such is the usage of society:—so nice, and delicate, and rigid are its rules, that, whenever modest women are under consideration, no respectable man, even of the humblest classes, would think of making use of an indecent word, much less commit an indecent act, in their presence or hearing. We are embarrassed, therefore, to understand how these Commissioners, who are Husbands and Fathers, can possibly encourage and sanction the offensive and barbarous practice of men relieving the calls of Nature in the public streets, and in the presence of the female residents and of every female passer-by!

“In our own particular case of complaint, this immodest and



brutal regulation appears to be a studied encouragement to acts of indecency ; because within twenty yards of this ' Urinal,' are decent, ample, and gratuitous accommodations for the public wants.

"However, Sir, now that we are forced to do the present violence to our feelings, by thus battling in defence of that 'modesty' which is generally admitted to be the most attractive quality of our sex, we trust you will aid us in trying to put an entire stop to the truly disgusting and demoralising arrangement which justifies, indeed, *encourages*, men to attend to the calls of Nature in the public streets, and before the eyes of modest English Women. However much the Commissioners may consider the NOTICE, or Inscription, to be a palliation of the evil, we cannot but consider it an *aggravation* of the offence.

"We sincerely hope, Sir, you will have the kindness to let this letter, and our Memorial to the Commissioners, be inserted in your most influential Paper. You are at perfect liberty, if you so desire, to make use of our names ; since the annoyance of appearing in the public papers will be a trifling suffering, when compared with the 'Martyrdom' which we are unceasingly enduring, from the deep sense of shame and humiliation brought on us by the bestial practices now *sanctioned* and *encouraged* by the Commissioners ; to whom we have so uselessly appealed for redress.

"We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,"

[Here follow the signatures of 46 respectable Females.]

At length, however, following the example set by the National Philanthropic Association in Ham Yard, and perhaps ashamed of their dilatoriness in attending to the Public Welfare,—and their inattention to the complaints of the Females of Great Windmill Street,—the COMMISSIONERS, three months since, erected PUBLIC WATER CLOSETS and URINALS in ROSE STREET (out of Greek Street), Soho ; and measures are likely to be adopted, *shortly*, for similar erections in CHURCH LANE, in the Parish of St. Giles, &c.—This latter Sanatory Measure and most necessary improvement, arose, originally, from representations made by the Council of this Association to the Public and Parochial Boards ; but, curious and natural enough (as hereafter shewn), the Inhabitants of that wretched locality, taking the hint, and looking into their rights, *according to the Law of the Land*,—at the same time *conscious of their own weakness, as individuals steeped in poverty*,—have chosen to effect their emancipation from the dirt and privations imposed on them by grinding landlordism and neglectful



Parochial Authority,—by writing to, and choosing, the *TIMES* NEWSPAPER, as their organ and champion; and thereby throwing themselves on the justice and benevolence of the Public!—*This is PROGRESS*,—and as it *ought to be*,—and proves that the poor working classes are not in love with squalor and filth; but that they submit to these, merely from absolute necessity.—It is hoped that the Inhabitants of all the neglected localities of the Metropolis will speedily pursue a similar course.

### STREET CLEANSING AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR:—THE STREET-ORDERLY SYSTEM.

(See Engraving.)

One of the greatest and most popular operations of this Association has been,—that of awakening public attention to the advantage of maintaining cleanliness in *STREETS, COURTS, and ALLEYS*, and the discovery of the means of *preserving them free from mud and dust*;—at the same time *providing employment for large numbers of the POOR*. A system, now called the *STREET-ORDERLY SYSTEM*, was tested during the winter of 1843-4, by the Association, viz.:—in keeping clean the surface of *REGENT AND OXFORD STREETS*, between the Quadrant and Regent Circus, and between Vere Street and Charles Street. A COMMITTEE of *EIGHTEEN* of the *HOUSEHOLDERS* and *SHOPKEEPERS* was formed to conduct the experiment.—This system consists in employing *MEN and BOYS*, during the day, to collect the dirt created by the passing cattle, and in removing it immediately; so as to prevent the same from being scattered on the surface of the Streets:—for, it was discovered that Streets paved with stone or wood, derive 19-20ths of their dirt from animal excreta, alone.

The above Committee, after expressing their gratification at the success of the Street-Orderly system,—in which the Public Press appeared unanimously to agree,—stated—

“That from forty to fifty men and boys were occupied in removing these deposits during the day;—amounting to from 7 to 8,000 daily.—“The experience we have had,” say they, “convinces us that the most efficient means of keeping streets clean,—and more



especially great thoroughfares,—is to prevent the accumulation of dirt, by removing the manure within a few minutes after it has been deposited by the passing cattle : the same having, hitherto, remained during several days,—rendering the streets in wet weather almost impassable to persons walking,—presenting a mass of twenty-four tons or loads of excrementitious matter spread over the surface of the wood pavement alone,—and exhaling its noxious effluvia to the injury of public health, and the annoyance and discomfort of the inhabitants as well as all persons frequenting our great thoroughfares.”—*Signed,*

PETER GRAHAM, 37, Oxford St.	HUGH BARCLAY, 170, Regent St.
JAMES TAVERNER, 28, Oxford St.	J. E. MIVART, Lower Brook St.
J. A. NICHOLAY, 82, Oxford St.	H. WOOLLEY, 170, Regent St.
JACOB BELL, 338, Oxford St.	J. STORY, 176, Regent St.
DANIEL BIDDLE, 81, Oxford St.	H. DISON, 237, Regent St.
H. S. CAFE, 48, Great Marlborough St.	S. LEWIS, 175, Regent St.
JAMES HOLMES, 171, Regent St.	F. WHISHAW, <i>Sec. Society of Arts, Adelphi.</i>
GEO. WAUGH, 177, Regent St.	T. THOMAS, Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly.
A. SAUNDERS, 170, Regent St.	
JOSEPH WILKS, 186, Regent St.	

The expences incurred were £400 ;—£200 of which still remain due from the Shopkeepers to the Association ;—which, from late Commercial difficulties, they have not yet repaid.

Similar demonstrations were made in the Public Thoroughfares, as well as in the Side-Streets, Courts, and Alleys, of the Parishes of Saint James, Saint George Hanover Square, Saint Anne Soho, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, Saint Giles and Saint George Bloomsbury, Saint Margaret and Saint John Westminster,—and the City of London ;—in all of which, the HOUSEHOLDERS and SHOPKEEPERS readily signed REQUISITIONS to the Parish and Municipal Authorities, signifying their readiness to pay any extra rate which might be levied, in order to perpetuate this improved system in their respective localities.—During the interesting demonstration in Oxford Street and Regent Street (in 1843-4,) the COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON were invited to send a person to witness the operations and collect information respecting them :—their reply was, “ *that they did not consider the same worthy their attention.* ”—At this period, the Streets in the City were swept, *about, from once a week to once a fortnight!*—and the numbers employed for that purpose were between 20 and 30 men, only !—



In the Winter of 1845-6, the Association *obtained permission* from the CITY AUTHORITIES to demonstrate the improved system of Street Cleansing in CORNHILL, CHEAPSIDE, around the BANK and ROYAL EXCHANGE, NEWGATE STREET, KING STREET, GRESHAM STREET, MOORGATE STREET, THROGMORTON STREET, THREADNEEDLE STREET, TOKENHOUSE YARD, and the adjacent Streets. About a hundred poor men were employed for this purpose at 2s. 6d. each, per day; and the result was that the CITIZENS were so well pleased with the improvement, that the leading MERCHANTS and BANKERS memorialized the LORD MAYOR to grant the use of the EGYPTIAN HALL, for the purpose of considering the necessity of having the system adopted throughout the City:—EIGHT, out of TWELVE, THOUSAND of the Ratepayers, within a few days, signed Memorials to the City Commissioners of Sewers in favour of this improvement;—and the CORPORATION granted the use of the GUILDHALL for a public meeting in its support; which was held on the 4th of May, 1846.

The Association, through LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. for the City, and PREMIER OF ENGLAND, recommended to the CITY COMMISSIONERS a plan for keeping the whole of their Streets, Courts, and Alleys, entirely free from mud and dust.—Had this plan been adopted, *it would have given permanent daily employment to 480 industrious and able-bodied persons,—with, as well as without, families;—would have kept them from the Workhouse;—have diminished the Poor's Rates;—and promoted the health and increased the comfort of the Citizens and Public at large.* The COMMISSIONERS, did *not* adopt the plan; but they ordered the thoroughfares to be swept *daily*;—and this salutary arrangement gave permanent employment to upwards of THREE HUNDRED MEN! The Commissioners were enabled, moreover, from a suggestion made by the Association relative to the value of the ASHES, or House-dust, of the City, *to save from Four to Five Thousand Pounds*, in their Cleansing Contract for 1846.—The whole of the Street Cleansing Demonstration in the City, was made at the risk and expense of this Association. It entailed on it an expense of upwards of £1500.,—£359. 9s. of which were contributed by the Public.—The re-



mainder was paid by the Association ; which, up to the present moment, has never received the smallest grant of any kind, from any department connected with the Commissioners of Sewers or Corporation of the City of London.—The whole of these particulars will be found at large in the Annual Report for 1847.

It is pleasing to be able to state, that the Commissioners for cleansing REGENT STREET, WHITEHALL, &c., have adopted the Street-Orderly System, in a large portion of Regent Street.—The Paving Board of ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN, has adopted it in that Parish ; and, so well pleased have the members been with it, that at a Meeting of the Vestry, held on Thursday, April 19th, 1849, they unanimously passed the following Resolution :—" That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President of the National Philanthropic Association, for introducing into the Parish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, his system of Street Cleansing, by STREET-ORDERLIES ; and that this Meeting, in acknowledging his services, present the HOSPICE AND SOUP KITCHEN, in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, with a donation of £10. 10s."—In reference to this vote, the following Letter was received by the President, on the 5th of June, 1849 :—

" 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

" Dear Sir,—By direction of the Committee of Management of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, I beg to enclose you a cheque for Ten Guineas ; which sum was voted by the open Vestry of the Parish, for the purposes of the Leicester Square Soup Kitchen ;—as some acknowledgment of the services of the STREET-ORDERLIES, during the time you were good enough to allow them to sweep our streets.

" I am, dear, Sir, yours faithfully,

" THOMAS MOSELY, *Vestry Clerk.*"

" To Charles Cochrane, Esq., 40, Leicester Square."

At a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester Square, on Wednesday Evening, the 18th of October, 1848, over which B. BOND CABBELL, Esq, M.P. presided, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1st. " It having been demonstrated to this Meeting that *crime and the cost of its suppression*, as well as taxation generally, are *decreased in proportion as the Poor are employed*, this Meeting is of opinion that it is the bounden duty, as it is the interest of all



parties, to do every thing in their power to find work for the labouring classes; more especially during the severe winter months, when destitution is so fearfully increased throughout the country."

2nd. "That this Meeting is of opinion that a great number of the poor might be profitably employed by the different parishes, in cleansing, white-washing, and purifying the unwholesome dwellings which abound in the metropolis; and thus prevent the spreading of Cholera, Typhus, and other diseases:—that it is important that *Parochial Registries* should be attached to every Workhouse, setting forth the name, age, qualifications, and characters of the *unemployed* in each district; *in order that persons requiring the services of such parties, may be enabled to secure them*:—and farther, that the system of STREET CLEANSING, now and for some time past demonstrated by the NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, in the parishes of *St. James, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Anne, Soho*, offers an excellent opportunity for *employing a large number of the able-bodied poor*; and that it has been proved to this Meeting, that 10,000 *men could be thus employed throughout the metropolis*, with profit to the rate-payers.—The Committee of Householders and Rate-payers, convening this meeting, most earnestly appeal, therefore, to all classes, for their co-operation and support; in order to secure the advantages referred to in this and the preceding Resolution."

It is painful to record, however, that the Street-Orderly System met with but a very *unfavourable* reception from the PAVING BOARD OF ST. JAMES'S PARISH.—Their Scavenger made a demand for £22. 10s. on the Association, for removing dirt swept up by the Street-Orderlies; under the excuse that he was *not bound*, by his contract, to remove any other dirt "*than that which was swept up by men employed by the Paving Board.*" The Council, astonished at this demand, remonstrated accordingly; knowing that the Scavenger was bound by his contract to remove all the dirt from the Parish; and feeling that its quantity could not be increased by being swept up by Street-Orderlies instead of Parish Scavengers.—Moreover, the dirt was collected and placed in a Lay-stall, or Shed, to be removed during the day, at the convenience of the Scavenger. The Scavenger, however, pressed his demand; and like Shylock the Jew, said he would have his "*pound of flesh.*"—The Inhabitants,—who had been subscribing towards the employment of the Street-Orderlies,—went in strong Deputation



to the PAVING Board, to obtain its mediation. They were, however, completely *unsuccessful*;—for a singular and suspicious sympathy was evinced by the Members in behalf of the Scavenger. A Writ was now served on the President; who, rather than be entrammelled in the meshes of the Law, paid the imputed debt, with £2 5s. expenses:—in all £24 15s.—The Paving Board has since *bitterly opposed* the improvement, by every possible means; notwithstanding that their *protégé*, the Scavenger, has been paid his exactions!

It has since been discovered that, under his Cleansing Contract, the Scavenger is ordered to pay visits *daily* to the Paving Board Office; and it is thought by some, that an undue and unhealthy intimacy has been the result between the contracting parties.

The Corps of STREET-ORDERLIES, thus on the eve of being thrown out of employment and bread, and having been, moreover, warned that they should no longer enjoy their accustomed seats in St. James's Church,—the Church of the very Parish in which they resided, and which Parish they had so long laboured to *cleanse and keep thoroughly clean*,—now agreed to send a Memorial to the Rector, beseeching him to mediate between the Paving Board and the Council of the National Philanthropic Association; so that matters might be settled amicably, and they themselves be restored to the desirable condition of earning their livelihood.—The following is the *Memorial* in question, copied from the Journals of the day; through which it was extensively circulated.—It was addressed to the Rev. John Jackson, A.M., Rector of St. James's Parish.

“Esteemed and Reverend Sir,—

“The humble Memorial of the undersigned Street-Orderlies, who have, for nearly four months, been employed in keeping the streets clean, and improving the health of the parish, humbly sheweth, that your Memorialists are now entirely thrown out of such employment, in consequence of a harsh, vexatious, and unchristian-like proceeding on the part of the parish Scavenging-Contractor; who has refused to remove the dirt of the parish, collected by your Memorialists; and refused to allow your Memorialists' employers to do so.

“That their employers, who are householders, rate-payers, and members of your Congregation, have appealed to the Commissioners



of the Paving Board, offering to pay to the Contractor any sum for the removal of such dirt, that the Commissioners think just and proper; whilst they have refused to pay a demand which appears unreasonable and extortionate.

"Fearful of the result, and in a state of mental anxiety, at being deprived of the honest means of earning their daily bread, your Memorialists humbly, but confidently, appeal to you as a Christian Pastor, to act as *mediator* with the Paving Commissioners in their behalf.—They already owe you a large debt of gratitude,—not only for your zeal and munificence in promoting cleanliness and comfort among the poor and in their dwellings; but—particularly for being, themselves, permitted to hear God's Holy Word, during the Sunday Services of your Church.

"They are deeply grateful for the comfort and consolation which they have derived from attending to your discourses; but little did they imagine, whilst listening to your recent beautiful Sermon of '*the parable of the sower*,' that they were so soon destined to become victims in proof of your illustrations! The seeds of mercy, kindness, and Christian charity, had been abundantly sown in this parish in their behalf. Many benevolent men sprang forth to fulfil the duties of the good Samaritan; but the briars and thorns taking deep root in envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,—in a love of Mammon, and a forgetfulness of the holy law,—have grown so fast, and in such abundance, as to choke and wither a smiling promise of bountifulness and plenty;—thus leaving your Memorialists in a sterile land, threatened with all the ills and horrors of scarcity and want, on the eve of an inclement, wintry season!

"Your Memorialists, Reverend Sir, humbly hope you will not feel offended at their presuming thus to implore your aid. In the depth of their tribulation, they instinctively seek the help, advice, and protection of a minister of Christ, the great Saviour of mankind; who has taught them how to "pray for their daily bread, not to be led into temptation, and to be delivered from evil."

"They feel they can only, and wish only, to have their daily bread by means of honest industry; they cannot be industrious without employment; they implore and beseech you to act as their Christian mediator, to procure them work; for, it needs a Christian power and virtue almost more than man possesses, when poverty and hunger overtake him from want of work, to save him from becoming a prey to evil, or a victim to temptation.—And as in duty bound, they will ever pray,"

(Signed by forty-eight Street-Orderlies.)—Dec. 5, 1848.

An unfavourable answer having been returned to this pathetic appeal, the Poor Men consulted on the prospect before them, of approaching destitution, and the following Letter was transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Jackson:—



“ Reverend Sir,—

“ We beg, with great respect, to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to our Memorial; which has been read to us this evening. We humbly hope you will forgive us if we say that the reply has distressed us; as our appeal was based on the merciful doctrines of Christianity. It is painful to us to learn that our statement has not been deemed deserving of belief. We know we are poor, and consequently open to suspicion.

“ We should not have presumed to have spoken so confidently, had we not been assured that a Deputation of the following Rate-payers waited on the Paving Board, on Wednesday, the 29th of November last, consisting of the Gentlemen whose names are here stated; viz:—Mr. Castell, Princes-street; Mr. Walker, ditto; Mr. Marks, ditto; Mr. Keed, ditto; Passam Smith & Co. Coventry-street; Mr. Lambert, ditto; Mr. Gibbon, ditto; Mr. Selim, ditto; Mr. Tomkins, Great Windmill-street; Mr. Jessey, ditto; Mr. Croft, ditto; Mr. Gorton, ditto; Mr. Edwards, ditto; Mr. Davidson, ditto; Mr. Symes, ditto; Mr. MacCardie, ditto; Mr. Robinson, Wardour-street; Mr. Penprice, Queen-street; Mr. Metcalf, 29, Marshall-street; Mr. Alexander A. Mather, King-street; Mr. Slope, Piccadilly; Mr. Smith, Brewer-street; Mr. Davies, Jermyn-street; Mr. Sims, ditto; Mr. Robertson, ditto; Mr. Lake, ditto; Mr. Waterhouse, ditto; Mr. Cochrane, and other gentlemen;—to beg the Paving Board to make such amicable arrangements with the Contractor, as to enable us to continue our employment:—These Gentlemen agreed to pay the price for removing the dirt collected by us, as the Paving Board thought proper. We are thrown out of work, not on account of a disputed agreement between Mr. Cochrane and the Contractor, but *because the Contractor will not remove the dirt collected by us, in future*;—unless he is paid any sum he chooses to demand for so doing. The Deputation waited on the Board for assistance, in order to insure some equitable arrangement; and if we are making mis-statements, they can easily be discovered by reference to the Deputation. We are deeply sorry to hear that complaints have been made, and *which you consider reasonable*, at our having deprived your Poor Parishioners of their *seats*, by our presence in your Church.

“ We humbly assure you, that we will take care, in future, not to give cause for such complaints; as the truly Christian-minded Churchwardens of St. Anne's Parish have granted seats for us all, at the Parish Church. We deeply regret to have occupied so much of your valuable time; and gratefully thank you for the accommodation we have hitherto received at your Church, and remain,

“ Your respectful humble Servants,”

(Signed by 42 Street-Orderlies.)

“ Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1848.”



At a PUBLIC MEETING of Ratepayers convened on Tuesday, December 12th, 1848, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, to consider the conduct of the Paving Board and their Scavenger,—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., in the Chair,—the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

Resolved,—“That the mercenary and unfeeling conduct of Mr. Tame, the Scavenging Contractor for St. James's and St. Anne's parishes, meets with the unqualified reprobation of this Meeting ; and it is deeply to be regretted, that the proceedings of the Commissioners of the St. James's Paving Board, regarding the appeal made to them by the rate-payers, and relative to the recent measures of their Scavenger, are *mysteriously unaccountable* and *painfully unsatisfactory*. It is farther resolved, that the Report of the cause of the Street-Orderlies being thrown out of employment, just read, be adopted, printed, and circulated in the three parishes ; and that the householders and tradespeople be requested to collect subscriptions in favour of the employment of the poor.”

(Signed) “C. LUSHINGTON.”

The TIMES Newspaper of the 13th December, in its lengthened Report of the Meeting, concludes as follows :—

“An unsuccessful application was made by the rate-payers to the Commissioners of Paving ; and an offer to pay the expense of removing the refuse was made. No direct answer was given, and the Street-Orderlies have been thrown out of employment, until some farther steps can be taken in the matter. The question was not whether these Orderlies should be employed : it involved the question of whether the poor should be supported in idleness, or afforded the means of earning a living. The Paving Board was principally to blame, and on them the indignation of the meeting ought to fall, and not upon Mr. Tame, who was blameless.—The resolution was then agreed to in all its severity ; and the meeting, at which there were from 800 to 900 persons, separated.”

In pursuance of a numerous signed Requisition of the Householders of the City and Liberties of Westminster, a Public Meeting was convened at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, the 11th January, 1849, by the High Bailiff, Francis Smedley, Esq.,—“for the purpose of taking into consideration the unprecedented number of Mechanics and Workmen now out of employ, and the extent of existing Destitution and Distress ; and for the purpose of devising means of providing EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR, and diminishing



the privations and sufferings endured by the Labouring Classes ;” when the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

Resolved,—“ That in consequence of the system adopted by the National Philanthropic Association,—of cleansing, by means of Street-Orderlies, the Streets, Courts, and Alleys in the Parishes of St. James, St. Anne, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul, Covent Garden,—having received the cordial approval and support of large numbers of the householders, ratepayers, and shopkeepers of these Parishes, this Meeting earnestly requests that the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers will urgently recommend the Parish Boards of the Metropolis to adopt this system of Street Cleansing ; as it would tend to promote greater cleanliness, and increase the health and comfort of the Public : at the same time, it would afford permanent employment to many hundreds of the industrious and deserving Poor.—And this Meeting farther recommends that a Deputation should present this Resolution to the Commissioners, at the earliest possible opportunity.”

The Daily Papers of the 12th, gave an ample account of the proceedings of this Meeting, which need not be here repeated.

Subsequently to the above Meetings, about twenty District Meetings were held in various localities of St. James’s, St. Anne’s, St. Andrew’s Holborn, St. Martin’s in the Fields, St. Paul’s Covent Garden, St. Clement’s and St. Mary’s le Strand, St. George’s Hanover Square, St. John’s and St. Margaret’s Westminster, and other Parishes,—during the months of December, January, and February ;—under the auspices of the National Philanthropic Association, for the employment of the Poor. by the Street-Orderly System of cleansing the Streets, Courts, and Alleys, of the West-end of London. The Council takes the present opportunity of returning its sincere thanks to the Licensed Victuallers and Hotel Proprietors, for their uniform kindness in permitting the gratuitous use of their rooms for the Meetings in question ; as well as for the general courtesy with which they assisted the Association in their endeavours to impress the public mind with the necessity of thus employing the Poor in their respective parishes :—this co-operation has been farther evinced during the Winter and Spring Months, by these gentlemen placing elymosynary boxes in the bars of their respective houses, for the reception of pence, &c.,



for the benefit of the Street-Orderlies; as well as for the St. Bernard Hospice, in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street.—To the respectable Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, Mr. Charles Ireland, of the Lumber Troop Hall, Fetter Lane, the thanks of the Council are especially due, for his unwearied exertions in promoting the above vital objects of the National Philanthropic Association.

With regard to farther progress in St. James's Parish, it may be stated that, although at great cost, the Association demonstrated its universally approved system of Street Cleansing in various streets and localities, the Paving Authorities seem to have remained up to the present day, ignorant,—or adverse to the acknowledgment of,—its manifest and manifold advantages. In the month of April, 1849, the following Requisition, signed by 687 Rate-paying Inhabitants of St. James's, was presented to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers :—

“GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Householders, Ratepayers, and Shopkeepers, of the Parish of St. James, beg respectfully to express to your Honourable Board our unqualified admiration of the Sanatory System of Street Cleansing by means of Street-Orderlies, as demonstrated in our parish during the last four months, by the National Philanthropic Association.

“We admire the System,—the Report of which is herewith enclosed,—on account of its conducing to the greater cleanliness of the public thoroughfares,—to the increased comfort of the Parishioners,—and to an improved state of the health of the Parish;—but we particularly approve of it, as it provides remunerative employment for large numbers of honest, industrious men, anxious to earn their livelihood by their own industry,

“We deeply regret to find, however, that the adoption of this important improvement is most vexatiously thwarted by those Authorities, whose duty it is to study the wants and wishes of the Parishioners and the welfare of the Parish; and we therefore urgently beg of your Honourable Board to enforce the powers with which you are invested by the 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 112, clause 51: and to confer on this Parish the boon now solicited. We will cheerfully pay any extra demands or rates which may be required on this account:—for which boon we shall ever feel deeply indebted.”

*(Here follow the 687 Signatures.)*



Notwithstanding the opposition shown by certain Authorities in St. James's to the establishment of the Street-Orderly System, many excellent and influential persons in that parish afforded all the aid in their power for its support and promotion throughout the City of Westminster generally ;—and the Council has much pleasure in here thanking Monsieur Dubourg for the sum of £22. 9s. 6d., being the proceeds of two Entertainments at the Hall of Rome, Great Windmill Street, in the month of November, 1848 ;—also to Benjamin Webster, Esq., Lessee of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, for the use of that Establishment for a Benefit for the Street-Orderlies located in Ham Yard, on the 19th of December in the same year ;—on which occasion Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, generously gave up their Private Box for the same benevolent purpose.—To these exalted personages, the Council here beg to record their sincere and dutiful acknowledgments.

In the mean time, the Staff of Street-Orderlies, 50 in number, who had been comfortably located in Houses taken for them in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, continued to make demonstrations of their excellent and most efficient mode of Cleansing, in all the surrounding Parishes ;—obtaining the good will of all the Rate-payers and other Inhabitants. Indeed, from the manifest improvement in the state of the public thoroughfares, and the quiet and orderly conduct of the Men,—an employment hitherto repudiated and considered as *degrading* to be followed by MEN, was thus brought into high popular estimation.—These useful men kept the Streets, Pavements, Courts, and Alleys free from *mud* in Winter and *dust* in Summer ; and that, with the *least possible* personal drudgery : for, adhering strictly to the principles of operation laid down for their guidance, viz. :—that of “CLEANSING, AND KEEPING CLEAN,”—they had merely to keep a vigilant look-out over the surface of Street allotted to them, and to remove with the hand-brush and dust-pan, from any particular spot, whatever dirt or rubbish might fall upon it, viz. :—at the very moment of deposit.—Thus, were the Streets under their care kept *constantly clean* :



and thus did the STREET-ORDERLY System become a striking *proof* and *example* to all the Metropolitan Paving Boards, that good and plentiful food, warm clothing, and reasonable wages, are quite *compatible* with a very large abatement of the otherwise *slavish* exertions of the SCAVENGER ;—whose ragged, filthy, degraded, and half-starved condition had never been considered in a *scientific* and *moral* point of view, until the present time.—Thus, also, was formed a nursery, or *normal school*, of STREET CLEANSERS ; who, when drafted off to distant districts, should be capable, not only of *instructing* others of their own rank and state, in a scientific, methodical, *less* laborious and *more* efficient mode of performing their duty ; but, also, of *instructing* PAVING and GUARDIAN BOARDS, that, by the adoption of this *rational* system, they might confer a TRIPLE benefit on their fellow Parishioners.—1stly, that of keeping their Streets, Lanes, Courts, and Alleys, *perfectly and constantly clean*,—and consequently their *Houses, Goods, Clothes, and Furniture* ;—by which means, the present large annual expenditure in *wear and tear of woollens, silks, and other material*, as well as the cost of *soap, brushes, brooms, blacking, labour, &c.* could be saved.—2ndly, that of giving *profitable* employment (which every *unemployed* person, *skilled* or *unskilled*, is capable of engaging in) to poor men,—single as well as married ;—from which they could derive all the *substantial comforts of life*, and be rendered *independent* of all obligations on *charity* or elymosynary assistance. 3rdly, that of thinning their Workhouses, (where no useful or profitable work CAN be performed) ; and so, *saving* a very large and *grinding* amount of tax on the industrious and wealthy Parishioners, in the shape of POOR'S RATE.

The wages of the men in Ham Yard were fixed at TWELVE *Shillings*, each, per week ;—that is, *Nine* Shillings were charged for Board and Lodging, and *Three* Shillings were paid in money to each man on Saturday afternoon ; out of which, he was expected to pay for his clothing and washing. The men had provided for them, clean, wholesome, beds and bedding, a common sitting room, with every means of ablution and personal cleanliness ; including



a warm bath once a week. Their food was abundant and of the best quality, viz :—Coffee and Bread and Butter for *Breakfast*, at Eight o'clock ; Round of Beef, Bread and Vegetables, four times a week for Dinner, at One o'clock ;—nutritious Soup and Bread, or Bread and Cheese forming the afternoon repast of the other three days :—at Six in the evening, when they returned from their labours, they were refreshed with Tea or Coffee, and Bread and Butter ; or for Supper, at Nine, each had a large Basin of Soup, with Bread.—Thus, three-fourths of their wages being laid out for them to advantage, the men were well lodged and fed ; and they have always declared themselves satisfied, comfortable, and happy, under the arrangements that were made for them. Under the charge of their intelligent and active Superintendent, the Street-Orderlies soon fell into a state of the most exact discipline and order ; and when old Orderlies were drafted off, either to enter the service of Parish Boards who adopted the system, or were recommended into service, or some other superior position in life,—and when new recruits came to supply their places, the latter found no difficulty in conforming to the rules laid down for the performance of their duties, as well as for their general conduct. “ Military time” regulated their hours of labour, refreshment, and rest ;—due attention was required from all ;—and each man (though a Scavenger) was expected to be *cleanly* in his person and respectful in his demeanour.—Indeed, nothing could be more gratifying than the conduct of these men ; both at home and abroad. The problem was solved, that labour of the most necessary and useful kind could be performed at little or no expence, by those, whom Parish Boards had cast aside as disabled and worthless members of Society ; and that calumny on the Poor was blown to the winds, which imputed idleness and ingratitude to Men who were not only willing to work, but who were most grateful to those who provided them with employment.

The Council has much satisfaction in submitting to the Members of the Association, the following Report received from the Commissioners of Police, last winter : it is indeed, a very high testimonial of the good conduct and decent appearance of the STREET-ORDERLIES ; whilst it reflects no less credit on the SYSTEM propounded, introduced, and so laboriously carried out, by the National Philanthropic Association, of thus improving the condition of the Streets, Courts, and Alleys under their charge and operation.—



RETURN of the Condition of the undermentioned Streets, Situated in the following Divisions, during the past Month.

Name of Streets.	Condition in wet weather.	Condition in dry weather.	Conduct of the men employed, as to diligence at their work and general behaviour; and their feelings as to the treatment they receive.	Opinions of Household-ers upon the New and Old Systems of Cleaning the Streets	If Police experience any advantage or increased comfort, in walking the better cleaned streets in wet and dry weather.
<b>A DIVISION.</b>					
Gt. Scotland Yard..	Clean & good.	Clean.	The men are well conducted, and diligent in their employment.	The general opinion is, that the streets were never kept so clean as at the present time.	Yes.
St. Martin's Place ..	Ditto	Ditto.			(Signed)
Henning's Row ..	Ditto.	Ditto.			J. MAX, Superintendent.
<b>C DIVISION.</b>					
Haymarket ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Industrious; and their conduct good; and they express themselves perfectly satisfied with their treatment.	The system of employment is good for those willing to work, and the streets much better than under the old method of cleaning.	The streets are cleaner and more comfortable for the Police: in wet weather they are not splashed with mud from carriages passing; and in dry weather the dust is certainly less.
Panton Street ..					
Green Street ..					
Richmond Street ..					
Old Compton Street ..					
Coventry Street ..					
South-side of Leicester Sq.					
Archer Street ..					
Gt. Windmill Street ..					
East-end of Piccadilly ..					
<b>F DIVISION.</b>					
St. Martin's Lane ..	Quite Clean.	Quite clean.	The men seem to be attentive to their work; and have been heard to express themselves satisfied with their employment.	Passers-by frequently express their approbation of the <i>new</i> system of cleaning the streets.	It is evidently better walking on the foot pavement; as the dirt does not gather there as it formerly did, when the streets were not so well swept.
St. Martin's Place ..	Ditto.	Ditto.			(Signed)
					N. PEARCE, Superintendent, 1st Nov. 1848.



In their domicile in Ham Yard, the Street-Orderlies have invariably been encouraged to follow pursuits which were useful and improving, after their daily labours were at an end :—for this, a small Library of History, Voyages, Travels, and Instructive and Entertaining Periodical Works, was placed at their disposal ; and it is truly gratifying to the Council to be able to state, that the men evinced great satisfaction, and even avidity in availing themselves of this source of intellectual pleasure and improvement. Writing Materials, also, were provided for them, for the purpose of practice and improvement,—as well as for mutual instruction in this most necessary and useful art ; and it must be gratifying to the Members of the Association to be informed, that, in April last, 34 out of 40 men appended their signatures,—distinctly and well written,—to a document which was submitted to them. Such a fact will at least prove, that when poor persons are employed, well fed and lodged, and cared for in the way of instruction, they do not always mis-spend their time ; nor, from mere preference, run riot in pot-houses and scenes of low debauchery. It is to be borne in mind, however, that one-half of these men were persons of almost every trade and occupation, from the artizan to the shopman and clerk, and therefore previously educated : the other half consisted of labourers and persons forsaken and indigent from their birth, and formerly dependent on workhouse charity, or chance employment for their scanty subsistence ;—consequently in a state of utter ignorance as to reading and writing.

Every night, after Supper, Prayers were read by the Superintendent ; and it has frequently been a most edifying as well as gratifying sight to Members of your Council, as well as to other persons of rank and station in society, who have visited the Hospice in Ham Yard at that interesting hour, to observe the decorum with which these poor men demeaned themselves ; and the heartfelt solemnity with which they joined in the invocations and thanks to their Creator and Preserver !

Each Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, a portion of the Church Service was read,—followed by an extemporaneous Discourse or



Exhortation by the Secretary to the Hospice. — They were marshalled to Church, twice on the Sabbath, headed by the Superintendent and Foremen ; and generally divided into two or three bodies—each taking a direction to St. James's, St. Anne's, or St. Paul's, Covent Garden ;—in all of which places of worship, they had sitting accommodation provided by the kindness of the Clergy and Churchwardens.—On Tuesday evenings, they had the benefit of receiving pastoral visits and instruction from several of the worthy Clergymen of the surrounding Parishes.

The best proofs, however, of the general good conduct of the STREET-ORDERLIES, and of the consideration in which they are held by those who have had opportunities of observing that conduct, are to be found in the following Letters from the Reverend Gentlemen who have kindly visited and instructed them at their domicile.—The *first* is from the Rev. Mr. Beames, Curate of St. James's, and addressed to the Secretary of the National Philanthropic Association.—

“ St. James's Vestry, June 7th, 1849.

“ Sir,—Mr. Cochrane having expressed a wish that one of us should give a Lecture on Tuesday Evenings, at Ham Yard, in conjunction with the Clergy of St. Anne's, Soho, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the Rector asked *me*, and I willingly consented to take my part. Since then, I have given a Lecture once in three weeks ;—Mr. Hutton and Mr. Wade providing for the other Tuesdays.

“ I trust this opportunity of speaking on religious subjects to those employed by you, has not been without its use.—Long experience convinces me that religious services, to do good, must be adapted to the class of persons for whom they are intended.—I accordingly read the Confession and a selection of the Collects of our Church ; and then explain a portion of the Scriptures.—From what I know of the habits of those from whom your ORDERLIES are selected, I am thus able to give my Lecture such a direction as their circumstances require ; and to seize hold of, and apply, any thing which comes under my notice.—The ORDERLIES listen attentively,—readily find out the places in the Prayer Book,—join in the Confession, and seem interested in the Lecture.—In truth, our great difficulty is to get the poor together :—when once assembled, they gladly listen, and many profit by the services of



religion.—This difficulty is obviated in your case, because the Men are, I believe, expected to attend.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
“ T. BEAMES.”

“ P.S.—Longer experience will perhaps hereafter enable me to speak more fully.”

The following Letter is from the Rev. Mr. Hutton, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden ; and is addressed to the Committee of Management of the National Philanthropic Association :—

“ Rectory, Covent Garden :—June 28th, 1849.

“ Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in giving my humble testimony in favor of Mr. Cochrane's System for the Cleansing of the Streets of the Metropolis.

“ Your Orderlies were at work in this Parish for several weeks, during the winter and the early part of the spring : and the manner in which they discharged their duties gave unqualified satisfaction to our Committee of Management of such matters.—The conduct of the men during the time that they worked in Covent Garden Parish, was highly creditable ; and their serious behaviour at the Church must have been remarked by all the members of the congregation ; I must also not omit to state that I and my Curate have visited the Hospice on several evenings, and conducted a short service for the benefit of the men ; and we were much pleased with the devout manner in which they made the responses, and the attention which they paid to the simple expositions of Scripture which we delivered on those occasions.

“ I have only, in conclusion, to express my deliberate conviction that our Committee of Management will have no reason to regret having adopted your System of STREET-ORDERLIES ; and I sincerely hope that your benevolent efforts may be crowned with the success which they merit ; also, that you may ultimately have the satisfaction of learning that most of the leading Metropolitan Parishes shall have determined to give the plan a fair trial.

“ I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,  
“ HENRY HUTTON.”

The following Letter from the Rev. Mr. Pownall, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, (formerly Curate of St. Anne's, Soho,) is addressed to the Secretary of the National Philanthropic Association :—

“ Vicarage, Cripplegate :—Sept. 22, 1849.

“ My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter requesting my opinion of the Street-Orderlies, during the time I was in the habit of visiting the Hospice, I beg to assure the Council that, after each visit,



I returned delighted, both with the method and the principles upon which that establishment was conducted.

“Your care for the welfare of the inmates, reaching, as it did, beyond the relief of their temporal necessities,—the attention paid to cleanliness and good order,—the arrangement of the sleeping apartments (on the walls of which I noticed a very suitable selection of Scriptural texts),—the provision of a Bible for every inmate (and, I think, a Prayer Book also);—*above all*, the regularity and attentive interest with which the men seemed to join in our evening service, I trust ever to remember.

“With respect to the moral character of the men employed, I can only say that so far as I have had any opportunity of forming an opinion, they have shown themselves by their industry, civility, and general behaviour, not undeserving of the interest you take in their welfare.

“Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

“G. P. POWNALL.”

Before proceeding farther with the progress of the STREET-ORDERLY SYSTEM, it is necessary that the Members of this Association should be made aware of the *actual* state of *Street-Cleansing* in those Parishes, where the Orderly's broom and shovel have not yet been admitted,—either in the way of “*Demonstration*,” or by *Adoption*;—also of the amount of wages, or remuneration made to the common Street-Scavenger. The Council has taken much pains to ascertain these particulars, as the following list will prove. Before inserting it, they cannot help remarking,—with reference to the comfortable condition of the Street-Orderlies, under a careful and economical Stewardship, and the regularity and lightness of the work performed by them,—that the *best* paid Scavenger is but meagrely remunerated, in comparison. What is to be said of the *worst* paid? It is a remarkable but disgraceful fact, too, that whilst the wages paid by the Contractors and Surveyors, range between 12s. and 16s. 6d. those paid by the Parish Boards range from only 5s. 8d. to 9s.!!!—and it is no less disgraceful, that, instead of being cleaned every day and kept continually clean, the streets under the charge of those poor men, are swept only once or twice a week!—



PARISH.	NO. OF MEN.	EMPLOYED BY	WEEKLY WAGES.
			s. d.
St. Clement's Danes.....	2 .....	Contractor .....	16 0
Liberty of the Rolls .....	1 .....	Strand Union.....	7 5
St. Saviour's and St. Thomas', Boro'	3 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. George's, Boro' .....	4 .....	Contractor .....	14 6
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch .....	5 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. George's, Hanover Square .....	— .....	Parish .....	9 0
St. James's, Westminster .....	12 .....	Parish .....	10 0
Idem Ditto .....	3 .....	Parish .....	15 0
Idem Ditto .....	6 .....	Parish .....	*7 6
St. Mary-le-bone .....	107 .....	Parish .....	9 0
St. Mary's, Whitechapel .....	8 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.....	11 .....	Contractor .....	16 0
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green .....	17 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
Christ Church, Spitalfields .....	4 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. Luke's, Chelsea .....	} 5 .....	Parish..... (!)	7 0
Idem Ditto .....		Contractor .....	14 0
St. Pancras† .....	18 .....	Parish .....	9 0
St. Mary's, Paddington .....	18 .....	Parish .....	9 0
Lambeth.....	17 .....	Surveyor.....	15 0
Christ Church, Surrey.....	3 .....	Surveyor.....	15 0
Bermondsey .....	12 to 15 .....	Parish .....	8 0
St. James's, Clerkenwell .....	} 12 .....	Parish.....	5 8
Idem Ditto .....		Highway Board....	15 0
St. Giles', Cripplegate .....	9 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
Liberty of Glasshouse .....	2 .....	Contractor .....	12 0
St. Luke's, Old Street .....	12 .....	Contractor .....	16 6
St. Luke's, &c., Trust .....	1 .....	Contractor .....	14 0
St. Catharine's, Wapping .....	3 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. John's, Westminster ; and .....	} 3 .....	Contractor .....	15 0
St. Margaret's, Westminster .....		Contractor .....	15 0

\* This extraordinary *inequality* of payment for exactly the same work, and by the same paymasters to the same labourers, will scarcely excite surprise in those who are aware of the careless ignorance and unfeeling caprice of some Parochial Boards. Of the above 21 Scavengers, 16 are married, with from 1 to 4 children, each. How the poor creatures who receive but 7s. 6d. a week support their families, is best known to themselves.—It is a curious fact, that whilst three Scavengers are paid 15s. a week, the Foreman of the 7s. 6d. gang is paid only 12s., and the Foreman of the 10s. gang receives only 13s. !—

† The Street-Orderly System has been adopted during the last 3 or 4 months, both in St. Pancras and St. Giles' and St. George's, Bloomsbury.



During the winter and spring of the present year, the Street-Orderlies were employed on the thoroughfares, &c. of the Parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul Covent Garden ; also in Whitehall, and Regent Street, &c.—that is, from the foot of Westminster Bridge to the Regent Circus in Oxford Street.—In all these localities, the Demonstrations were perfect as usual ; giving general satisfaction.—The result has been that the Paving Board of St. Paul's adopted the System, as has been already stated ;—that of St. Martin's,—notwithstanding its manifest advantages over all Machinery, both as regards efficiency and economy,—*declined* in favour of the Machine Carts ; which, although well enough adapted for the centre of highways, can never compete with the Street-Orderly System in cleansing the gutters, side-paths, and corners of streets :—nor can it be made the means of *unintermitting* cleanliness, which the System so anxiously promoted by the National Philanthropic Association,—of *removing manure and other dirt as they fall*,—invariably does,—giving satisfaction to every one ;—House and Shop-keepers, as well as Passengers.—This consideration is independent of the still more important one of employing the able-bodied Poor of a Parish, and rendering them independent of Workhouse alms, degradation and demoralization. In Regent Street, Whitehall, &c., after a most successful demonstration of several weeks by this Association, the plan adopted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, has been an *amalgamation* of the Machine-cart and Street-Orderly Systems ;—but the Council has to express its regret that the Street-Orderly portion,—namely, of *immediately removing the Cattle-droppings, &c.*—has not met with that consideration from the Surveyor, or Superintendent, which it deserves, and which they have been so anxious to inculcate.

In consequence of a Demonstration of several weeks at the commencement of summer, in the Parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury,—viz. in New Oxford St. and Holborn, from Tottenham Court Road to Kingsgate Street ;—in Hart St. Bloomsbury, and Southampton St.—the other portions of these important and populous Parishes became anxious to partake



of the benefits of the Street-Orderly System.—On the 13th of June, the following Requisition, signed by 354 Inhabitant Householders and Rate-payers, was forwarded to Mr. Finnis, Clerk to the United Paving Boards of these Parishes :—

“ To the Members of the Paving Board of St. Giles’ and St. George’s Bloomsbury.

“ Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned inhabitant Householders and Shopkeepers, residing in Newton St.,—Cross Lane,—Charles St.,—Drury Lane,—Great Queen St.,—Little Queen St.,—Gt. Wild St.,—Princes St.,—High St.,—Broad St.,—New Compton St.,—King St.,—Great and Little St. Andrew Streets,—Great and Little Earl Streets,—Great and Little White Lion Streets,—Castle St.,—John St.,—Lumber Court,—Crown St.,—Dudley St., Queen Street,—and Thorney Street,—beg to express to your Board our strong approval of the Street-Orderly System of cleansing the Streets ; which you have introduced into portions of the leading thoroughfares of these Parishes.

“ We consider that public comfort and public health must be promoted wherever the System is adopted ; that it cannot fail to lessen the dirt in our houses, and render our homes comfortable and clean ; and that it will serve to discover *whether dirty people and dirty homes make dirty Streets ; or, dirty Streets make dirty homes and dirty people.*

“ We rejoice to find that it has been the means of giving employment to many of the industrious Poor ; and we unhesitatingly declare that whilst public health and decency are promoted by this increased cleanliness, it will prove a pecuniary saving to every member of the community.

“ We beseech your honourable Board to grant to us the boon of this admirable improvement ; and we will readily pay any extra rates, which you may deem expedient to raise, to meet the expenses which may be incurred.”

During the negotiations which followed this Requisition—between the Paving Board and the Association—considerable prejudice had to be overcome ; notwithstanding, that all agreed as to the efficiency and economy of the System. Among other objections raised at one of the meetings of the Paving Boards, was the *impossibility* of cleansing, by any system, certain localities in St. Giles’s Parish ;—more particularly Church Lane, Carrier Street, &c., &c.—The President having confidently stated that the filthiest places must yield to the Street-Orderly System, proposed a Demonstration, for



a month, in those very streets ; so as to produce conviction in the minds of the most prejudiced and most incredulous.—Accordingly, after the break-up of the Board Meeting, he and the Secretary wended their way to these dreaded and horrible places ;—for a *description* of which, the Council begs to refer the Reader to the pages, from 29 to 38, of the present Report.—The appalling state of filth in Church Lane, &c. did not deter the President and Council from entering upon their task.—

Promises having been taken from the Inhabitants, that they would assist the Association,—so far as to throw no more garbage or filth into the Street,—but hand the same to the Scavenger,—the Streets were thoroughly cleansed : and a Street-Orderly was placed on duty, to collect and *instantly remove* in his hand-barrow, whatever was offered.—During the first day, no less than 34 barrow-loads of manure and filth of all sorts were removed ; but on the second, the quantity was diminished to 23 ;—since which time, it has become less and less, until reduced to about one-half of the latter quantity.

The following extract from the Weekly Report of the Superintendent of Street-Orderlies, employed to cleanse the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, well illustrates the primitive and present state of this locality.—

“ May 16th, 1849.—Since Tuesday morning last, Church Lane, Carrier Street, and that part of George Street from Oxford Street to Church Lane, have been cleansed on the Street-Orderly System.—One Orderly performs the work.—I superintended the cleansing of this locality from 6 to 12, A.M., on Tuesday ; and found that, by 12 noon, notwithstanding its previous dirty state, the surface presented a tolerably clean appearance.—The only difficulty I find operating against a perfect *cleansing and keeping clean* of this Lane, equal to a first-class street, exists in the *bad state of the pavement* ;—particularly the water channels, which are full of holes, preventing the dirty water from running off, and requiring the almost constant attendance of the Orderly to dislodge it from the holes, and sweep it along the channels to the gratings.”

The speedy consequence of this simple co-operation between the Association and the grateful Inhabitants, was, that Church Lane



has been kept tolerably clean ever since ; and measures are now in progress, by representations to the Paving Board of St. Giles's and St. George's, as well as to the Honourable Commissioners of Sewers, for complete drainage,—repaving,—a supply of Water to the houses—and the erection of Public Water-Closets and Urinals for the use of these poor industrious people.—It is worthy of remark that these poor creatures, taking example by the efforts of the National Philanthropic Association in their favour, have made a representation of the condition of their locality to the Public, through that extensively circulated and most influential Newspaper and powerful organ of popular opinion, “THE TIMES ;” and we doubt not but that the grievances complained of, will very soon be completely redressed.—The following Letter, extracted from the Number for July 5th, well illustrates the fact, that *poor people are not absolutely fond of wallowing in filth* : also, that however *apathetic* they may be, whilst hopelessly labouring under the neglect of the wealthy, and a total privation of drainage and every useful and natural convenience of life,—including one of the very *first* of all necessities,—WATER ; no sooner do they begin to taste the sweets of cleanliness, than they begin to ascend the ladder of social improvement.—They discover that legal means are in existence, to compel public bodies to promote Sanatory measures ; and having once had the filth removed from the surface of their streets, so as to be able to behold the ruts, holes, and other inequalities, which had been the lodging places of mud and slop, perhaps during a century,—they petition for better pavements, sewers, water-closets, urinals, and a proper supply of water :—to all of which they have as undoubted a right, as the inhabitants of the contiguous Street of Palaces, New Oxford Street,—or any other locality in these rich and united Parishes. The following is the extract alluded to ;—with the natural and necessary consequences of enquiry and exposure by the Press : the Council trusts that after a speedy Parliamentary search into these astounding and crying evils, such instances of selfish *Landlordism* and *Official indifference*, may cease to be a scandal and a blot upon our social condition.—



"A SANATORY REMONSTRANCE.

"We print the following remonstrance just as it has reached us.

' *The Editor of the Times Paper.*—*Tuesday, July 3, 1849.*

' Sur,—May we beg and beseach your proteckshion and power, We are Sur, as it may be, livin in a Wilderniss, as far as the rest of London knows anything of us, or as the rich and great people care about. We live in muck and filthe. We aint got no priviz, no dust bins, no drains, no water-splies, and no drain or suer in the hole place. The Suer Company, in Greek St. Soho Square, all great, rich, and powrfool men, take no notice watsomdever of our cumplaints. The Stenche of a Gully-hole is disgustin. We all suffur, and numbers are ill : if the Colera comes Lord help us.

' Some gentlemans comed yesterday, and we thought they was comishoners from the Suer Company, but they was complaining of the noosance and stenche our lanes and corts was to them in New Oxforde Street. They was much surprized to see the seller in No. 12, Carrier St., in our lane, where a child was dyin from fever, and would not beleave that Sixteen persons sleep in it every night. This here seller you couldent swing a cat in, and the rent is five shilling a week ; but theare are greate many sich deare sellars. Sur, we hope you will let us have our cumplaints put into your hinfluenshall paper, and make these landlords of our houses and these comishoners (the freinds we spose of the landlords) make our houses decent for Christions to live in.

' Preaye Sur com and see us, for we are livin like piggs, and it aint faire we should be so ill treted.—We are your respectfull servents in Church Lane, Carrier St., and the other corts.

John Scott	John O'Grady	John Joyce
Emen Scott	Maria O'Grady	Thomas Joyce
Joseph Crosbie	John Dencey	John Sullivan
Hanna Crosbie	John Crowley	Timothy Sullivan
Edward Copeman	Margaret Steward	Cathrin Trice
Richard Harmer	Bridget Towley	James Ragen
John Barnes	John Towley	Timothy Brian
William Austin	Timothy Crowley	James Brian
Elen Fitzgerald	John Brown	Philip Lacey
William Whut	Catherine Brown	Edward Brown
Ann Saunderson	Catherine Collins	Mrs. brocke
Mark Manning	Honora Flinn	Nance hays
John Turner	John Crowe	Jeryh fouhey
William Dwyre	James Crowe	Jeryh fouhey, junr.
Mary Aiers	Thomas Crowe	Marey fouhey
Donald Connell	Patrick Fouhey	Jerrey Aies
Timothy Driscoll	William Joyce	Timothy Joyce
Timothe Murphy	Michal Joyce	John Padler."



The London Newspapers not being in the habit of publishing such correspondence, the above quoted letter excited public attention in a very extraordinary degree ; and the "SUNDAY TIMES" of July 8th contained the following very pertinent remarks :—

"We are in the habit of lauding our Charities, our Schools, and the efforts made by the Legislature and otherwise, to diminish the pressure of misery on the unfortunate ; but, if we look a little beneath the surface of society, we discover that our civilization is only skin-deep ; and that innumerable Beings whom we call our brethren and fellow-citizens, are living among us, in a condition worse by many degrees than that of savages. Our present intention is to point out the sickness and misery occasioned to the Poor, by our criminal neglect of their commonest comforts. If we turn aside from the great thoroughfares, and penetrate into any one of those thousand courts and alleys which deform and disgrace this metropolis, we perceive the most squalid evidence that we stand beyond the precincts of civilization. It would be improper to say that the inhabitants live in poverty, because *poverty is respectable* : they live in the most degrading *wretchedness, destitution, and filth*. Around them circulate the most noisome vapours ; they breathe an atmosphere fetid and pestilential ; they are deprived of the most ordinary decencies of life ; and are exposed to influences which civilised and refined language refuses to describe.

"Read the letter addressed to the *Times* newspaper by a large number of persons inhabiting the neighbourhood of New Oxford Street. Can anything be more loathsome than their situation—anything more disgraceful to the age in which we live ? It would be absurd to compare their dwellings to the dens of wild beasts, for *no wild beasts could exist in such places*. The lion and the tiger would sicken and die in the air which hundreds of our fellow-creatures are condemned to breathe.—Imagine sixteen tigers thrust into a stinking cellar not large enough to swing a cat in !—And yet we find sixteen men and women condemned to sleep nightly in this abominable retreat !—But this is not all. Cellars, however small, may be clean, and free from those hideous exhalations which proceed from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances : in the locality alluded to, smells so offensive and disgusting as not to be susceptible of mention, assail the nostrils ; and in other neighbourhoods *graveyards* spread their fatal gases through the air, engendering disease and death !—

"These things, nevertheless, are daily reported and described by the Press, and discussed in Parliament. Yet no effectual effort is made for their removal, though individuals *strive and toil*, and declaim till they absolutely render themselves a bore to the community.—The reason of all this is a *horror of poverty*, which engenders not only neglect, but absolute aversion.—We fly from it,



we hate it, we anathematise it ; and if we disguise our feelings towards those who suffer it, it is only a thin disguise, which can scarcely deceive the most superficial.

“ To feel the whole extent of the injustice, a man should pass from those abodes of noisome filth and squalid indigence to the dwellings of the opulent and the fashionable ; who live in a perfumed air, surrounded by moveable gardens and superb furniture, and all the magnificent creations of art. Gold and jewels blaze in their apartments, and the softest silks and the costliest productions of the loom envelope their persons. Yet both classes are supposed to be *descended from the same original parents*, and to live under the *superintendence of the same Providence*.—Such is modern civilization ! Contempt, ignorance, and sordid misery to one man ; knowledge, false refinement, and boundless luxury to another. And can we expect the blessing of Heaven on such a state of things ? Shall we never learn properly to care for the poor ? Shall we persist in keeping up our exclusiveness, our pomps, our vanities—and see our brethren perishing of malaria and want ? It would be infinitely instructive and beneficial to humanity to *commission travellers to explore the unknown districts of the metropolis* ; to send them into the courts and alleys, and induce them to converse with the wild inhabitants ; tribes immersed in ignorance and superstition, and more degraded and ferocious than those which are still found lurking in the forests of India !—Not, however, be it remembered, *through their own fault*. It is *Society that has thrust them from its bosom* :—it is Society that has corrupted and depraved them ; and it is Society, therefore, that must labour,—if it would not wither under a moral blight and curse,—in reclaiming and bringing back these outcasts within its pale.

“ There is moral cowardice in not looking our social difficulties in the face ; in endeavouring to conceal from ourselves the plague spots unquestionably existing in the body politic ; and in pretending to believe ourselves *refined and civilised*, whilst we are literally eaten up by the most pestilential diseases. The Press can do much towards improving this state of things, and delivering us from the stigma cast upon our institutions and social system by our persevering neglect of the Poor, who are sacrificed to the Moloch of property. But, when we seek to cleanse the metropolis, we are met on every side by what are called *vested rights* : we must poison the living by laying the bodies of the dead to decompose under their noses, to satisfy *ecclesiastical* pretensions ; we must allow whole districts to live in the most destructive malaria, because *landlords* have rights which we must not invade ; and we cause thousands to die of these causes, because *parishes* refused to be taxed or rated for the purposes of mere humanity !”—

Next day after the above publication, viz., on Monday, the 9th of July, the Editor of the “TIMES,” (who had meantime dispatched



one of his "Commissioners" to Church Lane, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact state of the locality complained of by his wretched "Remonstrants,") published the following, among *other* very strong and pertinent remarks, which the Council omits ;— having already sufficiently described the crowded state and domestic privations of the population, in pages 29 to 39 of the present Report.

"It is but seldom," says the Editor, "that public attention is called to the misery and disease that exist in the metropolis ; except through the medium of police reports, inquests, the returns of sanatory commissioners and medical officers ; and these convey but a slight idea of the horrors that really prevail.—The subjoined description may convey some notion of the incredible misery, destitution, and filth that often abound near the proudest localities in this great city :—

"On Thursday last, a rather curious letter or remonstrance, addressed to the Editor, was laid before the public, complaining of the miserable state of two streets called Church-street and Carrier-street, which are situate on the extreme verge of St. Giles's, and within 20 yards of the handsome buildings recently erected in New Oxford-street. It being neither desirable nor safe to prosecute any inquiries in this locality, alone and unaided ; our Reporter, having secured the assistance of a police-sergeant well acquainted with the streets, and with many of the unfortunate residents, went from room to room, and from house to house ;—not to witness an endless repetition of filth and degradation, but in each house to see some *additional wretchedness*, or at least an aggravation of former scenes.

"The street itself is about 15 feet wide, very ill-paved, and containing ruinous houses,—having generally five rooms, but sometimes more. These houses are *let* by the owners to men and women ; who *again let* out the rooms, singly, and by twos ; and these rooms are again *sublet* by the occupants to those outcasts and trampers who are in want of a night's shelter. These are charged 1d., 2d., and 3d. per night ; and many are admitted for 'anything they can give,' or for nothing, according to their state of poverty and destitution. No limit is placed to the number of persons so admitted, except the capacity of the room ; and men, women, and children, *more or less naked*, repose nightly in these places,—occasionally on old beds stuffed with straw, sometimes on straw and shavings,—without covering : but by far the larger part sleep on the *bare boards* ; and in the back rooms, which are destitute of boards, on the *bare earth*.

"In the house, No. 3, Church-street, there are five rooms, which are thus let and sublet. The number of its inhabitants varies each



night. The occupier of the ground-floor stated the average in summer to be 30, but much more in winter. There are no drains, and there is no privy ; the door leading to the space dignified with the name of a yard, having been locked to make room for the 'Improvements in New Oxford Street.' The inmates of this and two adjoining houses go to a privy at a shop at the corner of the street ; at which shop they purchase their little necessities, including *water* to cook and wash. The stairs are so incrustated with dirt that weeds might grow upon them ; and are also so dilapidated as to make it a matter of risk to ascend them. The rooms vary from six to seven feet in height. It is scarcely possible for them to be dirtier, and the atmosphere is unendurable. The filth and offal are thrown into the street or court. All the inmates joined in condemning the atmosphere as '*enough to poison anybody.*' and in a hearty wish that something might be done to alleviate their sufferings from this cause. Any inquiry as to the existence of fever was met by the reply, 'Oh, they are all taken to the hospital ;'—but the mephitic air was often too sudden in its action to allow of these cases being taken in time, as will hereafter be seen."—

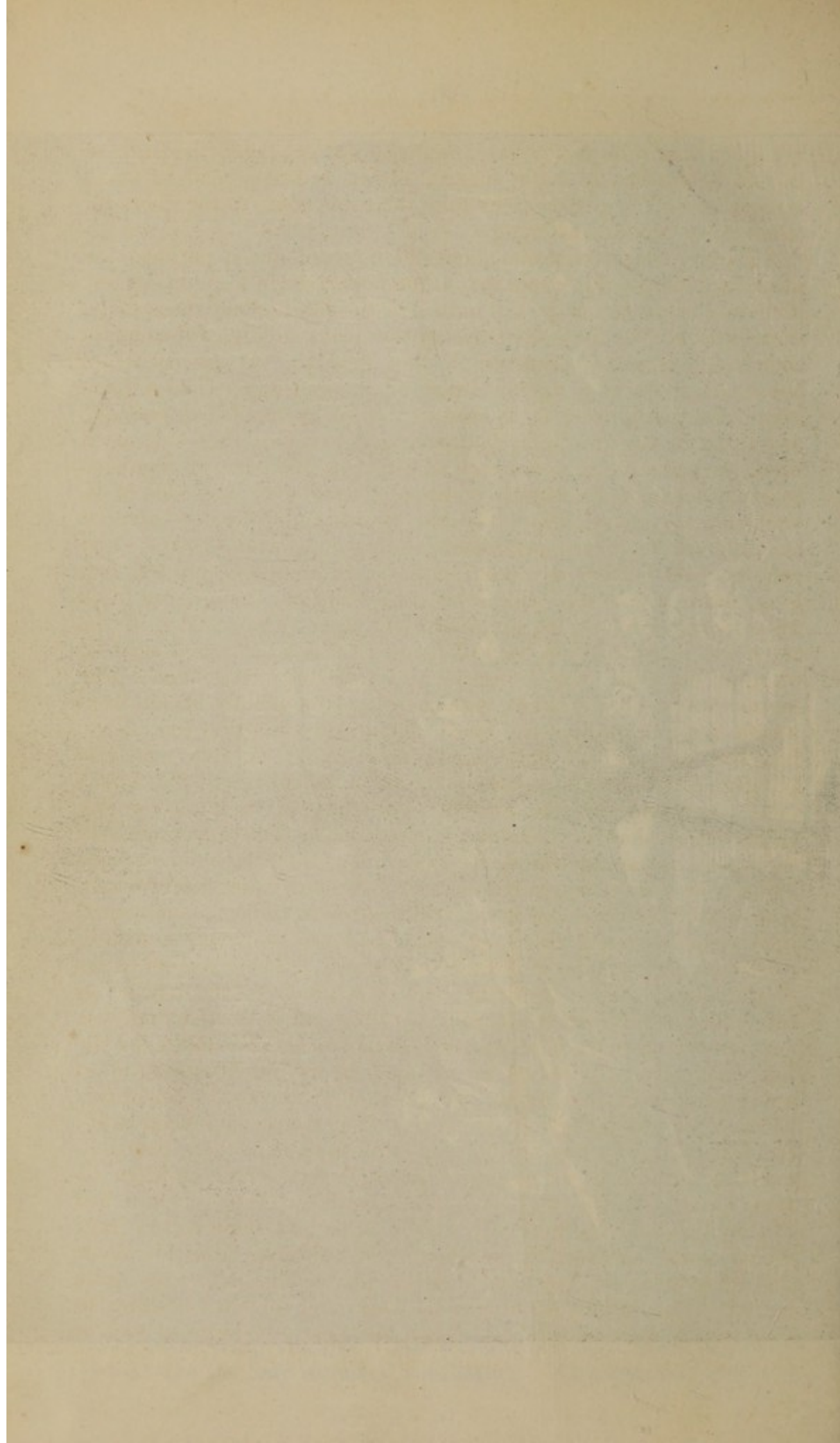
After describing several other houses, in which the smell was most offensive,—partly caused by the utter want of drainage, and partly by the number of persons living in the same room and under the same roof.—the Reporter states that "it was absolutely impossible to detect whether the walls or ceilings were ever painted or whitewashed ;—the filthy state of the occupants, and the loaded atmosphere, having reduced every thing to a dull earthy tint.—

"In the rooms at No. 7," continues the Reporter, from 18 to 23 people slept on the average ; sometimes the number was greater. The privy had been taken away, and the cesspool just covered with boards and earth. The soil underneath *oozed up through the boards*, saturating the earth with fetid matter. In one of the back rooms several Irish families lived. One girl supported herself by selling watercresses ; which she purchased in Fleet Market, and afterwards retailed. A little girl was sitting on a basket making up small bundles of these watercresses from a heap which lay beside her on the floor.—The Catholic clergyman sometimes came to visit the sick there ; and as the woman said, '*there were plenty of them.*' The room opposite was occupied by only three families in the day, but *as many as could be got into it* at night. The price varied from 'anything they could give,' to 1d. and 2d. per night. This room was rented at 2s. a week :—two cases of fever had been lately taken away from it. The window slid back about 8 inches :—that was the only means of ventilation. Although this room was











not more than nine feet square, daylight did not reach the back of it.—It was scarcely high enough for an ordinary man to stand upright in.—The persons who take the rents come to the doors for them every Monday morning.”

“Carrier Street contains about 20 houses ; and is perhaps the most disgustingly filthy spot that exists anywhere in London. A few facts will serve to show the nature of the place ; and these facts, incredible as they may seem, are by no means so frightful as many that have commonly occurred in this locality. At the corner of the street, there is a narrow brick alley,—not wider than a doorway. On going down it, as soon as the eye is enabled to perceive any thing in the dim light, an opening is seen on either side, each being the entrance to a staircase so filthy, so offensive, so repulsive to every sense, as to render it impossible to give any idea of it. On going up one of these—a matter of risk and difficulty—five or six different doors are perceived, leading to as many rooms ; and each of these is *let* to as many families. In one room, not ten feet long, and less than five wide, lived *four families* ; comprising in all 16 persons, eight adults, and eight children. One corner of the room was occupied by a heap of straw used as a bed ; and near it, on some old rags, was lying a child suffering from fever. The mother was crying near it ; and, pointing to a mouldy biscuit from which a small portion had been taken, said ‘that that was all she had had to give her child for several days !’ A man who was lying on the floor in a corner of the room, corroborated this statement ; and said that ‘he himself would be glad to work for any thing, rather than be starving in that den.’ The appearance of the inmates was a guarantee for the truth of their assertions ; want being to be seen in every countenance. A stout young Irishwoman, who seemed better off and more intelligent than the rest, complained bitterly of the smell which pervaded the house :—it was so bad in this room, as to render it difficult to breathe. There was *no water* in the place. Some medicine had been given to the mother of the child ; which, when brought into the room in the evening, was *red* ; in the morning it had turned *quite black*. No doubt the air had changed it ; poisoned as it must be by the breathing of so many persons in one room. It appeared at the first sight of this room, to be physically impossible that 16 persons could sleep in it ; and indeed there could not be room, unless some of them rested in a sitting position in the angles of the wall, with their children on their knees.—In the next room, three families resided. On a bed of shavings, and covered only with a sack and some cotton fragments sewn together, lay another child, suffering from low fever and diarrhoea ;—a boy about seven years old. He was quite naked. The father could get no work, and they had nothing to give him ! In a room above these, and nearly as large as two of the others, several Irish families resided. It was not so bad as



the lower ones, as to cleanliness ; and the window admitted both air and light. It was, however, a most deplorable scene of misery. In a corner, with only a few rags to support her head,—in her day dress, and with a sack thrown loosely over her,—lay a woman, whose features indicated the rapid approach of death. She was a stranger, unable to speak English ;—a poor widow with one child. She had applied to the inhabitants of the room for shelter, on the preceding night. They said that she had ‘not long to live, by the looks of her ; and they could not refuse her.’ Her child, a girl of about 15, sat by her side, crying as if her heart would break. This woman laboured under symptoms of cholera.—In another corner of the room was a long bag stuffed with straw, on which, a woman, her husband, and two children slept. A boy was pointed out as having slept on the stairs for the last 12 nights :—he was a ‘strange boy’—no one knew where he came from. He had had nothing to eat for two days, except a crust of bread from a woman who pitied him ; though she could ill spare the morsel from her own children.—At the bottom of the staircase, and about two feet below the landing, was the bedroom of a tailor, named John Crow. It was about 6 feet square, with no window ; and it was impossible to see any thing in it without a candle, even on the most sunny day. This man complained that the landing outside his room-door was used by the residents as a privy. The poor man spoke very angrily of his annoyance, by the soil running into his room : the smell was almost suffocating.”—All the other houses and rooms visited by the “Times’ Commissioner” were in a similarly deplorable state.—

“The Cellars in this street,” continues the Reporter, “were the next objects of attention.—A flap in the pavement being opened, it rather surprised me to find that *the cavern below was inhabited!* It was about 11 feet square, and when the flap or lid was down, must have been quite dark. There were *women and children in it* ; and the atmosphere was thick and moist with offensive effluvia and noxious exhalations. The Troglodyte *Landlady* of this dark, damp, and dismal cave, had seen or heard of the letter in *The Times*. She was greatly enraged ; and said that her cellar was the one referred to as having accommodated 60 people.\*—It was

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\* By some mistake, the number of unhappy Troglodytes, printed by “THE TIMES,” as being denizens of this underground abode, was *sixty* ;—whereas the closely-packed capabilities of the cellar in question, extended to only SIXTEEN ; No wonder the money-grubbing harridan felt scandalized, at hearing of her Cellar being converted into a “Black Hole of Calcutta ;”—seeing that she received rent for only *sixteen* lodgers !—Glad would she have been,—as would all of “her order,”—could she have found “lodging” *body* room for three times sixty, (180, we believe, having been the number confined in Calcutta) ; for, thereby she would have pocketed nightly, as many pence or twopences, as she could



certainly impossible that 60 people could have slept in it ; and indeed it was a matter of doubt and difficulty how any person could have lived in it *at all*, when the number of this woman's tenants—which she stated to be 12—was there. There were two

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have counted *heads*.—But, waiving such large numbers, let the Reader only fancy 16—or even 12—human beings stowed away on the eleven feet square damp, earthen, floor of this Sybil's cave ! and then turn his eyes to the gorgeous “Palaces of the West,”—commencing only a few feet from this same Carrier Street !—let him, “in his mind's eye,” consider his own comfortable domicile,—his clean and tidy bed room,—and his neatly tucked up bed,—and then say, “Ought such things to be, in any civilized or Christian country ?”—Surely not.—But, it would seem, that in consequence of the President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association having dived into these Cellars, and exposed their wretchedness to public notice,—a work of real Reform—of absolute annihilation of this infernal system of lodging God's creatures in dark, and dank caves,—has already begun to take place.—Not only has the all-influential “TIMES” noticed and reprobated them ;—not only have they been *talked of* at the Court of the Commissioners of Sewers, No. 1, Greek Street, Soho :—but they have actually *at length* been ferreted out by the *Parish Authorities* !—In the “OBSERVER” Newspaper of Sunday, October 7th, we find the following paragraph :—

“Edmund Conroy was summoned under the Act 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 84, sec. 53, to answer the charge of allowing persons to sleep in the cellar of No. 2, Church Lane, St. Giles's ; the same being his property.—One of the Visiting Officers of the Parish stated that about two months ago he gave notice to all the *landlords* in Church-lane,—and among them to the defendant,—that if they in future allowed *any person or persons to sleep in any cellar or room underground*, belonging to them, proceedings would be immediately taken against them. On Thursday last, at one o'clock in the morning, he went to No. 2, Church Lane ; and in the cellar of the house he found eight men sleeping. The cellar was 7 feet high, and 16 feet by 14 feet 6 inches in size.—It was in a most filthy state, and had no windows or door ; the entrance being through the flap or shutter in the street.—Conroy said that he had nothing to do with the cellar farther than *letting* it to a woman named M'Grath.—Catherine M'Grath was then called, and said that she had rented the lower part of the house of the defendant for the last 14 years, and paid him *seven shillings a week* for it.—Mr. Henry said that Conroy was responsible, and it was most shameful that he should have allowed any one to sleep in such a place, after he had had notice of the illegality of the proceeding.—There had been a great deal of mortality in Church Lane, and he had no doubt it arose entirely from the crowded and filthy state of the houses.—He should inflict



beds filled with shavings in the corners ; and when the tenants came in, shavings were spread over the floor generally, and then they lay down to sleep.—There are ten or twelve of these cellars.—It would be too disgusting to enter into *minutiæ*.

“ In spite of the demoralizing influence which this locality must have, many of its poorest inhabitants seemed to *desire cleanliness*. In nearly every house, some women were engaged in rinsing or washing the miserable rags which covered their children or their beds. Many live by hawking cabbages, onions, and other ordinary vegetables. These they keep in their rooms at night. All complained of the poisonous smells ; and said that it was hard ‘ they should have no drains or water, and but little light and air.’—

“ The foregoing description falls rather short of the reality ; as any venturous person may at once see, if disposed to enter this locality. The Police at Clarke’s Buildings Station will afford every facility for those who desire to see the extent to which misery and dirt can grow,—unknown and almost uncared for, in this great city.—A list in the possession of the police-sergeant, returns the average of the inmates at 16 to 18 per room. In 14 small rooms, he counted one night 150 persons—men, women, and children ;—nearly all naked, and sleeping in promiscuous heaps !—The Rev. Mr. Watts, a clergyman who resided in Endell Street, and officiated at the New Church there, died about eight months since, in consequence of visiting this locality !”—

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If any apology were requisite for having been drawn into the present episodical relation of occurrences consequent on the repeated visits of the President and Council to Church Lane, and Carrier Street, and their determined efforts to cleanse such Augean Stables,—it would consist in the above interesting quotations from such eminent Journalists ;—as well as in the NOTICE, which, (*et nihil præterea*) it seems, that redoubtable body of Do-nothing Philosophers, the “Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers,” at length took, of a state of wretchedness which had subsisted within *scent* of their own Court-house, a full century before It and They were constituted ! It is remarkable, that though this Commission,—instituted for sanatory purposes,—had before it an

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the full penalty of 20s. and costs ; and in default of payment should send him to prison.”—

One or two more such convictions,—with due vigilance on the part of the Parish Officers and Police,—will put a speedy end to this mode of grinding and destroying the health and lives of human beings.



account of the deplorable state of these places,—their want of water and drainage,—their want of Common Necessaries and accumulations of filth,—their never-ceasing intimacy with Malaria and Typhus,—and their periodical decimations by Cholera, (as stated in the Reports and Returns of the Royal Statistical Society and the Commissioners for Administration of the Laws for Relief of the Poor), these authoritative Magnates never troubled their heads about such sinks of pestilence and human misery, as Church Lane, Carrier Street, and other Lanes and Streets in their own immediate vicinity!—This *Normal* School of Health and Longevity,—these Pioneers of Sanatory Progress,—these Deodorising Doctors and Sewage Manure Manufacturers,—took no heed of St. Giles's Rookery,—that Pandora's Box of pollution, plague and pestilence!—These Excavating Committees,—these dreaming and talking Drain and Tunnel Drivers,—these botching Sump and Shaft Sinkers,—these *repudiators of respectable and really practicable Street-Cleansing*,—were utterly regardless of this constantly fermenting and exhaling Dungheap, so long the germ and disseminator of Typhus, Influenza, Psora, Scarlatina, Measles, Small Pox, Cholera, and parasitic Vermin!—These sapient Scourers of Sewers and Trappers of Gully-holes,—these complacent Commissioners, *flushed* with their own importance, legislating for POSTERITY, and absorbed in the vastness of their excavating and ventilating schemes,—overlooked, as unworthy of notice, this prolific hot-bed and nursery of Endemic, Epidemic, Infectious, and Contagious Diseases;—though within a few hundred yards,—almost a stone-throw, of the scene of their own cabals and mismanagement!!!

But lo! and behold!—all praise and honour to the mighty power of the Press!—no sooner was the population of Church Lane, &c. induced by the National Philanthropic Association to make its deplorable and helpless state known to the Public, through the medium of "THE TIMES,"—and no sooner had the Editor of that Journal considerately responded to its appeal, by the publication of his "Commissioner's" Report,—than the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers prepared for a *grand field-day*, in order to show



their *anxiety* for the health and social comfort of their neighbours in Church Lane and Carrier Street !—The following account of the *Special Meeting* of these Commissioners, which took place on the 12th of July,—the *third* day after the expository Report in the “TIMES,” is copied from that Journal published next morning :—it will shew that considerable bustle must have existed at the Board, to exonerate itself from public reprobation for such cruel neglect.—Nay, the Reader would believe from the description in the Surveyor’s Report of the state of Church Lane, &c., read that day to the Board, as well as from the grave and commanding tone of the Resolutions then *unanimously* passed, that the high behests of Milords and Messieurs the Metropolitan Commissioners must *long since* have been obeyed with fear and trembling :—but alas ! “THE ROOKERY” is at this moment just as it was ;—badly paved, and without drainage, water-supply, urinals, or other necessities :—the only improvement that has taken place being,—from the example, and demonstration made by this Association,—that, the united Paving Board of St. Giles and St. George, has constantly kept the Streets clean on the Street-Orderly System ; and, instead of being a *cul de sac*, as formerly, Church Lane has now,—after repeated representations to the Parish Authorities,—become a *ventilated thoroughfare*, by the removal of the high wooden barriers which separated it from the new Streets recently erected.—Here follows the *Times’* account of the *Special Meeting* in question ; displaying a remarkable *vraisemblance* to that already given in these sheets :—

“A special court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held yesterday at the Sewers’ Court, Greek Street, Soho Square. Present—The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, in the chair ; Lord Ebrington, M.P., Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. John Leslie, Mr. E. Chadwick, Mr. Cuthbert J. Johnson, Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Thomas Hawes, Mr. J. Hodgson, the Rev. W. Stone, and the Rev. W. Murray.

“A Report on Church Lane and Carrier Street, St. Giles’s, was presented by Mr. Gotto, assistant-surveyor. These streets were a portion of the mass of buildings formerly known as the ‘Rookery.’ In many houses, the Necessary Conveniences, in consequence of an occasional *charge upon the landlords*, had been abolished ; and the inhabitants were dependent for their supply of water on shop-



keepers in the neighbourhood. Excessive prices were paid for the articles of consumption, where *other* accommodation was afforded. Five houses contained no fewer than 150 persons ; the smell pervading the premises being disgusting in the extreme. Even one of the cellars contained and lodged 15 persons. Three other houses adjacent were found to be occupied by 110 persons, *without any domestic accommodation whatever*:—in nine more houses 250 persons slept every night, and for any accommodation were compelled to resort to a public-house !—In these wretched dwellings,” says the report, “all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown-up brothers and sisters, stranger-adult males and females, and swarms of children,—the sick, the dying, and the dead,—are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist ; where all sense of propriety, and self-respect must be lost, to be replaced only by a recklessness of demeanour which necessarily results from vitiated minds. Yet, with many of the young, brought up in such hot-beds of mental pestilence, the *benevolent attempt is making* to implant by means of general education the seeds of *religion, virtue, truth, order, industry, and cleanliness* : but which seeds, to fructify advantageously, need, it is to be feared, a soil far less rank than can be found in these wretched abodes.”\*—The report also stated that the

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\* The complacent gravity with which, in this Report, the notion is put forth of sowing the seeds of *Religion, virtue, truth, order, industry, and CLEANLINESS*, in such a soil of misery and physical degradation, is certainly sufficient to excite the risibility of a Stoic ; and must have caused a smile of incredulity to mantle on the lips of the Noble Chairman.—What ! *cleanliness* without *WATER* !—As to Religion, Virtue, Truth, Order, and Industry ;—if they *have* taken root in Church Lane,—they have at least received neither nurture nor fostering aid from the profit-mongering practices of the *Ground* and *House-Landlords*,—from the tender mercies of the *Room-Landlords*,—nor from any moderation on the part of the *Corner-Landlords*, in grinding and suffocating their wretched fellow-creatures :—far less, has their stunted and sickly growth been aided by *Water* from the New River Company, or by any kind of moral cultivation on the part of the Parochial Clergy and appointed Guardians of the Poor ; who were confessedly fearful (or unwilling) to enter such dens of misery :—but less than all are they indebted to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers ; who, notwithstanding the above heart-rending Report and blustering Resolutions, have hitherto made no attempt to drain the soil or weed them of their filth,—so that these virtues of Christian attribute,—these plants of *indigenous* growth, notwithstanding the wretchedness of their culture,—might have had room,—and air,—and water,—to enable them to grow up to a healthful maturity.—As to the gratuitous *cant* of the Report, in



houses are *underlet* to a lessee for a term of years, at about £20 per annum ; these were *again underlet*) house by house, at £35 per annum ; these were *let in rooms* at a highly remunerative rent ;

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regard to *Religious* and *Moral* requirements, whilst human beings were perishing from *Physical want*, it shall go for what it is worth :—doubtless, Mr. Gotto imagined he was addressing a coterie of Old Ladies at Exeter Hall.—But for his and their *consolation*, he is now informed that the Council, &c., of the National Philanthropic Association, have *never witnessed the least symptom of vice* in these haunts of wretchedness ;—that they have often been witnesses of the *unwearied industry, patient suffering, heartfelt gratitude*, and miserable, because *helpless* and *irremediable*, filth, of the enchained and constantly ground-down Inhabitants ;—and, moreover, that when the catastrophe of the falling of an old Manufactory, in the neighbourhood of Drury Lane, used as a Catholic Place of Worship, occurred on a Sunday evening, a few months ago, *no less than 400 of the poor denizens of Church Lane and Carrier Street were within its walls* :—several of them were killed, and many wounded and sadly bruised. Therefore, let Mr. Gotto and his Old Ladies be *consoled* as to the state of the *souls* and the *morals* of these poor filth-bestead and ordure-environed people ; and if their hearts *will* pulsate with Christian *sympathy*,—if their eyes *will* overflow with tears of Christian *pity*,—let them shew some care for their macerated *bodies*, by backing the efforts of this Association,—by subscribing for and renting a few of the many well-appointed but *empty* houses in the Bloomsbury Parishes ; so that the Church Lane population may migrate into quarters fit for human beings to reside in, and “Sir John Hanmer and the Trustees of the Buckeridge Estate” be left to inhabit their filthy dwellings themselves. The “Old Ladies” in question need be under no apprehension that their *talents* (Heaven forbid we should mean *intellectual* ones !) would be hid in a napkin :—no ;—they would be put to good and *profitable use* ; they would *increase and multiply* ;—they would *fructify* amazingly :—by their Assistant Surveyor’s own account, these beastly pigstyes yield £70 per annum, per styne ; and thousands of first-rate *habitable houses* can be rented in London for that money ;—but £70 is far below the *ultimate* rental of these piggeries,—£140 being nearer the truth ; and, if the matter were fairly sifted, it would be found that £250 would not cover the threepenny and twopenny receipts of each of these mis-named “*houses*” in Church Lane Carrier Street, and other places in this vast Metropolis.—

Mr. Potter, one of the St. Mary-le-bone Guardians of the Poor, stated at a Meeting of the Health Committee, a few days ago, that “as to *overcrowding*, the Poor were induced to that system by a set of *speculating, grinding, mercenary, wretches* ; who made from Six to Eight Thousand Pounds a year, out of the *Eighteen-pences per week of the Poor, to whom they let their miserable apartments* :”



and, lastly, the *separate beds* in rooms *are underlet* to vagrants, tramps, and the refuse of society, at about 3d. per night; producing, after deducting rates, expenses, losses, &c., about £70 *per house* per annum!—It concluded with recommenda-

he stated, moreover, that these persons made it a *sine qua non*, that their "Lodgers" *should be in receipt of parochial relief*; and therefore it was the duty of the Board of Guardians to do something to *prevent these extortioners from living on the Parish Rates*:—that is, *by placing the Poor in a better condition than they were in these crowded and pestilential dens.*"—This is the language of a sensible and humane Guardian; and it would be well if the Board whom Mr. Potter addressed, would deeply consider it.—Perhaps the Noble, Gentle, and Learned Commissioners of Sewers may ponder on it, and if they will not, *by putting their hands in their pockets*, perform so Christian a work as to provide *self-paying*, well-appointed, and comfortable lodgings for poor, hard-working, but helpless persons, who are now taxed with a ten-fold rent for mere *corners and coffin-length* compartments of filthy, dark, and unventilated rooms,—mayhap, they may recommend the same to be effected by means of the Parish Taxes; as such a measure would save the Ratepayers a vast amount of unnecessary expense, in Poor's Rates. Possibly, the Noblemen and Gentlemen in question may be induced to go still farther: they might recommend to the Government, or introduce into Parliament, a Bill which would enable the Guardians of the Poor of *all* Parishes in England and Wales, to erect properly appointed Lodging Houses for the Poor, and *self-paying* ones for Labouring Families, generally; so that the *minimum* of sanatory comfort in all human habitations should be *perfect drainage, light and ventilation, weather-proof construction, decent water-closets, and an abundant supply of water.* They may conscientiously recommend such a measure, as one of *good policy*;—if not for the sake of *Christian Charity*, at least for that of *Parochial economy.* But, if the benevolence of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers be not quite so *Catholic*,—so universal,—let them at least perform their own *official duties*; let them, for the sake of their *Official dignity*, see that their own commands to the landlords and Paving Board are *obeyed*; that their bold and high-toned Resolutions are not laughed at as mere braggadocio.—The Public, as yet, has heard nothing of "Sir John Hanmer and the Trustees of the Buckeridge Estate," being called into Court, *to pay down* the estimated expenses of Improvement of their £70 a-year houses:—No special Sewers' Rate has yet been levied to "*commence the work* of laying Main-pipe Sewers, constructing Water-tanks, laying down Water Mains, and forming common Urinals, Water-closets, and Dust-bins;"—neither have we heard whether the "communication with the New River Company" has been productive of any *Water Supply*;—nor whether that with the Paving Board has been the means of laying down a new pavement in Church Lane, or of *returning* the money



tions for the *improvement* of the locality, by means of *proper drainage* and a *supply of water*, at an expense of £795. 5s. 8d. ; which, repaid by an improvement rate for 22 years, would require an annual rate to be levied of £51. 13s. 9d.

Lord Ebrington moved the following resolution :—"That as a temporary relief, all *cesspools be immediately emptied*, and the streets, yards, and courts, *washed out* ; also that the necessity of thorough lime-whiting be immediately represented to the *ground landlords*."—Agreed to unanimously.

The following resolutions were then put, *seriatim*, and agreed to :—

"That copies of the report be furnished to the landlords (Sir John Hanmer and the Trustees of the Buckeridge estate) ; and that they be communicated with, as to their consenting to *pay into court* the estimated amount of expenses.

"That in the event of not coming to a satisfactory arrangement, notice of a *special sewers' rate* for 22 years be immediately given, under the 91st section of the Metropolitan Sewers Act ; and a farther 14 days' notice (under section 60), of the intention of the Commissioners to *commence the work*.

"That in either case, the most advantageous mode of executing the works—which are to be paid for by the special sewers' rate—would be by tender, for executing them and maintaining them in repair during five years ; and, therefore, that specifications be prepared, and advertisements for tenders be accordingly issued for laying *main pipe sewers*, constructing *water tanks*, laying down *water mains*, and forming *common urinals* and *dust-bins* ;—the Surveyor estimating the expense at about £795. 5s. 8d.

"That the New River Water Company be communicated with respecting the *supply* of the necessary quantity of *water*.

"That in the event of the owners not coming to a satisfactory arrangement to pay the expenses so soon as the main sewer pipes are laid, *proper notices be served* upon the owners or occupiers of the houses, to destroy the *cess-pools* and construct *water-closets* and *house drains*, *dust-bins*, or *ash-pits* ; to *lay on the water to closets*, &c. ; and failing their compliance within the specified time (10 days), that the *Commissioners*, by their contractor, *perform the work*, and *levy an improvement rate for 22 years*, of sufficient amount to pay the expenses incurred, with interest at 5 per cent. ; together with the annual charge for water and superintendence.

"That the Paving Board be communicated with to ascertain if

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"hitherto levied" on this wretched district ;—whose only pavement was garbage and human ordure :—the charitable removal of which, exhibited ruts, holes, and all sorts of dangerous inequalities ; instead of the level surface of a paved street.



they are willing to place the *control of the paving in the hands of this Commission*, and to *remit the paving rate hitherto levied*.

“That arrangements be made for securing *at the outset*, the efficient action of the drainage and water supply.”\*

Meantime, the Street-Orderly Demonstration in the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Parishes was going on with great satisfaction to all parties. The streets operated on, were kept constantly as clean as could be wished by the most fastidious; and the personal appearance and general demeanour of the men, were such as to excite surprise in the Authorities and Inhabitants, that persons pursuing the avocation of Scavengers, could appear so decent, and conduct themselves in so “Orderly” a manner.—Indeed, several opportunities had occurred, by which the Street-Orderly Corps was exhibited to the Tradesmen and Shopkeepers of St. Martin’s Lane, Drury Lane, High Holborn, and New Oxford Street, in another light than that of mere Street-sweepers. One of the men in St. Martin’s Lane, observing a suspicious-looking person hovering round a Woollen-draper’s shop, kept his eye on, and pounced upon him, just as he had abstracted a roll of broad cloth from a pile, and was crossing the street with it under his great coat;—two others prevented shoplifting from being successful, in butter-shops in Drury Lane; and several similar cases of prevention and detection of felony, occurred in Holborn, &c.—The Orderlies have frequently rendered assistance to persons suddenly taken ill in the Streets, meeting with accidents, or falling down in fits, &c.; and conveyed them to some place of safety, or placed them in the hands of the nearest Surgeon. They have also proved of

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\* *Siste, Lector!*—THE ROYAL GAZETTE for October 12th announces that the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have been *disbanded* by the Court of Chancery!—that the redoubtable “32” are to be replaced by 13 *practical* men, who will do *something* towards cleanliness!!!—*Ab imo pectore, reddimus gratias Deo, et Domino Cancellario!*—This Note was written as the present sheet of the *First Edition* was passing through the Press.—We are pleased to find that a Nobleman of such intelligence, urbanity, and humanity, as LORD EBRINGTON, is still retained as CHAIRMAN; and venture to predict for his Lordship and the new Commissioners, a successful career in their arduous undertaking:—this, indeed, appears to be certain, from the circumstance that one of their first acts has been to appoint an eminently scientific engineer, as their first responsible Officer, at a salary of £1600 per annum.—We say, the Commissioners, themselves, ought to be paid;—aye, well paid;—and trust, the Parliament will not forget them.—Liberal payment of skill and labour, is the true mode to have the Public interests well attended to.



valuable assistance to the Police, by securing vagrants and thieves, whose sturdy companions have come to their rescue.—About the end of last June, the Inhabitants of New Oxford Street were witnesses to an accident which befel one of Her Majesty's Mail-Carts; whose shafts becoming broken by collision with an Omnibus, the frightened horse rushed forward, to the manifest danger of the lives of the Postman and Driver. Two of the Street-Orderlies, however, by their promptitude in seizing the reins, saved them, and prevented farther mischief to the Horse and Vehicle. — In consequence, the Council gave direction that the Street-Orderlies should on all occasions assist Police Constables and others, in raising Horses and Carriages which might break down or come into collision with each other; also to give their ready aid in conveying wounded or otherwise injured persons to the nearest Hospital, &c.—Thus, were these men rendered eminently useful as an additional safeguard to life and property; as well as in promoting public health and comfort, by keeping the streets under their care in a state of constant and perfect cleanliness.—At length, the Parochial Authorities of the United Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, being satisfied with the perfection as well as economy of the Street-Orderly System, determined to adopt it permanently; and made preparations to take its management into their own hands:—the following communication was received by the Secretary:—

“21, Hart Street, June 29th, 1849.

“Dear Sir,—Will you be so obliging as to inform me how many men the National Philanthropic Association will be enabled to place at the disposal of the Paving Board, for the cleansing of the Streets in these Parishes. Perhaps you will favour me with an answer in the course of to-morrow; as a Sub-Committee will meet on Monday to give directions as to the adoption of the Street-Orderly System.

“I am, &c.,

“C. Mackenzie, Esq.

ROBERT FINNIS, Clerk.”

The Council having arranged to make demonstrations in other Parishes, could spare only 15 men; but the number required for the two Parishes being 48, the difference was speedily made up by a selection of able-bodied men from the Workhouse; — it being one of the principal features of the Street-Orderly System that the Men should be chosen from the Workhouse or Stoneyard of the Parish *to be operated on*; so as, not only to lessen the Poor's Rates, but also



neither to bring poor Strangers into a Parish, nor to dis-parish the Poor of other Parishes, by removing them from their legal place of Settlement.—These 48 men, duly shod, and accoutred in appropriate costume, were located in a large convenient and well-ventilated house that had been taken and furnished for them, in Charles Street, Drury Lane.—At their work, they were placed in charge of a person named Williams, who, from his good conduct, had been raised to the rank of Inspector, under the Association; and recommended by the Council to the Bloomsbury Paving Board, as a fit person, in the beginning, to instruct the men in their respective duties. This young man has since given complete satisfaction to his new employers; and the Council has the pleasure of stating, from occasional views of the Streets and Alleys under his charge, that there is a vast improvement in their appearance; and that much time cannot elapse before the Street-Orderly System will be carried out in all its useful *minutiæ*, in these two extensive Parishes. The quantity of common dirt removed from the Streets by means of four light pony-carts, has decreased daily; whilst the Horse-Manure, which remains at par, finds a ready sale among the Gardeners and Farmers, at very satisfactory prices.—

The domestic arrangements of this corps of Street-Orderlies, are under charge of a Steward and Stewardess, to whom each pays 5s. 6d. per week for lodging, fire, light, a plentiful breakfast of Coffee or Cocoa, and Bread and Butter, and an equally satisfactory meal in the evening, of Tea and Bread and Butter. Three shillings are paid them every Saturday evening, as pocket money,—out of which they pay for washing and the repair of their clothes; and Sixpence is paid to each, *daily*, at noon, for the purpose of procuring dinner.—This latter arrangement, the Council conceives to be most injudicious and objectionable; inasmuch as it considers it to be a wide deviation from the principles of Street-Orderlyism originally laid down, and so carefully considered before they were acted on by this Association. In the *first* place, it had been determined on, that each labourer in its employ should dine upon good substantial Animal Food, Bread and Vegetables, at least *four* times a week; and that on the other *three* days, he should enjoy an equivalent in rich and wholesome Soup, &c.—In such a system, carried out with due economy, there was no



difficulty, where from 40 to 60 mouths had to be provided for; seeing that there was only one operation for *Marketing* and another for *Cooking*:—the consequence was, that it has often been remarked by the Visitors to Ham Yard, that “a Street-Orderly’s dinner would have cost a Shilling at a common Eating House.”—It is a maxim among domestic economists and shopkeepers, that the purchase of a large quantity of any article is proportionally much cheaper than that of a small portion; and that buying pennyworths and sixpennyworths is the dearest way of marketing. This common-sense view actuating the Association in favour of the interests of its labourers, enabled it to place before them, in nine cases out of ten, *rounds of beef of the best quality*, and often of the largest size; as well as the most wholesome vegetables, when in seasonable abundance:—and this it did without loss, either to itself or to its men. Three Shillings are the sums paid to the Orderlies in Ham Yard, on Saturday evenings, the same as in Charles Street; the remaining *Nine*, to make up *Twelve* Shillings per week, being reckoned sufficient to defray the expenses of their comfortable Board and Lodging, &c. There is sufficient, therefore, to prove that it is impossible for a poor man, to purchase, *individually*, as much animal food, cooked or uncooked, with vegetables and bread, as will satisfy nature or yield him a full meal, after and before hard work in the open air.—So much for the unprofitable exchange of a good, solid and hearty dinner, by the poor Street-Orderly, for a *silver sixpence*! — But, what is to be said for the time wasted in this *unsystematic* system of *foraging* among the Butchers, Bakers, Green-grocers, Bacon and Cheese Shops, for a few pennyworths of food; and then cooking the same individually, and jostling each other before a large fire?—when *much better dinners* could be provided for the men *to sit down to, the instant they returned from their work*;—and having consumed half an hour at their meal, another half hour remained for digestion, conversation, reading, or any other enjoyment? The Council is of opinion that the United Parishes lose considerably by this *derangement*: for, it is impossible that the men can be duly refreshed by their hastily purchased and badly cooked meal; which must of necessity be of a crude and unsatisfactory nature, in comparison with the excellent and nutritious food that might be provided by the Steward and Stewardess for the



same money, including a trifling remuneration for their trouble. If due *stamina* be not produced by the Mid-day meal, and if working men are to be jaded by foraging for and cooking, instead of eating and *digesting*, their dinners, they certainly cannot perform the same quantity of work as men acting under a different kind of arrangement.—By the slight alteration here suggested, the Council is of opinion that the Bloomsbury Paving Board could *add* to its corps of Orderlies, a force equivalent to *four extra men*;—a force which would enable it to ensure the *most perfect* and constant cleanliness in every Street, Court, and Alley, in the United Parishes of St. Giles and St. George.—

Whilst on this subject of lodging, feeding, and clothing the Street-Orderlies, the Council considers it a duty to the Poor, to touch upon the niggardly manner in which Parish Scavengers are generally paid, and the deplorable and emaciated condition which they usually present, with regard to their clothing and personal appearance. In Page 109 of this Report will be found a list of Metropolitan Parishes, with the weekly sums paid to the poor Street Sweepers; also an enumeration of the comparatively generous amounts paid by the Surveyors and Scavenging Contractors.\* It is certainly far from being creditable

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\* By the List referred to, the Reader will perceive that one Contractor pays 16s. 6d. per week;—2 pay 16s.;—12 (including a Highway Board) pay 15s., each;—1 pays 14s. 6d.;—2 pay 14s.;—and 1 pays so low as 12s.—On the other hand, five Parish Boards of "*Guardians of the Poor*," pay only 9s. each, to their miserable MUD-LARKS;—one pays 8s.;—another 7s. 5d.;—a third 7s.;—a fourth compensates its Labourers,—in the British Metropolis, where rent and living are necessarily higher than elsewhere,—with 5s. 8d. per week!—whilst a fifth pays 3 men 15s.—12 men 10s.—and 6 men 7s. 6d., for exactly the same kind of work!!!—But, what renders this *mean* torture of Men (because they happen to be *poor*) *absurd* as well as cruel, are the anomalous facts, that whilst the "*Guardians*" of one Parish pay 5 men 7s. each, the Contractor for *another part of the same Parish*, pays *his* 4 men 14s. each;—and whilst the "*Guardians*" of a second Parish pay only 5s. 8d., the Highway Board pays 15s. to each of *its* Labourers, for performing *exactly the same work* in the same district!—Mr. Darke, Scavenging Contractor of Paddington, lately stated, that he never had, and never would, employ any man at less than 16s. or 18s. per week;—and Mr. Sinnott, of Belvidere Road, Lambeth, about 3 months since, offered to certain West-End "*Guardians*," to take 40 Paupers out of *their own Workhouse* to cleanse *their own Parish*, on



to Boards of Gentlemen and wealthy Tradesmen who manage Parish affairs, to pay little more than *one half the wages that an individual does*, to poor labourers who cannot choose their employment or their masters; but the reasons are obvious:—The Contractor is a man who knows what such work is worth, from his daily habit of seeing it performed and understanding its nature; also, like other working masters, he is imbued with a certain portion of humane feeling for his fellow-creatures;—moreover, his labour market is *limited*, and when he loses a man, he must supply his place from the same class of labourers;—who generally stick to their vocation through life:—Parish Boards, on the contrary, are composed of persons who have either been *born* to a fortune or *made* one; and who generally know as much about muscular or sweat-of-the-brow labour, as they do about the want of a dinner.—Such persons, *individually*, may be very good, worthy, and generous men; and the Council of this Association can vouch for hundreds of such,—their own personal friends,—in the various Parish Boards of the Metropolis;—but, *collectively*, they form awful odds against the poor starving creature who applies to them for relief or labour! Being accustomed, according to the doctrines of the Political Economists, to purchase in the *cheapest* markets, they unfortunately rank *human labour* among “*goods*,” and to be bought at as *cheap a price as they can procure it*: unfortunately, too,—forgetful of the humane maxim of “*Living and letting live*,”—they have an immense labour-market to go to; where they can pick out their slaves by dozens from the poverty-stricken competitors for *leave* to toil, that they may *live* to toil; and that, at the lowest price (*wages* it cannot be called,) which will sustain life, or enable these slaves to prolong a wretched existence! The Council is aware, moreover, of the hue-and-cry raised in every Parish, where the Rates are raised even a few pence on the pound rental; and that such clamour would appear to *justify* the Authorities in accepting labour at as cheap a rate as they can grind it down to;—

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the Street-Orderly System;—and to pay them 14s. per week, each man;—but the economical “*Guardians*” preferred filth and a full Workhouse, to cleanliness, Christian charity, and common sense;—and so, the proposal of this considerate Contractor was rejected!—



may, in this heartless system, unfortunately for all parties, the Parish Boards in the Metropolis have *long kept each other in countenance*.

To say nothing of the inhumanity of such a compulsory compact, —the advantage taken by relative position, of an able-bodied labourer, whose resources are temporarily exhausted, and who has no other means of living than the acceptance of whatever may be offered by a Board of Gentlemen who never knew *want*,—has something in it so ungenerous, so *unjust*, as to be utterly abhorrent to the nature and habits of every true and considerate Englishman!—Let us examine how the parties stand in relation to each other.—The broken-down Tradesman,—the Journeyman deprived of his usual work by panic or by poverty of the times,—the ingenious Mechanic,—or the unsuccessful Artist,—applies at the Parish labour-market for *leave to live* by other labour than that which hitherto maintained him in comfort. Though yielding to unsought and unmerited misfortune,—he neither asks nor requires alms;—but stands erect in the manliness of his race, and intimates his willingness to accept any employment which may be useful to his fellow-parishioners, for a reasonable remuneration. Indeed, it is remarkable that this class of Englishmen, and indeed all the labouring classes in this country, consider *labour* as the chief object of their mission upon earth, and seldom look beyond that *ultima thule* of their hard destiny:—few able-bodied labourers wish to escape from its toils, either through ambition or a desire to live upon the labour of others; and the usual language of such persons, even when applying for private alms or parochial relief, is, not that they want *money*,—but “that they have long been out of *work* ;” —“that their particular trade has been overstocked with apprentices, or superseded by Machinery;”—or, “that their late employer has become bankrupt, or has discharged the majority of his hands from the badness of the times.”—To a man of this class, the *Guardian* of the Poor replies, “We will *test* your willingness to labour, by employing you in the *Stone Yard*, or to *Sweep the Streets* ; but the Parish being heavily *burthened with Rates*, we cannot afford more than 7s. or 8s. a week.”—The poor creature, conscious of his own helplessness, and that it is in vain to contend with destiny, accepts the miserable



pittance, in order to preserve himself and family from *immediate* starvation; but his rags and emaciation soon exhibit the inadequacy of his wretched wages, to his pressing wants!—The Parish Board, ignorantly conceiving the employment they have given him to be, *in itself*, degrading; and complacently considering that *low wages* are not only the *best test of willingness to work*, but also the most impenetrable fence against the applications of other labourers, look upon and treat their Street Sweeper as a criminal outcast,—as a wretch not worth caring for. His ragged garments, and shoeless feet, however,—his sunken eye and haggard countenance,—proclaim to these inconsiderate *Guardians* of the Poor, that “if he *be* a wretch, it is *they* who have made him so!”—This is no overdrawn picture: the appearance of hundreds of Street Sweepers in London fully attests its truth. The Council has taken much pains to ascertain the wages, and mode of expenditure of them, by this uncared for, and almost *Pariah*, class of labourers throughout the Metropolitan Parishes; and it possesses undeniable proofs,—that few possess any further garment than the rags upon their backs; some being even without a change of linen;—that they never enter a place of worship, on account of their want of decent clothing;—that their wives and children are starved and in rags, and the latter without the least education;—that they never by any chance taste fresh animal food;—that one-third of their hard earnings is paid for *rent*;—and that their only sustenance, (unless their wives happen to go out washing or chareing,) consists of Bread, Potatoes, coarse Tea without milk or sugar, a salt herring two or three times a week, and a slice of rusty bacon on Sunday morning!—The meal called Dinner, *they never know*;—their only refection being Breakfast and “Tea:”—Beer, they do not taste from year’s end to year’s end;—and any other luxury, or even necessary, is out of the question.—

As to the particular class, or *caste*, to which these Metropolitan Pariahs belong, many imagine that their origin is the very kennel which they sweep;—that they have been born and bred in the lap of filth, sin, and misery;—but, this is not so. The Council can state truly that the generality of the men in its employ,—and it has seldom refused any man willing to work,—were *journeymen or proficients*



*in almost every trade and art carried on in London ;\** that being suddenly thrown out of bread,—in their own departments of labour,—they joyfully undertook an occupation which unthinking *Guardians*, in their respective Parishes and Unions, had DEGRADED by *low wages, rags, and starvation* ; but which, proper sustenance, warm clothing, comfortable lodging, and every inducement to personal cleanliness,—aided by their own admirable conduct and *real usefulness*,—have rendered as *respectable* as any other out-door occupation.—Moreover, Scavenging, or Street and Road Cleansing, is no longer to be stigmatized as *unskilled* labour ; for it actually requires *more skill* than labour, to be a good Street-Orderly. Having a clean street or space before him, *by the hour of breakfast,—watchfulness and alertness*, only, are required of him, during the remainder of the day : and, besides rendering the Foot-ways and Carriage-ways comfortable, pleasant, and fit for all Passengers and Traffic, the Street-Orderly is also the *protector of property*, and the *ready assistant in case of accident*.—Such considerations of *utility* will at once remove from the minds of dispassionate persons, the stigma which has hitherto been attached to Street-Cleaners ;—not from their *occupation*, but from that state of *poverty* into which they were *thrust and enchained*, by persons who ought to have better performed their *own* official duties.—As to the educational attainments and original positions of the poor men who are daily candidates for this honest and most useful labour, the following Letters,—(*two only out of hundreds* of similar

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\* From a List of 37 STREET-ORDERLIES employed in St. Anne's and St. James's Parishes in the Winter of 1848-9,—whose ages ranged from 17 to 48 ; the majority being under 28 years,—the following analysis has been made.—UNSKILLED LABOUR, 16 ;—viz., 5 Porters, 3 Labourers, 2 Carmen, a Stableman, Potman, Jobber, Coal-Dealer, Footman, and Seaman.—SKILLED LABOUR, 21 ;—viz., 4 Boot-closers and Shoemakers, 4 Printers, 2 Plumbers, 2 French Polishers, 1 Painter and Glazier, 1 Cabinet Maker, 1 Harness Plater, 1 Carver and Gilder, 1 Cotton Spinner, 1 Nailor, 1 Cook and Cutter, 1 Baker, and 1 Clerk.—Many of the above have since returned to their original employments : others have procured, and been recommended to, superior situations in life than those of Street-Orderlies, by the Council of the Association ;—but no instance has occurred of any Street-Orderly having returned back to his *Parish Workhouse* or *Stoneyard*.



applications; and chosen for submission to the Members of the National Philanthropic Association, merely because they are those of *latest date*;—viz. October 3, 1849,)—will satisfy the *most unthinking*, that there are thousands of the children of unmerited misfortune in this Metropolis, who, in their pressing need, may, and *ought* to, be saved from destruction by the timely aid of useful employment.—The *Penmanship* of both letters would do credit to any Lawyer's Office or Merchant's Counting-House; but it is by their *literary composition* that these men must be judged by the Reader.—

“3, Robert's Place, Charles St., Hampstead Road.—Oct. 3, 1849.

“Honored Sir, — I am aware that in my extreme necessity, I am taking a very great liberty; but I am induced to do so, because informed by persons who are supposed to know, — that you are never so happy as when you are doing good for, and improving the condition of the poor and unfortunate. As I am especially one of that class, I hope you will make a liberal allowance for my assurance and importunity; albeit, I do not think there is much to be ashamed of, in a poor man, beseeching a humane and influential gentleman to give him employment which may procure his family bread; which mine at this moment much want.—

“Sir, your applicant was formerly in decent circumstances: he held a good name, and carried on business in Holborn, first; and subsequently, in Cumberland market: — but misfortunes and infirmity broke me up entirely. — Still, I do not want to eat the bread of idleness or the bitter bread of charity; — or parish aid without earning it.

“Now, it is said, much respected Sir, that no gentleman in London could grant me the employment I seek,—so easily as you could; if it met your approbation to do so.—All I seek or now wish for, is to obtain an appointment as a Street-Orderly:—it is, I know, a humble berth:—but it would be constant work;—and would help me to get a bit of daily bread for my *five young children*.—If you will in mercy condescend to entertain my appeal, it will be a truly kind and meritorious act;—and will command my esteem and grateful thanks.—

“I am, respected Sir, your very humble Servant,

“JAMES FLETCHER.”

“C. Cochrane, Esq., 40, Leicester Square.

“8, Mary Place, Mary Street, Hampstead Road.—Oct. 3, 1849.

“Sir,—As you are about making a great change in our Parish (St. Pancras) with regard to cleansing the Roads, to the exclusion of Married Men;—and having myself been employed thereon for a long time,—I sincerely hope you will not deem me rude in thus addressing



you.—I am a Married Man, with *Six Children*; *four* of whom, with my wife, are entirely dependent on me for their support.—As I possess the advantage of a good education, I have hitherto endeavoured to support them by what I earned on the Roads, viz., 1s. 6d. per diem, and what I casually earned by my pen :—but, through this contemplated change, I have no other alternative but that of seeking an Asylum in the Workhouse; which is not only repugnant, but truly abhorrent to my feelings; — unless you will take a benevolent view of my Situation, and kindly give me employment in any capacity in which you may consider my services would be available. I would gladly accept a small remuneration; and be grateful: at the same time, believe me, Sir, my chief study should be to give you satisfaction, by *Zeal* and *Punctuality* in the performance of my duty.—Humbly hoping you will favour me with a reply,

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

“ ROBERT W. CLARKE.”

“ C. Cochrane, Esq., 40, Leicester Square.

But, waiving all considerations respecting literary acquirement or any other qualification on the part of labourers, than their *mere* labour and proper conduct as men, the Council would ask what *right* Guardians and Paving Boards have to demand or rather COMMAND the labour of *any* man, — however poor, uneducated, or mean, — at a less price, or rate of wages, than will afford him and those depending on him, at least a sufficiency of *wholesome sustenance, and comfortable habiliment and lodging?* — for, these are the *requirements*, and, — by the Common and Parliamentary Law of the Land,—the *rights* of every English man, woman, and child; either from their own labour, when able to work; or from Parochial aid, when unable or disabled.\*

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\* Since the publication of the first Edition of the present Report, the following curious but apt illustration of the practice of some of the Metropolitan Guardians of the Poor, has appeared in the Newspapers; viz., on the 10th of November.—It was a City Police Case; and between the ‘Relieving(!)’ Officer of the West London Union, and certain Stone-yard Labourers requiring relief.—“ Mr. S. Miller, ‘Relieving’ Officer for the West London Union, was summoned to Guildhall, for refusing to give relief to several wretched creatures who had made application to him.—EDWARD SMITH said he had worked in the stone-yard, and earned 1s. a day, and a loaf on Saturday. The Guardians had, however, sent orders that *none should earn more than 9d. per day*, which he and his wife could not live upon: he applied to Miller for relief, which he refused; and said, if he did not leave the place, he would



Is it decent, — is it manly, — is it *Englishmanly*, — is it *just*, — is it *lawful*, therefore, — that Boards of Guardians and other Parish Officials, — arrayed and armed in the panoply of their private fortunes, and fortified by the cries of Ratepayers, — should presume to *compel* men, — merely because they happen to be poor, — to labour for *half* the wages that INDIVIDUALS pay, for exactly the same kind of work? — The Persons located in their Workhouses *must* be cared for, and well fed, clothed, and lodged, — with little or nothing to do that

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give him into custody. — *Miller* said he had no power to give the complainant relief. The Board of Guardians had sent instructions to the stone-yard, that in future no man should earn more than 9d. a day. *Alderman Carden* : That has nothing to do with it; you are the servant of the Poor Law Commissioners, and not of the Guardians; therefore, as *relieving officer*, for refusing the applicant, I could inflict a penalty of £5. — *Miller* : I am not to blame. — *Alderman* : You are : — Here is a man who has a wife to support, and only gets 9d. a day; do you think that is sufficient for them to live upon? *Miller* : You see, sir, the awkward position I am in. I have every feeling to help the parties, but am forbidden. I will give an order if *you* desire it. — *Alderman* : Then you refuse relief. As you are the officer, you ought to have relieved this person last night, and I shall fine you 20s. for not doing so. The Guardians may make what regulations they like, and reduce the wages to what amount they please; but when those persons apply to you for further relief, you are bound to give it. — ANN DONOVAN, whose husband had been reduced to 9d. a day, and who had to keep her and two children, was refused by Miller, whom she summoned. He had ordered an officer to push her out. Miller's defence was the same, in this case, as the last. Alderman Carden said it was no wonder that females *broke the windows of tradesmen to get food, when it was expected 9d. a day was sufficient to keep a family!* Miller was fined 20s. in this case. — A man here said he had for some time been allowed to earn 1s. 6d. per day, three days in the week, and a loaf each of the other three : — last week it was reduced to 9d. per day; which would not support him, his wife, and four children. He had been refused relief. — *Miller* : I can't help it; I am only acting according to instructions. — A woman here stepped forward, and said she went, the previous evening, with a message from the court to Miller, to get relief; when he refused her, and said 'she and her children might die!' — There were many other persons whom the Alderman advised to apply for relief that night; and if it was refused, then to apply for a summons; which should be granted : — and it would then be seen whether Mr. Miller would continue to refuse. — Miller said 'he would relieve them all;' and left the court."



can be called *labour*:—why, therefore, should poor creatures employed in the heavy, laborious, and health destroying toil of their Stone-yards, be compensated with *bread and cheese* only, for their sustenance (!) wooden-stalls in the *ground-floor* casual-wards for their lodging,—and with neither pay nor clothing?—Why, too, should their equally unhappy colleagues in misery, the Parish Scavengers, be paid only from 5s. 8d. to 9s. a week, for performing a toilsome and disgusting service;—as *partial* Street-Cleansing *MUST* be, under the clumsy arrangement and unmethodical management of the London Paving Boards?—*Proh pudor!*—*proh pudor!*—The generosity of the Contractors towards their labourers need not excite surprise; seeing that it is not so much the effect of liberality or profusion on *their* parts, as that it *contrasts so strongly* with the illiberality, parsimony, and Malthusian cruelty of those who—ceasing to be Christians,—repudiate God's Providence, and “hate the Poor *because they are poor* ;”—forgetting that it is within the circle of Fortune's wheel, that they, *themselves*, may some day become the victims of so vicious a system;—that, though now seated at the *top*, as mal-administrators of God's gifts to Man, a revolution of the Wheel may soon bring them to the *bottom*; and they, themselves, though sleek and self-satisfied at present, may some day have to apply for Parish Relief.—*Such things have been*:—a purple-robed Monarch has been buried without a shroud;—Lords and Ladies, having spent or lost their all, have lived upon *alms*;—Gentlemen, Merchants, and flourishing Tradesmen have become *beggars*;—“GUARDIANS” may become PAUPERS; and we ought ALL to reflect that it is easier to *fall*, than to rise.\*—Let us, therefore, “Live and LET LIVE;”—“Do, as we would be done by.”—

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\* The once high-salaried Cashier of a West-End Bank, died lately in St. Pancras' Workhouse;—the Architect of several of the most fashionable West-End Club-Houses is now an inmate of St. James's Workhouse;—and the Architect of that elegant structure, St. Pancras' New Church, lately died in a back-garret in Somers Town.—These recent instances (a few out of many) prove that “*Wealth* has wings,” and that Genius and Industry have but *leaden* feet, when overtaken by Adversity.—A late Number of the “*Globe*” Newspaper states that, “among the Police Constables on the Great Western Railway, there are at present 8 Members of the Royal College of Surgeons,



As regards Themselves and their Objects, the President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association have every reason to consider the Scavenging Contractors of the Metropolis (with one exception) to be a *most liberal body of men*;—witness the Fifteen Pound Subscriptions of Messrs. Dodd, Sinnott, jun., Stapleton and Thorne, and the Ten Pound Subscription of Messrs. Reddin, in the Alphabetical List appended to this Report!—Although this Association had made a sudden invasion upon their peculiar province,—on their vested privileges,—they, by the aid of common sense and observation, saw that they had from time immemorial been pursuing a most *imperfect* and unsatisfactory mode of Street-Cleansing;—rendered still worse by the aid they were *supposed* to receive from ill-paid, half-starved, and half-naked Parish Paupers. They shrewdly saw that *Science* and *System* were capable of lessening the toil and disgust of the Scavenger;—that, filth removed, ceases to offend;—that,

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and 3 Solicitors;”—and the “*Limerick Examiner*,” a few weeks ago, announced the fact, that “a Gentlewoman is now an inmate of the Workhouse of that City, whose Husband, a few years ago, filled the office of High Sheriff of the County!”—Alas!—“to what base uses may we not return!”—Little did the above Professionals, their Parents or Guardians, imagine, that the Capital expended on their Apprenticeship and Education would result in Railway Guardianship, and daily and nightly risk from accident and foul weather, for the paltry pittance of 18s. or 20s. per week!—Little did the Widow of the representative of Majesty, imagine, whilst entertaining the magnates and *élite* of Her County, and the Judges on their Circuit, at her husband’s mansion, that a few years only should pass over, ere sad necessity would compel her to eke out her existence on Workhouse fare; and associate with those to whom, in the days of her pomp and pride, she threw meagre alms from her carriage window!—We ought all to take heed, and “*not be too sure, lest we fall.*”

Those who with wrongs the *Needy* man pursue,  
Are *base*:—nor base, alone,—but *foolish*, too.—  
What thoughtless pride, to spurn the humble state  
Which *Chance* may make *our own* unpitied state!—  
Though *now* we boast our heaps of Golden store,  
Such soon may *fail*;—and we are rich no more.—  
The streams of FORTUNE—never at a stay—  
Oft *change* their course, and *quickly glide away*.

*Fragment of Menander.*



dirt in the streets *lessens* in quantity by daily removal ;—that, due vigilance in taking away cattle-manure before it becomes glued into the interstices of a pavement, or begrimed upon a street, by the weight of cart and carriage wheels, is the *only* means to prevent the formation and accumulation of mud ;—that, such manure by being kept apart from road-dust, bears a high value when spread upon land,—as road-drift itself does, when mixed with lime for building,—and that both are *valueless* when saturated by rain and mingled together ;—that, whilst the labour was *incessant*, the Streets were ever in a state of *impassable filth* ; having oceans of mud and mountains of dust piled up by the kerb-stone of each footway ;—and that, the dirt when taken away, was a *nuisance* instead of being a *marketable commodity* ;—in short, that *sham*-cleansing was a *cheat*, whilst *real* Street-cleanliness was a public *benefit* and *blessing*.—These clear-sighted persons,—seeing that an Association of Philanthropic persons had upwards of *one hundred* poor men in its employ in the City of London, at 15s. each man, per week, and abhorring the parsimony—the “*cheap and nasty system*”—of the Parishes,—volunteered their liberal subscriptions to its Funds, proffered their aid and influence for the universal adoption of the Street-Orderly System, and invested their own vocation with the badge of usefulness and respectability, by enrolling themselves among its Members.

As an undeniable proof of the interest which the Contractors took in the whole matter, and of the *good heart* with which they volunteered their valuable assistance,—several of them entered into the following AGREEMENT among themselves, and with the Council of the Association :—

“ We, the undersigned Cleansing Contractors, do hereby, for the purpose of insuring the *efficient* cleansing of the Metropolis, approve of the employment of Superintendents to watch the performance of the various contracts ; with the view of reporting to the different Boards any neglect of duty on the part of any Contractor or Contractors ; and by such means to insist on the fines being levied, with firmness and impartiality, in case of any such breach of Contract as those referred to :—and, inasmuch as we are to be assisted in our efforts by the NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, who will procure, employ, and direct the Superintendents referred to, we



agree to give to the Association every information requisite and in our power, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect the said objects.

“ To all which we hereby subscribe our names,

(Signed)	Henry Dodd	M. and E. Reddin
	Stapleton and Thorne	William Sinnott

“ Superintendents appointed by the agreement—James Ettershank and Stephen Coomes.

“ Dated this 20th day of June, 1846.”

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The Council next turned its attention to the extensive and populous Parish of St. Mary-le-bone,—having been led thereto, by the junction of Old with New Oxford Street and Regent Street;—on both of which, their recent operations had met with unqualified public and parochial approbation. On opening a communication with several of the chief Shopkeepers and Inhabitants, these Gentlemen, at once embracing the idea, got up, and procured the following Requisition of 272 Ratepayers of Oxford Street, to be presented to the Mary-le-bone Vestry, by the Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for that Borough:—

“ Oxford Street, June 28th, 1849.

“ To the Vestry Board of St. Mary-le-bone Parish.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We, the undersigned, Householders and Shopkeepers of Oxford Street, respectfully request that your Honourable Board will allow Oxford Street to be kept clean after the same manner as is now adopted by the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, in New Oxford Street, Holborn, Southampton Street, Hart Street, &c., by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on the Wood Paving in Regent Street; and by the Parish Authorities of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

“ We consider the new Street-cleansing System conduces to the greater comfort and health of the public;—that it will diminish the losses from mud and dust now sustained by goods exposed for sale;—that it will tend to increase the daily traffic, by rendering the Street more agreeable to our Customers;—that it will prove a certain means of giving employment to large numbers of deserving Poor;—and finally, that the presence of the Men in the Streets, in the performance of their particular duty as Scavengers, or Orderlies, will deter thieves from stealing goods exposed at the shop doors and windows; thereby forming a most useful and economical adjunct to the Metropolitan Police Force.

“ On these accounts, we will cheerfully pay any extra expense



which may be incurred in the adoption of this improvement; the conferring of which will be considered a great boon by your Memorialists.”—

(Here follow the Signatures of 272 Householders. &c.)

This Requisition produced a lively discussion of several days in the Vestry ;—the only real objection on the part of its few opponents, being that, *one side of Oxford Street not being within Mary-le-bone Parish*, they did not consider it strictly *parochial* to cleanse property belonging to other Parishes ;—forgetful, however, that this extensive Street is not only the great thoroughfare for Mary-le-bone, but also *for all London*, as regards omnibus travelling and carriage traffic of every sort ;—with but little advantage, as regards the sale of their goods, and their business generally, to the Shopkeepers and Tradesmen. Those of the Vestry, however, who did *not* reside in Oxford Street, opposed the Improvement on the aforesaid ground ; alleging moreover, that it would be unjust to the rest of the Parishioners, to tax them for the exclusive benefit of the Memorialists. A Committee was appointed, however, to examine and Report on the Street-Orderly System, its expences and advantages ;—the necessary Estimates and other information being furnished by the Council of this Association. The Chairman, Mr. Jacob Bell, in presenting the Report of approval, stated that, 22 Street-Orderlies at 12s. a week each, could keep the whole of Oxford Street, from Tottenham Court Road to Tyburn Turnpike, as free from mud, dust, garbage, and filth of all sorts, as New Oxford Street, &c. then were ;—that the Inhabitants of Oxford Street were willing to defray the expence, *themselves*, either by subscription or voluntary rate ;—and that, if the Vestry did not wish to concede so desirable a state of cleanliness to them, they had no objection,—and the Committee recommended,—that the Street-Orderly System should be at once *established throughout the whole Parish*,—or introduced into any other locality, than Oxford Street, for three or six months ; in order that the Parishioners at large should be satisfied as to the necessity and propriety of its *general adoption*. The Committee however, expressed its conviction, that, whilst useful labour would be thus furnished to many of the able-bodied Poor,\*

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\* Mr. Messer, Assistant Overseer, assured the President, on January 16th,



who were now a heavy burthen upon the Rates, the Street-Orderly System would incur *no additional expence* ; but be the means of effecting an immense annual saving,—especially in the construction and repair of all the Macadamized Roads.

It happened, inopportunately for the immediate consummation of the anxious wishes of the Requisitionists, as well as of those of the President and Council, that the day on which the foregoing Report was brought up, was the *last day of the Session* of the Vestry for the season :—the subject was accordingly adjourned over the recess.—The President and Council, however, labouring incessantly in their vocation of *onward progress*, could not wait for three months for the decision, or even the approval, of men so indifferent to the *real* welfare of themselves and fellow-parishioners, as to postpone, *on any account*, a matter of such easy and economical execution ;—of such vital importance and sanatory value to every Parishioner—rich and poor ;—as that of promoting and preserving street-cleanliness. They turned their attention at once to the extensive and populous Parish of St. Pancras, for a *perfect* demonstration of their system ; and for producing a general conviction of its utility : they now acknowledge with unreserved satisfaction, that their proposals were cordially responded to by one of the most enlightened Vestries in the British Metropolis.—Immediately following the President's Address in the Vestry-Hall, August 27th, 1849, to the Householders, Shopkeepers, Artisans and Labourers, as to the means, within their own power, of Rendering their Habitations Healthful and Comfortable,\*—an offer made to the Parish Authorities, of demonstrating the Street-Orderly System in the New Road and Streets adjacent—from the Hampstead Road to King's Cross,—was most readily acceded to. When the demonstration had continued about three weeks, the Directors of the Poor, accompanied by the Commissioners and Surveyors of the various

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1850, that there were 300 Men then employed in the Stoneyard, at from 9s. to 12s. each, weekly ; and that 1600 able-bodied Men were receiving out-door Relief, in Mary-le-bone Parish.

\* Published September 14th, 1849.



Paving Boards in the Parish, held an open air Meeting to investigate its merits and observe the state of the roads under the new System :—it need scarcely be added, that the operations of the Men (including six persons taken from the St. Pancras Stone-yard) were highly approved of. Nay, the System, itself, after some few necessary discussions in Vestry and Committee, has been adopted on the whole of the roads under the jurisdiction of the Directors of the Poor, viz.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles in extent, from Trinity Church, Paddington Road, to North Street, Gray's Inn Lane,—a considerable portion of the Hampstead Road,—the whole of Bagnigge Wells Road, &c. The following account of what passed at the Vestry Meeting on bringing up the Committee's Report, on Wednesday, the 14th of October, (extracted from the "*Observer*" Newspaper,) will be read with interest by all promoters of social comfort and sanatory progress :—

“ ST. PANCRAS' VESTRY :—EMPLOYMENT OF ABLE-BODIED  
PAUPERS IN STREET-CLEANSING.

“ At a full Meeting, at 10, A.M., in the Vestry-Hall, King's Road, Camden Town, Donald Fraser, Esq., Junior Churchwarden, in the Chair, the Vestry Clerk read the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the system of cleansing by means of Street-Orderlies, as adopted by the National Philanthropic Association ; and how far able-bodied pauper labour could be applied to such a purpose.

“ The Report set forth that the Committee had made a minute investigation into the present systems of Street-cleansing ; as adopted under the superintendence of Mr. Bird, the parish surveyor, and under that of the National Philanthropic Association.

“ From the 26th of March, 1848, to the 25th of March, 1849, the Directors of the Poor expended in paving and cleansing, &c. the three and a quarter miles under their charge, £3,545. 19s. 7d. ; of this the following items were for cleansing, viz. :—

Labour .....	£249	13	0
Tools .....	10	12	0
Slop Carting .....	496	0	0
Proportion of Foreman's salary ..	39	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£795	5	0

“ The Street-Orderly System of cleansing the said roads in the most efficient manner, would give the following expenditure per annum :—



Thirty-four men to cleanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, at the rate of 2,000 superficial yards each man—12s. per week each .....	£1,060	16	0
Two Inspectors of Orderlies at 15s. per week each	78	0	0
Superintendent.....	104	0	0
Cost of Brooms, Shovels, &c. ....	83	0	0
No allowance for Slop-Carting ;—the National Philanthropic Association holding that the manure, <i>properly collected</i> , will more than pay for its removal.....			
	£1,325	16	0
Deduct cost of cleansing by the old mode .....	795	5	0
	£530	11	0

“ The *apparent* extra cost, therefore, would be £530. 11s. The Vestry, however, would see that the charge for supporting thirty-four able-bodied men in the workhouse, is at least 5s. per week each, or £442 per annum. This, therefore, must be deducted from the £530. 11s., leaving the extra cost £88. 11s. per annum. This sum, the Committee were assured, will be not *only repaid* by the reduced outlay for *repairs*, which the new system will effect ; but a very great saving will be the result of the thorough cleansed state in which the roads will be constantly maintained. Under the late system, to find the roads in a cleansed state was the *exception*, not the rule ; and when all the advantages likely to result from the new system were taken into consideration, the Committee did not hesitate to recommend it for adoption in its most efficient form. The Committee had come to the following resolution :—‘ That it appears, from statements made by the Parish Surveyor, and Superintendent of the Orderlies, that the excess of expense attending the latter system, as compared with the actual cost of cleansing, amounts, to about £88 ; but that, in regard to *economy*, there will be a considerable saving in *preserving the roads from wear and injury* ; besides many other collateral advantages.’

“ The Report concluded by recommending the immediate adoption by the Vestry of the plan proposed.

“ Mr. Welby, as Chairman of the Committee, moved the adoption of the Report.—In the first place it could be proved that the Street-Orderly System would be productive of the very greatest advantages to the shopkeepers, householders, and other inhabitants :—in the second, it would convert the parish pauper into an independent labourer ; and not only make him a useful member of society, but have a great effect upon him both morally and socially. Already, the adoption of the system had had the effect of putting the various Paving Boards upon their mettle ; the Scavengers and Clean Streets were now becoming the order of the



day.\* The old class of Scavengers were endeavouring to emulate the Street-Orderlies.—(Hear, Hear.) He (Mr. Welby) was sorry to find his friend Mr. T. Smith, was not progressing with his motion for the “*Consolidation of all the Paving Boards*” of the Parish : for, if that were done, they would not only have the Street-Orderlies where the Vestry had authority, but also in every part of the parish. Again, they would save money in the *Watering Rate*. All the streets and roads would want, under this new system, was mere sprinkling instead of being deluged with slush every day;† and there would, in all probability, be a diminution of the *Sewers’ Rate*; as not half so much filth would find its way into the sewers : consequently, they would not cost half the present expense for cleansing. The manure, too, which would be collected, would be very productive of profit.—The system would vastly improve their sanitary condition also ;—it being well known, that collections of animal and vegetable matter generate pestilential effluvia. He earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Vestry would give the system a fair trial. [*hear*].

“Mr. Churchwarden Healey seconded the adoption of the Report.—It might be justly stated that the money at present expended, was for the *non-cleansing*, instead of cleansing, the roads of the parish. Before the Street-Orderlies were placed in the New

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\* It may be remarked that this assertion of Mr. Welby has been lately borne out in several Metropolitan Parishes, long celebrated for the filthiness of their thoroughfares.—Seeing how the Street-Orderly Parishes were “going a-head” of them, in the march of civilization and comfort, the City Parishes, St. Andrew’s Holborn, St. Mary’s Islington, the Strand Union, St. Martin’s, St. Mary-le-Bone, Paddington, the St. Pancras Paving Board, and even dirty St. James’s, St. Anne’s, &c., Westminster, have armed their stone-yard slaves with brooms, by dozens ; and the poor creatures are to be seen scrubbing and labouring (at the *old* wages, doubtless,) to give the streets *somewhat* of the appearance of cleanliness ! The Council, however, has to congratulate the Association on this indication of “*progress*,”—this paltry imitation, instead of straight-forward, manly, adoption, of the “Street-Orderly System.”

† At a Conference held with the Committee—the Secretary of the National Philanthropic Association, and the Superintendent of Street-Orderlies, demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present, that STREET WATERING ought to be adopted with much caution ; otherwise, it is not only useless, but expensive, and most mischievous in the creation of mud, and in rotting the cementing matrix of the road : by which means, the material becoming loosened, holes and ruts are formed for the lodgment of pools of water ; and *repairs* become necessary.—As to the *expense* of this unnecessary watering and slushing, it is 2d. on the Pound Rental in the “Southampton Trust,”—and no doubt proportionally heavy throughout the Parish.



Road, it was, without exception, one of the *filthiest* thoroughfares in the metropolis.—They proposed to employ the paupers on the roads who were now engaged in stone breaking and picking oakum. Oakum picking was not only a loss to the parish, but they had frequently to go to great expense to cleanse the drains, in consequence of the Paupers throwing the oakum down them. The officers were subject to every annoyance from these parties ; and yet the Secretary of the Philanthropic Association had informed him, that they had found *this very class* of persons the *most tractable and manageable at road cleansing*.—Although he believed there would be *a great saving*, instead of any additional expense, in carrying out this object, still, were it *otherwise*, he thought the ratepayers would support them in giving the principle a fair trial. [*hear, hear*].

“Mr. Dyke supported the motion ; and said the object was so *good* that, even if it did involve a trifling additional outlay, it ought not to stand in the way of the improvement. Under any circumstances, they could, after all, in the event of failure, fall back on the old system.

“Mr. Lewis said it was an ascertained fact that the *watering of the roads contributed greatly to their wear and tear ; which would be altogether obviated by the new system of cleansing*.

“Mr. Timpson complained that it was mismanagement on the part of the officers of the Vestry that allowed the roads to get into a bad condition. Although it was proved, by converting macadamised road into paved granite road, that they could save £200 per annum, they would not adopt it.—He objected to having men all over the parish, badged and marched, as the Street-Orderlies were.

“Mr. A. C. Concanen was astonished to hear any friend of humanity oppose a measure, which was calculated so much to benefit the poor and wretched creatures who came to the stone-yard, oakum sheds, and casual wards of that workhouse. Some were reduced to the most deplorable state that humanity was capable of sustaining ; and, although they might have been bad characters, and brought this misery on themselves, it was the duty of that Board to *give them an opportunity of reclaiming themselves by independent labour*. He thought that the mode proposed would have this wholesome effect, and therefore he most cordially supported the proposition.

“Mr. Fowler said he did not care whether a plan emanated from Mr. Cochrane or any one else, so that it was a good one. Prevention was always better than remedy : and this was a *preventive measure*. It would prevent mud from accumulating, which did more to produce *rottenness in roads*, than anything else.\* [*hear, hear*].

“The resolution adopting the Report was carried unanimously.”

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\* The expense of repairing the Roads under the jurisdiction of the Direc-



At the several Paving Boards,—of which there are about a score in this large Parish,—the New System was discussed,—but with varied degrees of success ;—chiefly, the Council believes, owing to a mistaken notion taken up by the Surveyors, &c., that its adoption in their districts would be the means of lessening their respective salaries, or putting an end to their vocation. Nothing could be farther from the intention or wish of the Council of this Association than to meddle with the “vested rights” or official privileges of any one ;—though it considers itself at liberty to hold, that such rights and privileges are not to be upheld to the detriment and social discomfort of a community.—The Surveyor’s duties and salary, however, would, as it apprehends, suffer no diminution, whether the Street-Orderly System were adopted or not.—But, wherever adopted, that officer would surely have the advantage of a *clean*, instead of a dirty, survey ;—of which state of cleanliness, he would, moreover, have *nine-tenths* of the credit ;—for, to *his* vigilance, would be attributed, in a great measure, the change which would be effected :—consequently, no attempt would be made to curtail the salary of a personage *now* become *so useful*.—But, it is remarkable, that it has been from this class of Parish Officials, that the Council has ever met with the most heavy and determined opposition. The cause of such hostility must, therefore, be more deep-seated, than the absurd supposition that a Philanthropic Association would enter upon a crusade against a few individuals ; whom they do not by any means consider to be too well paid, *when they do their duty* to their employers :—it is, as follows, as the Council has discovered in almost all the Parishes and Districts where their Demonstrations have been carried on.—

When *dirt* and slop are entirely removed from a Street or Road, —as a mask from the face,—the FEATURES *become visible* :—those of

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tors of the Poor of St. Pancras,—consequent on the “rottenness” produced by watering and mud, was last year £2,746. The Council of the National Philanthropic Association has every reason for believing, that the assurance given by it to the St. Pancras’ Committee,—of full *half* that sum being *saved* by the Street-Orderly System of cleansing,—will be amply verified during the current year.



dirty Streets and Roads being invariably a surface of hill and dale, consisting of hollows, holes, ruts, loose stones, and all sorts of inequality ;—of every thing but perfect level, or due declination from crown to kennel.—Some of these are toilsome and dangerous, even to the largest vehicles :—witness the northern portion of Tottenham Court Road at this moment ;—a passage over which, is the constant terror of the numerous omnibus-horses, drivers, and passengers, going to, and returning from, Camden Town, &c. The fracture of springs, straps, and poles, is not at all uncommon upon this spot.—It is on account of the discovery and laying bare to the public eye, of such faults as these, that the Surveyors dislike the Street-Orderlies ; and invariably oppose their entrance upon their respective “beats.”—Knowing that the Orderly’s prying vocation is to dive into all holes and corners, and that “new brooms sweep clean,”—these “professionals,”—not daring to make a public attack on the virtue and comfort of cleanliness,—form themselves into secret *cliques*, for the purpose of sapping and defeating whatever good understanding the Council may have arrived at, with the enlightened Members of the several Vestries and Paving Boards, for the demonstration or adoption of the System.—An examination of the origin and “professional” attainments of this small and really insignificant class of persons, has satisfied the Council, that,—except from their *undermining* and selfish propensities,—the Association has little to fear in the pursuit of its sanatory and social objects. Many of them, having been unsuccessful House-builders, had retained sufficient interest with the Members of District and Parish Boards, to be dubbed “Surveyors,” without diploma or examination.—Whatever may be their acquaintance with the first Rules of Arithmetic and the Rudiments of Mensuration, their Geometrical attainments are but small.—Which of them can “square the circle” ? How few have passed the “Pons Asinorum” ? How many are there who know the difference between an Hypothenuse and an Isosceles Triangle ?—It is granted, that there are some eminent exceptions to this low state of “professional” education : and doubtless such men would disdain all secret, mean, opposition to Sanatory and social Reform. But, the majority thinking only of themselves and their “vested rights”



in official negligence and filth, and conscious of their own ignorance, audaciously throw dust into the eyes of their employers ; and by the use of a technical jargon of "value and measurement," (!) known only to themselves, endeavour to hoodwink Vestries and Paving Boards ; persuading the Members that *they* know nothing of subjects, of which they, themselves, know little but the *jobbery* !—Road-materials, skill, and labour are expensive items in a Parish Account:—it is said that the cost of such to Mary-le-Bone, last year, was £61,000! What is there to hinder a Surveyor from setting his *approbatum* to a Contractor's Bill, for inferior material and the careless construction, or unskilful paving, of a road?—Is it his knowledge of Architecture, Hydrostatics, or Geology?—Certainly not. His grand secret is, to bury the paving stones and his own ignorance, in the same grave of street filth ; so that the faults of the pavior may remain concealed from the public eye, until a fresh repair and contract are called for, to save passengers from having their limbs broken ; and vehicles of all sorts from being upset in the public highways.—The Council fearlessly asserts, that a *quarter of a million Pounds, sterling*, might be saved per annum, within the Metropolis and its suburbs, in road making and paving alone ; by the appointment of *Scientific* Surveyors, and the general adoption of the Street-Orderly System of cleansing.\*

Whilst the Demonstration in St. Pancras' was going on, and the discussion of the merits of the System were taking place in Vestry and Committee, an Orderly was placed in Skinner-street and the "Brill," belonging to the "Union Estate ;" to cleanse those Dardanelles of filth and garbage, leading from the well scoured Mediterranean the New Road, to that Black Sea of mud and dirt,

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\* Late Parliamentary Returns, moved for by Mr. Cornewall Lewis, show that the total expenditure on account of Highways and Streets in England, alone, in 1845,—and that, chiefly for *Repairs*,—amounted respectively to £1,698,246, and £1,668,134 :—Total, £3,366,380. A general adoption of the Street-Orderly System, by Act of Parliament, would save nearly half this vast sum: whilst there would be an immense saving in the Poor's-Rates by the employment of able-bodied men ; who must otherwise be burthensome to their respective Parishes and Unions.



Somers-Town.—The Shopkeepers and Inhabitants were *astonished* at their altered and cleanly condition ; and after a few days continuation of sweeping and removal, they got up and presented the following Requisition, on September 28, 1849 ; each appending to his Signature, the sum he was willing to subscribe, weekly, for the permanent adoption of the System in that locality.—

“ To the Paving Board of the St. Pancras’ Union Estate.

“ Gentlemen,—The Undersigned Householders, Shopkeepers, and Ratepayers of Skinner Street, and other Streets, Courts and Alleys, under your jurisdiction, beg to return you their best thanks for permitting the Street-Orderly System to be tested in Skinner Street.—

The Undersigned are so much pleased with it, on account of its conducing to a perfect state of surface cleanliness—to the improvement of the Health and Comfort of the Neighbourhood, and the Employment of the Poor,—that they beg your Honourable Board will have the goodness to have the Street-Orderly System permanently adopted throughout the district under your charge ; and they will cheerfully pay any extra rate that may be levied for this purpose.—The undersigned set so high a value on the services of the Street-Orderlies, that, rather than they should be withdrawn from the district, they would prefer to pay, weekly, the undermentioned sums of Money.”—

(Here follow the Signatures of 36 of the chief Householders ;—the sum of 6d. or 1s., as weekly subscriptions, being appended to each name.)

The Vestry having decided on adopting the System throughout their jurisdiction, preparations were commenced for carrying it out ;—during which, communications were opened with several of the Paving Boards and Trusts ; and the following Requisition, signed by 634 Householders of the Parish of St. Pancras, for the purpose of calling a Public Meeting, was presented to the Vestry, on October 14th, 1849.

“ To the Vestry of Saint Pancras’ Parish.

“ We, the Undersigned Householders, Ratepayers, and Shopkeepers of this Parish, beg to return to your Honorable Board our cordial thanks, for having introduced the Street-Orderly System of Street cleansing, throughout the district under your controul.—

“ We admire the System ; as it maintains a high state of cleanliness in the public thoroughfares ;—promotes the health and comfort of the Parishioners,—gives useful employment to the In-



dustrious Poor, and prevents a large number of distressed able-bodied Men from living, in idleness, on the Poor's-Rates.—We therefore respectfully request, your Honorable Board will convene an early public Meeting of the Ratepayers at the Vestry Room ; (particularly as the Winter Season is at hand) in order that such representations may be made to the various Paving Boards, as will lead to the speedy adoption of the Street-Orderly System in the Courts and Alleys of the Poor,—as well as in the Streets of the Rich,—throughout the whole of the Parish.—

(Signed by 634 Inhabitant Housekeepers.)

The Orderly Corps of 36 men for the St. Pancras' jurisdiction, having been selected from the Stoneyard and Workhouse by the President, Secretary, and Superintendent of this Association, in presence of the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Vestry ; the latter Body came at once to the determination of abolishing their Stoneyard ;—seeing that, for the future, they would have occasion for but little of that material, for the repair of roads that were to be kept constantly and entirely clean.—A few days afterwards, the walls were pulled down, and the foundations dug on the site of this yard, for a School of Industry and Education for the male and female Children under their charge ;—and some time before decided upon.—Thus, the establishment of the Street-Orderlies,—the abolition of Stone-yard labour,—and the detachment of about 300 children from the Workhouse Wards, for improved Education and airy residence,—mutually and opportunely assisted each other.—Provision having been made for the equipment of the new Street-Orderlies, the Directors of the Poor generously gave to each, 2 day-shirts, a night-shirt, 2 pairs of stockings, a pair of strong winter shoes, and 2 neckerchiefs ;—leaving the men, according to a plan submitted to the Vestry by the Council, to defray the expence of their other clothing, by small sums from their weekly pay of Twelve Shillings.—A large and most convenient House was next taken for them, their Inspectors, Superintendent, and Stewardess, at No. 6, Caledonian Place, King's Cross or Battle-Bridge ; and the same was furnished with Beds, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, and other furniture, by the Directors of the Poor ;—on condition that each man should pay 1s. 6d. per week for his furnished lodging, &c. The provision of food, under the inspection of the



Directors and Vestry, was left to the Superintendent, at the daily charge of 1s., or 7s. per week, each man, for all meals ;—each of which was settled to be wholesome, palatable, and plentiful. Another arrangement submitted by the Council to the Vestry, will doubtless meet with the approbation of every Member of the National Philanthropic Association ; viz., the Investment of 1s. per week for each Street-Orderly, in the Savings' Bank ; in the name of a Trustee for the whole corps : by which means, as an outfit, many of the men may be able to leave the service in a year or two, with from £2. 12s. to £5. 4s. in their pockets ; to enter into superior service, or some little business or trade ; or to emigrate under proper auspices ;—and so, make room for other poor able-bodied men, who might become burthensome to the Parish. Thus, have the considerate Members of St. Pancras' Vestry conferred the blessings of cleanliness and comfort on themselves, their families, and their fellow-parishioners ; at the same time that they have rescued from unutterable misery and despair, 36 of their fellow-creatures ; who, by the admirable arrangements that have been made, in the short space of a few weeks, have exchanged the hard and ill-requited task of stone breaking, for moderate and useful labour ;—have left the Casual-ward lair, to repose on soft and warm beds ;—have doffed their rags, for comfortable and clean clothing ;—and abandoned their bread-and-cheese rations and cold water, for wholesome animal and vegetable food, and those palatable beverages which working men have a right to enjoy.—The boon granted to these poor labourers amounts, in money value, by the judicious management adopted, to full 15s. a week ;—at least none of the men could, individually, so furnish and feed himself, under 18s. There are doubters and grumblers in the world who growl at every thing ;—whose obliquity of perception, disables them from viewing any thing in its fair or sunny light ;—whose crooked spirits warp every object from its intended purpose. Some of these have predicted failure with the Street-Orderlies of St. Pancras ; seeing that the denizens of the Stoneyard have usually been characterised as reckless ruffians and “bad characters ;”—as if it were in human nature to be otherwise than *reckless*



and *bad*, under the treatment usual in such places :—but, if any reply were requisite to such ill-omened predictions, the Council could make it, by pointing to their own experience in Ham-Yard ; where their *Orderly* corps was constantly recruited from similar sources, in the Western Parishes.—But surely it is not necessary to go so far for proof, if common sense is to be the judge.—What immoral notions or prospects could be long entertained in the mind of a man who knows that it is by good and regular conduct, only, that he can command a regular supply of good food ?—What idle habit would not be neutralized,—seeing that there was no means of procuring a substantial dinner without working for it ?—What poor creature from a Casual Ward would unnecessarily mutiny and rebel against a comfortable Lodging and Boarding-House ?—\*

Communications have lately been opened between the National Philanthropic Association and the “*Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings of the Poor Improvement Committee*,” relative to the establishment of the Street-Orderly System in the Parish of Lambeth :—the Council made provision for 12 men from the Work-house, and sent an able Superintendent with 4 of its own Orderlies, to instruct them in their duties. The whole body has been at work up to the present date ;—has given great satisfaction to the Inhabitants, the Directors of the Poor, and the Clergy ;—and the System has every appearance of being speedily adopted throughout that extensive Parish. On the 22nd of November, the Lambeth Committee appointed a Deputation from their body to wait on Viscount Ebrington, Chairman of the Honorable Commissioners of Sewers and Secretary to the Poor Law Commission ; to state what had been effected by them with regard to sanitary improvement generally ; and especially as respected the cleanliness of their Streets, notwithstanding the total want of Sewerage under which the greater part of that extensive Parish labours. His Lordship

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\* It is a curious and remarkable comment on the humane views which the Gentlemen of St. Pancras' Vestry have taken of the condition of these poor men,—that *since their selection from the Stone-yard*, one of them has had intimation of a legacy of £2000 having been left him ;—so that *he* is at once enabled to doff the habiliments of a “Street-Orderly.”



kindly entered into their views, and accepted their invitation personally to inspect the operations of the Lambeth Street-Orderlies ;—and, on the 28th he met the Committee in Church-Street. After a promenade of more than an hour, throughout the whole of this once most filthy locality, his Lordship was pleased to express his high satisfaction at the wonderful change which had been effected by so simple but comprehensive a system ;—into the minutest details of which, he entered, with the most praiseworthy interest.—The following Letter received from his Lordship, next day, by Mr. Snelson, a gentleman of the Committee, will exhibit his Lordship's feelings on this and other Sanatory Improvements.—

“ 17, Grosvenor Square, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 28, 1849.

“ Sir,—As you and several of your friends, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at your house this morning, appear to take a deep interest, in the important subject, to which the accompanying Lecture relates, I enclose 50 copies for distribution among them, and any other persons you think likely interested by it. You will there see my views on several of the questions, we talked about this morning ; and especially as to what undertakings are, in their nature, monopolies ; and ought therefore to be tested as property : not in commercial companies, or individuals, but in the public ; though of course they might be worked and managed advantageously, in many instances, by companies or individuals, under contract.

“ The period at which this Lecture was prepared, (just this time four years) will account for some, though I fear not all, of the ignorance displayed, upon points since more fully investigated, and better understood. The cheap form in which it is published, must have caused several errors of the Press.

“ I also enclose a few of the Prospectuses and papers relating to the Association, which I mentioned to you this morning. I am sure no one of the Gentlemen I had the pleasure of meeting, would suspect me, because I happen to be a Director, of puffing the Association for the sake of pecuniary profit. I only send them, because, having explained to you this morning at some length, why the object we all had at heart, could not in my opinion be advantageously effected, in the manner you had at first thought of. I am anxious you should fully understand the best mode I at present see, of partially effecting that object.

“ ‘Prevention, is better than cure :’ and keeping our poorer brethren, whose whole wealth consists in their health, strength, and good character, as healthy, strong, and moral, as it is in our power, by outward appliances to keep them, will be found not only



better, but actually cheaper, than relieving them, when they become sick and infirm; or endeavouring to reclaim them after they have become vicious and degraded.

"The same reasoning would shew the desirableness also of endeavouring to reduce the number of *paupers* employed in the cleansing works;—more particularly, by anticipating all applications for relief, from want of work, by the offer of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, at cleansing, rather than by offering the same employment to Paupers actually *in* the Workhouse. No man is compelled to remain there; if he sees any mode of maintaining himself and his family out of doors:—every one, therefore, of your present Corps of Sweepers, would, as an independent able-bodied Labourer, be eligible along with the rest of the unemployed Labourers in the market, for employment under you. You would, moreover, avoid the serious evil, of inducing a belief, that it is necessary to go to the Workhouse, in order to qualify for your service; besides the mischievous consequences which always, sooner or later, follow the mixing up together of questions so essentially separate and distinct, as 'Wages for labour and relief for destitution.'

"I cannot conclude these few words, which I have taken the liberty of addressing you, in the fullest confidence, that they will be received with the same kindly feeling that they are written, without expressing the minor gratification I have derived from witnessing the inobtrusive pains-taking benevolence, with which you and your friends appear to have laboured in your self-imposed task of enlightened humanity.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obedient and faithful servant,  
"EBRINGTON."

In addition to Seat-Accommodation in the Parish Church, accorded by the Clergy to the Lambeth Street-Orderlies, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, Rector of the Parish, kindly condescended to give the men a weekly Lecture on some practical subject, in a School-Room hired by him for that purpose.—In St. Pancras, similar consideration has been shown by the justly esteemed Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale and the other Clergy, for the spiritual welfare of the Street-Orderlies of that Parish.

Overtures have lately been made by several influential Inhabitants of Oxford Street, as well as by Members of the "*St. Mary-le-bone Rate-Payers' Protection Association*"—to induce the Council to re-introduce into their Vestry the subject of the Street-Orderly mode of cleansing the Parish of Mary-le-bone; but the



Council, which has lately been fully occupied,—and though never relaxing in the good work of sanatory and philanthropic Reform,—has preferred to leave the matter in the hands of the enlightened portion of the Vestry and Directors of the Poor themselves; as well as to the good sense of the Householders and Inhabitants, generally, of St. Mary-le-bone; who, surely, will not long allow themselves to be outstripped in the march of civilization, cleanliness, comfort, and parochial economy, by their neighbours of St. Pancras', St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and Bloomsbury;—who have shewn such worthy and liberal examples to all the other Parishes of the Metropolis.

At the earnest desire of several of the Rate-Payers of the Holborn Union, permission was requested of the Parish Authorities by the Council, to demonstrate the Street-Orderly System in Holborn, Gray's Inn Lane, &c.;—the same being remarkably dirty localities, from the vast and continuous traffic of the former, and the crowded state and filthy habits of the residents of the latter. The Vestry and Directors of the Poor having given their assent, a corps of Twenty Street-Orderlies, under an able Superintendent, kept these great thoroughfares and their adjacent Streets, Courts, and Alleys, in a state of the most exemplary cleanliness, for two weeks, at the expence of the Association. At the end of that time, however, notwithstanding a Requisition to the above Authorities, from the Householders and Shopkeepers, begging that the system might be continued and *extended throughout the Parishes* of St. Andrew Holborn, St. George the Martyr, &c.,—and another Requisition, numerously signed, *offering to make weekly payments for the same*, of from 1s. 6d. down to *one penny*, according to their respective abilities,—the Council was surprised at receiving *an order* from the Paving Board, to withdraw its corps of Street-Orderlies!—Whether this request was the result of parochial intrigue, or of *satisfaction* with their previous mode of Scavenging, cannot be a matter of indifference to your Council; seeing that this large Union has relapsed into its former state of Street filth, notwithstanding the earnest request to the contrary, *by those most concerned*, viz., the Rate-Payers;—and seeing that, the *chain* of



Street-Orderlyism, which had been thus made between the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Parishes on one side, and St. Pancras on the other, was thereby *broken*; in other words,—that the Holborn Union abutting on the Bloomsbury Union, in the centre of the great Holborn thoroughfare, at Kingsgate Street,—and upon St. Pancras Parish, at North Street, Gray's Inn Road,—it cannot be unimportant to the promoters of a System of perfect and constant cleanliness, to have in the very centre of their operations, a mass of mud, dirt, manure, and garbage, which cannot fail to be carried by so extensive a traffic, upon the roads and streets cleansed by the Orderlies of the Parishes which have adopted the System.—The Council trusts that the common-sense of the many will, in due time, overcome the intrigues of a small but interested party; and that the intelligent and respectable Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Parish will soon imitate the liberal conduct of their enlightened brethren of St. Pancras, St. Giles, Bloomsbury, &c., by adopting, finally and in perpetuity, a System of Sanatory Street Cleansing, which, for efficiency, comfort, and economy, has cast into shade all other systems or methods that have ever been practised in this Metropolis or elsewhere.

In conclusion, an *examination* of the STREET-ORDERLY SYSTEM is earnestly recommended by the Council, to all who wish to walk in the paths of true Christian Charity and Common Sense. It is the means of providing employment for a large number of men whose misfortunes,—perhaps sometimes their faults,—compel them to apply for parochial relief; and who may thereby be rescued from humiliation, dependence, and degradation. If adopted throughout the Metropolitan Cities, Boroughs, and Suburban Parishes, 10,000 persons, and their families will be relieved from that destitution and distress, which sometimes leads to acts of criminality and outrage: if brought into operation throughout the three Kingdoms, it would give useful employment and plentiful food to 120,000 persons and families, at present without either; or a burthen on the Poor's-Rates. The System is adapted to poor as well as rich localities; being productive of comfort, health, and true economy to each. It has, likewise, the peculiar and pre-



eminent advantage of opening up, or CREATING, A NEW FIELD OF LABOUR AND SUBSISTENCE ; in which, the THOUSANDS here indicated, will be at once rescued from the destitution brought on them, by clinging to worn-out or over-burthened trades and occupations,—or by lingering in exhausted fields of industry, where the *reapers*, from their numerical increase, have been reduced to the condition of *half-starved gleaners*.—This new source of employment for these THOUSANDS, will not *take away the means* of earning money, *nor lessen the wages of any person or class*, however engaged in the *existing* occupations of Metropolitan or Provincial life.—In fact, the System will be a boon and benefit to all classes of Society :—it will give bread to many a poor man,—to many a destitute family ;—rendering them what Englishmen love to be,—*independent of alms, whilst enjoying health, strength, and ability to earn an honest livelihood*.—It will wipe off the national disgrace, that Britons, with all their pretensions to Politico-Economical Science, are still ignorant *how* unemployed and helpless, though able-bodied, persons, may be provided for by *their own labour*.—Though last, not least, this System will be the means of keeping the Streets and Pavements of London as clean as the court-yard and hall of any gentleman's private dwelling ; and thereby, will not only secure the general comfort of a population of upwards of two millions, but it will likewise save a vast annual amount to Shopkeepers, Housekeepers, and others, in the spoiling of their goods by dust and dirt ; and in the wear and tear of clothes and furniture, by an eternal round of dusting, scrubbing, brushing, and scouring.

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#### STABLE - MANURE, SEWAGE, STREET-WATERING, AND MACADAMIZED ROADS.

Urgent representations were made by the Council of the National Philanthropic Association to Her Majesty's GOVERNMENT, pending their efforts in favour of Sanatory legislation, to have clauses introduced into the Bills (now Acts of Parliament,) rendering it compulsory on persons keeping Horses, *to have the Stable-Manure removed* DAILY, from the Metropolis ;—also on proprietors of Cows,



Slaughter Houses, or any establishments creating filth of any kind, to have the same *removed daily*. It was suggested, moreover, that if the proprietors were unable or disinclined to remove the Manure, then power was to be vested in the Parish Authorities, to enable them to take it away, as they do the *ashes and dust* of dwelling-houses :—and to sell or dispose of the same, for augmentation of the Parish funds. Such measures would have added greatly to the purity of the atmosphere ;—would secure comfort to the public ;—and improve the health of the Metropolis : at the same time, they would have saved a large amount of valuable manure for horticultural and agricultural purposes ; which now, from want of proper regulation, remains difficult of disposal ; besides a large quantity being washed away into the Sewers. It is to be regretted that such a clause has not been introduced ; but it is to be hoped, that will be the case when the Government is prepared to bring in a comprehensive Sanatory Bill for the Metropolis.

The Association has encouraged the formation of SEWAGE MANURE COMPANIES ; and the careful disposal of the contents of Sewers to agricultural purposes ;—instead of these being allowed to be lost,—and to pollute the Thames.\*

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\* The late Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolis advertised Market Gardeners and Farmers, within a circuit of 30 or 40 miles of London, that they were making arrangements to have the Sewage conveyed into the country for farming purposes. From Experiments tried during the last ten years, the use of such Manure for irrigating and enriching land, particularly Meadows,—and for Root-crops,—has raised its value from 5s. to £10 and £15 per acre, per annum.

By the "*Moniteur*," for December 10th, 1848, we find that the refuse of the Streets of Paris sells for 500,500 francs, when sold by auction, in the mass ; and 3,800,000 francs (equal to £152,000) when, after having lain in the proper receptacles, until fit for manure, it is sold by the cubic foot.—In 1823, the Streets of Paris were leased for 75,000 francs per annum ; in 1831, the value was 166,000 francs ; and since 1845, the price arose to the sum first named, viz., 500,500 francs ; from which, however, is to be deducted the expense of Cleansing, &c.

In Edinburgh, the Street-dirt sells for £10,000 per annum :—the expense of Cleansing, &c., being £12,000, the annual outlay to the Corporation is only £2,000.—In other Scottish Cities and Towns, a similar plan being pursued,



Many interesting experiments have been made and tested under the examination of the Council, for *deodorizing impure solids and fluids*; in order to facilitate their transport from the Metropolis :—also for precipitating the solid material of Sewage contents ;—so that the fertilizing properties may be collected for the land, and the remainder permitted to pass innocuous into the Thames, or elsewhere. These experiments were attended with great success.

But, in estimating the *nuisance* or *value* of the filth or manure of the Streets of London, it is to the *Cattle-Manure*, chiefly, that we must turn our attention : few of the local authorities know any thing about it, or trouble themselves with the matter.—Certain disputes which arose among the Scavenging Contractors, during the Street-Orderly Demonstration in the City, in 1846, viz., as to the fair share of Street-Soil which each party claimed,—pointed out to the President and Council, that these persons, at least, were not ignorant of its value. But Street-Dirt, generally, has been represented by interested parties to be useless ; and few persons have been inclined to dispute with them, on so technical a subject. The agitation which, of late, has been raised respecting Sewage, Street-Cleansing, nuisances of all kinds, and sanatory business generally, has, however, led to a minute examination of this

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Street Cleansing has been reduced to a very trifling charge upon the Inhabitants ;—nay, in some cases, it yields a very handsome profit :—for example, in Aberdeen (according to a statement in "*The Topic*," ) the Streets are swept every day, at the annual cost of £1,400 ;—part of the refuse sells for £2,000 per annum ; whilst the rest is disposed of as Manure for the neighbouring fields, for the sum of £1,730.—Here then is an annual profit, or premium, of £2,330 on the preservation and prolongation of the lives of the Inhabitants of Aberdeen ; from the Municipality having wisely adopted this simple measure of social and sanatory improvement.

It is the intention of the Health Committee of Liverpool, to purchase or rent several thousand acres of waste land near the shore, in the vicinity of Ince or Formby ; and apply to these, the town manure, to be conveyed thither from Liverpool in boats.—The farm operations are to be carried on by able-bodied paupers from the Parish ; and it is supposed that the profits will not only pay the cost and the value of the Manure, but leave a surplus in favour of the Corporation.



matter ; and it has been ascertained, not only that Street-Dirt, generally, is excellent Manure, but that four-fifths of it consist of Horse and Cattle-droppings ;—an article of Agricultural and Horticultural commerce which has ever maintained a high value with the Farmers and Market-Gardeners, wherever conveniently obtainable. When these Cattle-droppings can be collected *unmixed*, in dry weather, they bear an acknowledged value by the grazier and root-grower ;—there being no other kind of Manure which fertilizes the land so bounteously.—Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Royal Botanical Society, has valued it at from 5s. to 10s. per load ; according to the season of the year.—The United Paving Board of St. Giles and St. George, since the introduction of the Street-Orderly System into their Parishes, has wisely had it collected in a state separate from all admixture, and sold it at highly remunerative prices ; rendering it the means of considerably lessening the expense of cleansing the Streets.—It is hoped that, ere long, these and other Parishes will find means of rendering other Street-Dirt valuable, by keeping it separate from vegetable and animal matters. This will be found to be particularly the case with the sweepings of Macadamised roads ; which bear a very high value among the “knowing ones” under the names of road-grit or “*Mac* ;” and is now used extensively by the Brickmakers, and by Builders (instead of sea-sand) for mixing with quick-lime, for the preparation of their most adhesive mortar.—The Council is not exactly aware of the prices obtained by Stable-keepers for their dung. It is well known, however, that one part of an Ostler’s, or Stable-boy’s, perquisites, in every Livery Stable in London, consists of *One penny* per horse, per day, for the Manure of the horses under his charge. In the Army, this perquisite is different, according to regulation ;—each Cavalry soldier being allowed only a *half-penny* ; but, doubtless, the Sergeant of the Troop pockets another half-penny, if not more ; seeing that a common Stable-boy gets a penny.

The Council has taken considerable pains to ascertain the quantity and value of Horse-Manure deposited annually in the Streets of the Metropolis ;—independently of the *value* of its removal as a



nuisance.—From Mr. J. Wilkinson, Veterinary-Surgeon of the 2d Life Guards, and Mr. Johnson, another Army Veterinary-Surgeon, the Secretary learned that, the Regulation Horse Rations in all Cavalry Regiments, is 30lbs. of solid food ; viz., 10lbs. of Oats, 12lbs. of Hay, and 8lbs of Straw for the Horse to lie upon and munch at his leisure :—when Oats are not given, 14lbs. of Bran are substituted ; and Beans, Chaff, and Green-Meat, are given proportionately, as to other Horses.—This quantity of solid food, with 5 gallons of water, is considered sufficient for all Regimental Horses ; who have but little work to perform, in comparison with the draught Horses of the Metropolis :—many of the latter consume 35lbs. and upwards, of solid food ;—with at least 6 gallons of water.

At a Conference held with the Secretary and Professors of the Veterinary College, in College Street, Camden Town, those Gentlemen kindly undertook to institute a series of Experiments in this department of Equine Physiology ; the subject being one which interested themselves, professionally, as well as the Council of the National Philanthropic Association :—the Experiments were carefully conducted under the superintendence of Professor Varnell.—The food, drink, and voidances of several Horses, kept in Stable all day long, were separately weighed and measured ; and the following were the results with an animal of medium size and sound health :—

“Royal Veterinary College, September 29th, 1849.

Brown Horse of middle size, ate in 24 hours, of	
Hay, 16lbs.—Oats, 10lbs.—Chaff, 4lbs.—in all	30lbs.
Drank of Water, in 24 hours.... 6 gallons, or	48lbs.

Total .....	78lbs.
Voided in the form of fæces .....	49lbs.

Allowance for nutrition, supply of waste in system, perspiration, and urine .....	29lbs.
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(Signed)

GEORGE VARNELL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.”

The point to be arrived at by the Council, being the average quantity of Manure deposited in the open air, whilst at work, it



was ascertained that the *perquisite* of the Ostler is small, in comparison with that belonging to the various Paving Boards of the Metropolis ;—the former being only 19lbs. per day, whilst the latter is 30lbs. ; owing to the exercise and straining of the abdominal muscles of the animal. On this *datum*, therefore, multiplied by the number of Horses in the Metropolis, the Council has founded its conclusion as to the *loss* and *nuisance* caused to the Community, by the want of due care in the removal of such manure from the Streets.

On application at the Stamp and Tax Office in Somerset House, and at the Excise Office in Broad Street, the President obtained the following evidence ; which was readily afforded to him by the Gentlemen at the heads of the respective Departments, after a most careful enquiry and calculation ; and for which courtesy and kind attention, he takes this opportunity of making his best acknowledgments.

In London, there are, of Private Carriage, Job, and Cart Horses .....	3,683
In Westminster, of these three varieties .....	6,339
Average number of Horses daily coming into the Metropolis	3,000
Cabriolets, Licensed, 2,846 ; each having two Horses....	5,692
Omnibuses, Licensed ; 4 Horses each .....	5,500
	<hr/>
Total number of Horses in the Metropolis..	<u>24,214</u>

Daily weight of Manure deposited in the Streets by	
24,214 Horses × 30lbs. =	726,420lbs., or 324 tons, 5 cwt., 100lbs.
Weekly weight .....	2,270 tons, 1 cwt., 28lbs.
Annual weight .....	118,043 tons, 5 cwt.
Tons, or cart-loads, deposited annually, valued	} £35,412. 19s. 6d.
at 6s. × 118,043 = .....	

Here then is a *dead loss* to the Community of £35,413 per annum ;—of double that sum to the Agriculturist, from the non-fertilization of his land. But what are we to say with regard to the *loss* by these 118,043 cart-loads of Manure, as a never-ceasing *nuisance* to the Public ?—How shall we be able to compute the loss caused by Horse-Dung, when, converted into *mud*,—it soils the Boots, Shoes, Trowsers, Gowns, Petticoats, and Stockings, of Pedestrians ? How



compute the damage, when, dried and comminuted, it enters shops in the shape of *fine dust*, to spoil the goods?—windows and doors, to spoil the furniture?—our mouths and nostrils, to injure our health?—and when it settles upon ourselves, to spoil our fine broad-cloths, jet-black silk hats, satin dresses, cachmere shawls, and expensive bonnets?—The loss by *nuisance*, the Council considers to be fifty times greater than the loss in *value*!—that on Clothes, by mud, dust, and daily brushing, may fairly be estimated at from £3 to £7 per annum, for each well-dressed man and woman;—at least £1 each, for inferiorly dressed persons; including their Sunday and Holiday clothing.—The loss by goods and furniture is incalculable: shopkeepers lose from £10 to £150 a-year by the spoiling of their goods for sale;—dealers in provisions, especially, who cannot expose them without being deteriorated in value, from the dust that is incessantly settling upon them. Nor is it much better with Clothiers of all kinds:—Mr. Holmes, Shawl merchant, in Regent Street, has stated that his losses from road-dust, alone, exceeds £150 per annum. As to Carpets and other furniture, from incessant brushing, polishing, and scrubbing, the loss in all first and second rate Houses, amounts to from £20 to £100;—in third-rate and inferior ones to, from £3 to £15:—we take into account the cost of soap, soda, flannel,—scrubbing, polishing, and sweeping-brushes,—oil, varnish, rubbers, door-mats, oil-cloths, and labour, or House-maids' wages and maintenance.—In a communication with Mr. Mivart, respecting the expences of *mud* and *road-dust* to him, that gentleman stated that the rent of the four Houses of which his Hotel is composed, was £896; and that he could not estimate the expence of repairing the damage done by the *dirt and dust*, carried and blown into these Houses, at a less annual sum than that of his rent!—And four-fifths of all this mischief, in *paved Streets*, arise from the Cattle-Manure deposited on them!—which manure would be incapable of doing any mischief, but would sell for £35,413, if immediately and carefully removed, and applied to the land in the neighbourhood of London!—In some matters, a community, wedded to custom, is a long time learning to profit by common sense!—The present expence of



Cleansing the Streets of the Metropolis is, on the average, from 3s. to 5s. per house, per annum ; or from 4d. to 7d. annually, to each individual ;—the loss traceable to the dust and dirt in the streets, has not yet, it seems, been an object of enquiry with our Political Economists.

The late Lord Congleton (Sir Henry Parnell) stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, in June 1838, "That a Road should be cleansed from time to time, so as *never* to have half an inch of mud upon it ; and that this is particularly necessary to be attended to, where the materials are *weak* ; for, if the surface be not kept clean, so as to admit of its becoming dry in the intervals between showers of rain, it will be rapidly worn away." How truly is his Lordship's opinion verified, every day, on the Macadamized Roads in and around London !—Mr. John Roe, Civil Engineer, stated before the same Committee, that the cost of removing slop and dirt from half a mile of Macadamized Road, amounted to £5 a week ;—and it has been ascertained that the Cartage of similar refuse from the thoroughfares of Mary-le-Bone costs £2,200 per annum.—The causes of this mischief and expence, is evident to those who understand road making, repairing, and cleansing :—the horse-manure and other filth being allowed to accumulate, and to be trodden about by the horses and carriage wheels, is formed into cavities and mud-hollows ; which, receiving water from the heavens and the constantly plying *watering carts*, retain the same. Thus, not only are vast quantities of offensive mud formed, but puddles and *pools of water*, also ; which water, not being allowed to run off to the side gutter, by declivity, nor by the *mud embankments* which surround it, naturally *percolates through the surface of the road ; dissolving and loosening the soft earthy matrix*, by which the broken granite is surrounded and fixed.—Thus, is *more mud* created ;—a kind of mud too, which,—under the designation of "Mac" or *Macadam*,—is a grand prize to the Scavenging Contractor ; who finds ready vend and a high price for it, among the Builders and Brickmakers. Those who *paid* for the Road,—and their Surveyors, *possibly*,—know nothing of its value, or, of their own loss by its removal from the road : they



consider it in the light of *dirt*,—*offensive* dirt,—and are glad to *pay* the Scavenger for carrying it away !—When the *broom* comes, the Scavenger's men take care to go *deep* enough ; and many of them are, moreover, instructed to keep the “*Mac*” as free from admixture with foreign substances as possible :—for, though cattle-dung be valuable enough in itself, the “*Mac*” loses *its* value to the Builder and Brickmaker, by being *mixed with it*.—Indeed, both are valuable for their respective uses, if kept separate ; not otherwise.

As an illustration of the mischievous effects of this *watering*, or *flooding*, Macadamized roads, (which, when *well* made and *let alone*, except in the removal of dirt on the Street-Orderly System, are the best and most economical roads in the world,) the following extracts from the WEEKLY REPORT of the Superintendent of Street-Orderlies in St. Pancras', dated September 12th, 1849, will at once satisfy the Reader.

“ On Thursday and Friday last,”—states the Superintendent,—alluding to that portion of the New Road stretching from St. Pancras New Church, to the top of Tottenham Court Road,—“ the Operations on the Macadamized part of the Road were *disfigured* and *thwarted* in consequence of the surface being *deluged with water* by the Watering Carts ;—the appearance of the road, for hours afterwards, was like that of a *ploughed field*. This over-watering of Macadamized roads produces a *great deal of mud*, to the *destruction of the surface* ; tends to choak the sewers ; and increases the expense of cleansing them.—Indeed, I have always found it difficult to secure just such a limited supply of Water—similar to an April shower—as would keep a roadway *merely* free from mud and dust.—On Friday, I wrote to Mr. Teague, the Surveyor to the Southampton Trust, who has the control of Watering that part of the New Road,—requesting him to cause the Watering, in future, to be made as *lightly* as possible ;—if watering *at all* should be necessary ;—so that our Demonstration might have a fair trial.—On Saturday and Monday, the Watering was, in consequence, much lighter than on the preceding days :—the consequences are, that the Macadamized portion of the New Road has since been perfectly clean and compact, and pleasantly passable for pedestrians.—Each day's cleansing has improved the appearance of the line of operations ; and yesterday, (Wednesday)—though moisture be the great enemy of Macadamized Roads,—advantage was taken of the *wetness* of the *Wood-pavement*, thoroughly to remove all the manure and dirt long adhering to its surface ;—I



have no hesitation in saying that, when this pavement becomes dry, it will present a picture of cleanliness unequalled by any thoroughfare in the Metropolis."

Reasonable men will perceive at once, how absurd it is to have Macadamized Roads deluged with water,—more especially as the Inhabitants of a Parish have to *pay* for that which actually *destroys* their property ; surely, the rains that fall so frequently in this moist climate, ought to be nearly sufficient to lay all dust that may be generated on our thoroughfares, were it even *never* removed,—and when that great dust-and-dirt generator, *Horse-Manure*, is *immediately removed* by the active and vigilant Street-Orderly, where can be the occasion for "OVER-WATERING,"—but to do *mischiefs*?

It is evident that if Roads and Streets be *properly* made in the first instance,—if they be maintained in *proper repair*,—and if they be kept in a state of constant cleanliness, through due vigilance and activity,—that a Lady or Gentleman might walk from Brentford to Bow,—from Camden Town to Camberwell,—without annoyance by *dust* on their journey ;—and even *in a shower of rain*,—without the fear of being splashed by any mud whatever.—On the other hand, when dirt and garbage and Cattle-Manure are thrown and deposited upon the public thoroughfares,—as if they were common dung-hills and dust-bins,—and permitted to remain there, during several days or a week,—perhaps a fortnight,—not only do nauseous effluvia assail the nose and lungs,—injure the health, and present a disagreeable appearance to the eye,—but the filthy compound becomes pressed and glued upon, and intermixed with, the road-material ;—so as to render removal difficult, and the trouble of cleansing *equally laborious*,—one day,—or one week,—as another.—Removal of the deposit, therefore,—of whatever nature,—*as it falls*,—by the hand-brush and shovel, is the only efficient method that has ever been hit upon, to obviate this unnecessary continuation of heavy labour, and useless wear and tear of brooms and roads and pavements. The Street-Orderly System is applicable to all kinds of pavement ;—whatever the material may be.—Pains have been taken to prejudice certain High Commissioners and Paving Boards, as well as the Public mind, against it, as



regards Macadamized Roads ;—from the idea that *constant sweeping* wears away the matrix or cement ; but the reality is,—as common sense will show,—that *deposits being removed at once, nothing remains which can induce the necessity of disturbance by the broom.*—Experience has proved every where, that the Street-Orderly System is even more applicable to Macadamized Roads, than to others :—being the most effective means of *protecting them from wear and tear* ;—and so, of saving to Parishes a most ruinous expense of keeping them in repair. WATERING, or rather *flooding*, is the great *road-destroyer* : and the Council has already proved that such an element is not required (except in the Dog-days, to allay heat) ; the same being entirely superseded, for *cleansing*, by the vigilance of the Street-Orderly System.

With regard to the construction of Macadamized Roads, it must be allowed by all, that the present mode of making them is very imperfect, and actually an insult and injury to the Public ; seeing that, into every other department of Art, Science has of late years been carrying her improvements. The injury to the feet of the Horses, and the pain which they suffer in treading down the sharp-pointed broken stones, is evident from the caution which all coachmen and carters use, to avoid driving over a newly-made surface of this kind of road.—“ *Two distinct parties appear indispensable towards the completion of the Macadamized Roads in and around the Metropolis ;—the road-maker or surveyor on the one hand, and the public, or their horses’ feet and carriage-wheels, on the other. And the result appears to be, that the public make the roads for the road-makers, rather than the road-makers for the public :—the part which the latter individuals take in this important duty is the carting and spreading the broken stones over the surface, in such thickness and form as may be deemed advisable ; the making of the road is then left to the horses’ feet and carriage wheels to accomplish.*”\*

That such is usually the case in the structure and repair of

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\* See President’s Paper “ *On the Importance of Well-made and Efficiently Cleansed Streets* ;” read at the INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, June 27th, 1843 ; Published July 3, 1843.



these Roads, any one may see, who passes along the great thoroughfares leading into the Metropolis :—that they may be made smoother and lighter for the convenience of pedestrians and carriage passengers, every one will allow. To remedy the evil completely, however, the Council is of opinion, that a PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION ought to be appointed ; as suggested by a Committee of the House of Commons on the Public Highways (June 11th, 1838). The clause of the Report containing this suggestion, is as follows :—

“ Your Committee are perfectly convinced, that leaving matters in their present state, is in the highest degree impolitic. They are of opinion, that a Parliamentary Commission ought to be appointed ; to whom every Trust should be obliged annually to transmit a statement of its accounts, to be audited and checked. Under the direction of such an Institution, *the necessary experiments might be tried, for ascertaining the best mode of forming Roads, and the best means of keeping them in repair : the proper construction of carriages and wheels, and the system of legislative provisions, best calculated for the preservation and improvement of roads.* All these are points which cannot be brought to the state of perfection of which they are capable, without some attention on the part of the legislature ; nor by Committees of the House, occasionally appointed, however zealous in the cause. Such great objects, *which would add millions to the national income, and would increase the comfort of every individual in the kingdom,* can only be successfully carried through *by a great and permanent Institution,* whose whole attention shall be directed to that particular object ; and who would take a *just pride in accomplishing some of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on their country.*”

If such a Board or Commission were appointed, we should soon have smoother, lighter, and cheaper Roads, not only in the Metropolis, but all over the Kingdom ;—to the great convenience and comfort of Foot and Carriage Passengers,—the comparative ease of the Horses,—and the employment of large numbers of poor but able-bodied Labourers.—

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#### RECENT DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE BY CHOLERA-MORBUS, AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

In addition to the usual labours of the National Philanthropic Association, the President and Council, during the last summer, have



been actively employed in arousing Public attention to various considerations vitally connected with Sanatory Progress; as the state of the Dwellings of the Poor, the establishment of Parochial Baths and Wash-houses, &c. This was done through the medium of Public Meetings; and they are happy to state that,—*aided by the ravages of the late Epidemic*, especially among the poorer classes of the Metropolis,—they found many sympathising auditors, who readily responded to the appeals made in favour of their less favoured brethren.

On the 2nd of August, the President addressed a numerous assembly of Shopkeepers, and the Labouring Classes, generally, in the Theatre of the WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, LEICESTER SQUARE; as to the “*Means within their own power, of rendering their habitations healthful and comfortable.*”

On the 4th of August, he addressed a large Meeting of the same classes, on *the same subject*, at the Theatre of the WESTMINSTER LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Great Smith Street.

On the 11th of August, he delivered a Lecture at the ROSE AND CROWN TAVERN, COLVILLE PLACE, FITZROY SQUARE, to numerous Parishioners of St. Pancras, “*On the Improvement of the Homes and Condition of the Poor.*”

On the 28th of August, he delivered an Address at the VESTRY-ROOM, ST. PANCRAS’, (by permission of the Vestry and desire of the Rate-payers,) to the Shopkeepers and Labouring Classes of that extensive Parish; as to the “*Means within their own power, of rendering their Habitations healthful and comfortable;*” and on various other subjects connected with social comfort and sanatory progress.—This Address has been published and extensively circulated.

On the 11th of September, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of LAMBETH was held at the SHIP TAVERN, FORE STREET, to take into consideration the “*continued and frightful destruction of Life by Cholera amongst the Inhabitants of that extensive Parish; and the pressing necessity of Improving the Dwellings of the Poor, as the only means of arresting that dreadful Pestilence.*”—The President proposed the following Resolution, which was unanimously passed by a crowded and intelligent assembly:—



“ That this meeting regards the present extensive mortality from Cholera amongst the parishioners of Lambeth, with feelings of intense anxiety and alarm ; and, with all humility, acknowledges this awful visitation to be the direct interposition of a wise and all-seeing Providence ; but, as the ravages of this frightful pestilence have been almost exclusively confined to the labouring population, who are suffering acute and severe physical privations,—more especially from living in dwellings unfit for human habitation,—the meeting cannot but regard this visitation as a warning, mercifully intended by Providence, to remind us of our forgotten duties to His longneglected poor ;—and, under such a conviction, resolves, that a request be respectfully but urgently made to the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to receive a deputation of the parishioners ; for the purpose of considering our present state of tribulation, and the paramount necessity of improving the habitations of the labouring population.”

Several gentlemen adverted to local nuisances ; as the bone-boiling houses, &c., as causes of the prevailing mortality.

The second resolution determined that a copy of the first should be sent to the Board of Health, at Gwydyr-house ; with a request, that the system of *house-to-house visitation* should at once be put in force ; and a remonstrance against the condition of the *churchyard* in High-street, in which from 250 to 300 persons were buried weekly !

The third resolution determined that a communication should be made to the Board of Guardians of the Parish ; requesting that instructions should be given to the parochial medical officers, not only to attend the sick poor, but to order them *bread and meat*, if required ; and requesting also the rigid enforcement of the Acts of Parliament relative to *drainage and cleansing* ; and the application of the Act of the 9th and 10th Victoria, relative to providing proper *Baths and Wash-houses* for the poor.

One of the consequences of this Meeting was, that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at an Audience given to a Deputation appointed to wait on him at Lambeth Palace, gave his cheerful concurrence to the objects in view ; stating that he would most willingly subscribe to the establishment of BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR in the Parish of LAMBETH.—A few days afterwards, His Grace sent a Donation of £100 to the Treasurer.

At a Meeting convened soon after, by the Vestry, it was unanimously resolved to Build Baths and Wash-houses without delay ; and it is expected that no less than *Four* such establishments, on a large scale, will be erected ; in consequence of the great extent and population of this Parish.



On the 18th of September, a crowded Meeting of the Inhabitants of ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER,—Sir C. Aldis in the chair,—was held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, BROADWAY; to take into consideration the “*devastations of Cholera among the poorer Inhabitants of these Parishes; and the pressing necessity of Improving the Dwellings of the Poor, as the only means of arresting so dreadful a Pestilence.*”—After appropriate addresses by the President and others, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Bragg, seconded by Mr. J. Mackenzie;

1. Resolved, That this Meeting is appalled at the direful ravages of the Cholera, now inflicted, as the revered Primate of all England declares, by the Almighty “on account of the sins of the people;” the labouring portion of whom are in a state of despair, at the difficulty of becoming either moral or religious, so long as they live in dwellings unfit for human habitation; and suffer their present bodily privations and social degradation. That this Meeting sincerely feels, that, in spite of the mercies and bounties of Providence, and in defiance of His Holy Decrees; the working classes are made to sin, and forced to sin, by the parish authorities depriving them of those rights which a considerate and humane Legislature has recently conferred upon them;—rights which involve the enjoyment of clean, wholesome, dwellings, cheap baths and wash-houses, clean streets, courts and alleys, the abolition of nuisances, and those general provisions which humanize and civilize a people. But, as this Meeting is deeply impressed with the Scriptural axiom, that “The destruction of the poor is their poverty;” and with the knowledge of the deplorable fact, that the labouring classes have not the power to secure their parochial rights, nor raise themselves from their present wretchedness and degradation;—bearing in mind, moreover, the deep interest which the “*Times*” newspaper has ever evinced in behalf of the working classes, and the terror in which the censures of its columns have ever held all unjust and selfish authorities;—this Meeting earnestly begs, and beseechingly implores, the Editor of that powerful journal to make the present weighty grievances of the people the objects of his especial care and protection; and so enable the working population to be sound in body, contented in mind, orderly in their demeanour, and deeply impressed with a due sense of morality and true Christianity.

Proposed by Dr. Gourlay, M.D., seconded by Mr. Hounsell;

2. Resolved, That in consequence of the unhealthy state of the parish, and the physical sufferings of the parishioners, who are dying daily from Cholera,—in numbers sufficient to appal the stoutest heart,—from causes which the parish authorities have the power, but neglect, to prevent,—this Meeting earnestly requests the Board of Health, forth-



with to appoint Medical Men to make from house-to-house visitation; and empower them to grant the people *bread and meat*, as well as *medicines*, whenever and wherever required: moreover, that the Board will intercede with Her Majesty's Government, so as to cause the new street, about to be made from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace, to consist of houses built expressly for the labouring classes,—on the plans of the Model Lodging-house in George Street, Bloomsbury, and the Metropolitan-buildings in St. Pancras Road;—more particularly, as such dwellings would prove the most certain means of permanently ameliorating the physical, moral, and religious condition of the people; at the same time that they would return a liberal interest on the capital invested.

Proposed by Mr. Whiteman, seconded by Mr. M'Neal;

3. Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions be forwarded to the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster; with a request that he will have the kindness to receive a deputation, at his convenience, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of his influence and advice; and that a "Dwellings' Improvement Committee" be now formed, to which the co-operation of the wealthy and influential parishioners of St. Margaret's and St. John's be respectfully invited; also, that the said Committee do continue in existence until the whole of the evils now complained of be entirely abolished.

On the 19th of September, a numerous-attended and highly respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, and ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, was held in the large HALL OF THE WORKHOUSE, GRAY'S INN LANE, for the purpose of considering the best means of "*Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes; as the only mode of warding off, or alleviating, the Ravages of the Epidemic, which for some months past had been so fatal in the Metropolis and its vicinity.*" The President addressed the Meeting at considerable length; and his sentiments and views were responded to, and acquiesced in, by several other speakers.

On the 3rd of October, a Meeting was held at the HORNS' TAVERN, KENNINGTON (Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., in the chair), for the purpose of taking into consideration the "*continued and frightful destruction of Life by Cholera, in the Borough of Lambeth; and the pressing necessity of Improving the Dwellings of the Poor.*"—The following, among other Resolutions, were unanimously adopted:—

1st. "That this Meeting confesses, with reverential humility, that the direful plague of Cholera which still afflicts the land, has been



sent by the Almighty on account of the sins of the people ; and, as it hath pleased Him in His mercy to diminish its ravages, which had chiefly been confined to the labouring classes, by dint, amongst other means, of the human agency of house-to-house visitation, every true Christian must regard his present tribulation, as an awful warning against the grievous sin of neglecting the physical and social wants of the poor."

"That it having been proved, during the epidemic, that the well-housed and well-fed escaped its virulence ; whilst those living in squalid and filthy habitations were unavoidable victims ; it is truly irreligious not to confess that the abandonment of the poor is a grievous sin : and the Meeting acknowledges the imperative necessity of an Act of Parliament, entitling the labouring classes, to have erected by the parish authorities, wherever needed, *cheap and wholesome dwellings*, similar to the Model Lodging-houses in George Street, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras' Road ; which are not only *self-supporting*, but *highly remunerative* : and that the Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., and C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., the Borough Members, be requested to take charge of the Dwellings' Improvement Bill, to be brought into Parliament next session."

"That the Vestry be requested to erect Public Baths and Wash-houses with the least possible delay ; to enforce the Nuisance Prevention Act promptly and impartially ; to keep the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. in cleanliness and decency ; and to erect public water-closets. To aid in obtaining a cheap and abundant supply of water ; and to give to the working and shop-keeping classes the benefits to which, by recent statutes, they are entitled ; and to make a just and ample provision for the widows and orphans of those who have died of Cholera, while enduring severe physical privations in undrained and unhealthy localities and tenements (misnamed houses) unfit for human habitation."

The following is the "LAMBETH DWELLINGS-IMPROVEMENT BILL," alluded to ; as promoted by the Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings-Improvement Committee, and to be introduced into Parliament by the Members for the Borough, as early as possible, in the ensuing session.

1. "Whereas, a large portion of the Labouring Classes of the Parish and Borough of Lambeth are living in dwellings, which, on account of their filthy and dilapidated condition—the unwholesome and deficient supply of Water—the absence of essential domestic accommodation—and the want of proper Drainage, are unfit for human habitation ; —

2. "Whereas, on account of the small number of decent, tenantable Houses at the command of the Working Classes, and the high Rents demanded for the same, the people are forced to live in small



rooms, at very high rents, and in a lamentably over-crowded state, without any distinction with regard to the sexes ;—thereby entailing an oppressive burden on their slender means, endangering their health, and affording encouragement to acts of immorality ;—

3. “ Whereas, it is abundantly proved that such over-crowding and high rents reduce (by means of sickness and poverty) hundreds of the Labouring Classes to the necessity of applying for Parochial Relief ; and that the Money-relief weekly afforded to the Out-door Poor, to the injury of the already over-taxed Rate-payers, amounting annually to many thousands of pounds, is almost entirely absorbed in the payment of exorbitant rents levied on the Poor by usurious landlords ;—

4. “ Whereas, it is now demonstrated, beyond all doubt and dispute, by the Model Lodging-houses in operation in different parts of the Metropolis, that comfortable, decent, dwellings can be provided for the Labouring Classes at moderate charges, and yield a handsome profit on the outlay ;—

5. “ Whereas, there are large numbers of low Lodging-houses, which honest and industrious Workpeople are compelled to frequent, but which are chiefly occupied by Tramps, Vagrants, Cadgers, and Thieves ; and in which the sexes intermingle in a crowded state, without discrimination, to the serious injury of the health, safety, and morals of the Public ;—

6. “ Whereas, these Lodging-houses are dangerously over-crowded, and disgustingly dirty ; and are continually the scenes of profligacy, riot, and lawlessness, and that they ought to be under Parochial Inspection and Controul, and be provided with such domestic accommodations as are essential to the comfort, decency, and health of the Lodgers ;—

7. “ Whereas, it hath been shown by the Registrar-General’s late Report on the Mortality attendant on Cholera, that four-fifths, or 80 *out of every 100 deaths*, occurred among those classes suffering from the evils referred to in the preceding clauses ;—

8. “ Whereas, it must be manifest that so long as the Labouring Classes are enduring their present domestic privations and social degradation, it is impossible that they can enjoy good health, or resist the influences of sickness and disease,—so as to become an orderly, peaceable, and contented people,—or be imbued with a correct sense of the blessings which flow from morality and religion ;—

9. “ Whereas, it is abundantly proved that, in a financial and economical point of view, there exists no reason why the Working and Poorer Classes should be suffering from the want of fit, proper, and cheap dwellings ; seeing that the numerous Model Lodging-houses for families and single persons throughout the Metropolis, afford to their inmates every desirable comfort and convenience, and at prices much less than are now paid for the wretched dwellings already described ;



at the same time that a large profit is actually returned on the capital invested in these Model Establishments ;—

“ BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, and by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,—

1. “ That the Parish Authorities, viz. ;—The Board of Guardians, or Vestry of Lambeth, as the case may be, shall have the power, and be authorized accordingly, to hire or construct, whenever needed,—by means of the Parish Rates,—proper dwellings for the labouring population ; and to devote the profits arising from the same to the Parish Funds, and to the diminution of the Poor’s-Rate ;—

2. “ That each dwelling shall possess an abundant supply of pure water for drinking and washing,—a decent, wholesome water-closet,—and every other essential accommodation ; and that the following be the charges :—For a single room, 12 feet square, and 9 feet high, 1s. 6d. per week.—For two rooms of the same size, for one family, 2s. 6d.—For a greater number of rooms, the charges to be according to the size and the floor, and regulated by the rents now received at the Model Lodging-houses, called “ *Metropolitan Buildings*,” in Saint Pancras Road, and the “ *Labourers’ Friend Society’s*” Lodging-house, in George Street, Bloomsbury ;—

3. “ That, under no circumstances whatever, shall the charge for a single room exceed 1s. 6d. per week, when the said room is not larger than 12 feet square, by 9 feet high.

4. “ Be it also enacted, That all Lodging-houses for nightly lodgers, of the description referred to in the 5th section of the preamble to this Bill, shall be under the inspection and controul of the Parish Authorities ; so that a proper state of cleanliness, ventilation, health, decency, and good order may be maintained therein : moreover, that the keepers of all such Lodging-houses shall furnish a correct account of the numbers and description of their lodgers, whenever required by the said Parish Authorities.”

On the 3d of October, in consequence of a REQUISITION to the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, signed by 225 Rate-payers of the Parishes of ST. JAMES AND ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, a Deputation waited on his Lordship, by appointment, at London House, in St. James’s Square. His Lordship readily acquiesced in the objects of the Requisition, and graciously promised his co-operation, for the attainment of the objects required.—The following is the document referred to :—

“ City of Westminster, Sept. 28th, 1849.

“ TO THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF  
LONDON.

“ The undersigned householders of Saint James’s, Saint George’s,



and the neighbouring parishes within your Lordship's diocese, beg to express to your Lordship how deeply they are impressed with the awful ravages of the Cholera, which is now devastating the Metropolis. The undersigned cannot but regard their present state of tribulation, as one which an all-wise Providence has deemed expedient to be inflicted on them; and, considering such an appalling calamity as the fittest occasion for the exercise of the most extended Christian charity towards their poorer fellow-creatures,—they earnestly beg your Lordship will condescend to preside over a public meeting, to be convened, for the purpose of considering the best means of arresting the progress of this alarming pestilence; viz., by improving the dwellings of the working classes, and promoting their moral and spiritual welfare."

(Signed by 225 Rate-payers of St. James's and St. George's,  
Hanover Square.)

On the 13th of October, the following Requisition to the LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, signed by 287 Bankers, Merchants, and Traders, was transmitted to the *Mansion House* :—

" City of London, Oct. 10th, 1849.

" TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

" My Lord,—The undersigned Householders, Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of, or belonging to, the City of London, beg to express to your Lordship how deeply they feel impressed with a sense of awe, at the frightful ravages of Cholera in this Metropolis.

" Whilst the undersigned are anxious to declare their recognition of the hand of the Almighty, in the visitation with which He has deemed it expedient to afflict the Metropolis and the entire nation, they feel deeply grateful, through His infinite goodness and mercy, that the pestilence, which has been so fatal among the poorer classes, is now arrested in its direful career.

" The undersigned cannot but regard this visitation as a warning of their long-neglected duty towards their humble fellow-creatures; and earnestly beseech your Lordship to cause a public meeting to be convened at the Guildhall, or any other fitting edifice; in order that the undersigned may give utterance to their gratitude for the mercy which has been shown them in the depth of their tribulation: at the same time, to devise such measures as will Improve the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes; whereby they shall be better enabled to resist, in future, the ravages of sickness and disease,—to become a healthful, happy, and orderly people,—and be surrounded by influences favourable to morality and religion."

By some unaccountable mistake or neglect, the subject of this pressing Requisition was forgotten or postponed, on the eve of his

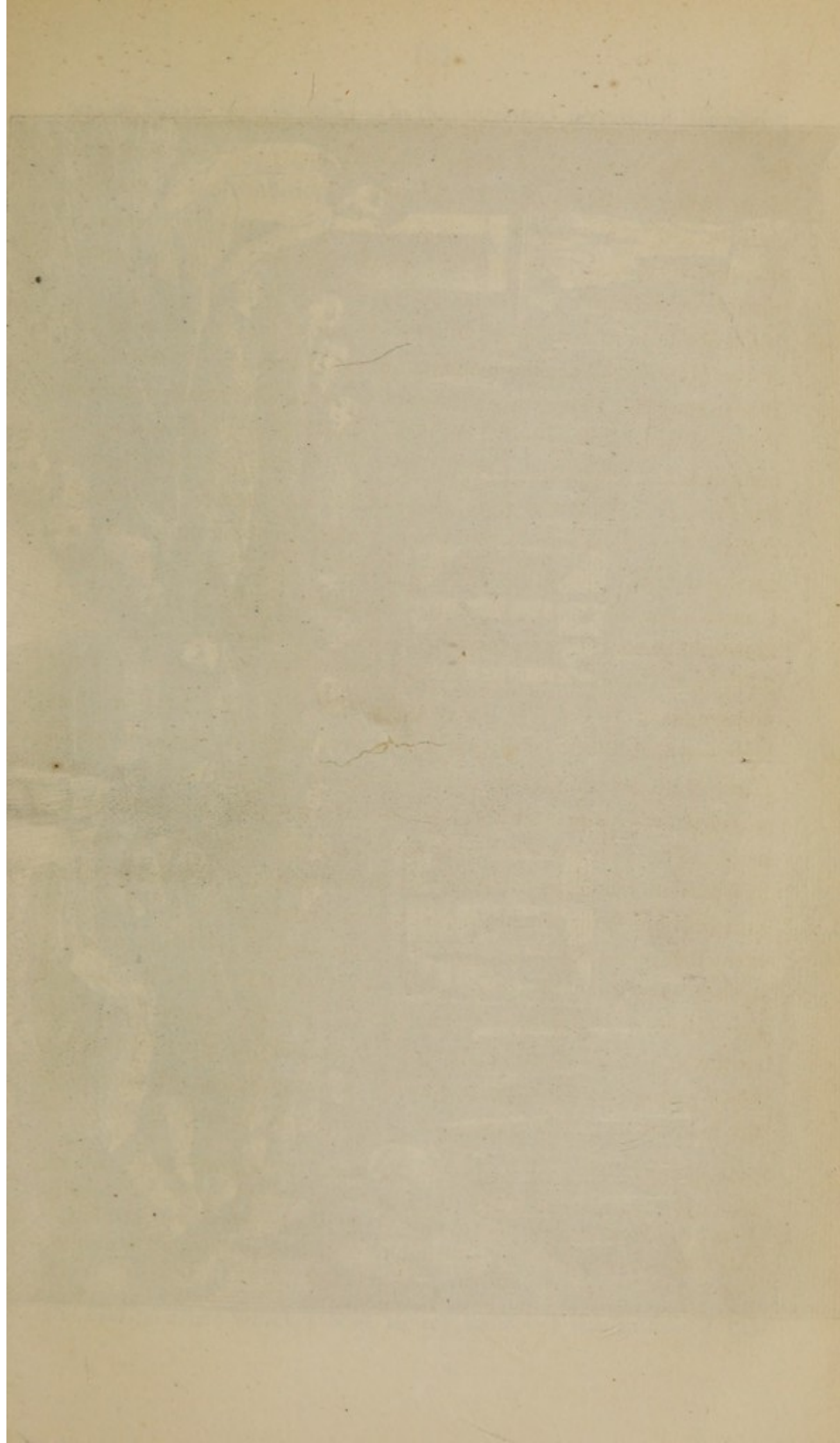


Lordship's vacation of the Civic Chair:—Sir James Duke's successor, however, the present Lord Mayor, took the matter up immediately on his accession to the supreme Magistracy. Having opened a communication with the Committee, His Lordship promised his powerful aid; stating that a Public Meeting should be convened on the earliest possible opportunity.

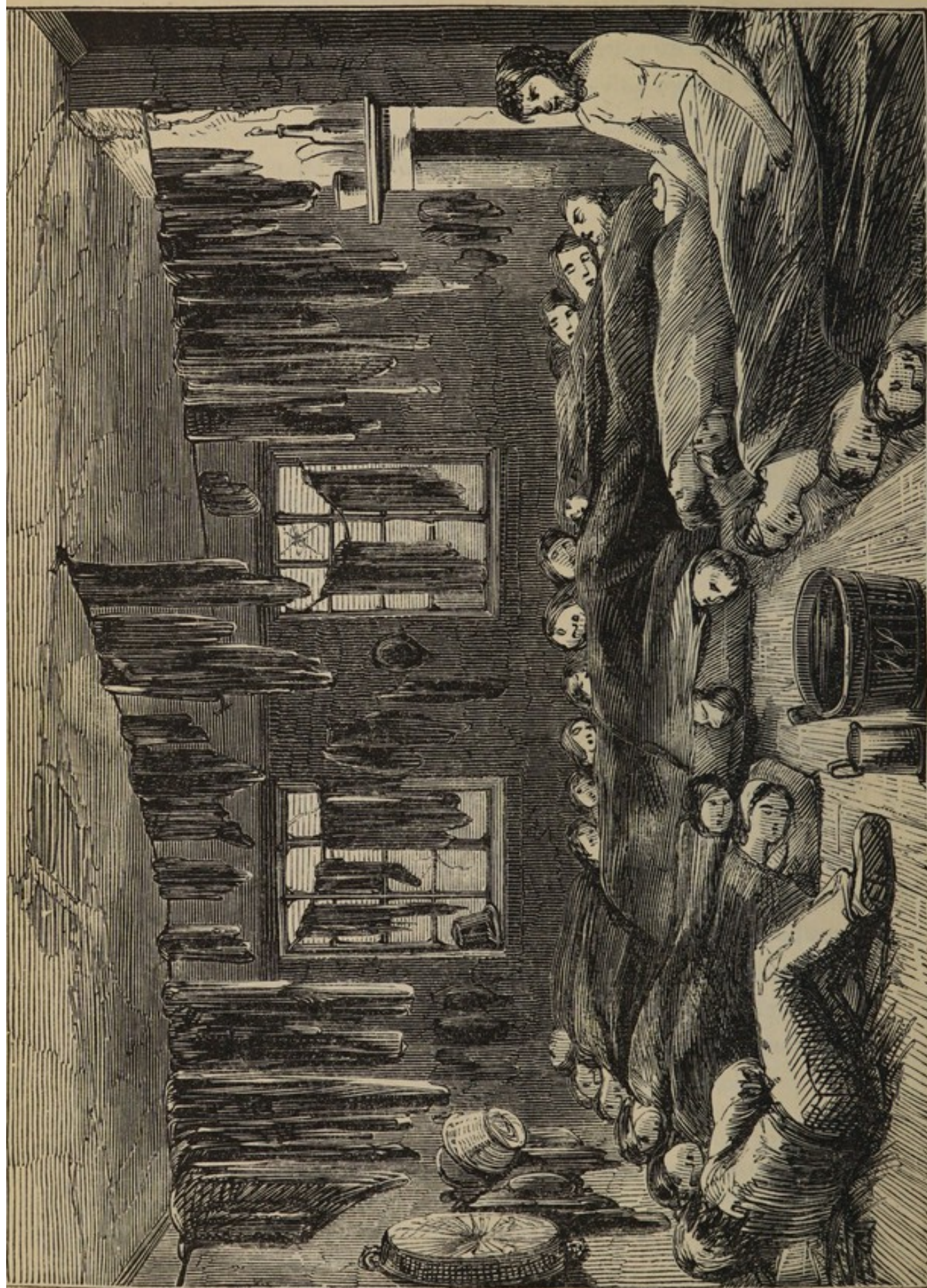
On the 20th of November, in consequence of a Requisition of 300 of the Householders and Inhabitants of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, the President addressed a numerous and most respectable Public Meeting at the Music Hall, Store Street, Bedford Square, on the immediate and paramount necessity of "*Improving the Dwellings of the Poor*;"—William Rogers, Esq., of Bedford Square, being in the chair.—The President having proved, from the statistics of a recent survey and inspection of the wretched Dwellings and Lodging-houses of Church Lane and the neighbouring Streets and Alleys, as well as of the crowded Courts of Gray's Inn Lane,—that, in many cases,—from 18 to 24 Human Beings were crowded and stifled in small apartments of the dimensions of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  wide, and 6 or 7 feet high,—whilst the Wild Beasts in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were accommodated with apartments of *immense size, duly warmed and ventilated, with abundance of pure water, &c.*,—the indignation of the Meeting was highly excited; and a Committee of Gentlemen present, was formed to carry out immediately all the benevolent and sanatory objects for which the Meeting was convened.—The following extracts from the Address in question, whilst they elucidate the revolting subject itself, in all its hideous deformity, will satisfy the Members of the National Philanthropic Association, that no means have been spared to give SANATORY REFORM an impetus in the "right direction;"—more particularly, as regards the long-neglected Dwellings of the industrious and helpless Poor of the British Metropolis.

"In proceeding to describe the state of the dwellings of the labouring population of these parishes and their immediate vicinity, I beg to explain that my evidence is of the most *recent* kind.—Although I examined them in September last, previously to delivering a public Address in the Large Hall of the Holborn Workhouse, for the same object as the present, still I would not give an opportunity to my opponents to state,—that the evils complained of











are *no longer* in existence.—On this account I proceeded last night, in company with Mr. Whitfield the Parish Surgeon, to make a re-examination ; and I will explain, or rather I should say, *attempt* to explain, the condition of some of the Rooms which came under my inspection.

“I first paid a visit to my old Irish friend, whose acquaintance I made in September last, living at No. 9, Tindall’s Building’s, leading out of Gray’s Inn Lane.—I found him and his wife in bed ; and in their former wretched, little, crib on the ground floor :—and, as if this hole were not *small* enough, they contrived to accommodate a lodger, besides. The man rented the house, consisting of six rooms at 7s. 6d. a week ; and recovered his rent by letting out beds at 2d. a night :—I must confess I scarcely recollect ever having been in a house which was in so dilapidated and truly disgusting a state ;—nor had I ever witnessed beds and their covering, so inconceivably filthy.

“During my previous visit, I examined the Cellar ; which was three feet high ; and wherein, as usual, I found *the Water-butt beside the Privy*.—The state of this horrid place defies all powers of description :—it is a perfect scattered Cesspool ;—and well do I recollect, on emerging from this pest-house,—half suffocated with its pestilential emanations,—the altercation which took place between the Poor Irish-Man and the Inspector of Nuisances who then attended me ;—the former declaring that the Cellar had never been emptied *for four years*, and the latter (I suppose for the Credit of his Inspectorship) insisting ‘it could not possibly be *so long as that*.’—I must say,—if I may trust to the senses of sight and smell,—I should think the poor Irish Tenant was the most likely to be correct in his data.—

“From these dreadful dwellings I went to a place called Charlotte’s Buildings, or Pheasant Court.—It was now about midnight. In a wretchedly small room, on the ground floor of No. 8,—was one bed on the floor ; on which laid a man, his wife, and three children :—a young woman (single) and a woman and child, occupied other parts of the floor. The rent was 2s. 3d. per week.

“In the first-floor, front room,—a man, his wife, and three children occupied one bed on the floor :—another bed contained the same number of persons ; and two boys occupied a third.—In all, 12 persons,—at a charge of 2s. 9d. per week.

“At No. 7, front room, ground floor, the inmates were laying on the most wretched bedding, on the floor, in the following manner :—at the left corner, was a man and child ;—at his feet were a woman and three children ;—on his left were a man, his wife and three children ;—then a widow and her child ;—and beside them a woman with three children.—In all, there were 17 persons. The size of the room was 11 feet by 10 :—I took its dimensions, with the reel-measure which I hold in my hand.—I was informed that



each of these four miserable families paid One Penny, per night, for this *accommodation*, to the man first described ; who rented the room at 2s. 6d. per week.—

“In the first-floor, front room, the inmates were arranged as follow :—a man, his wife, and six children at the left corner ;—two children at the top and four at the bottom of the bed :—it must be understood, that all the parties to be described in future, do not sleep on bedsteads.—At their feet, was a single man :—beside them, a man, his wife, and four children, including a girl 15 years of age.—Next to them, a widow ; and a mother and four children, consisting of a little child,—a girl 18 years of age,—and two boys 16 and 14 years old.—And at their feet, laid a man, his wife, and three children.—In all, there were 26 persons.—The room is 13 feet long,— $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad, and 7 feet high.—The rent is 2s. 6d. per week. (*See Engraving, No. 3.*)

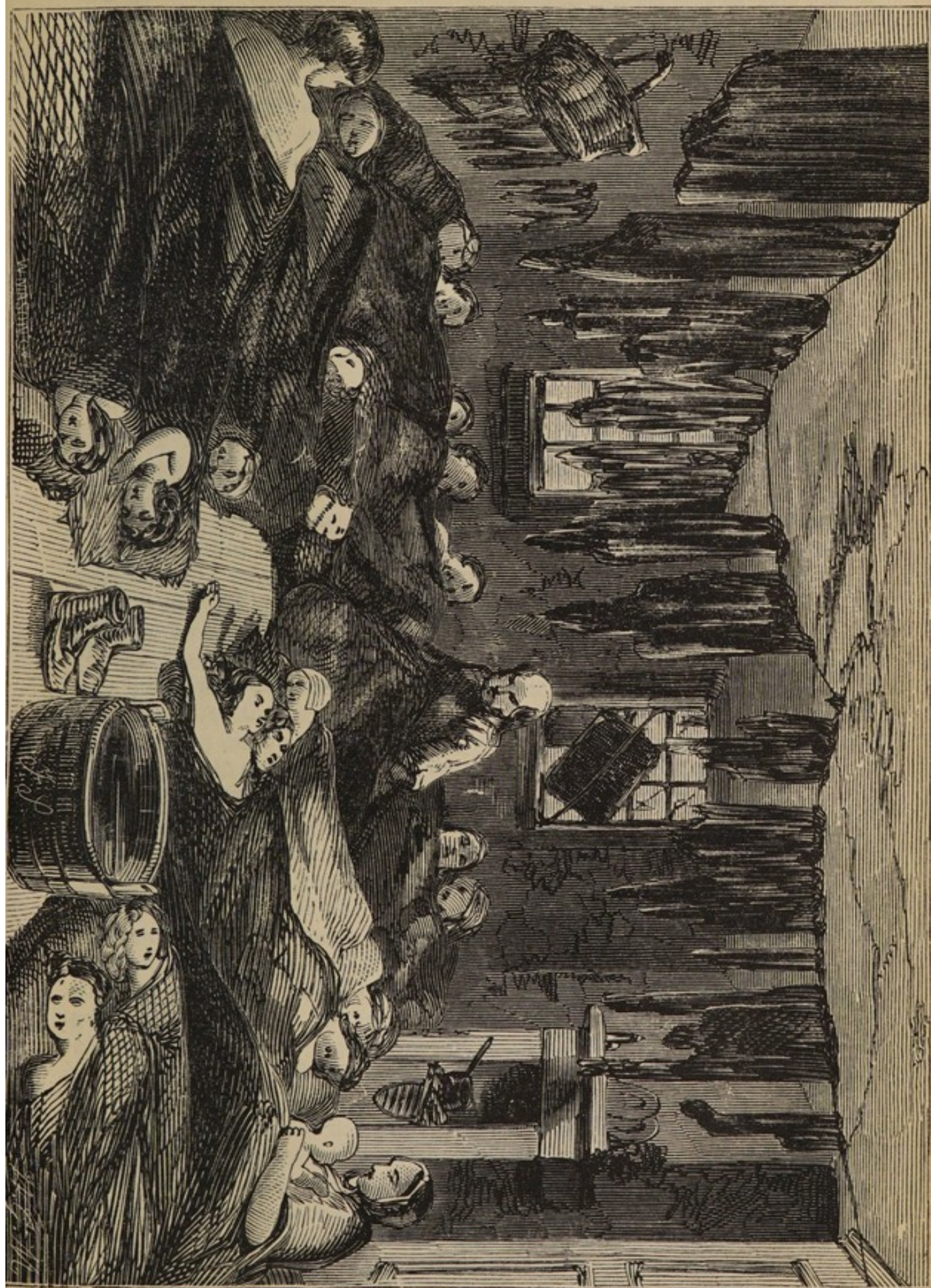
“In the second floor, front room, there were laying down,—much after the manner already described,—a man, his wife, and 4 children ;—a widow and two children ;—one man ;—a man, with his wife and child ;—a man, his wife and two children ;—and another man, with his wife and two children.—Total, 25 persons ! —The room is 13 feet by 11, and 6 feet and a half high.—The rent is 2s. 6d. per week.—In the three rooms which I have thus rapidly attempted to describe, there were as many as SIXTY-EIGHT persons living together !!!—(*See Engraving, No. 4.*)

“I must add, that there were two other (back) rooms in this house which I did not examine last night ; not deeming it indispensable :—but when I inspected them in September last,—the one at the back of the first floor (8 feet square) contained three men, three women, and two children.—Total, 8 ;—and the rent 2s. a week.—In the second floor, back, same size,—there were three men, four women, and six children :—Total, 13. The rent is 2s. a week.—As I have no reason to doubt that, had I examined these two back rooms last night I should have found them equally crowded, I think I may safely conclude that there were in the five rooms, at No. 7, Pheasant Court, as many as EIGHTY-NINE human beings residing in this wretched dwelling !

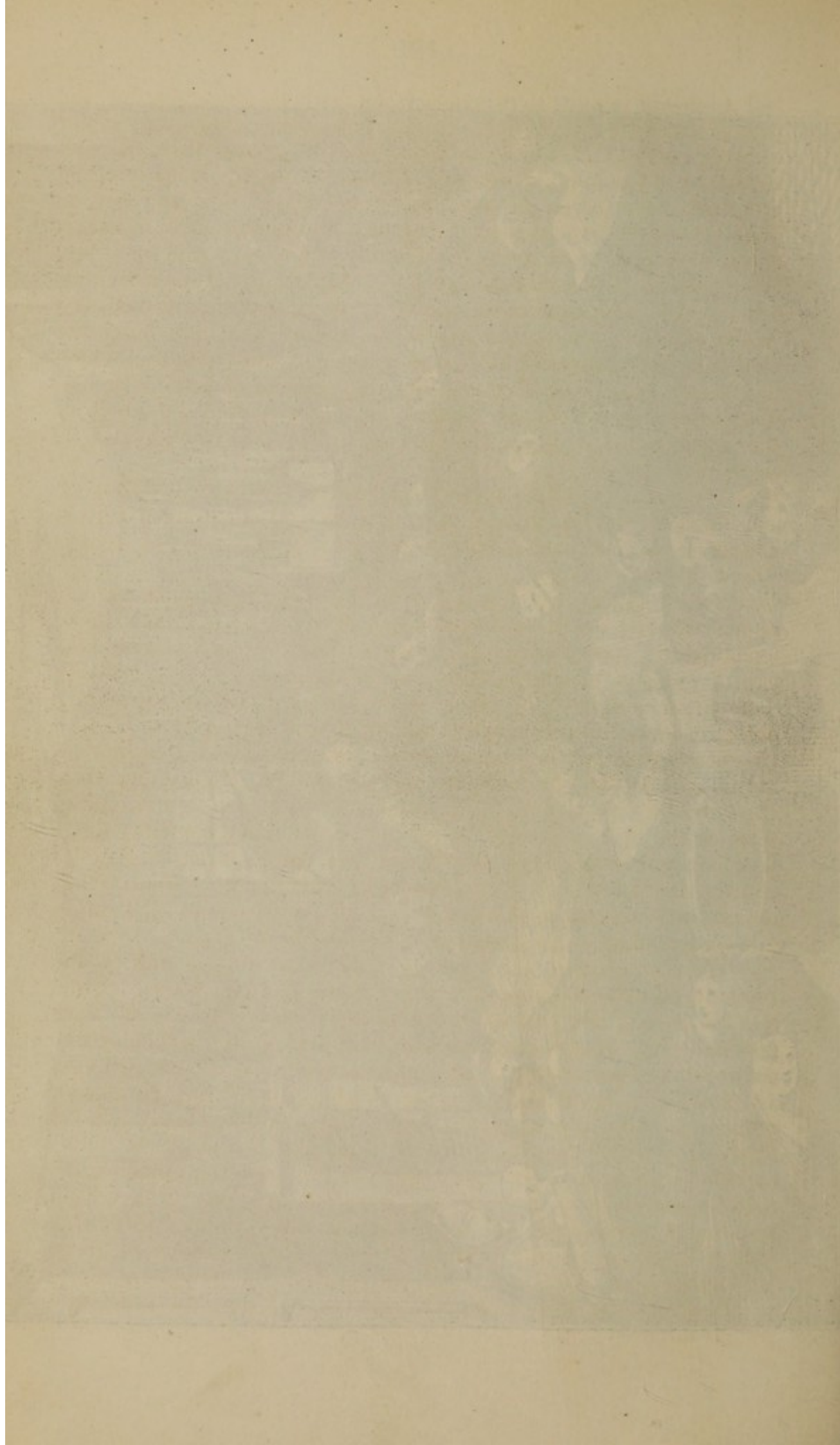
“This house had no Water Supply of any kind :—its wretched inmates were compelled to go to a pump, about a hundred yards off, for whatever they needed.—There was no provision for the commonest necessary wants ;—and the result was, that the accumulations of filth in the cellar were so great, that this *human* abode is positively unfit for even Brutes to be placed in.—I regret to be obliged to add, that this neighbourhood *abounds* in dwellings which are notorious for being overcrowded and disgustingly filthy.

“I next proceeded, at two o'clock last night,—or rather this morning,—with Mr. Saunders, of New Oxford Street, and one of his neighbours, to examine, among other places, Church Lane, St.











Giles's.—The state of this spot is familiar to me ; but, for the reason already assigned, I was resolved on collecting the most *recent* evidence.—At No. 21, in a room on the ground floor, 12 feet square by 8 feet high, I counted TWENTY-THREE persons lying on the floor ; consisting of the same varieties of sex and age as have been already described. The heat and horrid smell from this dirty, wretched, room, were insufferably oppressive and offensive. Such portion of the floor as was not occupied by Human Beings, was covered with pans, tubs, and other utensils, of infinite variety : whilst rope lines were run across the room, on which hung the clothing of the inmates ; as well as articles of under apparel which had been washed and suspended for the purpose of being dried.—These features, of *tub and clothes line*, characterized the whole of the rooms alluded to in this Address. (*See Engraving, No. 1, page 32.*)

“ I frequently visited the miserable room now described, during the height of the Cholera ; and, it can be well understood why it contained so many cases which terminated fatally.—The rent is 3s. 6d. per week.

“ Before taking my leave, I was deeply pained by an earnest appeal made to me for advice and aid, from a poor Irishman ; who exclaimed in most touching accents,—‘ Master ! pray tell me how can I get my poor wife into the Workhouse ; as I expect her daily to be confined ?’—I must confess, as I gazed at the forlorn object of his affectionate sympathy, who was laying by his side, I was both distressed and embarrassed for a reply.—I told him he ought, as a matter of course, to apply at the Workhouse, and state the extreme difficulty of his position. I then gave him a trifling sum, as the best substitute for further advice and comment ; for, I feel pain and humiliation,—both as a Man and a Christian,—in declaring that I had strong misgivings whether the poor Man would obtain any assistance whatever for his Wife,—notwithstanding her critical state ;—‘ *as they did not belong to the Parish.*’

“ We now crossed the Lane to a little turning, which is the remnant of a Street called Carrier Street.—At No. 10, we visited several rooms ; the passage and staircases leading to which, were covered with every kind of abomination.—From the reluctance to grant us admittance, the room first examined, was a back attic ;—13 feet long, by 9 wide, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  high ;—containing EIGHTEEN persons in all,—and the rent being three shillings per week.—I felt as if I were perfectly stifled as I entered :—the horrid smells and the heat from a fire-place,—as well as from the unhappy Inmates,—were almost suffocating. Every effort seems to have been sedulously made to exclude fresh Air ; for the Window, which was only 3 feet square, was firmly closed.—There were here, three labouring Men, who were up and dressed in readiness to go to Market :—two were sitting beside the fire, and the other was



laying on a bench or long stool.—They enquired anxiously respecting the hour of the morning ; and when I informed them it was half past two, it appeared they had miscalculated their time by an hour and a half ; as they intended to go at 4 o'clock to Covent Garden, to buy onions to retail, for a livelihood, during the day.—They were particularly civil in their manner ; and when they and their wives were informed of the object of my visit, they expressed themselves very gratefully. (*See Engraving, No. 2, page 118.*)

“ We now visited the front attic :—this was 12 feet long, by 8 wide, and 6 feet 6 inches high ; the roof shelving down on one side, to *three feet in height*. The rent is 2s. a week. There were *Twenty-One* persons in this confined space ; the major portion of whom were Men and Women.—

“ In the second floor, front room,—a little longer certainly,—I counted *Twenty Two* persons sleeping on the floor. It would appear that in these ‘Black Holes,’ such a number is by no means considered an unreasonable or inconvenient state of packing ; for, on going to the first floor of a house round the corner, in Church Lane,—where I was refused admittance through fear of offending the Landlord,—I was assured by one of the Inmates that ‘they were *not crowded at all*, as there were *only TWENTY ONE AND A BABY.*’ ”—

“ Such, then, is the sad condition of a large portion of the honest and industrious classes of these two extensive Parishes.—

“ Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me draw your attention to the accommodation provided for Wild Beasts and other Animals, in the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park.—By an admeasurement taken *this morning*, and after a most careful enquiry, I find that in a Lion's Den,—occupied by *one Lion* only,—the front berth is 22 feet long, by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 6 inches high ;—and that the sleeping place is 22 feet long, by 4 feet and a half wide ;—occupying very nearly *twice the space*, in which I, last night, witnessed TWENTY-SIX Human Beings taking their repose and shelter !—(*Cries of horrible ! horrible !*—) The Lion has these additional advantages, however, in his den,—ought I not to say, rather, *his rooms or chambers*?—they are *cleansed daily*,—and he is provided with an *abundant supply* of PURE WATER ; whilst the *dens* of our poor Christian Fellow Creatures are not washed out from one six months' end to another ; and WATER is a *Luxury*,—the *house-supply* of which they are deemed altogether *unworthy of*!—Even two Hog-Deer, I find provided with a front room 15 feet 6 inches long, by 9 feet 8 wide ; and a dormitory 15 feet long, by 5 feet wide ;—very nearly *twice as large* as the Pest-hole containing TWENTY-THREE lodgers, at No. 21, Church Lane !\* (*Cries of shame ! shame !*)

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\* In order that there may be neither mistake nor question, as to the truth



“ With reference to the Evils, both physical and Moral, which must result from the Labouring Classes living in this state of wretchedness, privation, and degradation,—I feel assured that my audience can judge of them equally well with myself.—With regard to the *sickness* and *mortality* attendant on this condition, I may briefly

of the shamefully disproportionate accommodations afforded for BRUTES and HUMAN BEINGS, in the “*Metropolis of the World*,”—in the “*most Civilized Country on Earth*,”—the following Table, or List, is here appended, by way of Note, for the information of the Subscribers to the National Philanthropic Association.—By comparing the dimensions and accommodations of the With-Drawing, Dining and Sleeping, Rooms, of the respective BEASTS, with those of the *Dormio-Pantechnic* Apartments of the CHRISTIANS resident in Pheasant Court, Tindall’s Buildings, Church Lane, Carrier Street, &c., the reader will judge whether it is not time, that such a state of things should be altered ;—or, at all events, that the BEASTS and CHRISTIANS should not *change places* ? The Report of the state of the Dens of the Animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent’s Park, has been thus made, at the President’s request, by the Secretary and Superintendent of the Mount St. Bernard Hospice and Leicester Square Soup Kitchen ; and is dated the 20th of November, 1849.—

LION’S DEN ;—22 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 22 feet long, by 4 feet 6 inches wide.—

REMARKS—Cleansed once a day ;—Floor of Composition ; and an abundant supply of pure Water.—

LIONESS ;—11 feet long, 8 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches.

TIGERS ;—23 feet long, 8 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ;—in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches.

REMARKS—Floor of Composition ;—Straw beds ;—abundant supply of Water.—This Den is for Two.

TIGRESS ;—11 feet long, 8 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches.

LION and LIONESS ;—22 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches.

LEOPARDS ;—22 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches ; sleeping place divided.

JAGUAR ;—11 feet long, 8 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches ; sleeping place divided.



state, that, whilst from SIX TO EIGHT persons *died weekly*,\* in Church Lane, from Cholera, not one *individual* fell ill from this disease at the Model Lodging House, *within twenty yards* of that Lane.—The Very Reverend Doctor Buckland, Dean of Westminster, in his Sermon delivered on the day of National Thanksgiving, unhesitatingly declares, that—‘NINE TENTHS *of the deaths from Cholera—were of the poor and ill-fed classes, dwelling in houses without water, and in streets without drainage.*’

“The Lord Bishop of London, in his interesting letter to the Metropolitan Clergy, of the 3rd of the present month, observes, that ‘the expected scourge has fallen upon us with awful severity, and has swept away from this vast Metropolis at least 15,000 of its inhabitants. I do not hesitate,’ continues his Lordship, ‘to declare my belief, that by far the greater number of those who have fallen victims to the pestilence, *might, under God’s blessing, have been saved from death*, had timely and effectual measures been taken for *cleansing and ventilating their dwellings*; preventing their *overcrowded* state; and *draining the courts and alleys* in which they are situate. We shall be chargeable with great folly and want of foresight, as political economists, and guilty of great *sinfulness* as a Christian people; if we neglect to profit by the dearly bought

CHEETAH ;—11 feet long, 8 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches ; sleeping place divided.

HYÆNAS ;—22 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place, 11 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches ; sleeping place, divided.

WOLVES ;—11 feet 10 inches long, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches high ; (open area ;) in addition to a sleeping place, 12 feet 6 inches, by 7 feet 6 inches.

ESQUIMAUX or WILD DOG ;—11 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet 6 inches high ; in addition to a sleeping place.

BEAR-PIT ;—Area, 19 feet by 15 feet ; dormitory, 15 feet long, by 4 feet deep.

POLAR BEAR ;—Sleeping place, 9 feet square.

HOG-DEER ;—15 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 8 inches ; sleeping place, 15 feet by 5 feet.

(Signed) JOHN JONES.

November 20, 1849.

\* This Mortality would have been greatly increased in Church Lane, Tyn-dall’s Buildings, Pheasant Court, &c., had not bountiful supplies of food been distributed to the impoverished Inmates from the Leicester Square Soup Kitchen.—During the Visitation, upwards of 1,600 poor Families received relief from this truly Samaritan Institution.



experience of the past, and to take *prompt and energetic measures for improving the condition of the labouring classes*;—viz. by removing the worst, at least, of those evils, which at once render them an *easy prey to disease and death, and place them at a hopeless distance from the Church's teaching and ministry*.—I remarked, in my former letter, that *persons immersed in misery and filth are, for the most part, inaccessible to the motives and consolations of the Gospel*.—

“In his admirable Sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the day of National Thanksgiving, His Lordship farther remarked—that ‘we are bound to attempt to diminish the physical sufferings of our poorer brethren, not only from a Christian regard for them as members of the same family with ourselves, but as desiring the *well-being and safety of our country*.—No time must be lost,’ said he, ‘in endeavouring to do away with a state of things, which is degrading to them as human beings, and still more as children of the Church;—which not only invites the approach, and aggravates the malignity, of disease; but which weakens all social and domestic virtues, destroys all self-respect, and removes opportunities and motives for self-improvement. The *want of a decent and cleanly habitation*, is one of the chief evils which oppress the poor;—an evil continually increasing with the increase of our population; and which we ought *long ago* to have taken measures to prevent.’

“As an appendage to this truly Christian advice, I will venture to remark that, the poorer classes of these two parishes pay, at a moderate computation, a rental of £40,000 annually; and, such are the exorbitant sums paid for the wretched hovels which I have attempted to describe, in Church Lane, Pheasant Court, &c., that they would be sufficient to enable the poor lodgers to live comfortably in the large houses in RUSSELL or BEDFORD SQUARES.”—

At the conclusion of Mr. Cochrane's address, the following resolution was unanimously carried, for the “formation of a Dwellings-of-the-Poor Improvement Committee.”—

“That it is essential a Committee be formed in these Parishes, for the especial purpose of Improving the Dwellings of the Poor therein; more particularly in that part known as the ‘*Rookery*’:—that the Clergy and Parochial Officers be requested to co-operate with the Committee:—and that the following Gentlemen do form the said Committee, with power to add to their number:”—

W. Rogers, Esq., (*Chairman of the Meeting.*)

Hon. R. Carleton.  
D. Welby, Esq.  
J. R. Taylor, Esq.  
Charles Cochrane, Esq.  
Charles Hanslip, Esq.  
Edward Hall, Esq.

Mr. Reilly.  
„ Cocksedge.  
„ Marshall.  
„ J. Durham.  
„ F. Sanders.  
„ J. Soward.

Mr. R. Michell.  
„ J. T. Merrick.  
„ R. C. Parvin.  
„ Andrews.  
„ Lothead.  
„ Lovell.



The President and Council sincerely congratulate the Association on the pleasing, opportune, and auspicious fact, that in this *onward*, though *by no means rapid*, sanatory movement, many of the dignified and Reverend Clergy are doing their duty as Christian pastors and philanthropists; and they doubt not that the Almighty will shower blessings on their pious endeavours to rouse the Nation and the Legislature to a sense of justice and humanity to the poor labouring classes;—who cannot help themselves out of that misery and degradation, in which they have been so long steeped, by the avarice of Landlords, and Monopolists of the first necessities of life; and by the heartless inhumanity of Parochial Boards, towards the casual or permanent Poor.

On “Thanksgiving Day,” viz., the 15th of November, the following sentiments, redolent of genuine philanthropy and piety, were uttered in the Christian Pulpits of the Metropolis; and responded to with heartfelt gratitude to God, by the respective congregations, for His Providential abatement of the recent Pestilence:—

In the Sermon preached at St. Paul’s Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, that eloquent and benevolent Prelate stated, that “it having pleased Almighty God to visit us, a second time, with a fearful disease which had traversed nearly the entire circle of the habitable globe,—untraceable in its origin,—undefinable as to its nature,—so rapid in its progress that oftentimes *its only symptom was death*,—baffling the researches of science and the devices of human skill,—sweeping off entire families,—desolating whole neighbourhoods,—and forcing even the thoughtless and presumptuous to recognize the hand of God: the most suitable and acceptable mode of acknowledging His goodness in withdrawing from us the scourge, would be to *manifest a larger measure of charitable consideration for the physical evils which afflict our poorer brethren*; and to make more strenuous efforts to remove, or at least to diminish, them. “Till this shall have been done,” insisted his Lordship, “*we can effect but little for their religious and moral improvement*. We are bound to attempt it, not only from a Christian regard for our poorer brethren, as members of the same family with ourselves; but as desiring the well-being and safety of our country. No time is to be lost in endeavouring to do away with a state of things,—which *is degrading to them as human beings*, and still more as *children of the Church*,—which not only *invites the approach and aggravates the malignity of disease*,—but



which *weakens all social and domestic virtue, destroys all self-respect*, and removes opportunities and motives for self-improvement. The want of decent and cleanly habitations is one of the chief evils which oppress the Poor ;—an evil continually increasing with the increase of our population, and which we ought *long ago* to have taken measures to prevent.—Neatness, order, and comfort are *unknown* in their miserable and over-crowded dwellings ; modest reserve is impracticable ; delicacy of feeling is destroyed ; grossness of manners and language,—the consequence of a mode of life which admits of *no retirement*, seclusion, and meditation,—becomes the habit of childhood, and prepares the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. *None of the comforts of home are there* ;—none of its softening, purifying influences : and can we wonder if, from such sinks of filth and immorality, come forth— if they are spared by epidemic disease—the scandals and pests of society,—the mendicant, the drunkard, and the thief ? It is not less *our interest* than *theirs*, that our poorer neighbours should enjoy the *conveniences and decencies of life* ; that they should possess the means, of which many of them are *entirely destitute*, of being cleanly, and observant of domestic propriety ; *having each their own home for their own family*, and enjoying, if not many of the comforts of life, yet at least the blessings of which *none ought to be deprived* ; and which are common even to the *beasts of the field* ;—the pure elements of AIR and WATER, so necessary to the continuance of man's health and strength.—If those persons who have a competency of this world's means, have been, for the most part, *exempted* by the goodness of God from the scourge of sickness, which has proved so *fatal* to the poor, they have surely, in such exemption, a *special motive for charitable exertion* to remove and mitigate the evils which render the poor so liable to the attacks of epidemic disease. Every one may do something towards this object in his own parish and neighbourhood ; and much may be accomplished by the active exertions of *associated Christians*. I need hardly mention, as another motive, the *result* which will follow the attempt to better the condition of the humbler classes ;—that of *knitting together the different orders of society* (now unfortunately *too much separated*) in the bonds of Christian kindness and love. Let these, then, be our *substantial acknowledgments* to God, for the great mercies He has vouchsafed to us."

In Westminster Abbey, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, after stating that "nine-tenths of those who perished of the pestilential cholera, were of the *poor and ill-fed classes*, dwelling in the *ill-watered and badly drained* districts of this metropolis," said that "the entire atmosphere seemed to have been charged with the seeds of pestilence and death ; as if it were the breath of a displeased God. But let them mark well the difference of the visitation in different places ; the well-ventilated, the well-watered, the



well-drained localities were spared ; such as the populous and manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Nottingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; whilst it was the *ill-clad* and *ill-lodged* and intemperate classes, inhabiting the *densely populated, ill-ventilated, and ill-cleansed* streets of such a city as this, which chiefly suffered. Even in country villages, it was the ill-cleansed that became victims, while the clean were spared. He had visited a village where the cholera broke out *spontaneously*, not being imported,—like a crop of weeds,—in the same spot, the same street, the *same house*, where it broke out in the same spontaneous manner in 1832 ; the houses overlooking the *same filthy ditch*. In many places, had the warnings of 1832 been duly regarded, *they would have escaped the plague of 1849*. In a small hamlet in the fertile valley of Aylesbury, out of 57 inhabitants more than two-thirds were seized with real cholera ; which they called the “*black fever*,” and 17 died. This hamlet was *ill-drained* and *filthy in an extreme degree*. In one village in Cornwall, with a population of 1,500, three out of four had cholera ; entirely through the *filthy heaps left to putrefy under each door*. The sick were *removed*, and the disease *left them* ; they *returned* and were *attacked again*.—So it was in the dirty streets of the old town of Edinburgh, in 1832.—In the case of the children who were dying by dozens at Tooting, on their *removal* to other localities, he believed not one fell ill.—In Ireland, it was the *poor and ill-fed classes*,—that inhabited the *filthy cabin* and the *mud hovel*,—amongst whom the cholera found its most numerous victims.”—Dr. Buckland here dilated on the sanatory influence of cleanliness and temperance, at some length ; more especially abstinence from *water charged with impurities* ; for, “when the air is in a peculiar condition, the foul state of the water,—the result of the *negligence or selfishness of man*,—tends to generate disease.”—“Why,” he asked, “could not *pure water* be brought to LONDON, as to other towns which had thus escaped the cholera ? It was pure water and pure air which had, under the blessing of God, exempted Newcastle and Nottingham and Birmingham from cholera. In LONDON, on the contrary, want of *water, foul drains and cess-pools, and ill-ventilated houses*, generated matter upon which it fed. These sanatory evils were the fault of man ; but *not of the unfortunate poor*, who were *compelled* to live in these hot-beds of disease : they were partly to be attributed to the *owners* of these ill-regulated houses, in which the poor were *constrained to dwell* : and partly to the absence of sanatory measures ; especially the *want of a good supply of water*,—through the jealousy of parochial officers and the avarice of wealthy companies,—which are a *disgrace* to this metropolis. It was impossible for a population of 2,200,000 souls to be properly washed and cleansed, and for the air to be purified, without means for the *simultaneous removal of all impurities at the moment of*



*their production*: and if, through the avarice, the folly, or the jealousy of man, this were not done within the next two or three years, we should be *unable to prevent the RECURRENCE of this grievous visitation*. It was a *solemn mockery* to pray to God to preserve us from disease, if we took *no means of preservation*, after all our warnings; and if,—having been unclean, we should be unclean still;—and having been intemperate, we should be intemperate still;—if we neglected the late solemn and serious warning, and should perish,—the fault would be our own; and our blood, and that of our children, would be upon our own heads.”

In the Temple Church, the Reverend Archdeacon Robinson called attention to the distress which cholera had produced,—to the number of widows and orphans whom it had left destitute; and after strongly inculcating the obligation of relieving these sufferings, entered upon an enunciation of the paramount duty of removing those causes of disease, to which the labouring classes in large towns were peculiarly liable; from the *bad construction and crowded state of their dwellings*, the *absence of water, fresh air, and other essentials to health*.—Whilst alluding, in terms of satisfaction, to the good which had been effected by the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR, the Preacher made the reflection, that—“by the cruel neglect of the wealthy in this important particular, how frequently is the hand of the industrious Labourer and the Artizan paralysed by Diseases, of which it *is so easy to remove the sources*.”—

In St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. H. M'Kenzie, the rector, stated that, “if we needed any illustration of the vastness of the city wherein the providence of God had cast our lot, it would be found in the startling fact, that although 15,000 of our brethren had been carried off, by the visitation from which we were now relieved, we scarcely seemed to be sensible of our loss!—The bustle, the business, the activity of life, continued equally visible in our streets; our warehouses, our shops, exhibited the same features they were wont to wear; our places of amusement and recreation were equally thronged; our public buildings were filled with the usual number of their officers; and, so far as the physical aspect of the metropolis was concerned, there was nothing to declare that so many thousands of our population—a number greater, in fact, than the population of many a considerable city or colony,—had been swept away by the recent pestilence. A few short weeks ago, and all were trembling and appalled; the sentence of death was upon us; we knew we were smitten of God; we turned unto the Lord with fasting, and weeping, and prayer; and a deep feeling of humiliation pervaded the whole people; as was shown by the local manifestations exhibited throughout the country. But, now, that the voice of joy and thanksgiving was heard; and we had been re-



ceived, like the Prodigal Son, by the open arms of a loving father, ought we not to reflect upon the past with a view to our improvement for the future?—In the late visitation, the skill of the wisest and ablest had been so baffled, that it was impossible not to recognize in it, the direct will of the great Author of our being. But, at the same time, in still more numerous instances, cause and effect had been so clearly traceable, between *habitual uncleanness* and *fatal disease*, that it was impossible not to see, that much of the evil we had deplored admitted of *remedial measures*; and we were justified in the conclusion, that if we took the *necessary steps* for purifying unwholesome localities, correcting uncleanness, and *improving the dwellings of the poor*, however the Lord might otherwise visit us, in His displeasure, He would not, *in the like measure*, visit us with the scourge under which we had so lately and so severely suffered.—The knowledge the Clergy had, of the social and domestic habits of the Poor, led them to reflect on the spiritual effects that must result from their condition. Their physical habits encouraged or *retarded their spiritual improvement*;—*their physical degradation led to the degradation of their souls*. In a locality which had suffered much from cholera, and in which he once ministered, he had expostulated with some of his poor parishioners, for living in such dens of pollution: but the touching answer he received was, “*What can we do? We must live where we get our bread.*” Those whom he now addressed might, perhaps, congratulate themselves on the impossibility of such degradation being felt amongst them. They looked to their noble parks and squares, their broad and ornamented highways, and their splendid mansions; and thought that there could not exist such offensiveness and degradation in the dwellings of the poor: and yet, within a stone’s cast of that house of God, he could take them into small dwellings, in which upwards of 20 persons lived in a stifling atmosphere; the smallest rooms containing whole families of six or eight persons;—*not criminals nor paupers*, but honest and independent artizans. If any Christian philanthropist wished to investigate the subject, he (the Rev. Preacher) would furnish him with the most convincing information of its truth. There could be no doubt that, to the hallowing strength of her Christianity and the exercise of her domestic affections, this country owed her great stability; but if, instead of improving the dwellings of the artizan, we allowed his labour to be directed to the *splendour of the gin palace* or the *low saloon*; if, at the meetings of his petty club, he spent that money which should be devoted to the wants and comforts of his family; and was thus robbed of his domestic affections and his love of home, we struck at the root of the moral superiority of England, and degraded her to the level of less favoured nations. When, therefore, they considered the great influence that a large parish like St. Martin’s, in the very centre of this great metropolis, might



produce, *if systematically exercised*, they should reflect whether there were not within their power, some means of glorifying God by *improving the social and domestic habits of their poorer brethren*. His hearers were aware of the proposal that had been made to collect alms, on that day, for *improving the dwellings of the labouring classes*. With the intention that originated that suggestion, every Christian philanthropist must cordially coincide; but with respect to the mode of giving effect to it, they might reasonably differ. Many might be ready to give alms for that purpose, but might prefer their being devoted to the poor within their own locality; thinking that a sense of local sympathy would produce a greater local benefit. Such a scheme was now in preparation for improving the dwellings of the poor of that parish;—not an unfitting mark of parochial gratitude for having been so lightly visited by the late pestilence. It has been met with a liberal response on the day appointed for their humiliation; and, if carried out, as he hoped it would be, it might lead to the adoption of similar schemes in other localities; to the temporal advantage of the poor, who were the especial objects of our Saviour's love."

In St. Giles-in-the-Fields, the rector, the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, having entreated his congregation to recal the fears and misgivings of heart which not a few of them entertained on the last Sunday of their meeting within these walls, on the day of humiliation, said,—“Let the sincerity of your gratitude be shown by becoming, according to your means, benefactors to your suffering fellow-creatures. The clergy need all aid for the relief of your poorer brethren; but the funds with which they are entrusted for that purpose are at a very low ebb: and they are looking forward with anxiety to the approaching winter, when many an appeal will be made to them,—nay, is now being made—from the chamber of want,—from the bed of sickness.”

In St. Pancras New Church, the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale, told his Congregation that “they were called on to promote the removal or mitigation of the *predisposing causes of disease*, on the one hand, and of *pauperism* on the other. Whatever evils had grown up through man's *neglect*, ought to be obviated through man's *exertions*. No one ever entered the dwellings of the poor, to administer to their temporal comforts or to their spiritual consolation, who did not observe the evils which might be remedied at a *comparatively small outlay*;—evils which consisted in the *privation of water, light, and air*. The experience of the recent visitation had given an importance, interest, and dignity to SANATORY SCIENCE; which, it was to be hoped, would confer *permanent* benefits on the community. It ought to be accounted their *bounden duty* to promote the objects of *sanatory reform* and *social improvement*.”—In conclusion, the Rev. Gentleman stated, that it was in-



tended to appropriate a moiety of the collection for the day, under direction of a *local committee*, to promote the improvement, in *ventilation and cleanliness, of the dwellings of the poor in the whole district*; and, having stated that he had received a letter from the servants of the Victoria and Euston Hotels, enclosing £5. (as an acknowledgment of their thankfulness for mercies received,) to be applied for the benefit of the poor, he would commend their example to imitation; by saying to each of his hearers, "Go thou and do likewise."

In the afternoon, Mr. Dale entreated those who had not done so already, to engage in works of piety and philanthropy; such as he had announced. "If, through any misconception, or from any other cause, they had been unable to establish in that parish those sanatory regulations which the circumstances of the times *demand*ed, they must not be deterred from doing what they *could*, because they could not do what they *would*. The effort in the present instance was congregational; the sphere of action was their own church district, which was not so large as not to be pervaded; and if they could not aid in diminishing disease *elsewhere*, let them at least endeavour to diminish it *at home*."

The late fearful pestilence visited with so much severity the densely populated districts of Lambeth, that the religious services were observed with peculiar solemnity. Business was universally suspended; the shops were closed; and the crowded congregation assembled within the walls of St. Mary's Church, participated in the services of the day with unusual devotional fervour.

The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rector, the Rev. C. B. Dalton; who, taking for his text, Job xii. 9, 10,— "Who knoweth not, in all these, that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?" observed, that "such thoughts must often have been in the minds of his hearers during the last few months; in the midst of those alternations of hope, sorrow, anxiety, and thankfulness, through which they had lately passed. They must have been uppermost at that dismal period when the old and the young, the weak and the strong, the decrepit and the healthy among their fellow-parishioners, were alike mowed down by their sides;—when they one day met those whom they knew and honoured, and the next day heard the funeral bell tolling for their obsequies;—when they trembled to miss a familiar face, even for one day, from the congregation, lest they should hear that another fellow-worshipper had closed his earthly probation."—

The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Rev. H. D. James, who said, that "filth and impurity might have been the secondary causes of the late pestilence; but sin was the primary cause of all our sufferings. There were some persons who would recommend them to try sanatory improvement; and hoped, by erecting buildings for the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the



poor, to secure themselves from future outbreaks of the pestilence. Sanatory improvements were excellent in their way, and a blessing would attend the labour of all who promoted them. Let our streets be clean and wholesome, and our dwellings well drained and ventilated ; but if sinful impurity ran through our streets, the wrath of God would come down upon us. Nothing but spiritual holiness and the cleansing of the inner man, would avail to avert such visitations ; and these were only to be accomplished by the ministry of the word."

In Christ Church, Albany Street, the Rev. Mr. Dodsworth said, that " the visitation which had afflicted us, was one in which we all felt *personally* and *individually interested*,—for ourselves, for our children, for the nearest and dearest objects of our affection. The miseries of war affected us partially, and often only indirectly ; with respect to famine, the more wealthy are generally exempt from the endurance of the actual pangs of hunger ;—but with pestilence, who could feel himself for one moment safe ? It strikes down high and low, rich and poor, one with another. Although it was true, that cholera found its chief victims amongst those who were steeped in squalid poverty,—the badly housed, and badly fed ;—and amongst the vicious and intemperate ;—still, this was a sufficient reason for our urging upon ourselves the imperative duty of using the merciful respite now granted, in adopting such means—such *sanatory measures*, as may, by God's blessing, diminish the virulence of the disease in any *future* visitation ; for experience had abundantly proved, that it had *fallen heaviest where filth or vice* prevailed. Still, many have fallen, in whom there were no such predisposing causes ; and such has been the subtle character of the disease,—such its inveterate and uncontrollable malignity, when it once gained entrance into the human frame,—that the strongest and healthiest could not feel himself secure."

In Christchurch, Westminster, the Rev. Mr. Harper read a passage from the Bishop of London's letter, in which his Lordship remarks that "*very much, if not all, of the calamity might have been averted, had proper sanatory precautions been adopted ;*" and in reference to it said, that " none but those who went amongst the Poor, could form an idea of the pestilential and fetid atmosphere,—the narrow, close, and filthy streets and alleys,—and the squalor and wretchedness in which the poor of the metropolis, and particularly of that district, were born and lived ! He warned the rich and powerful, that, for this, they would one day have to answer, at the bar of God, the stern question—And what hast thou done ? It would then be of no avail to say with Cain—Am I my brother's keeper ?—We were responsible, and should surely have to answer it."

In St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Vicar, the Rev. T. S. Evans,



exhorted his Congregation "to cast their thoughts back to the time when the pestilence was raging in the midst of them ;—when the closed doors and windows of many a house and shop marked where the Angel of death had entered ;—when the frequent hearse, the passing coffin, and the ever-tolling bell spoke of their rapidly departing brethren ;—when the Journals told of hundreds gone to their accounts :—to carry their thoughts back to that period, and remember the price which they *then* set upon their own lives ; when, perchance, they were but slightly assailed,—perhaps only threatened, by the fearful visitation : and, when they remembered what they would have *then* given, to see, or be assured they would see, this day of deliverance arrive ;—let them give to the poor *now*, as they would have given *then*."

In Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road, the Rev. Dr. Worthington thus alluded to the SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES :—"You all know the comforts of Home. It is one of the peculiarities of an Englishman, that he loves his home ; that he beautifies his home ; that he gathers into it all that can make it dear and valuable ; and that, unlike continental nations, he there spends his life amid his family, aiding them in all that is holy and pure and good.—Now, HOME, the thing that you love and long for, has a different aspect, from its discomfort, to the poor man ; and consequently, you find him too often disposed to seek in the haunts of intemperance, alleviation from *its poverty and misery*. That is a mistake, and only leads to *more* of what he shuns and dislikes, than to *less*. But it is so. Aid those then, who will make 'the home pleasant to look on, healthy to dwell in, cheap to enjoy.'—In so doing you will but give the English character *fair play* for its natural feeling ; its well-known domestic sympathy and affection."

In St. Mary-le-Strand, the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Denham, remarked that "such visitations as that to which this country had recently been subject, were chastisements for human negligence ; and tended to the adoption of effective means of future prevention :—that if Cholera should again visit us (as in all probability it would), the diminution of its ravages would be in *exact proportion to the means taken to prevent them*. Urging on his hearers to be "thankful and wise," he stated that, by far the greater number of victims to the epidemic *might have been spared*, had proper means of ventilation and cleanliness been used."

In the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, the following remarks were made in the course of a very admirable address, preached by the Rev. Dr. Cumming to a crowded congregation. "Our selfish neglect of the poor,—our deafness to the cry of the down-trodden,—our indifference and apathy, while thousands wallowed in pigsties and ditches, and dens of impurity and filth,—whilst



we were comfortably and luxuriously housed,—have at length entered the ears of God. In vain, strong cries were uttered and awful pictures given. No impression was made. The Cholera came, not an invasion from beneath, but a *beneficial messenger from above*. It first put forth its force in the dark, dirty, and undrained localities which our avarice suffered and *lived on*; and from these *foci* it radiated far and wide;—from Bethnal Green to Belgrave Square. The splendid mansion is not safe; because the dark and filthy hovel breeds pestilence *beside it*. In vain will the most effective preachers fill our metropolitan pulpits; while dead bodies, thousands in number, are separated from the living worshippers, by *thin partitions* percolated by deadly gases. People begin to feel that it is *as easy to be poisoned through the lungs*, as through the stomach. *In mercy*, God has sent the pestilence to lift up the veil that has long concealed *subterranean London death and life*, from upper London life; and made the latter stand aghast at the perils it breathes and moves among!—Selfish rich man! in spite of your riches, *you are tied by innumerable bands to the poorest*; and if you improve *his* condition by your beneficence, *your* health and happiness will be improved also: if you do not, you, the living one, will be doomed, like the criminal of old, *to carry about with you the dead and decaying body of him who, but for you, might have been in high health, and a contributor to the well-being of society.*”

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In St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, on December 7th, a Vestry Meeting was held, in compliance with a Requisition to the Churchwardens, very numerous signed; for the purpose of adopting measures for promoting the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Poor. The Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, who presided, expressed the gratification he felt, in being a party to bringing forward the sanatory, philanthropic, and patriotic question for the consideration of which the meeting had been convened. He was provided with statistics, collected in various parts of the kingdom, illustrating, in a most painful manner, the way in which British families were crowded together. These details proved too truly, the state of wretchedness in which thousands of their brethren and fellow Christians were plunged;—men and women who had a right to expect common sympathy; who ought to be regarded with tenderness and kindness, and at least to be allowed the privilege of a comfortable and happy home. Their domestic feelings were destroyed by their way of living, which encouraged vicious propensities. In going forward in a work of this kind,—continued the worthy Vicar, “the differences of religious faith need be no hindrance.—We can elevate the social, and moral, and domestic character of our poorer brethren; of those who labour day by day, to an extent of physical toil, which most of us present have no idea



of. Therefore, every man who professes a different principle of faith may join, and heartily co-operate in our general movement."—He then proceeded to read extracts from letters from several of the nobility resident in the parish ; approving of the object of the meeting.—This, he observed, showed how largely parochial sympathy had already been developed in the movement ; and, therefore, it seemed to him, that their efforts could not fail of ultimate success.

Mr. Jarvis, senior churchwarden, proposed, and Mr. P. P. Bouverie seconded, the following resolution :—"That, taking into consideration the sufferings and privations during the prevalence of the recent epidemic, arising in a great measure from the *absence of proper accommodation, and the unhealthy condition of the dwellings of the labouring classes*, this meeting is of opinion that it is highly desirable and necessary that measures be taken for improving the habitations of the industrial classes in this parish."

Mr. W. H. Dalton presented an address, signed by upwards of seventy poor parishioners ; requesting the parish to take their case, as to their dwellings, into consideration ; because they themselves, they said, were utterly helpless. He stated, that most of the persons who had signed the address, were personally known to him.

Mr. J. M. Bainbridge, one of the medical officers of the parish, described the state in which he found vast numbers of the poor people. Many of the houses had no cesspools, and were without any drainage whatever ; so that during the night, when they were shut up, the inmates were breathing the most pestiferous air. It was worthy of remark, that during the presence of the cholera, the cases in these houses *generally occurred during the night*. On examining the water-supply, it was found to be not more than *half* what it ought to be ; and the water-butt was, in many cases, in contact with the cesspool. In such a state of things it might easily be conceived that the consequent expense to the parish must be very great indeed ; for, the *mortality was in proportion to the unhealthy condition of such places* ; and, in many cases, *children were left without fathers or mothers*. He then stated the number of deaths from cholera, in Russell Court and White Horse Yard ; and said that the parochial authorities had examined Russell Court Graveyard ; where, when the windows looking into it, were opened, the smell was most offensive : disgusting-looking insects and vermin were continually flying and crawling into the houses. He was one of the deputation of churchwardens, &c., that waited on the Bishop of London ; who, in consequence of its representations, gave orders for the closing up of this graveyard.—It was his own opinion, that all such graveyards should not merely be closed, but that there ought to be an actual removal of the remains of the bodies that had been already interred. (Hear.)

Mr. Gillot said they must bear in mind, that every improvement which had hitherto been made in that parish, had been made at the



expense of the Poor : in consequence of such improvements, they had been forced to live in places where there was not *fit nor sufficient accommodation* for them. In fact, they had *got rid of the poor, after they had used up their bones and sinews*. It might be said that the improvements which the lamentable condition of the Poor now demanded, would interfere with private property ; but even so, *they ought to be carried out*, for it should be remembered, that the labouring classes were now paying for their accommodation,—such as it was,—25 per cent. more than they ought to do. He himself carried on business in the Strand ; and could afford, out of his earnings, to take a railway trip ; but the labouring man had not the means of obtaining for himself or his family, that, or any other kind of recreation. If the matter should not be made a parochial affair, it ought to be made a private one ; and he, for his part, would bear his portion of the expense, with heartfelt satisfaction. It was not in London alone, that the condition of the labouring classes was so deplorable:—even in the country, he had seen them in a state *worse than the very pigs*.—

Mr. C. Cochrane stated his anxiety to strengthen the hands of the Vestry in the benevolent and noble object they had in view. They had but recently escaped from the affliction of cholera ; and had had their day of thanksgiving ; the first-fruits of which, he trusted, would be, that the Poor who had a claim to their attention, a right to expect, at their hands, consideration and protection,—would be well and duly considered.—The President entered into a variety of topics connected with the Sanatory amendment of the condition of the working-classes of St. Martin's ; but as the grievances pointed out,—as well as their remedies,—have, in other forms, been given in this Report ;—being similar to facts stated in his various Addresses in other Parishes,—the Reader is especially referred to the extract from his Speech at the Music Hall, Store Street ; and to the Statistics, generally, contained in this present volume.

The Resolution was then put and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ray said the present movement was not only desirable :—it was *imperative* : and the same was going on generally throughout the country ; more especially as regarded the labouring classes. He was of opinion, speaking from experience, that if they availed themselves of houses already built, they might get lodging houses for the Poor, at a much cheaper rate, than by attempting to build houses from the foundation. He concluded by moving—“That a Committee be now formed to consist of such Members of both Houses of Parliament as have expressed their willingness to act ;—of the Vicar and Clergy ;—of the present and the past Churchwardens of the Parish ;—with power to add to their number : and that such Committee be authorised to confer with her Majesty's Ministers and others ; and to take such measures as they may deem expedient



for obtaining a public ACT OF PARLIAMENT, to promote the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes in this parish ; and that they should report at a future Vestry Meeting, the result of their deliberation ; with a recommendation to the Vestry of the plan which may be deemed best, and so obtain their sanction before taking ultimate proceedings."

Mr. Wyld, M.P., said that he considered the question not merely parochial, but one, in reference to which every man was bound to take a part. He considered the parish of St. Martin should take a prominent part in the movement. The late respected Vicar had succeeded in establishing baths and wash-houses ; and it was the bounden duty of the parish to follow up that excellent measure. He was of opinion that the most important thing in the present day was *to pay attention to the housing of the labouring population*, and to adopt such measures as would improve their condition. It was shown by recent publications, that, on the average throughout the labouring population of the kingdom, four persons might be reckoned to one room : such being the case, without distinction of sex, could they wonder at the state of crime which was every day exhibited in their streets ? He wished for a moment to call attention to the parish of St. Giles ; which he admitted to be one of the worst in the kingdom : but, much of its condition might also apply to St. Martin's. In other towns, there were no such parishes as in London ;—not even in the factory districts. He had always looked on the present question as a *family question*. It was from the houses of the poor they took their domestic servants ; and they could hardly expect, that, where people were living together in the numbers, and under the circumstances he had described, any sense of *modesty*, and, perhaps even of *morality*, could be found. He had hoped that Government would have taken this measure in hand ; the expense hitherto incurred in building WORKHOUSES would have *housed two-thirds of the land* !—He would not enter into the question of the Poor Law ; but the principle acted on, seemed to be that the Poor Man was never to be *recognised* till he came before the Poor Law Guardians, as a *pauper*.—Every one, he was certain, must be fully satisfied of the necessity that existed for the measure under consideration of the Meeting ; and must with heart and hand give it his support. Whether the funds should be voluntary or otherwise, he would not say ; but he thought that, in Parliament, there would be opposition to a compulsory rate. He cordially supported the resolution.

Several other Gentlemen having given to it their hearty support, the Reverend Chairman stated that he had a great desire that as many Members of Parliament should be upon the Committee, as would be willing to act ; as he thought it would be of great advantage to have their support.

It was also proposed that the members of the local boards should



be added to the Committee ; and the Resolution was unanimously agreed to. The report of the Committee, on a supply of water, was then adopted ; and the Committee re-appointed, with power to act with the Parochial Water-Supply Association. Thanks were then passed to the Reverend Chairman, and the meeting separated.

A Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Pancras, was held in the Vestry-room, on Dec. 10th, in compliance with a Requisition, signed by 634 Ratepayers :— (*See page 154.*)

The Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar, took the chair. He said “the object the meeting had met to consider, was one of great interest, namely, the introduction of the Street-Orderly system into the parish of St. Pancras. He was not there to prejudge the question, nor did he wish to offer any remarks of his own ; except those originating in what had fallen under his own experience, of the benefits derived from the system, so far as it was in actual working. He had that day been called on, in the course of his duty, to traverse the New Road three times ; and in so doing, he had felt under great obligation to the Street-Orderly system ; as he found his journeys attended with a far less amount of inconvenience, than at any time before their labours commenced. — (*Hear, hear.*) Another reason why the system deserved their favourable consideration was, that, not only did it confer a benefit on the public, by cleansing the ways, but by giving useful employment to those who would otherwise be idle ; and thus converting a number of men, at present burthens on the bounty of a parish, into independent labourers. He had seen much of mankind ; and could unhesitatingly assert, that the man who earned his bread by honest labour, was a much more useful member of society, than the man who gets his living without toil ; and when he saw a Street-Orderly cleansing the streets, he considered him a more valuable citizen, than the man who rode in his carriage doing nothing. — (*Hear.*) By converting these poor men, from pensioners on the parish, into independent, although humble, labourers, they were conferring a benefit on them, and doing good to themselves. The system had moral, social, and financial recommendations. Into the latter it was not his province to enter ; but, as regarded the former, he had tested it, and found it good. Those who were sceptical on that point might enter the Street-Orderlies’ house, and judge for themselves. The men were now lodged in a domicile of their own ; maintaining themselves in decency and comfort, and provided with the means of spending their evenings profitably and instructively. He had tested them, and was convinced that the germs of great moral progress existed among them. He desired that the parish of St. Pancras should enjoy every good thing ; and there were four things deserving their utmost endeavours to attain ;—these were



clean streets, clean homes, clean hands, and clean hearts. He confessed that the object for which they were then assembled, was the very lowest of these: but it had its advantages; because, when a man had a clean street, he would hardly rest satisfied with an unclean home. He should have been glad, if they could have had a longer experience of the working of the system; as he believed that every week would have diminished the number of its opponents; for, no one could walk about, without seeing the palpable good it had already effected. He admitted they ought not to tax the whole for the benefit of a few; but he contended that all would profit by employing these men; for, by preventing a man from becoming a pauper, the parish, generally, benefited."

Mr. Churchwarden Healey then proposed, and supported with interesting evidence, the following Resolution; which was ably seconded by Mr. Welby, and unanimously carried:—

"That this Meeting, taking into consideration the many advantages attendant on the system now adopted by the Vestry of this Parish,—of cleansing the public thoroughfares by means of Street-Orderlies;—which advantages include a high state of cleanliness,—a diminution of dirt and discomfort in houses,—a decrease of injury to goods for sale, in shops, from mud and dirt,—an increase to the comfort of foot-passengers,—an improvement in the public health,—and employment to industrious able-bodied men; who (especially in the winter season) must otherwise become a burthen on the Poor-Rates;—is of opinion that the Street-Orderly system is deserving of adoption throughout the parish; and respectfully, but urgently recommends the various Paving Boards to adopt, with the least possible delay, this approved mode of cleansing the courts and alleys of the poor, as well as the streets inhabited by the wealthy, throughout the districts under their separate and respective controul."

On Friday evening, December 21st, in compliance with a requisition signed by 320 householders of the parishes of St. James and St. George, Hanover-square, the President delivered an address at the Hanover-square Rooms, to a numerous and highly respectable Assembly, "*On the available means for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes of these Parishes.*"—The following is an abridged account, from the Morning Journals:—

"William Rogers, Esq., barrister-at-law, having been called to the chair, said that, he had himself visited the places which had been described by Mr. Cochrane, on the occasion of his Address at the Music Hall, Store Street,—both early in the morning, and at midnight;—and had found all his statements corroborated, by what



he, himself, witnessed. It would, no doubt, be gratifying to the present assembly, to know that a Committee,—presided over by the Marquess of Westminster,—consisting of many noblemen and gentlemen, had been appointed to carry the object of establishing Improved Dwellings for the Poor into effect in these parishes; and from whose influence, there could be no doubt that such object would be soon accomplished.—(Hear, hear.)—It was most desirable that something should speedily be done; as the condition in which the Poor were placed, was such as no Christian Man or Woman could witness without pain and regret.

The President said he was highly gratified at being invited by so many householders,—so many Ladies and Gentlemen,—of these parishes, to address them on the best means of Improving the Dwellings of the Poor. He rejoiced at this fact, not on his own account, but on account of the object he had in view. The wealthy were now called upon to adopt measures to Improve the Dwellings of the Poor; and to this, they were stimulated by the results of the late visitation of Cholera. The weekly mortality previous to its advent, was only five persons per week; but afterwards, it had increased to two thousand weekly!—He was convinced that the disease was greatly aggravated by the unwholesome state of the dwellings of the poor; and he had the authority of the Dean of Westminster for saying that nine-tenths of those who died of Cholera, were composed of the labouring classes. The Bishop of London also stated that, a great deal of the mortality might have been prevented, had sanatory regulations been adopted in time. All this could be corroborated by reference to the fact, that not a single person in the model lodging-houses had been attacked with the disease.—It was not his intention to refer to the state of the poor, except those within the parishes of St. James and St. George. It appeared by the report of the Health of Towns Commission, in the evidence of Mr. Toynbee, medical officer of these parishes, that there were 929 families living in single rooms; of these, 623 had but a single bed for the accommodation of each family. This was the state of things in 1842, though the report was not published until 1844. If, however, it might be supposed that this had ceased to exist, he would state what he had witnessed himself, on his visitation on the 19th of this month, to Lancaster-court, situate between Bond-street and Grosvenor-street. He there found a house, which was subject to rent and taxes to the amount of £61. 7s. annually, in which a single room was let out at a weekly rent of 4s.; the extent of this room being 15 feet by 12. In the attic of this house a charwoman paid 2s. 6d. a week for a single room. She occupied this lodging 13 years, and had consequently paid a total sum of £84. 10s. in that period. This woman paid her rent out of contributions given to her from the Church offerings; which amounted to 10s. a month;—precisely



the amount of her rent. She paid 2s. 6d. a week *rent*, and had only 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to expend weekly, for *food*. In the summer, she paid 12s. to a coal club, by which she was enabled to get that necessary article at half the price she could otherwise have obtained it.—He found in another room, 12 feet by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a family consisting of seven persons ; for which they paid a weekly rent of 4s. On the second floor, in the same house, he found a washer-woman and her daughter occupying a room at a rent of four shillings a week. The mother earned three shillings a week, and the daughter five shillings, as a sempstress ; leaving them but four shillings to live upon, after payment of rent.—Now, if these persons could obtain better accommodation, through the intervention of the proposed Improved lodging-houses, at a weekly rent of 1s. 6d., it was clear that their condition would be greatly *improved* ; as they would have so much more to expend in *food*.—(Hear, hear.) He made similar statements with regard to Tom's-court, George-yard, and other localities in these parishes. He would not multiply instances, but state his remedies for the evils. He should propose the establishment, in the first place, of *baths and wash-houses*. At the institution in George-street, Euston-square, a warm bath could be obtained for twopence ; a cold one for a penny ; and four children could have, each, a warm bath, for the charge of fourpence. Now this institution was a good speculation. The annual expenses were £3,780, and the receipts £6,485. 9s. In August last, as many as 23,000 persons availed themselves of these health-promoting lavatories. At the gratuitous establishment in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, poor people came from a distance of from four to six miles to use the baths ; which were afforded at a cost, to the institution, of only three farthings a head ! —The women were accommodated with garments whilst they washed and repaired their own ; so that poor people who came there, in rags, went away whole and clean.—(Hear, hear.) It was remarkable that, although such institutions were not only self-supporting, but actually *profitable*, nothing had been done to establish them in these wealthy parishes ; notwithstanding that an Act empowering their erection, had been passed by the Legislature.—The other remedies were the removal of nuisances ; a cheaper and more abundant supply of water and gas ; and the improvement of the habitations of the labouring classes,—by entering into subscriptions, taking a few houses, and adapting them on the plan of the model lodging-houses. These establishments yielded a profit of from 5 to 30 per cent. But, mere *voluntary* efforts would not avail : they might find accommodation in a model house for 500 persons ; but, as 40,000 additional persons were born every year in the metropolis, a complete remedy could be effected only through the medium of *Parliament*. In the meantime, they should do what they could. Houses which had been taken in Charles-



street, Drury-lane, and elsewhere, and fitted up as lodging-houses, afforded their inmates the most ample accommodation, at a rent of from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week.—He then referred to the quantity of food given to *Beasts* at the Cattle Show ; and said when so much was done to *improve* the breed of *cattle*, something ought to be done for *men*.—(Hear, hear.) He also drew a contrast between the lodgings provided for the animals in the Zoological Gardens, and those for the poor in the localities which he had described in these parishes ; and stated that the lion had twice the space allowed to him, which was occupied by an entire family of the poor.—He had a right to urge these improvements, upon Christian principles ; for even the Bishop of London had stated in his letter to the Clergy, that while the poor were in *penury* and *filth*, it was next to impossible to give them *spiritual* relief. He hoped, therefore, that some good would, before long, be effected in those parishes.—(Cheers.)

Dr. Baillie then moved, and Mr. Frederick Smith seconded, the Resolution :—“ That this meeting, deeply impressed with the facts related, as to the state of wretchedness and hardship of the poorer classes of this and other districts, in their miserable dwellings, trust that the Committee will be aided by the co-operation of all ranks in both parishes ; so that it may speedily effect the provision of decent abodes, with a cheap and sufficient supply of water and gas, proper ventilation and sewerage, with baths, wash-houses, and other requisites ; and seek the *aid of Parliament* for these purposes :—whereby the crying evils complained of, may at once be cured ; and the social and moral condition of the poorer classes elevated to the due standard of Christian civilisation.\*

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Cochrane, for his exertions on behalf of the poor ; and to the Chairman, for the interest he so kindly manifested in forwarding the welfare and improvement of the labouring classes.

On the evening of January 16th, 1850, in consequence of a Requisition, signed by 720 Householders, Rate-payers, and Shopkeepers, the President addressed a numerous and most respectable

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\* The *Principles* to be acted on by the Marquis of Westminster's Committee, are as follow :—1st, To take on Lease, on favourable terms, Houses capable of beneficial alteration ;—to repair them, and render them fit for healthy occupation ; and to let them out, by the week, to Labourers, &c., at fair and reasonable rents.—2nd. To purchase dilapidated and unhealthy tenements ;—to rebuild them on Sanatory principles ; and to Let them out, as above mentioned, for Family Lodging Houses.—3rd. To form Lodging Houses for Single Men and Single Women, on the *Club* principle ; where Rules of Order shall be observed, necessary for the comfort of respectable Inmates.—



Meeting of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Tradesmen, at the Princess's Concert Room, Castle Street, Oxford Street,—on the “*Available means for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes of the Parishes of MARYLEBONE AND PADDINGTON.*”

The following account of the proceedings, is abridged from the Daily Journals.—“The chair was taken at half-past seven o'clock, by John Augustus Nicholay, Esq., who briefly addressed the meeting in explanation of the object for which it had been called. The meeting was purely philanthropic; and the purpose which Mr. Cochrane had in view, was to explain, in detail, the pressure upon the labouring classes; in order that the Government, the Parishes, and the Clergy, might apply the means at their disposal, to *improve the state* of those classes; more especially as regarded their DWELLINGS:—(hear, hear)—to bring the state of the Poor under the consideration of the Public; in order that *their wants might be redressed.*—(Hear, hear.)

“Mr. Cochrane, who was cordially received, expressed his pleasure in acceding to the request of the inhabitants of the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington; and hoped that the result would be that a Committee would be formed in these parishes, to Improve the Dwellings of the Poor. Referring to the recent visitation of Cholera, he said, that the Bishop of London and the Dean of Westminster had attributed to the *unwholesome* state of the dwellings of the Poor, the fearful mortality which occurred in the Metropolis. The object of his address was to show the necessity of an improved system, which would, for the future, prevent the inhabitants of Marylebone and Paddington, from being decimated by disease. Glancing at the dwellings in St. Giles's, Lambeth, and Bethnal Green, he showed that owing to their filthy state, and their bad construction, disease and death had been the consequence to the inhabitants.—In Church Lane, St. Giles's, a large proportion of the inhabitants had been attacked, and death had frequently ensued. This arose from the crowded state of the *dwellings*; and to the circumstance of those dwellings being unprovided with sewers, or any of those means by which the health of the people could be secured.—At the end of this lane, however, there was a MODEL LODGING-HOUSE; and *no person* residing in it, had been attacked by disease; owing to the improved sanatory state of the building. This, *in itself*, was a proof of the great advantage of dwellings being erected on improved principles.—Referring to the dwellings in the neighbourhood of Lisson Grove, and other parts of Paddington and Marylebone, he showed that many of them, in various ‘lanes,’ ‘rents,’ ‘buildings,’ &c., were in a most unhealthy state; owing to the want of sewers, drains, and other necessary conveniences. Yet, for these dwellings, the occupants paid such rents, as gave to the landlords an immense



and most unjustifiable profit on their scanty and miserable outlay. He also referred to the opinion of Mr. Potter, one of their Vestrymen; who declared that there was a set of 'mercenary wretches in Marylebone, who refused to let their small dwellings to any other class than the *out-door poor*'—and who thus obtained a *certain* rent from the *funds of the Parish*! The rate-payers were thus *largely* and most shamefully *taxed*, for the aggrandizement and enrichment of the landlords to whom he had referred. Such was also the case in Lambeth, and other parishes. These facts showed the *interest* which the rate-payers had in improving the dwellings of the poor. Referring to the Model Lodging-Houses in St. Pancras, Bloomsbury, and other places, he showed that families and private individuals dwelling in them, had all the conveniences they could desire: for three rooms on a floor, with kitchen range, oven, copper, dust-shaft, water-closet, gas, and water, six shillings a week were paid. Other suites of apartments in these houses, were let for 5s. and 4s. 6d. per week; and the families inhabiting them, had all the comforts that could be given to separate dwellings, constructed on the most approved principles. The philanthropic persons who built these lodging-houses, might obtain from £5 to £10 per cent. for their money; although by their Charter, they received only the first sum;—all surplus profit being put aside for farther improvements, or the erection of other Dwellings for the Poor.—(Hear, hear.) Referring to other houses fitted up in other parts of the Metropolis, and let out to single persons, who had the convenience of a library, firing, lights, warm and cold baths, &c.,—for which, 2s. or 2s. 4d. a week were paid,—he said that the promoters of these dwellings had received from 20 to 25 per cent. on their outlay.—(Hear, hear.) Having shown that the working classes generally, in the various parishes of London, were living in dwellings of the most filthy description, for which large rents were paid, and that disease and death resulted from the state of these dwellings,—he demonstrated that the Improved Dwellings to which he had referred,—whilst they admirably served the true interests and convenience of the working man,—likewise secured great advantages to their promoters. He then alluded to the state of misery in which the Poor were at present, in London:—all the Houses of Refuge were full; and only that day, at the Leicester Square Kitchen, with which he was connected, no less than 1,600 persons had been relieved.—(Hear, hear.) Referring to the value of Baths and Wash-houses, he stated that, while they largely promoted the health of the people, they were self-supporting; and, as to the bad supply of water and gas, he said that the householders ought to make a strong effort to relieve themselves from the monopolies which produced them.—The address, of nearly two hours, was attentively listened to, and well received throughout.

"The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—'That



from the evidence afforded in the address just delivered by Charles Cochrane, Esq., it is manifest that nearly the whole of the labouring classes of the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington are living in small, but *expensive* dwellings; so ill provided with water, light, ventilation, sewage, drainage, and the most ordinary domestic accommodations, as to prove seriously prejudicial to the health and morals of the parishioners:—That it has further been shown, that the great majority of the householders and shopkeepers are enduring oppressive burdens through existing monopolies; which, with ordinary pains, might be easily removed:—And that, in the opinion of this meeting, a likely means of removing these evils, would be the formation of a ‘*Dwellings Improvement Committee*,’ and that the following gentlemen do constitute the said Committee, with power from time to time to add to their number.’—(Here follow the Names of the Committee.)

It is a matter of rejoicing to the President and Council, that,—after such prolonged and determined exertion on their own parts,—after so many Public Meetings held by them for the advancement of SANATORY REFORM, and especially for the IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR,—all grades of the community seem now to be roused to a sense of danger of *recurring Disease*, on the one hand; and to a feeling of truly *Christian Benevolence*, on the other.—Many symptoms are now apparent, that both subjects will form *no small portion* of the labours of PARLIAMENT, during the approaching session.—In the meantime, the most stalwart of all the chieftains who have warred against *filth, misery*, and *Cholera*, has again taken the field:—a “METROPOLITAN SANATORY ASSOCIATION” of Volunteers in the GOOD CAUSE, has been formed; with the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON at their head!—His Lordship’s weight, influence, and *determination* will effect much, both in and out of Parliament; and the Members of the National Philanthropic Association may now feel assured, that their future labours will be greatly abridged by co-operation so opportune,—so efficient.—His Lordship is not the man to give up his point,—a point in which all the considerate portion of the community agrees with him;—either to satisfy ignorance, mollify prejudice, or curry favour with opposition.—“*Veni, vidi, vici*,” will be inscribed on his banner:—*He will go forth, and conquer!*—It is satisfactory to the Council to state their opinion, that his Lordship could not



have better *Adjutants* than the Honorary Secretaries he has chosen for this grand movement; for, they have considerable experience in matters pertaining to Sanatory Reform and Improvement.—The first Public Meeting of the Metropolitan Sanatory Association will be held on the 6th of February, at Freemasons' Hall; and the President and Council of the National Philanthropic Association will be there, to give it welcome, and all the aid in their power.—The following Advertisement, which this day, (January 24th) appeared in the "*Times*,"—is copied, with sincere congratulation on so auspicious a movement, for the satisfaction of our warm-hearted Subscribers:—

"Metropolitan Sanatory Association.—The Right Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, President.—The imperative necessity of health-measures adequate to the wants of the 2,000,000 inhabiting this great metropolis, has been so incontrovertibly established by the disclosures made during the late epidemic; and the sacrifice of life which has taken place has been so appalling, amounting to no less than 14,590 souls from Cholera, and 3,833 from Diarrhœa,—in all, a loss of 18,423 lives;—that it is felt, a time has arrived, when the people are entitled urgently to demand from the Legislature, efficient and comprehensive enactments;—in order to prevent, not only the recurrent ravages of pestilence, but the lamentable waste of life, and attendant misery, which every day exhibits. To promote the attainment of measures so inestimably advantageous, this Association has been formed. The Clergy of the Metropolis are more particularly called upon to assist the Association, to the utmost of their power, by the formation of Branch Associations in every district and parish. With these, the present Association will gladly co-operate. The zealous support of all classes is earnestly solicited in this work of *prevention*; the benefits of which must extend to all,—though they will be most apparent in the improved state of the dwellings of the poor and labouring classes,—in the elevated social condition of the people,—in greatly reduced local burdens,—and in the diminished amount of widowhood and orphanage.

"A Public Meeting of this Association will be held on Wednesday, the 6th of February, 1850, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, precisely.

"An Annual Subscription of £1. 1s., or a Donation of £5. 5s., constitutes a member. Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Glyn and Co., and Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard Street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and



Co., Birchin Lane; the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square; and by the Honorary Secretaries, M. W. Lusignan, M.A., Hector Gavin, M.D., and Adolphus Barnett, M.B., at 12, Saint James's Square, and Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate."

Who need now despair that CHRISTIAN *Justice* will at length be done to the POOR?—that SAMARITAN benevolence will resume its sway in CHRISTIAN ENGLAND?—

### SANATORY EVILS OF NON-DRAINAGE AND NON-VENTILATION.

We will now contrast the truly comfortable, personally pleasant, and highly *sanatory*, state, to which a CITY may be elevated, by the energetic care of its Municipal Governors,—or the elective watchfulness of its Inhabitants,—with the miserable, discreditable, uncomfortable, and incessantly *miasmatic*, condition of a BOROUGH, (once the site of a Cathedral,—still the See of a Bishop!) each of the towns in question being, respectively, in the state alluded to, at the *present time*;—the published accounts of both, being scarcely a *month old*.—The *New York Herald* (quoted in the London Journals) thus speaks of UTICA, which it styles "A MODEL CITY":—

—"The City of Utica, State of New York, does not owe a single cent. of public debt, and has money in bank;—besides Taxes, due and collectable.—It has an unceasing supply of WATER, brought into the houses of the Citizens, *fresh from the mountain springs*.—It is perfectly *drained* and *well paved*;—the side-paths and open streets are swept so *clean*, that the Ladies may cross any where, in satin shoes, without soiling;—clogs and pattens are unknown;—and Day and Martin are at a discount;—neither being *required* in Utica City.—It is lighted by GAS, of pure and excellent quality; and has the best appointed "FIRE Department," of any City of its size in all America.—It is the *only* City of this State, which *wholly escaped* the ravages of CHOLERA, during the last summer."

"What a shocking contrast!"—the American Editor would exclaim, were he to see many of the Cities and Boroughs of the "*old country*"!—The Borough of BRECHIN, in Scotland, for example, —under the designation of "THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND,—is thus described in the *Montrose Standard*:—



"We really sympathise with the people of Brechin; for they have *neither* LIGHT in their streets, WATER, nor PAVEMENT;—nor, we may say, any one of the external conveniences enjoyed by the inhabitants of other towns of a similar size!—Without meaning any offence, let any one compare Brechin and Montrose, as regards GAS, WATER, and the CLEANLINESS of the streets; and a contrast will be seen, so striking and obvious, that one is surprised how it could have come to exist.—It cannot be attributed to the *habits* of our neighbours; for, in their houses and dress, they are our *equals*;—nor, are they behind us in intelligence or industry. For the *state* of the town, we are not, therefore, to *blame the habits of the people*; but *something else*, over which they have little or no control. The evil has been, and continues to be, in the *municipal government*; which has long consisted of self-elected men, utterly regardless of the public good; and who, in too many instances, have aggrandized themselves at the public expence. Before 1832, this was the case in Montrose, as well as in Brechin; but we were not *absolutely* ruined, when the doors of the Town Council were *thrown open to the public*. The government of Brechin continues a close monopoly; confined to a single family, accidentally wealthy, remarkably greedy, and of scarcely average understanding; though possessed of overwhelming influence over their unhappy townsmen. This family consists of bankers, distillers, doctors, manufacturers, &c., who, with their friends and dependants, amount to 42 votes at all elections.—The rest of the Electors, sunk in apathy, seem to think it vain to attempt to 'sit in Rome, and strive with the Pope.' Such indifference, however, cannot be too severely censured; seeing that the filthy and unhealthy state of the Town demands, that the Council should be purged of this dominant family-clique."—

The above contrast shows in plain terms, that the comfort, health, and longevity of the INHABITANTS of all towns, are matters entirely *within their own control*; and that if they permit *irresponsible* persons to usurp, or abuse, authority over their civic and *sanatory* concerns,—misery, discomfort, and heavy expence will accompany them as their shadows; whilst they leave themselves open, at *all times*, to be *decimated* by Cholera-Morbus and Typhus Fever.—

But, as it is possible that some,—from *apathy of thought*,—barrenness of mind,—or disinclination to dive into what they may conceive to be the *mysteries* of Sanatory Philosophy,—may still be incredulous as to the efficiency of their OWN *means* and *power*, in averting the inconveniences of filth, and the sweeping destruction



of Plague, Cholera, and Typhus,—we will, for their *entire* conviction, descend to particulars.—First, then, as regards VENTILATION:—in Peter Collinson's Life of Dr. Stephen Hales, we find that when, by order of the Secretary at War, that ingenious Philosopher's *ventilators* were fixed in the SAVOY Prison, the *benefit* was so great, that though from 50 to 100 prisoners were generally carried off in a year, by the *Gaol Distemper*,—from the year 1749 to 1752, inclusive, *only four persons died*;—one of whom was the victim of intemperance, and another of Small-pox;—although, in one of the included years, (1750,) the number of prisoners was 240.—In the latter end of 1752, when these Ventilators, worked by a Windmill, were fixed in NEWGATE, and communicated by branching trunks with 24 Wards, the monthly proportion of deaths, before and after their erection, was found to be 16 to 7!—If *such* facts will not disperse the fogs which becloud the understandings of men, as regards the *evils of breathing impure air*, a voice even from the *dead*, would fail to convince them of the necessity of giving their attention to this *truly important* branch of Sanatory improvement.

But the next great *promoter* of HEALTH and LONGEVITY,—DRAINAGE,—is no less worthy the deep consideration of all Men and Women, who possess sufficient *common sense* to look to their *real interests*.—M. Villermè tells us, that, in the Canton of VAREGGIO, Principality of Lucca, in Italy, the Inhabitants, until 1741, were *few* in number, *barbarous*, and *miserable* in their food, houses, and clothing; moreover, that they were *short-lived*, of cadaverous complexion, and annually attacked by *ague* and *fever*,—at exactly the *same* returning periods.—In the above year, *drains* and *flood-gates* were constructed throughout the Canton; which permitted the hitherto stagnant waters of the Pools and Marshes, to escape into the Sea; and, at the same time, prevented the ingress of the Ocean into these Marshes, either by tide or storm.—This simple and obvious contrivance,—for ages, neglected by the ignorant, sickly, and altogether wretched Inhabitants,—*permanently dried up the Marshes, and expelled both fever and ague*; and VAREGGIO is, at this moment, the *healthiest, most industrious, and richest* district



on the whole coast of Tuscany!—Those very Vereggian families, whose stupid forefathers,—having neither *knowledge* nor *energy* to PROTECT themselves,—sank under the epidemics—produced by the never absent *malaria* of the Marsh,—*now* enjoy a state of HEALTH and VIGOUR, — of LONGEVITY and MORAL CHARACTER,—never dreamt of by their ancestors of only a Century ago!!—We might quote many other instances of the Sanatory efficacy of DRAINAGE; but shall content ourselves by stating, that in all the Reports of the Parochial Clergy of Scotland, given in the Statistical accounts of that Country,—the sanatory effects of the *drainage of land*, upon the general health of the Inhabitants, is a most remarkable feature: indeed, we find that, as DRAINAGE forms the essential portion of *agricultural improvement*; so is it, also, of *sanatory progress*: and it is a pleasing coincidence, in our researches into the laws of Physics and Biology,—that,—wherever AGRICULTURE is carried on in the *highest perfection*; there, are the Inhabitants and Farm Stock most *healthy*, most *prolific*, and most *numerous*.—

In examining how *perfect* DRAINAGE,—or the *want* of it,—affects Cities and extensive congregations of Human Beings, much interesting evidence might be adduced:—the following quotations, however, by Du Chatelet, from an admirable Treatise, “*De Adventitüs Romani Cæli Qualitatibus*,” written by SIGNOR LANCISI, a celebrated Italian Physician, who deeply studied the Sanatory condition of the CITY OF ROME, and wrote several ingenious and profound works on such subjects,—(works, which, indeed, had the happy effect of inducing HIS HOLINESS to *cleanse and drain* that City,)—*shall* and *must* be conclusive, against all *infidels*, as to the Sanatory notions, motives, and exertions, of the National Philanthropic Association.—

“The Barbarians of every tribe,” says Signor Lancisi, “having several times pillaged and sacked the City of Rome, *the AQUEDUCTS were destroyed*; and the WATER, spreading into the surrounding plains, formed MARSHES (Maremma) which contributed vastly to render the surrounding country *uninhabitable*.—These AQUEDUCTS existing *no longer*,—the SEWERS and PRIVIES were *neglected*; so that, such *grievous* and *frequent* sicknesses were induced, as were more destructive of the lives of the Population, than the weapons of the Barbarians themselves.



"All Historians of these remote times,—especially SAINT GREGORY, in his 'Homilies,'—and the DEACON JOHN, in his life of that Saint,—give frightful pictures of the City of Rome, at various periods.—The *air* became so *vitiated*, that *Plagues* and *Fevers* of all varieties, and ONE of a *malignant* character, *constantly* committed such *ravages* among the poorer population, that PETRUS DAMIENUS, in the 11th Century, entreating Pope Nicholas the Fourth, to accept his resignation and retirement from public life;—alleged the danger he every day ran of *losing his life*, by remaining within the precincts of that City!—

"It was owing, chiefly, to the abiding of the Pontiffs at Avignon, that all SANATORY CONCERNS were overlooked and neglected at Rome; and the most discreet Historians and Chronographers have attributed the *depopulation* of the City, to this shameful negligence:—the Population of Rome, *in a short time*, was reduced to 30,000 Inhabitants!!—Sanatory Matters continued in this wretched condition, until the end of the 14th century; when the Popes, re-occupying their ancient Capital, and resuming their labours, as the Sovereign Fathers of the Roman people, restored every thing to its proper position.—Then, did a truly Christian and glorious title await His Holiness, POPE LEO THE TENTH; who, of all the Pontiffs, considerably occupied his mind with this sanatory and truly important object, in an especial manner.

—"It is to his good sense, foresight, prudence, benevolence, and precautions, that we cannot do otherwise, than attribute the wonderful increase, or multiplication, of the Roman People; who, from only 30,000, shortly reached to 80,000; as may be seen by the Census.—It is remarkable, that, after the death of Pope Leo X. the Population of Rome speedily fell down from 80,000 to 32,000:—this is well accounted for, by what all the contemporary Writers state,—viz:—that 'Every thing of social concernment being *neglected*, the *old* calamities were *renewed*.'—Happily, for the great City of Rome, this *backward* state of sanatory consideration did not continue long; for, all the Pontiffs who have since filled the Papal Chair,—instructed by the sad experience of ancient neglect,—have performed vast drainings, both in the City and the Pontine Marshes;—constructed fresh sewers, and repaired the old ones;—and so, have given to the air of Rome its ancient and necessary salubrity."

Let us now examine the Sanatory History of the City of London:—it is one that the Population, in all ages hitherto passed, has great cause to be ashamed of.—In every Century,—every Reign,—notwithstanding purity of climate,—the absence of terrene disturbance,—contiguity to a noble River,—the abundance of land springs of the purest water,—the activity and *personal* clean-



liness,—the *industry* and *wealth*—of its inhabitants,—London has ever been the hot-bed of malarious distemper,—the abode of filth, foul air, and fever,—a dung-heap, from whence, incessantly emanated the fumes of animal and vegetable putrescence.—Did not the confined, undrained, and uncleansed Streets, Courts, and Alleys, *now* attest this want of attention on the part of its Municipal rulers, to its sanatory condition,—we find sufficient and damning evidence in the *Plagues, Pestilences, Black Vomits, Sweating Sicknesses, Typhus Fevers, and Cholera*, which, ever and anon, have afflicted the Londoners.—With those magazines of mortality, the rotten and stinking cesspools under their houses,—the heaped-up charnel chambers and churchyards, in the centres of their parishes,—all exhaling the pestiferous elements of death among the crowded and pent-up population of the narrow Streets, Courts, and Alleys,—the stupid citizens became so familiarized to *brevity* of human existence, that *longevity* was as an ancient fable ; and a *centenarian* within their walls, a *phenomenon* to be recorded in their books,—gazetted in their journals !—Daily and hourly occupied in the worship of *Mammon*, they had no leisure nor inclination to pay their *devoirs* to the household Goddess, *Cloacina* ;—who, by appropriate sewerage, would have drained their cess-pools and stagnant ditches, and banished malaria and endemic distemper. Neither did they, with any degree of regular devotion, offer to Ceres and her daughter Proserpine, who presided over the neighbouring fields and gardens, that tribute to which these Deities are entitled, from all populous districts ; and which they not only reward by ruddy health and length of life ; but so amply return, in the shape of rich harvests of sweet-scented flowers, ripe and juicy fruits, golden grain, and nutritious esculents.

That efforts were occasionally made to improve the sanatory condition of the Metropolis, is evident from the institution of a Board or *Committee*, for the construction and management of *Sewers* within the City of London. How these City Commissioners *mis-managed* in the *olden* time, we have tolerable proof in the frequent visits of Plague and Pestilence, periodical returns of fever, and the occasional decimation and depopulation of the inhabitants.



But, looking back on the recent devastation of Human life by Cholera, what are we to say of the indifference and insincerity,—if not the absolute *ignorance*,—of Commissioners of the present time ?—who, on April 12th, 1847, gravely put forth as their opinion,—(*conviction*, forsooth !)—that the City under their charge is one of the *healthiest in the world*,—in consequence of their own vigilance and exertions, as a matter of course ! The following is extracted from their Report published at the period in question :—

“ In conclusion, we trust we may be allowed to hope, that the citizens of London have not suffered from the exercise of powers committed to us for so many years by your Court, under the authority of the Legislature ; and to express our deliberate conviction that the City of London, for health, cleanliness, effective drainage, lighting, and for supply of water to its inhabitants, cannot be surpassed ! ”

How must the City gentlemen, who sat in the Commission in April, 1847, have looked in the summer of 1849, when Mr. SIMON, the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. HARVEY, the Commissioner of Police, were making their *honest* Reports on the state of the Dwellings of the poorer population ! and the total absence in many of them, of those conveniences which are essential to decency and comfort, among civilized beings !!—By both the Officers named, it was proved from actual survey, that many thousands of the Labouring Inhabitants, during the most virulent state of the Cholera, were totally deprived of water, either for drinking or washing their persons ;—at the same time, living in houses from which *Fever was never absent* ; and so disgustingly filthy, as to be unfit for human habitation :—1120 privies and water-closets, were represented to be in an offensive condition ;—large numbers of cess-pools were bursting, and overflowing the tenements of the poor ;—whilst cellars were regularly turned into cess-pools.—The detailed accounts in the “ *Times* ” of October 24th, are both disgusting and appalling ; and it is truly providential, that the great mass of the people was not swept off, under the late visitation !—

The following is an extract from Mr. D. W. Harvey’s Report of the 22nd of October :—



"12,878 houses were generally clean *in appearance*; but, in many instances were found, on close examination, to require special notice, for one or more of the following nuisances :—

"2,132 required whitewashing or other cleansing, on account of general dirtiness.

"2,524 had offensive smells, from bad drainage and other causes.

"720 had filth or rubbish in the cellars.

"106 had stagnant water on the premises.

"446 were found in an offensive and unhealthy state, from bad or deficient drainage; and 154 were found in much need of water; or used water deteriorated by improper receptacles.

"1,120 had privies and water-closets in a very offensive state.

"4,608 had their privies in the cellars.

"273 cess-pools were found full of soil; and 30 had burst or overflowed.

"21 cellars were used as cess-pools.

"In addition to these representations, 952 cases of *actual* Cholera were ascertained, during this short survey; through the information of the medical attendants, and daily returns: of which number, 635 proved fatal, 286 recovered, and 31 were, at the period of the Report, under treatment;—or the result not ascertained, the sufferers having been removed to the country."

Mr. Harvey adds :—

"Such, gentlemen, have been the labours of the Police; effected *in a few days*; at a trifling cost of £100.—The plan I propose, gives the service of 40 intelligent men (Police Sergeants,) whose business it will be to report every nuisance or inconvenience, which can in any way impair the health or affect the reasonable comforts of the public; to be accomplished by the daily inspection of each and all of the highways and bye-ways of this City,—its streets, lanes, alleys, and courts;—to the end, that no nuisance or danger shall be allowed to continue: moreover, that the advantages of water and light may be uniformly and amply supplied."

When this able and invaluable Report was read, Mr. Deputy Bridge, one of the Commissioners, actually said, that "he wished that the Report be laid on the table; as containing a mass of *misrepresentations!!!*"—At the same Meeting, a lengthened Report was read from Mr. Haywood, the Commissioners' Surveyor, highly *eulogistic* of the existing *admirable* Sewer and Sanatory Regulations; and declaratory of the opinion that "the nuisances never would be removed, until *improved habits* were created among the poorer inhabitants, on account of their *apathy, carelessness, and recklessness!!!*"—According to the "*Times*"—"this Report was



received with *much applause*, ordered to be *printed*, and sent to all the Members of the Corporation !!!”

At a subsequent Meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers the Chairman appeared fully to accord in opinion with the City Surveyor ; thinking proper boldly and unequivocally to declare, that “there were no courts or alleys within their jurisdiction, which had not been looked to, cleansed, and paved ;—and it was right the public should know, with respect to many of these courts, that the *habits* of the people were so *dirty*, that if they were cleansed to-day, they would be as bad as ever in less than a month !”\*

But, if the *Statistics* of a COMMISSIONER OF POLICE have no weight, against the high *dicta* of a Chairman and a Surveyor of the CITY COMMITTEE OF SEWERS, perhaps the facts and conclusions of the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER to that BOARD, may lead us to the true state of the case ;—from whence we may infer, that the said Committee of Sewers has been deficient in its duty ; and that it has boasted of intelligence it never possessed,—of labours it never performed.—

Mr. Simon, in his very elaborate and admirable Report presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers, on the 6th of November last, says,—“It not being in my power to lay before you the proportion of drained to *undrained* houses, I venture to speak of *im-*

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\* If we are to judge on the fitness of this Board of Commissioners by the permanent Chairman whom they have appointed, there will be little difficulty in deciding on its competency ; or in estimating its scientific acquirements,—extent of knowledge,—and general efficiency,—when it is known that this Chairman is a Baker,—an *artiste* in family Bakings, and a Vendor of Penny Rolls !—For private worth, his character is not excelled :—he is of a kindly generous disposition, of a social convivial turn, and much and deservedly respected as a fair and honest dealing Tradesman ; but, an abundance of private virtues, coupled with the greatest possible dexterity in any particular trade, are not alone sufficient to qualify a person to undertake important and weighty responsibilities, which require the exercise of those talents and experience, which have given eminence to a Faraday, and a Brunel.—It may not be altogether undeserving of remark, that the most “Communicative” Gentleman of the lately disbanded Board of Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, in Greek Street, Soho,—the Commissioner who proposed and opposed the greatest number of Reports and Resolutions,—was a *Tailor* !—



*perfect* house-drainage as having been *a general evil* in all the poorer districts of the City ; several thousands of houses still have cess-pools connected with them. It requires little medical knowledge to understand that animals will *scarcely thrive* in an atmosphere of their own decomposing excrement ;—yet such, strictly and literally speaking, is the air which *a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the City are condemned to breathe!* Sometimes, happily for the inmates, the cesspool in which their ordure accumulates, lies at some small distance from the basement area of the house, occupying the subsoil of an adjoining yard ; or, (if the privy be a public one) of some open space, exterior to the private premises. But in a very large number of cases, it lies actually within the four walls of the inhabited house ; the latter reared over it, as a bell-glass over the beak of a retort, receiving and sucking up incessantly, the unspeakable abomination of its volatile contents. In some such instances, where the basement story of the house is tenanted, the cesspool lies—perhaps merely boarded over—close beneath the feet of a family of human beings ; whom it surrounds uninterruptedly, whether they wake or sleep, with its fetid pollution and poison :—

“ Now, here is a *removable* cause of death.—These gases which so many thousands of persons are daily inhaling, do not, it is true, in their *diluted* condition, *suddenly* extinguish life ; but, though different in *concentration*, they are identically the same in *nature*, with that confined sewer-gas which, on a recent occasion, at Pimlico, *killed* those who were exposed to it, with the rapidity of a lightning stroke. In their diluted state, as they rise from so many cesspools and taint the atmosphere of so many houses, they form a *climate the most congenial* for the multiplication of *epidemic disorders* ; and operate beyond all known influences of their class, in *impairing the chances of life*.—

“ The cesspool-nuisance has been the slow growth of other ages, not in the City merely, but in the whole metropolis ; and the extreme injury which it inflicts on the health of the population, and the vital necessity of abating that injury, are points which began to claim attention in this country only about ten years ago :—



they have since, but very slowly, been forcing their way into that share of notice, which they deserve. House-drainage, with effective water supply, are the only remedies which can avail ; and it is only during the present year, that authority to enforce these measures, has been vested by the Legislature, in any public body whatsoever.—

“ In order to give efficiency to whatever improvements of house-drainage may be instituted, the present system of water-supply must undergo very extensive modifications ; for, at present, in the poorer tenements, even where *some show* of house drainage is made, the arrangements are constantly *rendered inoperative, from insufficiency or absence of water.*

“ There are houses and localities within the City, which are *irremediably bad* ;—places which the uninterrupted presence of epidemic disease has *stamped as absolutely unfit for human habitation* ; places where drainage and water-supply, indeed, are defective, but where the *perfection* of these necessities might exist, *without giving healthiness to the inhabitants.* The predominant evil in the cases referred to, is their *thorough impossibility of ventilation.*

“ The evils of all nuisances acquire their utmost local intensity when the diffusion of their gaseous products is *interfered* with ; and when, from *absence of ventilation*, these are retained in the immediate vicinity of their source.—The inhabitants of open streets can scarcely conceive the complicated turnings, the narrow inlets, the close parallels of houses, and the high barriers to light and air, which are the common characteristics of our courts and alleys ; and which give an additional noxiousness even to their cesspools and filth. There are few who, without personal verification, would *credit* an account that might be given of the *worst* of such dwelling-places. Let any one, however, who would do full justice to this frightful subject, visit the portion of Bishopsgate which lies east of Houndsditch ; or the upper portion of Cripplegate ;—which contain some of the worst, though by no means the *only* instances, of *pestilential residence.* A man of ordinary dimensions almost hesitates, lest he should *wedge himself immovably* in the low and narrow crevice which is called the *entrance* to some such court



or alley ; and, having passed that ordeal, he finds himself as in a *well*, with little light, with less ventilation ; amid a dense population of human beings, with an *atmosphere hardly respirable*, from its closeness and pollution !—The stranger, during his visit, feels his breathing constrained, as though he were in a *diving-bell* ; and experiences a sensible and immediate relief as he emerges again into the comparatively open street !—There are very many courts within the City, to which the above description accurately applies ; —courts and alleys hemmed in on all sides, by higher houses ; having *no possibility of any current of air*, and sometimes so constructed, back to back, as to forbid the advantage of double windows or back doors : thus rendering the house as perfectly a *cul-de-sac* out of the court, as the court is a *cul-de-sac* out of the next thoroughfare !—

“ Such local conditions are utterly incompatible with health. Among their dense population, it is rare to see any other appearance than that of squalid sickness and misery ; and the children, who are reproduced with the fertility of a rabbit warren, perish in early infancy. In the worst localities, probably not more than half the children born, survive their fifth year ; and of the 3,799 deaths registered last year in the City of London, 1,410 were at or under seven years of age.

“ The disease of these localities are well marked. SCROFULA, more or less, completely blights all that are born, often extinguishing life prematurely :—in childhood, by hydrocephalus ; in youth, by pulmonary and renal affections, usually termed consumption and dropsy ; often scarring and maiming where it does not kill ; and rendering life miserable by blindness, decrepitude, or deformity ; often prolonging itself as an hereditary curse, in the mis-begotten offspring of those, who, under such unnatural conditions, attain to maturity and procreation.

“ TYPHUS prevails there, too ; not as an occasional visitor, but as an *habitual pestilence*. It is impossible to give an exact knowledge of the fatality of such spots ; because, in the greater part of the City, hospitals, dispensaries, and private practice divide the treatment of the sick with the parochial officers ; and diminish the



returns of sickness which those officers would otherwise have to show. But, as an illustration, I may state, that in the few houses of Seven Steps Alley, and its two offsets (Amelia Place and Turner Square), there occurred last year 163 parochial cases of fever ;—in Prince's Place and Prince's Square 176 cases (think, gentlemen, if this had occurred in Southampton Place and Russell Square ! ) ;—behind the east side of Bishopsgate, in the small distance from Widegate Street to New Street, there were 126 cases ;—behind the west side, from Primrose Street to Half Moon Street, there were 245 cases ;—the parish of Cripplegate had 354 cases ;—over and above the number treated by private practitioners, hospitals, and dispensaries !—Similarly, I am enabled to trace fever to a terrible extent, in very many other localities of the City ; even on the verge of its better residences, and close behind its wealthiest thoroughfares ;—in Plumtree Court, in Plough Court and Place, in Poppin's Court, Nevill's Court, Blackhorse Alley, Union Court, Plough Court ;—in Field Lane, Holborn ; in the courts right and left of King Street, Smithfield ; in Hanging-sword Alley and its vicinity ; in Peahen Court, in Bell Alley and its neighbourhood ; in Priest's Alley ; in Bear Lane ; in Friar's Alley ; in Bromley's Buildings ; and in the whole large space which stretches from Ludgate Hill to beside the river.\*—In most of these localities, in addition to other

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\* That the habitations in these localities *still* remain in their normal state of crowding, filth, and indecent confusion, the Newspapers give almost daily proof.—On January the 5th, three Irish tailors having been charged at the Mansion House, with assault on their Irish landlady ; it appeared that the complainant rented a *room and closet* in a house in Gun Square, near Seven Steps Alley, Bishopsgate, and contrived to accommodate *Nine* Tailors, besides her own family, within that narrow space. The other rooms were let to other parties, who also contrived to stow away multitudes of under-tenants ; so that, according to Alderman Humphery's estimate, (who presided) the population under this single roof, actually amounted to 100 individuals ;—men, women, and children !—

The Policeman said that the state of the houses in Gun Square, &c. was the most extraordinary that could be imagined.—The difference between the sexes, appeared to be *no difference at all!*—There they were,—old and young men and women,—married and unmarried :—every room was *littered with*



sanatory errors, there predominates that particular one,—the *absence of ventilation*.

“It was in districts such as these, that, in the year 1665, the Great Plague of London found the readiest facilities for its reception; and it was by the destruction of such districts, that the Great Fire of the following year, rendered the utmost conceivable service to the sanatory progress of the people; and completed their emancipation from the horrors of an unparalleled pestilence. Long intervening years have sufficed to reconstruct these miserable habitations, almost after their first type, and to re-exemplify all the evils which belong to them;—so completely, indeed, that if the infection of that same plague should light again amongst us, I scarcely know why it might not *traverse the City, and decimate its population, as quickly and as virulently as before*. Meanwhile, *Typhus*, with its kindred disorders, and the occasional epidemics of *Influenza* and *Cholera*, maintain their attachment to the soil, and require *no further reinforcement* from the pestilence of other climates.—From these fatal diseases, we no longer hope to be res-

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*straw*, and crammed with occupants;—and how, in such dreadful habitations, the people can live, was quite amazing!—

A respectably attired man stated that several of the houses in Gun Square and its vicinity belonged to him:—the Sanatory Committee had been to examine them *thoroughly*, and pronounced them to be *most unexceptionable*.—(*Laughter*.) If the houses were crowded to inconvenience, he could not help it. He let part of this house to Mrs. Costello; and, if she chose to take in other lodgers, he could not interfere with her inclination to be over-run with Irish Tailors.—*Alderman*:—What is the average rent of your rooms?—“From 2s. 6d. to 5s. weekly, for *each*,” returned the landlord. “By taking in lodgers, my tenants contrive to secure accommodation for themselves, at very moderate charges.—I collect my rents myself, twice a week. The place is *by no means unhealthy*:—the people are usually very quiet;—and they pay with great regularity:—and if they don’t, they *bundle*.”—

The Alderman said “he hoped the City would undergo as searching a criticism, as had been exercised all around it; and that the sanatory condition of the locality in which the crowded people, now in the Justice Room, resided, would again call forth the active energy of Mr. Simon; who had frequently remonstrated with the City Authorities, on the dreadful state of this very spot.”



cued by a recurrence of the *former casualty*. The two centuries which have almost elapsed since the period referred to, have taught men better methods than a general *conflagration*, for remedying such evils; and it is a satisfaction to believe, that the wisdom of the Corporation of the City of London will apply those methods with effect.

“In the usual discussions on sanatory subjects before your honorable Court, the *filthy*, or *slovenly*, or *improvident*, or *destructive*, or *intemperate*, or *dishonest* habits of the poorer classes, are cited as an explanation of the *inefficiency of measures designed for their advantage*. It was constantly urged that, to bring improved domestic arrangements within the reach of such persons, is a waste and a folly;—that if you give them a coal-scuttle, a washing basin, and a water-closet, each of these several utensils will be applied to the purpose of another, or one to the purposes of all;—and that, meanwhile, the objects of your charitable solicitude will remain in the same unredeemed lowness and misery *as before*.—Now it is unquestionable, and I admit it, that in houses containing all the sanatory evils which I have enumerated,—*undrained*, and *waterless*, and *unventilated*,—there do dwell whole hordes of persons who struggle so little, in *self-defence*, against that which surrounds them, that they may be considered almost *indifferent* to its existence, or almost *acclimated* to endure its continuance.—It is too true that, among these classes, there are swarms of men and women who have *yet to learn that human beings should dwell differently from cattle*;—swarms to whom personal cleanliness is utterly unknown;—swarms by whom delicacy and decency, in their social relations, are quite unconceived. Men and women, boys and girls, in scores, using jointly, one single, common privy;—grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their married parents;—a woman suffering travail, in the midst of the males and females of three several families of fellow-lodgers, in a single room;—an adult son sharing his mother’s bed during her confinement.—Such are instances recently within my own knowledge (and I might easily adduce others) of the degree and of the manner in which a people may relapse into the habits of *savage life*;—when their



*domestic condition is neglected; and when they are suffered to habituate themselves to the uttermost depths of physical obscenity and degradation.*

“Those who suffer under the calamitous sanitary conditions which I have disclosed, have been led, perhaps, to consider them as *inseparable from poverty*; and, after their long habituation to such influences, who can wonder if personal and moral degradation *conform them more and more* to the physical debasement of their abode? In the midst of inevitable domestic filth, who can wonder that *personal cleanliness* should be neglected? In an atmosphere which forbids the breath to be drawn freely, *which maintains habitual ill health*, which depresses all the natural spring and buoyancy of life,—who can wonder that frequent recourse should be had to *stimulants* which, however pernicious in themselves, still *for a moment dispel the malarious languor of the place*, give temporary *vigour* to the brain, and *cheer the flagging pulses of a poisoned circulation*?—Who can wonder that habits of improvidence and recklessness should arise in a population, which not only has much ignorance and prejudice amongst it;—but which likewise is often *unaccustomed to consideration and kindness*?—Who can wonder that the laws of society should at times be forgotten by those, whom the eye of society *habitually overlooks*, and whom the heart of society often appears to *discard*?—

“It is in this point of view, gentlemen, that I would solicit your attention to the useful and philanthropic exertions of Three Societies which have been established during the last few years, with the object of improving the condition of the labouring classes; and I venture to suggest that, the course which those Societies have adopted in various parts of the Metropolis, is one that might with the utmost advantage be pursued within the City of London.”—

Mr. Simon having enumerated the sanitary evils of the City of London, concluded his able and truly scientific Report, by proposing the following means for their removal.—“To provide an inoffensive outfall for the sewerage of our vast population,\* to render the

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\* We here give Mr. Simon and the City Commissioners and Surveyors, a



River a source of unqualified advantage ;—to give an indefinite extension and a sounder principle to the system of water-supply ;—to suppress all trades and occupations which taint the atmosphere with materials of organic decomposition ;—to abate the nuisance of smoke ;—to provide facilities for extramural interment, and to procure the prohibition of all farther burial amidst the living ;—to improve the domestic arrangements of the poor, and to ensure for them an adequate supervision ;—to hinder the occupation of houses which breed pestilence ;—to destroy such as are irremediably hostile to health, and to thin the stifled population of courts and alleys ;—to establish public baths and laundries, which may offer to the poor the utmost facilities and inducement for the maintenance of personal cleanliness,—on the sites of those courts which we may hope to depopulate and destroy ;—but, in open streets and with perfect ventilation, to erect and place at the disposal of the labouring classes, houses and lodgings,—which not only may offer to their inhabitants every convenience essential to health, and decency, and comfort,—but which may likewise serve as *models of household economy*, for the whole district in which they stand.”—

Most true it is, that Remedies, of the *nature* at least, of those proposed by the Chief City Officer of Health, must ere long be applied ; otherwise the evils so energetically and so graphically

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gratuitous but useful *hint* ;—that if they have their Streets cleansed on the STREET-ORDERLY SYSTEM, they may keep the Sewers *clear*, even with their *present* levels and outfalls. It is well known that common Scavengers get rid of half their dirt, by *sweeping it down the gullies* :—as a matter of course, it cannot run off, but will accumulate, *choke up* the Sewer, and render all the foul liquids stagnant, pent-up, and miasmatic :—hence the necessity for *traps* to keep down the pestiferous air.—At a late Inquest on five persons who lost their lives by entering a Sewer in the neighbourhood of Belgrave Square, it was stated by one of the Surveyors, that, all along the bottom of the Sewer there was a deposit of earthy matter, sand, gravel, and rubbish, *a foot and a half thick* ; covered over by a stagnant dark green fluid, which exhaled the foul air that *instantly deprived of life* the poor men who adventured thither.—The STREET-ORDERLIES never allow any thing but *water* to run into the Sewers.



predicted in the "*Times*," of that period, will assuredly befall the population of London.\*—

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\* This Journal is usually designated the "THUNDERER;" assuredly, the *thunder* of the Editor never rolled so tremendously, nor reverberated so loudly among the rocks of prejudice, selfishness, and ignorance, as in the following impassioned and eloquent appeal to the fears, the interests, and the sympathies of City and Parish Authorities, and the wealthier classes which inhabit the British Metropolis.—"Will the pestilence," says he "which is now rapidly abating, disappear for good, in a few weeks? or will it smoulder in the population during the winter; and burst forth again with renewed virulence on the recurrence of the summer heats?—The answer to this question depends on the use which we may make of the *respite* afforded by the coming frosts. If we employ the next five or six months in resolute exertions, well directed, and well sustained, to cleanse and purify the squalid, low-lying, districts of London;—if we get rid of the two millions and a quarter cubic feet of ordure (just about one cubic foot per man), in the midst of which we live;—if we divert to rural cemeteries, the thousands of corpses that knock weekly at our metropolitan church doors,—pale applicants for lodging in the vaults below;—if we purge with ventilating air-holes, and wash with preparations of lime, all such horrible 'pest-houses' as that at 48, Half Moon Street; which the city medical officer styles—'the filthy, stinking, airless, residence of 14 families, never free from fever;'—or that at 4, Hartshorn Court, where nine unhappy outcasts lie rotting 'in the midst of cholera and diarrhœa' in one small and stinking room;—if we stop at their source the subterranean rivers of filth and blood, that take their rise from Smithfield Market and Whitechapel Shambles;—if we explore and evacuate the hideous caves of Aldgate and Tyler's Market, where underground slaughterers, red-armed, and ankle-deep in putrid-garbage, ply their loathsome trade;—if we arrest and turn towards the suburbs the cart loads of half-putrid bowels, that go steaming through the streets of the city, to be twisted into fiddle-strings on the catgut-maker's wheel;—if, along with the catgut-spinners, we also eject from our crowded streets, to the open country, the pestiferous factories where the fat of animals is converted into tallow,—their bones into glue,—their hides into leather,—their stomachs into tripe,—and their blood into Prussian blue;—if we make the starch manufacturer remove his pigs, and the London-milk manufacturer his cows (so far as *cows* be needful for his ingenious trade) from those city dungeons, darksome and foul, where now they stand, degenerating, till *their very feet rot off*;—if we enforce the cleansing and repair of all such dreadful fever-nests as Three Tuns Court, where 150 inhabitants have amongst them but *one privy*; and that uncovered, and over-



In order to afford due encouragement to both Boards of Commissioners,—*West* as well as *East* of Temple Bar,—that is, with regard to the *long proposed* construction of a complete system of Metropolitan Sewerage,—it may not be improper to refer them to

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flowing; where many of the houses want windows, and many of the floors are without boards; where the night-soil floods the cellars, oozes up through the chinks of the pavement, and *swims on the very drinking-water from the pump*;—if, following up the counsels of the Sanatory Commissioners and the operations of the model-lodging societies, we take means to *exhume from their underground abodes*, into the light of day, the pallid, scrofulous, population of the London cellars;—if the black tidal ditches of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Lambeth,—those chosen haunts of pestilence,—be cleansed at length, and covered;—if, instead of the scanty and intermittent supplies of water, now doled out to us at extravagant charges by corporate monopolists, we agitate for free continuous streams, at constant pressure, and at reasonable price;—if, profiting at length by the terrible teaching of experience, we thus set to work in good earnest, to improve the sanatory condition of London; instead of leaving it, as it actually is, *worse off for air, light, water, drainage, &c., than in 1832*, taking into account the increase of building and population;—then, but not otherwise, we may hope that the pestilence, now only remitting, will be finally subdued;—then, but not otherwise, we may reasonably expect that,—just as at Dulwich, fever was recently arrested by flushing out the drains;—just as in the Long Alley district, where 500 cases of typhus occurred within six months, one passage, lately *cleansed*, has since remained *exempt* from the epidemic raging around it;—and just as in a street of Hammersmith, epidemic diarrhœa, previously severe, *entirely disappeared after the emptying of an overflowing cesspool*;—so, in all London, similarly purified, a similar exemption from *preventible* diseases may ensue.

“If, on the other hand, while we recognize the hand of God in the late awful pestilence, instead of using the means which SCIENCE places at our disposal, for our own relief, we rely *exclusively* on prayer and humiliation, to obtain from HIM that, which HE has mercifully *enabled us to do for ourselves*;—if we listen to those less enlightened members of the Clerical body, who,—falsely separating Faith from Works, and setting the light of Revelation in fallacious opposition with the light of Reason,—seek to persuade the ignorant and superstitious, that intramural burial, and the like, have *nothing to do with cholera*;—which (according to them) is merely to be regarded as a *providential judgment for our sins*, independent of physical causes, and *irreducible* to human control;—if we shut our ears, with a stupid obstinacy, to the overwhelming evidence adduced by the sanatory reformers, in proof of the



the structure and *present state* of the CLOACA MAXIMA of Rome ;— a specimen of architecture which, according to the best judgment of Antiquarians, has subsisted long since before the birth of Romulus.— Surely, the wealthy and intelligent inhabitants of London, in the 19th century, are not to be outdone in works of utility, by the 80,000 Warrior-Shepherds, who are said by some Historians to have been the total population of Rome, at the period when these gigantic Sewers are said to have been built.—

“ *Ponimus cloacas inter magnifica, et sordes has inter illos splendores;* ”— says JUSTUS LIPSIUS, in his “ Considerations on Roman Grandeur : ” — and truly, never was a work, intended for public service, carried to such a pitch of magnificence, as the *Cloaca Maxima*, or rather the common sewerage generally, of Rome. — Our bricked, stagnant, and malarious drains and trapped gullies, sink into insignificance, when compared with the Roman Sewers ; whose capacity, construction, and *constantly flushing* rivulets from the hills, kept the Eternal City dry, and free from all miasma and endemic disease ; and whose Cyclopiian Architecture has endured,—bidding defiance to weather and time,—for thousands of years : and promises to preserve them during thousands more, to come. — These cloacæ or common sewers, distributed among the vallies, within the first enclosures of the City, and continually refreshed by copious rills and springs, empty themselves into the Tiber, through that valley which separates the Aventine, from the Palatine, Mount.—Such is the solidity of their structure, that, like

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*costliness of preventible diseases*, which (to take a single example) burden the ratepayers of Dover, alone, with an extra charge exceeding 3,000*l.* a year ;— if, forgetting or neglecting these things, we flinch from the great battle which is now begun ;—the battle of *collective*, against *local*, interests—of *cleanliness against filth*,—of public decency against posthumous desecration,— and of the guardians of the living, against the greedy traders in the dead ;— if, in a word, after this second pestilence, as after the first,—after 1849 as after 1832,—we let the *cessation of immediate peril betray us into our former apathy and indolence* ;—then, indeed, we must look to encounter *again and again*,—with terrors *progressively enhanced*,—the natural retribution of our criminal folly ;—and the *next* mortality will probably as much *surpass the present*, as the present has exceeded that of 1832.”



the Pyramids and other monuments of Egypt, Magna Græcia, and Phœnicia, they have withstood the dilapidation of ages,—the depredation of barbarous invaders,—and even the *neglect* of those for whose benefit they were constructed!—They have resisted both inward and outward decay.—“I have seen the *Cloaca Maxima*,” says Mr. Crosley, in his “Observations on Italy,”—“at its issue into the Tiber:—it is about 15 feet in width, and the same in height.—I could not but admire the enormous blocks of which it is constructed, the stability of its arch, and the regularity of its form,—which has not failed in any one part, although the stones are joined bare, without either mortar or cement.”—

#### FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

Just as this Sheet was going to Press, the gracious Speech of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN to the TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, has appeared; containing passages of high SANATORY IMPORT AND PROMISE, which have been duly responded to, both in the Lords’ and Commons’. The President and Council have the proud satisfaction of presenting to the Supporters of the NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION,—as well as to all friends to Sanatory Progress,—the following important passage; which, they feel assured, will give general satisfaction to all Her Majesty’s Subjects.—

“In the summer and autumn of the past year,” says Her Majesty, “the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the CHOLERA; but Almighty God, in His Mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall *best evince our gratitude* by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and by an enlightened consideration for *those who are most exposed to its attacks*.”—

40, Leicester Square,

January 30, 1850.



# BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
SOCIAL AND SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR,  
FROM 24TH JUNE, 1845, TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1846.

*Dr.*

To Balance in Banker's hands to 24th June, 1845 ..  
To Subscriptions and Donations, from 24th June, 1845,  
to 29th Sept. 1846, including Tickets sold for  
Public Dinner .. .. .  
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from 24th  
June, 1845, to 29th September, 1846 .. .. .

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	195	7	2			
	901	18	0	1431	18	2
	1097	5	2	197	2	0
	1571	17	0	1040	2	0
	£2669	2	2			

By Salaries and Wages, Rent of Offices, Printer's Bills,  
and General Expenses, from 24th June, 1845, to  
29th September, 1846 .. .. .  
Expenses of Public Dinner .. .. .  
Men's Wages in City Demonstration, from December  
1st, 1845, to Feb. 28th, 1846.. .. .

## SUPPLEMENTARY ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Amount due to President, as per Balance Sheet, 24th June, 1845 ..	1564	0	9
Excess of Expenditure, brought down from the above Statement ..	1571	17	0
Deduct Two Cheques of £100 each, drawn by Treasurer in favor of President, as part re-imbusement .. .. .	200	0	0
Total Amount due to President, to 29th Sept. 1846 .. ..	£2935	17	9

£2669 2 2

*Auditors*—JAMES HOLMES, REGENT STREET: JOHN EDWARD PANTER, CHANCERY LANE.



## BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL AND SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR,  
FROM 29<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1846, TO 29<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1849.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Subscriptions and Donations from the 29th September, 1846, to 29th September, 1849	£ s. d.	By Balance due to President, as per Balance Sheet, September 29, 1846	£ s. d.
1846, to 29th September, 1849	1393 16 7	Secretary's Salary	2935 17 9
Balance due to President, 29th September, 1849	5739 19 9	Rent of Offices, &c.	300 0 0
		Salaries to Clerks, Messengers, &c.	248 10 0
		Ditto to Collectors	371 19 4
		Commission to ditto	312 18 1
		Printing and Stationery	130 5 6
		Hire of Rooms for Public Meetings	556 17 0
		Advertisements and Newspapers	60 10 0
		Bill Posting	244 5 3
		Salaries to Persons in Charge of Free Lavatories in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, St. James's	8 12 6
		Brooms, Barrows, & Shovels, for the use of Street-Orderlies	10 18 2
		Charges of Contractors and others for Removal of Street Slop, &c.	86 8 0
		Food, Lodging, and Wages to Street-Orderlies, domiciled in Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, St. James's	58 9 6
		Clothing for the Street-Orderlies	980 11 4
		Baths provided for ditto	13 3 2
		Sundry Expenses for Offices, including Postage Stamps, &c.	5 15 10
		Law Expenses	92 7 11
		Builder's Charges for Free Lavatories in Ham Yard	8 10 10
		Amount advanced to the late Secretary for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor	95 13 10
		Farther advances made by President on various occasions for the general purposes of the Association	20 0 0
			592 2 4
			£7133 16 4

Audited by us, Oct. 19th, 1849, CHARLES SHEPHERD LENTON, 33, Leicester Square; and JOSEPH CHILD, 43, Leicester Square.



ALPHABETICAL LIST  
OF  
DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS  
TO THE  
NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION,  
*For the Promotion of Social and Sanatory Improvements, and the  
Employment of the Poor;*  
No. 40, LEICESTER SQUARE.

(INSTITUTED MARCH, 1842.—SUPPORTED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE BENEVOLENT.)

**Subscriptions:**

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT .....			£20	0	0
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE .....			10	10	0
DITTO .....			DITTO .....	Second Donation	20 0 0
DITTO .....			DITTO .....	Third Donation	10 0 0
DITTO .....			DITTO .....	Fourth Donation	10 0 0
			£	s.	d.
Alliance Assurance Company .....	10	0	0	Buckingham, His Grace the Duke of	2 0 0
Amory, William, Esq. ....	3	3	0	Buccleugh, His Grace the Duke of ..	5 0 0
Anderson, Peter, Esq. ....	3	3	0	Berens, C., Esq. ....	5 0 0
Anonymous (per Secretary) .....	5	0	0	Bedford, His Grace the Duke of ....	10 0 0
Ditto .....	3	3	0	Ditto .....	Annual 1 0 0
Atkinson, F. and W. ....	2	2	0	Barber, Brothers .....	5 5 0
Ditto .....	2	2	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 3 0 0
Ashley, Hon. W. ....	1	1	0	Bode, W. Esq. ....	1 1 0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Burgoyne, T. Esq. ....	1 1 0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Blake, Sandford and Co. ....	1 1 0
Anonymous .....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 0 0
Alexander, James, Esq. ....	2	0	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0
Aylmer, Gen. Lord, G.C.B. ....	1	0	0	Burt, James, Esq. ....	1 1 0
Ditto .....	2	0	0	Bulpet, George, Esq. ....	1 1 0
Arcedeckne, A., Esq. ....	1	0	0	Bouverie, Gen. Sir H., K.C.B. ....	2 2 0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 2 2 0
Abinger, The Dowager Lady .....	2	0	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 2 2 0
Aillesbury, The Marchioness of .....	1	1	0	Baine, W. Esq. ....	1 1 0
Armagh, His Grace the Archbishop of	1	0	0	Barns, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S., K.C.B.	1 1 0
Ashley, The Right Hon. Lord, M.P.	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 0 0
Ditto .....	2	0	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0
Ashley, Lady Emily .....	0	10	0	Ditto .....	4th don. 1 0 0
Aldis, Sir Charles .....	1	1	0	Bathurst, Hon. W. L. ....	1 0 0
Acworth, N. B., Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 0 0
Addington, H. W., Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0
Appleyard, H., Esq. ....	2	0	0	Blair, Mrs. ....	1 0 0
Allston, John, Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 0 0
Armstrong, Captain .....	1	0	0	Baxter, Rev. R. W. ....	1 0 0
Andrè, P., Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 1 0
Angel, W. S. E., Esq. ....	3	3	0	Ditto .....	3rd and 4th don. 2 0 0
Ditto .....	5	5	0	Bond, Mrs. ....	1 1 0
Atlas Insurance Company .....	10	10	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 0 0
Allen, Hanbury, and Allen .....	2	2	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0
Ditto .....	2	2	0	Ditto .....	4th don. 1 1 0
A. C. ....	5	0	0	Batey and Co. ....	1 1 0
A. M. T. ....	1	1	0	Bradshaw, General .....	1 1 0
Arundel, Mr. (per Mr Castell) ....	0	10	0	Bruce, C. Esq. ....	1 0 0
Allston, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 0 10 0
Aldersey, J. S., Esq. ....	0	15	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 0 10 0
Anson, Sir J. W. H., Bart. ....	1	0	0	Bentinck, Hon. G. F. ....	0 10 0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Birch, J. W., Esq. ....	1 0 0
Arcedeckne, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 1 1 0
Allison, J., Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0
Ainswick, Major .....	1	1	0	Brown, Janson, and Co. ....	3 3 0
Argyll, Duke of .....	5	5	0	Ditto .....	2nd don. 3 3 0
Austen, F. L. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	3rd don. 1 0 0



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brownlow, the Countess .....	5	0	0	Clarke, E. H. Esq. ....	3	3	0
Bangor, Lord Bishop of .....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	2	2	0
Boynnton, Lady .....	1	1	0	Clark, Sir James, Bart. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Bradford, Earl of .....	2	0	0	C. P. (per Secretary) .....	1	1	0
Barrington, The Hon. Lady Caroline	1	0	0	Cartwright, John, Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ditto .....	0	10	0	Colvin, A. J. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Blachford, Lady Isabella .....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Blunt, Lady .....	1	0	0	Campbell, Sir John, K.C.T.S. ....	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Bathurst, Lady G. ....	1	1	0	Cunliffe, R. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ditto .....	1	1	0	Chichester, The Very Rev. Dean of	2	2	0
Booth, Sir Felix, Bart. ....	1	0	0	Cook, Mrs. E. (p. Sir C. Scott & Co.)..	2	2	0
Bunsen, His Excellency Chevalier ..	1	0	0	Comyn, Mrs. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Currey, G. E. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Bathurst, Gen. Sir James .....	1	0	0	Clifford, Capt. Sir A., Bt., R.N., C.B.	1	0	0
Byng, Hon. Edmund .....	0	10	0	Canning, Right Hon. Viscountess ..	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Cleveland, Dowager Duchess of ....	1	0	0
Bartlett, W., Esq. M.P. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Barnett and Co. ....	10	10	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Ditto .....	5	0	0	Canning, Right Hon. Viscount ....	1	0	0
Barnett, G. H. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Clinton, Dowager Lady .....	1	0	0
Barnard and Co. ....	2	2	0	Cork and Orrery, the Earl of .....	1	0	0
Ditto .....	2	2	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Barclay and Co. ....	10	10	0	Charteris, Hon. F., M.P. ....	1	0	0
Birch, John, Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Chad, Sir Charles, Bart. ....	1	0	0
Brune, C. P. Esq. ....	2	10	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Brune, Mrs. ....	2	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Bischoff, J. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	1	0	0
Backhouse, T. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Campbell, Sir H. H. Bart. ....	2	0	0
Baillie, D. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Comyn, Sir R. B. ....	3	0	0
Bosanquet, Mrs. ....	2	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	3	0	0
Ditto .....	1	10	0	Craigie, Mrs. ....	1	0	0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Child, Joseph, Esq. ....	1	6	0
Burdett, The Misses .....	2	0	0	Claypon, Joseph, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Blyth, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	0	10	0
Beaumont and Thompson .....	2	2	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0
Brecknell and Turner .....	0	10	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd and 3rd don.	2	12	0	Cabbell, B. B. Esq., M.P. ....	10	10	0
Barclay, R. and Sons .....	0	10	0	Ditto .....	10	10	0
Bequest from a Magistrate's Office..	1	0	0	Carey, — Esq. (Wood Paving Con-			
Bass and Co. (per J. Child, Esq.) ..	1	1	0	tractor) .....	1	0	0
Burgess, E. H. Esq. (per Mr. Castell)	1	0	0	Carpenter, General .....	1	0	0
Ball, Sir W. Keith, Bart. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0
Ditto .....	0	10	0	Carmichael, Sir James, Bart. ....	0	10	0
Brouncker, Mrs. ....	0	10	0	Cheesewright, H. Esq. ....	0	10	0
Berens, A. Esq. ....	2	2	0	Campbell, Lieut.-Col. ....	2	0	0
Buckingham, J. S. Esq. ....	3	3	0	Ditto .....	1	0	0
Bosanquet and Co. ....	5	5	0	Cooke, J. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Baring, Brothers .....	10	10	0	Christie, R. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Bayley, Sir J. E. G. Bart. ....	1	0	0	Corben, Charles, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Collman, T. Esq. ....	0	10	0
Bosanquet, Miss .....	0	10	0	Capron, Mr. ....	0	10	0
Becket, W. Esq. M.P. ....	1	0	0	Castell, J. Esq. ....	5	0	0
Bristow, R. Esq. ....	0	10	0	Croker, Hon. Mrs. Wilson .....	0	5	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0	Clendenning, Dr. ....	1	1	0
Beverley, Earl of .....	2	0	0	Chambers, Dr. ....	2	2	0
Bliss, H. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Close, Major R. ....	2	0	0
Beresford, Hon. Miss .....	1	1	0	Challis, Mr. Alderman .....	1	1	0
Bruce, Right Hon. the Earl .....	5	0	0	Chapman, Brothers .....	1	1	0
Bliss, Mrs. and Friend .....	1	3	6	Church Insurance Company.....	1	0	0
Bosworth, T. Esq. ....	0	10	0	Curries and Co. ....	10	10	0
Bradshaw, A. H. Esq. ....	5	0	0	Curteis, John, Esq. ....	10	10	0
Bayley, R. W. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Caldecott, A. Esq. ....	5	5	0
Blackden, W. Esq. ....	2	0	0	Capper, S. J. Esq. ....	5	0	0
Bridges, Major and Mrs. ....	2	2	0	Chabot, Count de .....	2	2	0
				Cochrane, Alexander, Esq. ....	5	5	0
				Cox, F. G. Esq. ....	5	5	0
				Cox, W. H. Esq. ....	2	2	0
				Commercial Bank of London .....	5	5	0
				Cox, S. Esq. ....	1	0	0
				Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Colborne, Right Hon. Lord .....	1	0	0	Cochrane, Charles, Esq. ....	21	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto .....	10	10	0
Colborne, Lady .....	1	0	0	Ditto .....	10	10	0
Clarke, Hyde, Esq. ....	5	5	0	Ditto .....	100	0	0
Ditto .....	1	1	0	Ditto .....	10	10	0
C. M. ....	5	5	0				



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Campbell, Sir Robert, Bart.	5	0	0	Duncombe, Hon. O. M.P.	1	0	0
Chichester, Dowager Countess of	0	10	0	Dymoke, Sir H. Bart.	1	0	0
Crooks, J. Esq.	0	10	0	Dixon, William, Esq.	5	5	0
Clifford, Baroness de	1	0	0	Dixon, Col. John	2	0	0
Clayton, Colonel Sir W. R. Bart.	0	10	0				
Cleveland, His Grace the Duke of	5	0	0	England, The Bank of	30	0	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	10	10	0
C. H.	1	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0
Cowling, John, Esq.	0	10	0	Eglinton, Right Hon. the Earl of	2	0	0
Cowley, S. N. Esq.	0	10	0	Ekins, Admiral Sir Charles	5	0	0
Chalon, J. J. Esq.	1	0	0	Ditto	1	0	0
				Ditto	1	0	0
D. F. (per Messrs. Hatchard & Son)	3	0	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Dean, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Ditto	1	1	0	Ditto	5	0	0
Ditto	1	1	0	Ditto	5	0	0
Denison, J. W. Esq.	10	10	0	Elkin and Sons, Messrs.	1	1	0
Dixon, Charles, Esq.	10	0	0	Ellis, W. W. Esq.	5	5	0
Duncan, J. Esq. (per Bosanquet & Co.)	10	10	0	Ellesmere, Right Hon. the Earl of	1	0	0
Dorington, J. E. Esq.	1	0	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	2	0	0
Do-as-you-would-be-done-by	1	0	0	Ellicombe, G. B. Esq.	1	0	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Donations from Tradesmen, Strand	12	16	0	Ewart, W. Esq. M. P.	1	0	0
Ditto ditto Regent Street	10	2	0	Emmet, G. N. Esq.	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Westminster	9	0	6	Ditto	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Long Acre, &c.	1	16	0	Ditto	0	10	0
Ditto ditto St. James's Street, &c.	3	17	0	Elmay, S. S. Esq.	2	2	0
Ditto (per Mr. Benham)	1	2	6	E. W. M. L.	2	0	0
Ditto (per Secretary)	0	12	0	Ewing, Lady	5	0	0
Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of	2	2	0	Ellison, Cuthbert, Esq.	1	0	0
Ditto	2	2	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Ditto	2	2	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Durham, The Lord Bishop of	10	10	0				
Drumlanrig, Lord, M.P.	1	0	0	Fox, Lady Mary	0	10	0
Dyce Sombre, Hon. Mrs.	5	0	0	Fox, General	0	10	0
Des Veux, Sir Charles	1	0	0	Fortescue, Earl, F.R.S.	2	2	0
Dawson, Hon. T. V., M.P.	0	10	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Dickenson, Colonel T.	1	0	0	Foley, Lord and Miss	1	5	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Fitzroy, Lady Charles	2	0	0
Drew, D. Esq.	0	10	0	Foley, Lady Emily	1	0	0
Ditto	0	10	0	Frodsham, J. Esq.	0	10	0
Dennison, E. B. Jun., Esq.	0	10	0	Ditto	0	10	0
Ditto	0	10	0	Ditto	1	0	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Fenton, Edward Esq.	1	0	0
Dixon and Co.	2	0	0	Free, Peter, Esq.	1	1	0
Ditto	2	0	0	Fisher, Mrs.	1	1	0
Dubourg, Monsieur (Collection)	22	9	6	Floris, J. Esq.	0	10	0
Dent, Thomas, Esq.	2	0	0	Fentum, J. Esq.	2	0	0
Duffield, Miss	1	0	0	Fordham, E. A. Esq.	2	0	0
Drummond, Mrs.	0	10	0	French, J. M. Esq.	1	1	0
Dulau and Co.	0	10	0	Freshfield and Co., Messrs.	5	5	0
Dowson and Co	3	3	0	Fuller, A. E. Esq.	2	2	0
Duffy, Major-General	1	0	0	Ditto	0	10	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Finch, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Fortnum and Mason, Messrs.	2	2	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	2	2	0
De la Feld, W. Esq.	2	0	0	Floyer, W. H. C. Esq.	2	2	0
Ditto	4	2	0	Fortescue, S. C. Esq.	1	0	0
Devon, the Right Hon. the Earl of	1	0	0	Forbes, W. Esq. M.P.	1	0	0
De Zuluetta, P. Esq.	0	10	0	Fitzwygram, Sir R. Bart.	1	0	0
Ditto	0	10	0	Ditto	1	1	0
Digby, Right Hon. Earl of	10	0	0	Finch, Lady Elizabeth	1	1	0
Ditto	5	0	0				
Dessart, Dowager Lady	1	0	0	Gainsborough, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of	1	0	0
Dilke, Mrs.	5	0	0	Ditto, the Countess of	1	0	0
Dottin, A. R. Esq.	1	0	0	Grosvenor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robt. M.P.	5	5	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	5	5	0
Ditto	1	0	0	Glasgow, Dowager, Countess of	0	10	0
Douglas, Rev. A. H.	2	2	0	Ditto	0	10	0
Drake, Col.	1	1	0	Grey, Dowager Lady	0	10	0
Dalrymple, Maj.-Gen., Sir A. J. Bt.	1	0	0	Ditto	0	5	0
Dodd, Henry, Dust and Scavenging Contractor	10	0	0	Ditto	2	0	0
Ditto	5	0	0	Ditto	2	2	0



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gordon, Sir Alex. C. Duff, Bart. ..	2	0	0	Hutton and Co., Messrs.....	1	1	0
Ditto .....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Gibson, Right Hon. T. M. M.P. ....	1	1	0	Huth, Frederick and Co., Messrs. ..	10	10	0
Grafton, His Grace the Duke of ....	10	10	0	Hall and Co., Messrs. ....	5	5	0
Ditto.....	10	0	0	Harley, Hon. Miss .....	1	0	0
Gladstone, John, Esq. ....	2	2	0	Heald, Henry, Esq. ....	1	1	0
Globe Insurance Company .....	5	0	0	Hamilton, Capt. W. A. B. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....	5	0	0	Hart, G. B. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Grisewood, H. Esq. ....	3	3	0	Hill, G. G. Esq. ....	2	0	0
Goodericke, Sir F. (per Viscount				Haddington, the Rt. Hon. Earl of ..	5	0	0
Ranelagh) .....	1	0	0	Hartman, Mrs. ....	1	1	0
Godwin, Major-General .....	1	0	0	Hodge and Co., Messrs. ....	0	10	0
Ditto.....	1	0	0	Harvey and Co., Messrs.....	0	10	0
Goldsmid, Sir J. Lyon, Bart. ....	2	0	0	Haggard, J. Esq., D.C.L. ....	0	10	0
Gurney, Samuel, Esq.....	10	10	0	Hall, Robert, Esq. ....	1	1	0
Gregson and Co. Messrs. ....	5	5	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Gladstone, Capt. John, R.N. M.P. ..	1	0	0	Hedley, Captain .....	1	0	0
Ditto.....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	0	0
Gibbs, Miss .....	1	0	0	Horton, J. Esq. ....	2	0	0
Gawen, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	Hill, G. G. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....	1	0	0				
Goldsmid, Mrs. ....	0	10	0	India Board .....	5	0	0
Ditto .....	0	10	0	Ditto.....	5	5	0
Glyn and Co., Messrs.....	10	10	0	I. D. H. ....	5	0	0
Garrard and Co., Messrs. ..	1	0	0	Ingall, I. M. Esq. (per Messrs. Hallett			
Garnier, W. Esq. ....	2	0	0	and Co.) .....	1	1	0
Gale, W. Esq. ....	0	10	0	Ireland, Charles, Esq.....	1	0	0
Granville, Right Hon. Earl .....	1	1	0	Inderwick, Mr. I. (per Mr. Castell)..	0	10	0
Gedge, W. Esq. ....	1	0	0				
Gardiner, General Sir J. ....	0	10	0	Jervoise, the Rev. Sir S. C. Bart. ..	5	5	0
George and Co., Messrs.....	0	10	0	Ditto .....	1	1	0
Gass and Co., Messrs. ....	0	10	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Gibson, R. and Co. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
General Fire & Life Assurance Office	5	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
G. L. (per Herries and Co.) .....	2	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
				Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hood, the Right Hon. Viscount ....	5	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hayes, Sir Edward, Bart. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hanbury and Co., Messrs. ....	5	5	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hankey and Co., Messrs. ....	2	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Heywood, J. P. Esq. ....	10	10	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hutchinson, James, Esq. ....	3	3	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Harrington, Messrs. (per Messrs.				Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hatchard and Son) .....	2	2	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Holmes, James, Esq. ....	2	2	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	2	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hansard, L. J. Esq. ....	21	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hindley, Charles, Esq. M.P. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hough, F. G. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hunter, E. G. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hallet and Co., Messrs. ....	3	3	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Heath, J. Esq. (per Messrs. Hatchard				Ditto.....	1	1	0
and Son) ..	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Howell and James, Messrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hobler, Francis, Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hulse, Sir Charles, Bart. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Ditto.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hackblock, W. Esq.....	5	5	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hadland and Co., Messrs. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hankinson, J. Esq. ....	0	10	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hayter, W. H. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hawker, Admiral.....	0	10	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hamilton, Otho, Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Herman and Son, Messrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hill and Sons, Messrs.....	1	1	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hogg, Lady .....	2	0	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hedges and Butler, Messrs. (per Mr.				Ditto.....	1	1	0
Castell) .....	2	2	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Howis and Masson (per Mr. Castell)	0	10	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0
Hill, Fawcett and Hill, Messrs. ....	3	3	0	Ditto.....	1	1	0



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Leigh, Lord.....	1	0	0	Murchison, Sir R. I., F.R.S.....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Mackenzie, A. Esq. ....	10	0	0
Laurie, W. Esq. (per Union Bank) ..	1	1	0	Maclean, Gen. Sir Fitzroy, Bart. ..	1	0	0
Lewis and Allenby, Messrs. ....	2	0	0	Meux, Sir H. and Co.....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	2	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Lloyd and Price, Messrs. ....	2	2	0	Maxwell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles, C.B.	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	2	2	0	Mackinnon, W. A. Esq., M.P. ....	1	1	0
Lacy, H. C. Esq. M.P. ....	5	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
London Insurance Company .....	10	0	0	Marsden, Dr. W. ....	5	5	0
London Dock Company .....	2	0	0	M. C. ....	3	0	0
London and Westminster Bank ....	5	5	0	Milroy and Co., Messrs. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	5	5	0	Martin, Thomas, Esq.....	1	1	0
Lubbock, Sir J. and Co.....	5	5	0	Maud and Co., Messrs. ....	1	1	0
Lushington, Charles, Esq., M.P. ....	2	0	0	Maw, S. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	2	0	0	Mutual Insurance Company .....	1	0	0
Langston, Lady J.....	1	0	0	Milroy, William, Esq. ....	2	2	0
Lightfoot, T. Esq.....	1	0	0	Marjoribanks, J. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Millner, Miss Emily.....	2	0	0
Labouchere, Mrs. H. ....	1	0	0	Morris, C. Esq. ....	2	2	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Lushington, Miss A.....	1	0	0	M. H. ....	5	0	0
Lee, Henry, Esq. ....	1	0	0	M. M. C. ....	1	0	0
Loder, G. Esq. ....	5	0	0	Morell, Mr. (per Mr. Castell) .....	0	10	0
Lindsay, H. H. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Milner, W. M. Esq., M.P. ....	1	0	0
Lambert and Rawlings, Messrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0
Leycester, Mrs. O. ....	1	0	0	Moore, R. W. Esq. ....	0	10	0
Lady, W.....	2	0	0	Milnes, R. M. Esq., M.P. ....	1	0	0
Levesque, P. Esq., F.S.A.....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Marrable, Sir T. ....	1	0	0
Linton, J. H. Esq.....	1	1	0	Maudsley, Sons, and Field .....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Lloyd, T. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Morris, Miss .....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	2	2	0	Malcolm, Admiral Sir C. ....	1	0	0
Lamond, W. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Lygon, Gen. the Hon. Edward.....	5	5	0	Morison, Gen. M.P. ....	0	10	0
Lonsdale, Mrs. ....	1	0	0				
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. Sir C. S., M.P. ..	1	1	0	Northampton, Marquis of, F.R.S. &c.	2	0	0
Lawley, Sir F. Bart. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Locke, J. Esq. ....	0	10	0	Northey, W. R. H., Esq.....	1	1	0
Licensed Victuallers' Subscription				Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Boxes, ten several payments....	10	4	7	Ditto.....3rd don.	1	1	0
Lawrence, Mrs. Sheriff .....	0	10	0	Nicholson, Messrs. I. and W. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0				
				Ordnance, Master General & Board of	5	0	0
Melbourne, The Rt. Hon. Lord Visct.	10	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	5	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	10	0	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	5	0	0
Macclesfield, The Countess of .....	2	0	0	Owen, Colonel ..	1	0	0
Maule, Rt. Hon. Fox, M.P. ....	1	0	0	Oliveira, B. Esq., F.R.S. ....	1	1	0
Murray, Sir Archibald, Bart. ....	1	0	0	Outram, Dr. ....	1	0	0
Montague, Col. The Hon H. ....	1	0	0				
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Plymouth, Countess of .....	1	0	0
Martin, Sir Byam, Bart.....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Paulet, Lord William.....	1	10	0
Mackworth, Lady.....	0	10	0	Pakington, Sir John, Bart., M.P. ..	1	0	0
May, Lady .....	0	10	0	Parsons, George, Esq.....	3	3	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	3	3	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	0	15	0	Penn, Granville, J. Esq.....	5	5	0
Ditto.....4th don.	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	2	2	0
McLeod, Lieut. Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.	0	10	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	2	2	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto.....4th don.	2	2	0
Morgan, F. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Priestley, John, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	P. C. D. ....	2	0	0
Murray, Hon. Miss .....	0	10	0	Pugh, John, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Manson, Miss .....	0	10	0	Pryor, R. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Martyn, C. C. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Payler, Colonel .....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Pole, Mrs. A. F. P. (Brighton).....	2	2	0
McLeod, Major-General D. ....	0	10	0	Page, Rev. C. W., M.A. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0	Pulford and Son, Messrs. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	1	1	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Montague, Major W. ....	1	0	0	Phillips, John B. Esq.....	1	1	0
Martin, Mrs. W. ....	0	10	0	Paulet, Lord George .....	0	10	0
Manners, Lord John .....	1	1	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0
Moore, Mrs. (per Hatchard and Son)	1	0	0	Panter, J. E. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Macauley, Kenneth, Esq. ....	5	0	0				
Mills, F. Esq. (pr Viscount Ranelagh)	5	0	0				



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pelham, Lady Emily .....	1	1	0	Stuart, Right Hon. Lord D. C., M.P.	5	5	0
Petty and Wood, Messrs. ....	1	0	0	Stuart, Lord James, M.P. ....	5	5	0
Penfold, Rev. Dr. ....	5	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	5	5	0
Prescott and Co., Messrs. ....	10	0	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	2	0	0
Price and Co., Messrs. ....	5	5	0	Stradbroke, the Countess of .....	1	1	0
Pearson, Charles, Esq., M.P. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Powles, I. D. Esq. ....	2	2	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	0	10	0	Ditto.....4th don.	1	1	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	1	0	0	Spencer, the Right Hon. Earl .....	3	0	0
Prince, — Esq. ....	2	2	0	Sutherland, His Grace the Duke			
Philpot, John, Esq. ....	1	0	0	of, K.G. ....	3	3	0
Perkins, H. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Stewart, Hon. Edward .....	1	1	0
Parker, John, Esq., M.P. ....	1	0	0	Singleton, J. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Protheroe, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0
Pugh, I. W. Esq. (per Mr. Castell) ..	0	10	0	Ditto.....3rd don.	1	0	0
Ponsonby, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	Ditto.....4th don.	1	0	0
Pennant, Lieut. Col. Hon. G. D. ....	25	0	0	Shaw, Sir John, Bart. ....	1	1	0
Preece, R. M. Esq. ....	2	2	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	2	2	0	Somerset, Lady John .....	1	0	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	2	2	0	Staunton, Sir G., Bart., M.P. ....	10	0	0
Ditto.....4th don.	2	2	0	Ditto .....2nd don.	1	1	0
Proctor, J. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....3rd don.	1	1	0
Portal, Miss .....	2	0	0	Suffolk, Rt. Hon. the Earl of .....	2	0	0
Pilcher, Geo. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Sutton, J. H. Manners, Esq. ....	1	0	0
Prior, E. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Stevenson, Salt and Co., Messrs. ....	10	10	0
Pilgrim, C. Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....2nd don.	5	0	0
Praed, Mrs. W. ....	0	10	0	Shaw, Mrs. (per Messrs. Hatchard			
Powis, Earl of .....	2	2	0	and Son) .....	1	1	0
Pollen, Mrs. ....	2	0	0	Singleton, Hon. Mrs. ....	1	0	0
				Ditto .....2nd don.	1	0	0
				Ditto .....3rd don.	1	0	0
				Ditto .....4th don.	1	0	0
Russell, Rt. Hon. Lord John, M.P. ...	1	1	0	Slaney, W. H. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0	Ditto .....2nd don.	1	0	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	1	1	0	Ditto .....3rd don.	1	0	0
Ditto.....4th don.	1	1	0	Ditto .....4th don.	1	0	0
Ditto.....5th don.	1	1	0	Ditto .....5th don.	1	0	0
Redesdale, Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A.	1	0	0	Ditto.....6th don.	1	1	0
Rokeby, Lord .....	2	0	0	Samson, Louis, Esq. ....	3	3	0
Ripon, the Earl of, F.R.S. ....	1	0	0	Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0
Rice, Hon. and Rev. Dr. ....	10	0	0	Smith, J. H. Esq. ....	0	10	0
Rendlesham, Lady Sophia .....	1	0	0	Ditto .....2nd don.	1	1	0
Ridgway, I. Esq. ....	1	0	0	Ditto .....3rd don.	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	0	0	Ditto .....4th don.	1	0	0
Reynolds, Joseph, Esq. ....	1	1	0	Shepherd, J. Esq. ....	1	0	0
Ditto.....2nd don.	1	1	0	Shepherd, H. J. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....3rd don.	1	1	0	Skrine, T. Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ditto.....4th don.	1	1	0	Swan and Edgar, Messrs. ....	2	2	0
Roe, John, Esq. ....	1	1	0	Ditto .....2nd don.	2	0	0
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It is respectfully intimated to Subscribers and Donors who may observe any omission in the foregoing List, that they give immediate information thereof to the Secretary.

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## PROPER FORM,

BY WHICH BENEFACTIONS MAY BE BESTOWED IN FAVOUR  
OF THE OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

*I give the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to the NATIONAL  
PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, to be paid exclusively out of such  
part of my Personal Estate, as I can lawfully charge with the  
payment of Legacies to Charitable uses ; and I desire that the  
same may be paid to BENJAMIN BOND CABBELL, ESQ., M.P., the  
present Treasurer, or the Treasurer for the time being, of the said  
Institution ; whose RECEIPT shall be a good discharge for the same.*

Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ } \_\_\_\_\_ 1850. { (signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ }



NOTICES,  
BY THE  
PROVINCIAL PRESS,  
OF THE  
FIRST EDITION  
OF THE  
PRESENT REPORT.

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*From the BELFAST NEWS LETTER, Nov. 13th, 1849.*

"In these days of Sanatory Reform, the present publication will be found a useful guide to the Philanthropist in every part of the civilized world. The Report comprises a vast array of useful facts for perfect national and local legislation on these important subjects; and is illustrated with several engravings, representing the miserable state of the poor of London, as contrasted with the condition in which they might be placed by means of Sanatory Reform."

*From the WORCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE, Nov. 14th, 1849.*

"We have reviewed the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association, of 40, Leicester Square, London;—an institution whose benevolent operations have been frequently detailed in this journal, as worthy of the cordial assistance of every lover of his species. This work is another instance of what a few practically benevolent men may accomplish for the amelioration of their race. We hope this Report will penetrate into every town of the Kingdom."

*From the MERCANTILE JOURNAL, November 13th, 1849.*

"We hail with satisfaction the exertions of this Association (backed, as it is, by some of the most benevolent and influential men in the kingdom), as the only means left of rescuing the destitute poor from misery, crime, and disease. We strongly recommend our readers to an inspection of this important publication, by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly."

*From the PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT WEEKLY JOURNAL, Nov. 15th, 1849.*

"The Report before us is full of interesting and important matter, and ought to be in the hand of every one who has the interest of the distressed and deserving poor at heart. The Statistical information which it affords on every subject connected with Sanatory Reform, cannot be too highly valued; nor can too much praise be bestowed upon the philanthropic individuals who have spent their time and labour in bringing such a document before the public."



*From the DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE AND SOMERSETSHIRE GAZETTE,  
Nov. 15th, 1849.*

"This most instructive publication contains a mass of information which will astonish those who may be at the pains to sift it, and who may not have previously given their attention to the subject. The Model Lodging-houses form the *nucleus* of a new and better system of household accommodation for the Poor, of which it is impossible to estimate adequately the beneficial results to themselves and to society."

*From the KELSO CHRONICLE, Nov. 16th, 1849.*

"In relation to the Dwellings of the Poor,—Model Lodging-houses,—the means of improving the dwellings of the industrious classes,—burial grounds, and sanatory legislation generally, this Report contains a mass of most useful and instructive information."

*From the YORK HERALD, Nov. 17th, 1849.*

"The part which the National Philanthropic Association has taken in promoting the Sanatory movement, is fully detailed in the present Report. The pamphlet before us contains a great amount of important information; which, taken in connection with the other valuable services of the Association, renders the latter worthy the assistance of those who have it in their power to promote the cause of Sanatory Improvement."

*From the GALWAY MERCURY, Nov. 17th, 1849.*

"This volume is one which should be widely circulated; and ought to be in the hands of all who, in any way, are intrusted with a superintendence over the health of cities and towns. We beg to recommend it to the careful perusal of our Petty Sessions Magistrates, our Town Council Board, and Board of Guardians. Some of the regulations recommended by the National Philanthropic Association we shall, from time to time, lay before our Boards and public bodies; trusting that they may be induced to adopt them."

*From the READING MERCURY, Nov. 17th, 1849.*

"The Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association is full of grave and important matter. It exhibits in frightful colours the present state of the poorer districts of the Metropolis, and the improvements already effected by means of the above admirable Association. These London Lodging-houses are extremely filthy and disgusting:—many of them seem never to be cleansed at all; and, as may be expected, literally swarm with vermin."

*From the TUAM HERALD, Nov. 16th, 1849.*

"The Report of the National Philanthropic Association for the present year, which now lies before us, furnishes startling illustrations of the unobserved but intense sufferings of the Poor in London; and in the other crowded towns throughout the country. To this Association, as far as we can collect from the Report, is principally due the amount of public attention now being fixed upon



those suffering; with the view to their removal or alleviation:—meanwhile, we cannot conclude without expressing our heartfelt acknowledgments to those benevolent men who are exerting themselves in ameliorating the condition of the thousands thus left exposed to all the evils of disease and poverty. We trust they will meet with all due co-operation.”

*From the ROSCOMMON AND LEITRIM GAZETTE, Nov. 17th, 1849.*

“We have received the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association of London:—it extends to 154 pages, octavo; shewing by documents of unerring authority, the wretched state of the dwellings of a large portion of the working classes of London. Notwithstanding the untiring energy of the Association for the last seven years, a large amount of misery still exists, owing to the obstructions thrown in the way of reform by the selfish proprietors of these habitations of wretchedness, poverty, and crime. We quite agree with this truly humane Association, in the urgent necessity of an immediate enactment, through application to Parliament, to crush this crying nuisance; suffered to exist so long in the heart of a city, which we may call the Metropolis of the world. It makes one’s blood run cold to read the harrowing details given in this valuable Report.”

*From the DOWNPATRICK RECORDER, Nov. 17th, 1849.*

“The details it gives will be perused with attention by all who feel an interest in the social welfare of the labouring classes. It shews, strikingly, the great necessity that exists, to make exertions to promote the health and comfort of the poor in large towns. This Association has been seven years in operation; and has done great good. It deserves to be supported by all who wish health and comfort to be more general. The schemes of amelioration adopted in London, should be followed in all towns where they may be required.”

*From the DERBY MERCURY, Nov. 14th, 1849.*

From this Report, the public may learn what HAS been done, and what MAY be done, in every large town in the kingdom. The Report is a full development of the subject. It enters at length into the condition—the melancholy condition—of the dwellings of the Metropolitan Poor,—the sad localities of Westminster, Lambeth, Smithfield, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Marylebone, Southwark, St. Giles’s, and other districts teeming with a population familiar with every vice, deprived of every comfort, and wallowing in filth of every description. What is said of London may be affirmed of every large commercial town in the kingdom; the details being, in almost every instance, too sickening for publication. We recommend the Report of the National Philanthropic Association to the calm consideration of our readers.”

*From the WORCESTER HERALD, Nov. 28th, 1849.*

“It has been proved that a large degree of the united comforts and conveniences of an Inn and a Club-house can be supplied to the poor houseless man,



at the cost of the wretched shelter to be obtained by him in the squalid dens called common Lodging-houses; and that the capital invested in this new species of employment will yield from 30 to 40 per cent. From the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association, we learn these particulars on this important point in social economy."

*From the ABERDEEN BANNER, Nov. 23, 1849.*

"The suggestion of this Association seems to us one practicable mode of meeting this evil.—It is '*for wealthy and benevolent individuals throughout the country to form local Associations, and by the aid of Parliament to possess themselves of such buildings as we have described;—whether houses in the town, or cottages in the country;—to rebuild suitable roomy dwellings, properly drained, ventilated, and supplied with water, and to rent them so CHEAP to the poor, that they shall have no excuse for herding together like common animals.*'"

*From the ESSEX STANDARD, Nov. 23, 1849.*

"The sphere of the Association, whose Fifth Report we have before us, is an extensive one.—The Report is full of interesting, statistical, and other most important information on the Sanatory and Social questions which vex the public mind at this time."

*From the SALISBURY AND WINCHESTER JOURNAL, Nov. 24, 1849.*

"The steps now being taken for the purpose of ensuring to the inhabitants of Salisbury an abundant supply of pure water, will be followed up, it is to be hoped, by other measures calculated to promote the Sanatory Improvement of the City.—Most valuable and interesting information on such subjects will be found in the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association, just published."

*From the OXFORD CHRONICLE, Nov. 24, 1849.*

"We have read with great interest the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association; which gives a striking account of Sanatory Progress in the great Metropolis.—The Report gives a most graphic and fearful description of the crowded state of many districts to which the poor are driven, to find a dwelling place; where, with high rents, families pig together like beasts."

*From the MONTROSE STANDARD, Nov. 16, 1849.*

"We have now before us the Fifth Annual Report of the National Philanthropic Association for Sanatory Reform,—more especially in the Metropolis. The Report unfolds a state of filth, wretchedness, and destitution, which we could scarcely have believed to exist among the lower classes, in any City in the World; and far less in London, which may well be called the Emporium of the wealthiest nation in the world.—The Association, from whose Report we have largely extracted, is supported by the contributions of the benevolent: and to such we recommend the Society; being convinced that its labours are not only benevolent, but actually indispensable,—if we wish for purity of atmosphere and cleanliness in dwellings."



*From the WESTERN TIMES, Nov. 24, 1849.*

"This Pamphlet is the most complete, and the most appalling, statement of the physical wretchedness of the outcasts of London, we ever saw:—and it is not a high-wrought fancy, but a bare detail of facts and realities, interjected certainly by involuntary notes of horror,—to which every reader will respond. The contents of this Report are so varied and extensive, that we cannot here present an analysis of it; but refer to its pages for a detailed statement of the proceedings of the National Philanthropic Association.—We may hereafter draw on this Report for information on such matters."

*From the SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE, Nov. 24, 1849.*

"The beneficial results of the operations of this most useful Association, are minutely set forth in the Fifth Report;—which cannot be too highly estimated: nor can the objects of the Philanthropists, who form the National Philanthropic Association, be too extensively supported.—We earnestly hope the publication of the Reports of this excellent Association, will have the effect of bringing large accessions to its list of supporters."

*From the WEXFORD GUARDIAN, Dec. 8, 1849.*

"This is one of the emanations of humanity; as given forth by some of its best children in London.—We cannot too highly appreciate the views of the Association.—They have set an example to the Empire, and make an appeal to the affluent and benevolent through its entire extent; and we wish them every success.—Their objects are admirable, and we hope will induce extensive imitation."

*From the DROGHEDA ARGUS, Nov. 17, 1849.*

"It is impossible to magnify the importance of providing clean and decent dwellings for the Poor. This, the National Philanthropic Association has to a great extent, accomplished, by establishing model lodging houses for strangers and others, who would otherwise be obliged to take shelter in wretched dwellings, highly rented; where all ages and both sexes,—fathers and daughters,—mothers and sons,—grown-up brothers and sisters,—stranger adult males and females,—and swarms of children,—the sick, the dying, and the dead,—are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist."

*From the DARLINGTON AND STOCKTON TIMES, Dec. 8, 1849.*

"This Institution has been liberally supported by donations and subscriptions; but the Balance Sheet shews a large amount due to the President.—So far as we are able to judge, the contributions of subscribers have been expended in the manner best calculated to promote the philanthropic and praiseworthy objects set forth in the pretensions of the Association.—The Association has especial claims on the benevolent at the present time; and we heartily wish that such Institutions as that of the National Philanthropic Association, were established and put in operation in every town and district in the Kingdom."



*From the PLYMOUTH HERALD, Dec. 1, 1849.*

"As has been well remarked in the last Report of the National Philanthropic Association,—a work which contains an immense amount of information upon Sanatory questions, and the perusal of which we strongly recommend to those interested in the subject,—it was formerly too much the habit of people to trace all their misfortunes to political mismanagement!—If their homes were uncomfortable,—the town in which they resided, unhealthy,—their social condition in a backward state,—the Government or Legislature was invariably blamed and considered responsible:—it scarcely ever entered their imaginations, that these were objects entirely under their own control."

*From the KENTISH OBSERVER, Dec. 6, 1849.*

"This instructive publication contains a mass of information which will astonish those who may be at the pains to sift it; and who may not have previously given their attention to the subject.—Such Institutions accomplish every desirable purpose; and only require to be made known, to be approved and extended."

*From the COVENTRY HERALD AND OBSERVER, Dec. 7, 1849.*

"The present, which is the Society's Fifth Report, is a very elaborate, instructive, and valuable document.—It is illustrated with several striking wood engravings; and is altogether well worthy the perusal of those who are inclined to aid in practical measures for the improvement of the physical and moral condition of the poor."—

*From the WISBECH ADVERTISER, Dec. 7, 1849.*

"It contains some most startling statements relative to the condition of the Poor in London; as well as much gratifying information with regard to the remedies which the Association is now applying.—The Report is ably drawn up, and is illustrated with engravings, which will serve to impress the matter upon the attention of the reader."

*From the CHELTENHAM FREE PRESS, Dec. 8, 1849.*

"The Street-Orderly System is more especially adapted for large towns, where the traffic is great.—The Association has usefully employed a number of men in earning an honest livelihood, who would otherwise have filled the work-houses; and the experiments made appear, to have been successful.—The better cleansing of the streets, courts, and alleys, is a matter of great importance; and when this is combined with the profitable employment of the poor, a double good is effected.—We recommend a perusal of this work."

*From the LIVERPOOL COURIER, Dec. 12, 1849.*

"The object of this Association is most praiseworthy.—The work before us, not only exposes the evil, but points out the remedy.—It shows that good has already been effected, and may be effected to an almost indefinite extent; if the requisite means and exertions be only employed."



*From the BUCKS ADVERTISER, Dec. 15, 1849.*

"This Work is a complete exposure of the dreadful destitution of the Metropolis, and a statement of remedies for the same.—All legislators and lovers of their country should make themselves acquainted with the facts; and should subscribe to the Association.—The very work which Poor Law Authorities should have undertaken, with the great funds committed to their trust, is here taken up by the benevolent.—But why should not Guardians of Unions step forward to render labour pleasant and attractive to the wandering vagrant; instead of making it repulsive?"

*From the WATERFORD MAIL, Dec. 15, 1849.*

"The National Philanthropic Association, established in London in 1842, has by its exertions, since its commencement, effected considerable good in the improvement of the dwellings of the humbler classes. The Fifth Report of the Association contains much matter of extreme importance; and we would strenuously recommend its perusal to all advocates of Sanatory Reform, as well as to the Members of our Municipal bodies."

*From the BERWICK AND KELSO WARDER, Dec. 14, 1849.*

"The work constitutes a sort of Encyclopædia of Metropolitan information, bearing on Sanatory subjects.—It contains a body of valuable facts, not easily accessible to the general reader, and a large proportion of which are not to be found in any other publication; having been collected by the Philanthropic President of the Association, after a series of personal visits to some of the least frequented localities in London.—We wish that the Model Lodging-houses were multiplied in all parts of the metropolis.—It is but right to make grateful recognition of the great and manifold labours of the National Philanthropic Association in the praiseworthy cause.—The publication of the Report will greatly contribute to the promotion of the interests of the Metropolitan Poor."

*From the PEMBROKESHIRE HERALD, Dec. 14, 1849.*

"The Fifth Report of the Association is full of interesting statistical and other information, on the sanatory and social questions before the public at present. We heartily wish success to this and all other Institutions having for their object the Elevation of the Working Classes.—Farther extracts from this Report will appear in our columns, in the hope that they will have the desired effect."

*From the PRESTON CHRONICLE, Dec. 1, 1849.*

"—A most interesting publication, giving an account of the exertions of a number of benevolent individuals, who have exerted themselves to forward the cause of Sanatory Reform; and induce the humbler classes to exert themselves in the cause of their moral and social salvation;—saying unto them, as Dr. Buckland said, in the text adopted by him on the Thanksgiving Day,—'Wash and be clean.'"



*From the AYR ADVERTISER, Nov. 22, 1849.*

"If any one doubts these statements, let him peruse the Fifth Report of the National Philanthropic Association;—an Institution founded with the view of Social Improvements, Street-Cleansing, and Employment of the Poor; so that able-bodied men may be prevented from burthening the Parish Rates, and preserved independent of workhouse alms and degradation.—This Association is supported by the contributions of the benevolent."

*From the FERMANAGH REPORTER, Nov. 16, 1849.*

"—But, for the revelations contained in this work, (and it contains indications that the subject has not been exhausted, nor the dark depths even gone into) we were not prepared. We have not had time to go through the Report; but cannot avoid mentioning the account of Enon Chapel, which commences on page 65.—Enon Chapel has ceased to be a place of worship.—A Society of Teetotallers are now the Lessees.—They have removed the pews and converted it into a *Temperance Hall*, where plain and fancy dress balls are held.—The object of the Association is, among other reforms, to blot from the Map of London such places as Enon Chapel.—In its efforts, we pray God speed it! and hope soon to return to the subject."

*From the DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISER AND JOURNAL, Dec. 14, 1849.*

"Amidst the mass of information this Association has collected, are to be found some very startling disclosures."

*From the BRADFORD OBSERVER, Dec. 13, 1849.*

"The Report contains a large amount of descriptive statement, concerning the Dwellings of the Poor in the localities of Westminster, Lambeth, Smithfield, Field Lane, Southwark, St. Giles's, &c.—We wish we had space for the publication of detailed particulars respecting those sinks of infamy,—the low lodging-houses of the metropolis.—To all who are anxious to judge for themselves, of what the 'back slums' of London are;—of what filth and foul air can do;—and of what an enlarged Philanthropy *ought to do*; we say—Buy the pamphlet; whose mournful, though trumpet-tongued facts, we have in this notice imperfectly indicated."

*From the ANGLO-CELT (CAVAN), Dec. 28, 1849.*

"By active and unceasing exertions, and by means of Meetings, Circulars, and Reports, the National Philanthropic Association has effected great good:—it is supported by the contributions of the benevolent; and, judged by the amount of good which it has already done, it is well worthy of its title."

*From the STIRLING OBSERVER, Dec. 27, 1849.*

"The Fifth Report, now before us, furnishes the most incontestible evidence, that its claims on the wealthy are by no means small or limited. It would be impossible, in our notice, to convey any idea of the disclosures made in this Report."



*From the PENZANCE GAZETTE, Dec. 26, 1849.*

"Its contents will be perused with avidity, by every individual who takes an *interest* in the progress of the great questions of improved health-regulations, and the provision of comfortable homes for the Poor."

*From the DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY STANDARD, Jan. 9, 1850.*

"Its heroic agents appear to have penetrated into the most dismal localities;—and harrowing indeed are the scenes which they lay bare.—They have, at the risk of health and even life, visited the resorts of the miserable and depraved;—and considering the amount of funds at the disposal of its members, they have accomplished a great deal."

*From the WESTERN STAR (BALLINASLOE), Jan. 12, 1850.*

"Any attempt to capitulate the laudable efforts of this Association, would be utterly futile.—The immense mass of interesting reports and discussions (gratuitously circulated,) can furnish but a very faint and inadequate idea of the severity and zeal exerted by these champions in the sacred cause of humanity."



THE LANCET, LONDON, Dec. 20, 1890.

"The Council will be pleased with the results of the inquiry, and the progress of the great question of improved health regulations, and the provision of comfortable houses for the poor."

FROM THE LANCET AND GAZETTE, LONDON, Dec. 6, 1890.

"The results appear to have penetrated into the most distant localities, and interesting indeed are the scenes which they lay bare. They have, at the risk of health and even life, tested the waters of the table and the nursery, and considering the amount of funds at the disposal of the members, they have accomplished a great feat."

FROM THE WESTERN STAR (HALLAMSBURY), Nov. 12, 1890.

"Any attempt to popularize the facts is likely to be of little avail. The numerous mass of interesting reports and discussions (entirely circulated) can furnish but a very faint and inadequate idea of the activity and zeal exerted by these champions in the sacred cause of humanity."

"The results of the inquiry are of great interest, and the progress of the great question of improved health regulations, and the provision of comfortable houses for the poor."

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