

1883

City of Portland. Auditor's Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Portland, for the Financial Year 1882-83, April 1 1882 (both inclusive), March 31, 1883 with the Mayor's Address, and Annual Reports of the Several Departments, made to the City Council, March, 1883

Portland (Me.)

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CITY OF PORTLAND.  
AUDITOR'S  
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF THE  
CITY OF PORTLAND,  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1882-83.

April 1, 1882 (both inclusive), March 31, 1883.

WITH THE  
MAYOR'S ADDRESS,  
AND  
Annual Reports of the Several Departments,  
MADE TO THE CITY COUNCIL, MARCH, 1883.



PORTLAND, ME.:  
FORD & RICH, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,  
CORNER EXCHANGE AND FORE STREETS.  
1883.



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# CITY GOVERNMENT—1883-4.

MAYOR,  
JOHN W. DEERING.

CITY CLERK,  
GEO. C. BURGESS.

ALDERMEN.  
EDWARD B. WINSLOW, *Chairman*.

Ward 1.—David Birnie.                      Ward 4.—Edward B. Winslow.  
" 2.—Robert M. Gould.                      " 5.—James F. Hawkes.  
" 3.—John C. Tukesbury.                      " 6.—John A. Emery.  
Ward 7.—Holman S. Melcher.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

SAMUEL B. KELSEY, *President*.                      L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk*.  
Ward 1.—Horace A. Hallet,  
James Connellan,  
Alfred L. Turner.                      Ward 4.—William McAleney,  
John S. Russell,  
Charles Burleigh.  
Ward 2.—John A. Gallagher,  
John J. Lappin,  
Virgil C. Wilson.                      Ward 5.—Augustine D. Smith,  
John H. Fogg,  
R. Samuel Rand.  
Ward 3.—Augustus H. Prince,  
Samuel B. Kelsey,  
Franklin Simonds.                      Ward 6.—Sylvester Marr,  
Thomas Shaw,  
Elias B. Dennison.  
Ward 7.—Stephen B. Winchester,  
Edward A. Noyes,  
Alvin Jordan.

## PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICERS.

*City Clerk*.—George C. Burgess.  
*City Treasurer and Collector*.—Henry W. Hersey.  
*City Auditor*.—Cyrus Nowell.  
*City Solicitor*.—Wm. H. Looney.  
*City Civil Engineer*.—Wm. A. Goodwin.  
*City Commissioner of Streets*.—Hanson S. Clay.  
*City Physician*.—William Cammett.  
*City Marshal*.—Benjamin F. Andrews.  
*City Messenger*.—John L. Shaw.  
*City Assessors*.—Cyrus K. Ladd,  
William O. Fox,  
Stephen Marsh.

*City Chief Engineer of Fire Department*.—Nahum Littlefield.

Names of members of former City Government may be found in Report of 1875. Each succeeding Report gives the names of the City Government for the year ensuing.





# MAYOR DEERING'S ADDRESS.

---

*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

In obedience to the command of our people, given through the ballot box, we have met this morning to inaugurate our City Government for the ensuing municipal year. We have taken a sacred obligation to do our duty, and the aid of Divine Providence has been asked in our behalf.

It may not be inappropriate, if I take this opportunity to express to all who honored me, my appreciation of the honor they conferred.

I assure our people, whatever ability I possess will be devoted during the year to what I believe to be the best interests of our City, and to a wise and economical administration of City affairs; and I wish it understood (by economical), I do not mean a niggardly, parsimonious management, but a judicious, fair dealing policy, with a proper respect for the rights of all,

The honor of the City requires, and honesty commands, the payment of our maturing obligations, together with the payment of interest upon obligations not maturing for some years.

The welfare of our City requires the utmost care for the various departments. Sanitary measures make an imperative demand for the building of the sewer upon Commercial street, and this sewer must be constructed at once. You well know we annually hear the old song of extravagance of our City Government and excessive taxation, but these imperative demands to which I have referred exist, and cannot be ignored.

As, for instance, we cannot dishonor our pecuniary obligations, or allow our streets, sidewalks and bridges to want for means to keep them in proper repair, or our sewers and culverts to become dangerous. The poor, many of them aged and infirm, we must care for. Our Fire Department must be

sustained, no matter what it costs to make it effective. The calls for our schools must be met, and in this matter we have no voice, save to furnish the money required by the School Committee. These demands must be provided for; if we neglect any, it will not be such economy as in my judgment would be acceptable to the intelligent people of Portland. I am certain you will give to these suggestions the same care and earnest thought you are wont to bestow upon your own business affairs.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It appears from the Treasurer's Books, our total Municipal debt, March 8th, 1883, including \$787,000 of Bonds issued in aid of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, \$207,000 of Bonds issued for interest on Portland & Rochester Railroad account, and \$121,500 issued for interest on Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad account,

	\$2,052,000.00
Less Bonds paid since April 1, 1882, (\$12,000 additional matured but not presented for payment,) is	225,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,827,000.00

Loans authorized on demand during the year for payment of bonds not provided for by sinking fund or otherwise,	153,500.00
	<hr/> \$1,980,500.00

Outstanding Building Loan Bonds, secured by Mortgage of Real Estate,	325,000.00
--	------------

Bonds issued in aid of Portland & Rochester Railroad,	1,043,500.00
---	--------------

Bonds issued in aid of Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad,	1,200,000.00
	<hr/>

Gross debt, March 8th, 1883,	\$4,549,000.00
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## AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Gas Stock, (1700 Shares), Notes receivable, and trust funds, in which the city pays interest only,	\$103,893.70
--	--------------

Sinking fund, say,	12,000.00
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Building Loan Bonds secured by Mortgages, &c.,	325,000.00
--	------------

Bonds secured by Mortgage and Sinking fund of Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad,	787,000.00	1,227,893.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Net debt March 8, '83, without deduction of value of Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Stock and Bonds held by the city,	\$3,321,106.30
---	----------------

The gross debt has been reduced the past year \$71,500; additional bonds to amount of \$12,000 have matured but not been presented for payment; the same will be paid however from the Sinking fund when presented.

The Sinking fund will probably be increased \$15,000 by transfer of unexpended balances and surplus income at close of financial year, March 31, 1883—the exact amount of which cannot be given until the books are made up.

The city has obtained judgment against the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for arrears of interest sued for. The total amount due from said Company, with interest and cost, will amount to about \$100,000, which, when received, will be applicable to payment of so much of the city debt.

#### FIRE AND STREET DEPARTMENT.

For statistics of these Departments I refer you to the Chief Engineer and Street Commissioner's reports; but I desire to call your attention to the necessity of divorcing the unnatural marriage of the Fire and Street Departments. Sooner or later this must be done, and it might as well be accomplished now. Of real, practical, economical work the Street Department receives but little aid from the horses and drivers of our fire engines and hook and ladder trucks. The present arrangement is a source of continual warfare between the two Departments, tending to destroy the usefulness of both.

I am convinced the enginemen and drivers should be required to wear a plain, suitable uniform, such as shall be adopted by the Committee on Fire Department. We shall then know who they are and that they are attending to thier duties.

A new fire engine should be placed in No. 2's house. The old No. 2 made a spare engine, and one of the other fire engines (not in commission) placed on Peak's Island, where it can be of service if required, and also to give them their benefit of any reduction they may thereby obtain in their rates of fire insurance.

#### SEWERS.

I am informed by engineer Goodwin, a contract was made February 26th, between J. S. Libby, Esq., and the Committee on Sewers, to complete the extension of Long wharf, and

to build 54 rods of 5x6 plank sewer. The wharf contract is for 3,938 square feet, at 56 cents per foot, amounting to \$2,205.28.

The sewer is for 54 rods at \$90.00 a rod,—\$4,860.00, or 5.00 per running foot which, without investigation, appears to be an extravagant price for such work. Your Committee on Sewers when appointed, should carefully ascertain if such contract is binding upon the city, and also if it is in reality an extravagant price for such work, for if it should prove so to be, upon them (if continued) will rest the responsibility of fulfilling a contract on the part of the city, which the new Committee had no voice in making.

The Engineer's estimate for the Commercial street sewer, from Centre to Silver street, and completing wharf and sewer from outfall at Long Wharf, is \$21,242.14. In my judgment this sewer should be commenced and finished, during the long days of May and June, and work continued by night with aid of the Electric light, thereby not obstructing (more than possible), the business of Commercial street. I am not informed of any other sewer of importance to be constructed this year.

#### DEERING'S OAKS AND OUR PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The munificent bequest of Deering's Oaks was made to our city a few years since. The donors undoubtedly gave these beautiful grounds for the enjoyment of the people, and especially for the enjoyment of those without means to allow them to visit the country. In my judgment, the City Council cannot afford to allow these historic grounds to rest unimproved and uncared for. The rich owe it to the poor, that this already beautiful resort, shall each year be made more attractive, and soon become the pride of our city. I recommend an appropriation be made for the Oaks in particular, and that a band stand may be erected, and band concerts be given frequently during the season, when our city is usually full of visitors; thus inaugurating a policy tending toward making at no distant day, these grounds a popular place of resort and recreation for our people. I have no anxiety that our Lincoln Park, the Promenades and other public grounds will remain uncared for at your hands.

## POLICE.

This department for a long time has been the subject of general criticism. There is no doubt of its demoralized condition. I shall avail myself after careful investigation, of my privilege of recommending to the Board of Aldermen, such measures as I shall deem the interests of the city require, and which I may find necessary for the good of the force.

## THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Before another Fourth of July shall approach, the City Government, combined with the patriotic people of our city, through their own and citizens' committees, should consider, if they cannot contrive some means of making our National Anniversary the popular holiday it used to be. Certainly no one can look forward to another Fourth like the last with feelings other than of disgust. Our citizens, who were able, left the city; our streets were deserted and silence reigned supreme. The children, for whose benefit especially, the day should be observed, found it the most gloomy day of the year, while it should have been the brightest and most happy one in their memories. This is all wrong; we cannot afford to give up or abridge the proper celebration of the Fourth of July, and especially its enjoyment by those who are just arriving at an understanding of its significance. To do this, we must make and enforce such reasonable regulations as will ensure the safety of our city, and still let the boys have a good time. You may rely, if the boys lose their interest in the Fourth of July, the fathers will also lose their interest in that spirit of patriotism the Fourth of July commemorates. I recommend a special appropriation for the proper observance of the day.

## CONCLUSION.

The dismal repetition, the city is poor! has almost become chronic, and many of our most sagacious people believe such is the case. While we cannot boast (except in natural resources,) Portland is rich, the actual fact exists by the Assessors' Valuation of 1881, we had nearly thirty-two millions of dollars to pay a little over three million dollars indebtedness, without including the bonds and shares the city owns in the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. Competent judges ex-

press their belief we have nearer fifty million dollars to pay this *comparatively* small debt with. I do not believe there is in New England, any city of our population, where taxes are paid more promptly or willingly, and attribute it to the fact, that all who come among us, who are workers, find little difficulty in earning money to pay with, and while recognizing the necessity of the utmost discrimination in disbursing the public money, we should pursue a liberal, broad-minded, progressive policy ; inviting to our city all good people ; inviting among us all kinds of business, assuring them it is a great mistake that our taxes are burdensome !

With the sincere wish that my year of public service may redound to the benefit and well being of our beloved city, I trust I have suggested some ideas that may be adopted.

JOHN W. DEERING, *Mayor*.

# CITY OF PORTLAND.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }  
April 2, 1883. }

*Ordered*, That the Auditor of accounts be and hereby is authorized to make his annual report of receipts and expenditures of the city, for the financial year, in print, and that six hundred copies of the same be printed for the use of the city, and for distribution; and that there be appended thereto a copy of the Mayor's address, copies of the treasurer's accounts, also copies of the reports of other city officers, returned to the city council at the close of the past municipal year.

---

Read and passed. Sent down.

Attest, GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk*.

---

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }  
April 2, 1883. }

Read and passed in concurrence.

Attest, L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk*.

---

Approved,

JOHN W. DEERING, *Mayor*.  
GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk*.



# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 18, 1883.

*To the Honorable City Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—The ninth section of the ordinance respecting the office of “auditor of accounts” prescribes:

“That it shall be the duty of the auditor of accounts to lay before the city council, annually, at such time as the council may direct, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year, under the respective heads of appropriations; and shall, also, annually, at such time as the council may direct, make and lay before said council, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the past financial year, giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure for each specific object, the receipt from each source of income, the whole to be arranged as far as practicable to conform to the accounts of the city treasurer; and said statement shall be accompanied by a schedule of all the property belonging to the city, and an exhibit of the debts due from the city.”

The requirement of the first clause of the foregoing section directing “an estimate of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year, under respective heads of appropriations,” be made, and in obedience to order of council, it was my pleasure to present under date of the first instant.

In conformity with the latter requirement, and in accordance with the order of April 2, I now have the honor to submit to the city council my report for the financial year 1882-3, which commenced with the 1st day of April 1882 and ended with the last day of March, 1883.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources have been . . . . .	\$1,026,620.64
The balance in the treasury at commencement of the year was . . . . .	132,287.20
	<hr/>
	\$1,158,907.84
The expenditures as per auditor's account have been . . . . .	1,030,584.34
Leaving a balance in the city treasury at the close of the year, of . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$128,323.50

## SINKING FUND FOR THE REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

The receipts of this fund during the past year has been as follows:

Balance standing to the credit of that account at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	\$40,161.58	
To which there was added by amount raised by taxation in accordance with an ordinance of the city requiring not less than one per cent. of the funded debt (with certain exceptions) to be raised in the taxes each year, . . . . .	34,955.00	
And from various other sources in conformity with the provisions of the ordinances establishing the fund, . . . . .	51,753.39	
		<hr/> \$126,869.97
Also proceeds of demand loans for payment of city bonds falling due the year 1882-3, being unprovided for by the sinking fund, . . . . .	153,500.00	
		<hr/> \$280,369.97
From which has been paid of the funded debt of the city falling due the past financial year, . . . . .		228,500.00
Leaving an available balance of account standing to the credit of this fund at the close of the year of, . . . . .		<hr/> \$51,869.97

Which can only be applied to the purchase of the capital of the city debt, as it may fall due, under the direction of the Committee on Reduction of the city debt.

## CITY DEBT.—TEMPORARY.

Temporary loans were authorized by the City Council, in anticipation of receipts from taxes; but by arrangements made by the treasurer, no loans for this purpose were required.

## CITY DEBT.—PERMANENT.

Payments on account of the funded debt of the city the past year have been for city notes matured, paid from sinking fund for the reduction of city debt, . . . . .		
Municipal bonds, . . . . .		\$228,500

Showing a decrease of the *municipal funded debt* the past year of \$75,000.

Over drafts in a few appropriations were covered by a transfer of undrawn balances being sufficient for the purpose, besides the balance carried to "sinking fund."

#### CITY BUILDING.

The expenditures for this purpose include the necessary repairs of the building and of steam apparatus for heating the same, fuel, pay of engineers and janitor, and for gas used in the hall and rooms occupied for city purposes.

Repairs on the county wing of the building, authorized by the committee on public buildings, in accordance with the terms of the "lease," are included in these expenditures.

The gross expenditures the past year, \$8,687.96

#### DRAINS AND SEWERS.

The report of the superintendent of drains and sewers, to be found among the reports of the various departments annexed, furnishes the necessary information in regard to the location of sewers laid the past year, length of same, cost per foot, and assessment to individuals, etc. Total expenditures \$7,877.23.

#### DEERING'S OAKS.

No definite appropriation was made for these grounds, but was included in the appropriation for cemeteries and public grounds. The judgment of the committee having these in charge was to be exercised, as to how much could be expended to make the place attractive in both summer and winter. It will be seen by the expenditures that the skating pond was looked after. Several important improvements were made in these grounds the past year: and with commendable zeal the committee "made the most" of their limited appropriation.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department, exclusive of the pay to companies, engineers of steamers, and the chief and his assistants, but including the cost of repairs upon steamers, new hose, etc., together with the amount paid for general expenses, in which is included the expenses of the Fire Alarm

Telegraph. The particular workings of the department are fully set forth in the report of the Chief Engineer.

Amount of expenditures, \$18,156 12.

There are now five steamers in use in the department, viz.: "Machigonne," "Portland," "Cumberland," "Falmouth," "Casco," besides the two held in reserve, though in rather poor condition.

If to the ordinary expenses of the department is added the salaries paid to companies and engineers of steamers, with those of the chief engineer and four assistants for the past year, charged under the head of fire department salaries, and salaries, the entire expenses of the department for the past year will be \$29,961.62.

#### GAS LIGHTS.

The expenditures for street lamps and lighting the past year have been \$16,732.54.

There were 455 gas lamps in use January 1st, 1883, 118 lamps for burning naphtha and kerosene are in use in Washington and other streets at North end and West end, and 2 on the bridge leading from Clark street, where there are no gas mains, and 7 on Peak's Island. In all 118.

#### HEALTH.

The expenditures in this department have been for the clearing of the outlet of drains running into Back Cove.

The payment of balance due Dr. G. H. Cummings for attendance upon small-pox patients, very near the expiration of his term of service, is included under this heading.

The salary of the City Physician is charged under the head of salaries, and his services are mostly in connection with the board of Overseers at the Alms House department.

The expense attending the few cases of small pox that have occurred, was not wholly charged as an additional expense to the department, only for nursing medicine, food and fuel; the physicians' services being charged as an extra in the salaries. The total expenditure being \$1,587.31.

#### LIQUOR AGENCY.

The amount of payments as well as receipts are for the year past. The agency is managed by a committee of the

board of aldermen; the agent making weekly deposits into the city treasury. The receipts to the city treasury are in the nature of "special deposits," being applicable only to the payment of the bills of the agency.

Receipts, \$19,615.50; payments, \$19,864.46. Quite an amount in bills left over last year unpaid, are included in the payments of this year.

#### RESERVED FUND.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated to be held in reserve till the close of the financial year, to be transferred to supply deficits in overdrawn appropriations. At the close of the financial year, by vote of the city council, the amount was transferred to the general balance for over expenditures in other appropriations.

#### STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

The appropriation of \$47,500, with the amount received from the fire department for the use of horses to haul the fire engines—of \$7,500.00 is in addition to the above.

For the paving of a portion of West Commercial street with granite blocks, a further sum of \$7,500 was by order of council transferred from the contingent fund. The general expenses exceeded the appropriation and receipts, whole amounting to \$63,592.59.

The report of the street commissioner will give the general items of expenditures on particular streets.

#### SUPPORT OF POOR.

The expenditure in this department of the city during the past year has been \$22,828.45; in which is included the cost of repairs of buildings, fences, &c. Amount received from this department carried to "Income," \$1,041 02.

#### SCHOOLS.

The current expenses for sustaining the public schools the past year, are as follows: For salaries of teachers in the various branches, including music, languages, penmanship, and salary of Superintendent, \$63,012.78; besides ordinary expenses for repairs of school buildings, fuel, stationery, furniture, chemicals, and salary of superintendent of school buildings, amounting to \$18,281.47.

An appropriation of \$7,000 was made for enlarging and making sundry changes in the Spring street school house:—\$6,977.36 was charged to this appropriation, the excess of expenditures charged in the ordinary expense of repairs of school buildings.

The report of the school committee and of the teacher of penmanship, music, &c., may be found in the appendix.

The school for the deaf, under the direction of the school committee, and for details connected therewith, reference may be had to their report.

#### STATE PENSIONS.

By a law of the State, passed by the Legislature of 1866, and continued by succeeding legislative action, pensions were granted under certain restrictions, to soldiers or sailors who served in the war of 1861, or in case of death, to their widows or orphan children, or dependent mother or sister: and by order of the Governor and Council, it was made the duty of municipal officers of towns and cities to examine carefully all claims for pensions under the law, certify and forward the same to the Governor and Council, and if allowed, they were returned to the treasurers of the several towns and cities, who are required to pay them quarterly to the parties in person, in whose favor the pension certificate was drawn, to be reimbursed by the State. There has been paid the past year on this account, to quarter ending December 31st, the sum of \$1,367.00. This amount has been paid from current receipts, bills sent to State department, approved, and amount refunded to the treasurer.

#### WATER AND HYDRANTS,

This appropriation was made for the setting and repairs of hydrants and drinking fountains, with other incidental expenses, and to cover the contract made with the Portland Water Company, dated September 24th, 1870, for the stipulated sum of \$4,000 annually.

The expenditures were, \$5,823.10

NOTE.—Number of hydrants and their location, may be found in the report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

But few of the departments have exceeded the appropriations, as on public buildings, drains, sewers, streets, support

of poor, &c. Wherever a deficiency existed, a transfer from unexpended appropriations was authorized for the payment. The balance of, or the surplus of unexpended appropriations, being more than sufficient to meet the over expenditures, were so applied. The surplus remaining of unexpended balances, as will be seen by the statement in another portion of this report, was by order of the city council carried forward and was added to the appropriations of 1882-3, very much the largest part, however, being unexpended, together with the unexpended balance of the present year, finds its way into the SINKING FUND, or to credit of "committee on the reduction of the city debt."

Accounts in detail of the city property, the city debt, and all other statements required by the ordinance establishing this department, will be found under their appropriate heads.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CYRUS NOWELL,

*Auditor of Accounts.*

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

CITY OF PORTLAND, }  
Auditor's Office, City Building. }

The first day of each month is PAY DAY on all bills properly approved.

All bills against the several departments must be presented to the AUDITOR on or before the 25th of the month preceding their payment on the first of the succeeding month. All bills not so presented lie over to the next month.

All bills presented for payment must specify what the article or articles were for, and for what department, and when for labor, where it was performed, with proper dates.

Items charged to different appropriations or departments should be made on *separate* bills.

The auditor desires parties whose claims against the city have been duly allowed, to be prompt in their calls to receive payment,—and when bills have been once presented ascertain if allowed, before duplicating the amount on a subsequent bill, as is sometimes done.



## REVENUE.

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The REVENUE to the city the past year has been derived from the following sources, viz.:

### INCOME RECEIPTS.

City Building.....	\$3,580 80	
Drains and Sewers.....	5,827 09	
Fees and Fines.....	5,560 70	
Interest.....	56,045 37	
Licenses.....	214 65	
Rents.....	4,941 25	
Railroad and Telegraph Tax.....	1,989 89	
Support of Poor.....	1,041 02	
Schools.....	17,482 75	
Armories, rent of.....	475 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$97,158 52	
Extra dividend on gas stock included in interest account above.		
Proceeds of demand loans, for payment of city bonds matured.....	153,500 00	
Receipts from various sources, not estimated.....	15,436 50	
Taxes, collected by H. W. Hersey, collector.....	717,125 23	
	<hr/>	
		\$983,220 25
Received from ordinary sources and applicable to the current expenses of the city.		
The following items are of a different class, viz:		
Sinking fund receipts.....	4,336 00	
Evergreen cemetery.....	12,269 64	
Evergreen fund.....	3,423 75	
Forest City Cemetery.....	229 50	
Land sold, cash receipts.....	250 00	
Dog Licenses.....	76 00	
Liquor Agency.....	19,615 50	
Notes receivable, due on, and paid.....	3,200 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$43,400 39
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,026,620 64</u>

## APPROPRIATIONS, 1882-83.

Statement of the APPROPRIATIONS made by the City Council to meet the expenditures of the City of Portland, for the financial year which began with the first day of April, 1882, and ended with the last day of March, 1883. Also a statement of the drafts made by the auditor on the treasurer against such appropriations.

*N. B.—The excess of expenditures over the appropriations in all cases was met by transfers from other appropriations duly authorized by the City Council.*

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	Expenditures, pr Auditor's report.
Abatements, transfer,	\$1,178 54	\$1,178 54
Advertising,		
Appropriation,	800 00	
Balance,	326 31	
Receipts,	14 62	
	1,140 93	600 00
City notes, reduction of city debt,		
Balance,	40,161 58	
Appropriation,	34,955 00	
Receipts,	7,862 00	
" additional,	27,232 87	
Surplus, income,	16,658 52	
City debt, loans,	153,500 00	
	280,369 97	228,500 00
City Building,		
Appropriation,	9,500 00	8,687 96
Contingent,		
Appropriation,	13,000 00	
Balance,	7,607 14	
Receipts,	2,539 23	
	23,146 37	
Less, transfer to streets,	7,500 00	
	15,646 37	10,011 45
Cemeteries and public grounds,		
Appropriation,	3,000 00	
Balance,	68 90	
	3,068 90	3,043 39
Drains and sewers,		
Appropriation,	7,000 00	7,877 23
Discount on taxes,		
Appropriation,	20,000 00	
Balance,	650 22	
	20,650 22	18,610 26
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$338,554 93	\$278,508 83

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	Expenditures, pr Auditor's report.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$338,554 93	\$278,508 83
Damages on streets,		
Appropriation, 1,000 00		
Receipts, 392 50		
	1,392 50	180 82
Evergreen Cemetery.		
Balance, \$ 431 64		
Appropriation, 1,000 00		
Receipts, net, 12,269 64		
	13,701 28	12,319 84
Forest City Cemetery.		
Balance, 738 85		
Appropriation, 200 00		
Receipts, 229 50		
	1,168 35	240 10
Fire Department.		
Appropriation, 18,000 00		
Receipts, 105 00		
	18,105 00	18,156 12
Fire Department—salaries.		
Appropriation, 11,000 00		
Balance, 125 05		
	11,125 05	10,795 50
Gas Lights.		
Appropriation, 18,000 00		
Receipts, 3 00		
	18,003 00	16,732 54
Harbor.		
Appropriation, 300 00		
Balance, 300 00		
	600 00	190 00
Health.		
Appropriation, 3,000 00		
Balance, 386 87		
Receipts, 671 42		
	4,058 29	1,587 31
Interest.		
Appropriation, 122,068 00		
Balance, 1,455 65		
	123,523 65	120,495 47
Liquor Agency.		
Balance, 320 77		
Receipts, 19,615 50		
	19,936 27	19,864 46
Overlaysings & abatements, transfer,	846 18	846 18
Portland & Ogd's R. R.		
Balance, 7,320 00		
Appropriation, 72,000 00		
	79,320 00	72,270 00
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	\$630,334 50	\$552,187 17

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	Expenditures, pr Auditor's report.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$630,334 50	\$552,187 17
Portland & Roch'tr R. R.		
Balance,	1,905 00	
Appropriation,	62,610 00	
	64,515 00	62,205 00
Printing and Stationery.		
Appropriation,	2,000 00	
Balance,	474 74	
	2,474 74	1,778 18
Police salaries,		
Appropriation,	27,000 00	
Balance,	950 00	
	27,950 00	26,284 00
Police contingent.		
Appropriation,	800 00	
Balance,	125 31	
	925 31	603 74
Public Buildings and H. & L. House.		
Appropriation,	1,500 00	
Balance,	1,575 60	
	3,075 60	3,889 40
*Reserved fund, transferred,	5,000 00	
Salaries.		
Appropriation,	27,100 00	
Balance,	1,111 12	
	28,211 12	26,573 03
Streets, Sidewalks, and Bridges.		
Appropriation,	47,500 00	
Receipts,	7,576 78	
Balance,	61 35	
Transfer from contingent,	7,500 00	
	62,638 13	63,592 59
Support of Poor.		
Appropriation,	20,000 00	
Balance,	295 97	
	20,295 97	22,828 45
Schools.		
Appropriation,	17,505 00	
Balance,	463 77	
	17,968 77	18,281 47
School Salaries.		
Appropriation,	64,805 00	
Balance,	2,716 50	
	67,521 50	63,012 78
School for the Deaf.		
Appropriation,	1,400 00	
Receipts,	2,000 00	
Balance,	490 00	
	3,890 00	2,952 82
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$934,800 73	\$844,188 63

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	Expenditures, pr Auditor's report.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$934,800 73	\$844,188 63
Spring street School-house. Appropriation,	7,000 00	6,997 36
State Reform School. Appropriation, 1,000 00 Balance, 216 44	1,216 44	877 01
† State pensions, Receipts,	1,367 00	1,367 00
Taxes, County. Balance, 13,837 09 Appropriation, 27,144 00	40,981 09	28,958 31
Taxes, State. Balance, 71,705 02 Appropriation, 137,054 20	208,759 22	138,372 93
Water and Hydrants. Appropriation, 5,500 00 Balance, 213 27	5,713 27	5,823 10
City bonds in aid A. & St. Lawrence Railroad, balance,	4,000 00	4,000 00
* Transferred to other accounts. † Refunded by State.	\$1,203,837 75	\$1,030,584 34

BALANCES of last year,	\$181,667 19	
Appropriations, original,	789,741 20	
Receipts other than from taxes,	58,069 94	
Transfer from overlayings,	846 18	
Transfer from abatements,	1,178 54	
Surplus income,	16,658 52	
Demand loan,	153,500 00	
	\$1,201,661 57	
Actual expenditures,	1,030,584 34	\$171,077 23

Balances standing to the credit of the following accounts. viz :

Committee on reduction of the city debt,	51,869 97	
State tax, balance,	70,386 29	
County tax, balance,	12,022 78	
Evergreen cemetery,	1,381 44	
Evergreen fund investment,	9,500 00	
Evergreen fund account,	15,556 69	
Forest City cemetery,	928 25	
Liquor agency,	71 81	
Coupons in aid P. & O. R. R.,	7,050 00	
Coupons in aid P. & R. R. R.,	2,310 00	\$171,077 23

## Ordinance Relating to Appropriations.

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The ordinance relating to the office of auditor provides, that "no money shall be paid out of the city treasury unless the expenditures or terms of the contract shall be vouched by the chairman of the committee, or of the board under whose authority it has been authorized and made, nor unless the same shall be examined by the auditor, approved by the committee on accounts, and drawn for by the mayor."

By the same ordinance it is provided, that "whenever the appropriations for the specific object shall have been expended the auditor shall immediately communicate the same to the city council, that they may be apprised of the fact, and either make a further appropriation, or withhold, as they may deem expedient." Hence the necessity of applying to the city council for additional means, if, from any cause, an *original appropriation* becomes expended. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an *authorized* transfer from some existing appropriations having a surplus, or from unexpended balances of appropriations.

In this manner the city council can retain a *knowledge and control of all* the expenditures, as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

## INCOME, 1882-83.

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Statement of "ESTIMATED INCOME," for meeting the expenditures of the City of Portland, for the financial year 1882-83, with an account of the actual receipts during that year :

SOURCES.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.
City building, . . . . .	\$3,580 80	3,000 00
Drains and Sewers, . . . . .	5,827 09	2,000 00
Fees and Fines, . . . . .	5,560 70	2,000 00
*Interest, . . . . .	56,045 37	54,300 00
Licenses, . . . . .	214 65	50 00
Rents, . . . . .	4,941 25	2,950 00
Railroad and Telegraph Taxes, . . . . .	1,989 89	500 00
Support of Poor, . . . . .	1,041 02	1,300 00
Schools, . . . . .	17,482 75	14,000 00
Armories, rent of, . . . . .	475 00	400 00
Actual Income, . . . . .	\$97,158 52	80,500 00
Estimated Income. . . . .	\$80,500 00	
Surplus cash income carried to committee on reduction of city debt, . . . . .	\$16,658 52	

\* Extra dividend on gas stock included.

## CITY EXPENDITURES.

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Statement of the expenditures made on account of the CITY OF PORTLAND, during the financial year 1882-83.

*Commencing with the first day of April, 1882, and ending with the last day of March, 1883.*

### ABATEMENTS.

Paid back sundry abatements to different parties, made after payment of taxes. . . .	<u>\$1,178 54</u>
<i>Per item No. 1 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

### ADVERTISING.

Paid for news papers and advertising, . . .	<u>\$600 00</u>
<i>Per item No. 2 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

### CITY NOTES, LOANS.

Paid city notes maturing this year, viz: City debt maturing this year, paid from sinking fund for reduction of city debt, . . .	<u>\$228,500 00</u>
<i>Per item No. 3 of Treasurer's report.</i>	

### CITY BUILDING.

Expenditures on account of city and county building, including the expense of steam-heating, repairs and alterations, and of the portion occupied by the county, viz:

#### REPAIRS.

Carpentry, lumber, etc., . . . .	\$267 13
Slatting, plastering, etc., . . . .	85 11
Plumbing, . . . .	58 55
Hardware, . . . .	22 38
Painting, . . . .	13 62
Repairs on roof, . . . .	<u>321 21</u>

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$768 00</u>
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$768 00
<b>STEAM HEATING.</b>	
Pay of engineer and assistant, . . . . .	\$1,226 69
Coal, etc., . . . . .	1,808 00
Repairs on steam heating apparatus, waste, hardware, etc., . . . . .	220 01
Paid for valve refitting machine, . . . . .	71 25
<b>GAS FIXTURES.</b>	
Gas consumed in hall, . . . . .	702 75
Gas consumed in other rooms and offices,	2,626 00
<b>FURNITURE, and repairs of, brooms, brushes, crockery, etc., . . . . .</b>	
Clocks, and repairing, . . . . .	103 17
Paid for ice in messenger's room, . . . . .	10 50
Paid for ice in messenger's room, . . . . .	27 00
<b>WASHING, cleaning, cleaning carpets, removal of rubbish, shoveling snow, ice, etc., . . . . .</b>	
Removing ashes, . . . . .	178 62
Removing ashes, . . . . .	37 75
<b>JANITOR, salary, of and assistance, . . . . .</b>	
Paid for hoisting gear, . . . . .	672 04
Paid for hoisting gear, . . . . .	20 00
Paid for American ensign, . . . . .	20 00
Paid for 50 ft. extra hose, . . . . .	12 50
Paid Eureka Company for 3 ventilators, and fitting in Mayor's and Aldermen's room,	102 00
Paid for sprinkling in front of city building,	50 00
Paid for repairing drain, . . . . .	31 68
<i>Per item No. 4 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$8,687 96</u>
<b>CONTINGENT.</b>	
<i>For the following expenditures which are not chargeable under any other head.</i>	
<b>CARRIAGE HIRE, ETC.</b>	
Traveling expenses of committees and mem- bers of the city government and others when in the employ of the city, not charged elsewhere, . . . . .	37 00
<b>RECORDS.</b>	
Paid Geo. H. Libby, clerk for the City's Committee on State Pensions, . . . . .	100 00
Paid H. W. Hersey's bill of sundries. . . . .	14 67
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$151 67</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$151 67
POSTAGE, revenue stamps, expresses, telegrams, etc., . . . . .	210 00
LEGAL EXPENSES, paid for service of constables, witness fees, clerk of court for copies, &c.,	207 63
Paid award of referees, in case Bates Man'f Co.,	50 00
Paid clerk for aldermen revising voting lists, twice, . . . . .	25 00
Paid for new City Seal, and printing letter heads, . . . . .	82 50
Paid services rendered at Union wharf, on account dredging dock, . . . . .	45 00
Paid for conveying girls to Industrial School, Hallowell, . . . . .	17 25
Paid for board of girls at Industrial School,	43 50
Paid Brown artillery for fitting up armory, .	100 00
Paid Brown artillery for firing salute, July 4th,	114 00
Paid for ringing bells July 4th, . . . . .	62 00
Paid medical attendance, consulting physi- cian and others, . . . . .	141 00
Paid Telephone Co., rent of instrument at police station, . . . . .	50 00
Paid for refreshments for ward officers on election days, . . . . .	134 50
Paid for rent of armories, . . . . .	450 00
Paid gas bills for military companies, . . .	236 25
Paid rent of safe deposit vault, . . . . .	75 00
Paid for Petroleum Inspector's instruments,	47 03
Paid for counterfeit detector, . . . . .	3 00
Paid for whitewashing fence, . . . . .	5 00
Paid for city sealer's tools, . . . . .	4 00
Paid for ballot box, . . . . .	2 25
Paid for cleaning vault, in Sherman street,	9 25
*Bill for use of pasture for rifle shooting range, . . . . .	45 00
Paid W. S. Edwards, G. N. Fernald and P. H. Richardson, for extra labor on revalua- tion plans, . . . . .	130 10
Paid for copying by photo-lithographic process and binding revaluation plans, coloring in- dexes, &c., &c., . . . . .	1,480 45
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,921 38

\*Refused to accept, and credited in 1883 account.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,921 38
Paid J. C. Ward for building Hook and Ladder House, Brackett street, for H. & L. Co., No. 3, "Bramhall," . . . . .	1,420 00
Paid for support of Charles Lamar, (blind boy)	150 00
Paid Washington H. & Ladder Company for tearing down dangerous building on Franklin street, . . . . .	46 00
Paid for material destroyed in doing the same,	15 00
CIVIL ENGINEER, instruments for, and repairs of,	23 86
DISTRIBUTION of tax bills, posting bills, and notices, and carrying ward lists to islands,	178 00
HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, services for one year,	306 00
Paid Portland Dispensary, . . . . .	150 00
Paid for photograph and frame for tax rate, cord and tassels. . . . .	2 25
TOWN OF CAPE ELIZABETH, for tax on upland and flats adjoining Forest City Cemetery,	17 43
PUBLIC LIBRARY,	
Paid treasurer, per order city council, . . . . .	1,100 00
MEMORIAL DAY,	
Paid per order city council, to executive committee of Bosworth Post No. 2, G. A. R. for "Memorial services," . . . . .	300 00
CLAIMS paid by order city council and of committee on claims,	
Paid Grand Trunk Railway, for dredging dock, . . . . .	249 11
Paid Boston & Maine Railroad for dredging dock, . . . . .	225 32
Paid Richardson Wharf Company claim for dredging dock, . . . . .	600 00
Paid execution in favor of Thomas C. Elwell, personal injury, . . . . .	92 10
Paid Doctors Cummings, Small, Brooks and Foster, bill for expenses of defence in suit of Mrs. L. C. Pennell, . . . . .	280 00
Paid W. B. Sinnott, personal injury, . . . . .	20 00
Paid G. T. Hannaford injury to horse and sleigh, . . . . .	57 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,153 45</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$9,153 45
Patrick Moran for change of grade, . . .	25 00
Paid Elizabeth Nickerson for quarantine, on account of small pox in house, . . .	40 00
Paid Gardner Ludwig, for land in rear of Centre St. school house, as per deed, . .	500 00
Paid damage for removing of buildings of W. J. Day, H. F. Bachelder, Samuel Richards, Eliza Pennell and B. W. Stover, on Con- gress street, . . . . .	293 00
<i>Per Item No. 5 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$10,011 45</u>

## CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Paid for labor and material, grading, cutting grass, for trees, railing paths, and for care of trees in park, . . . . .	361 55
Paid for labor on fountain, lumber, etc., hous- ing the same, . . . . .	78 64
Paid for bronzing fountain, . . . . .	25 00
Paid for tools, and labor trimming trees in the streets and promenades in the city, . . .	160 11
Paid for making tree boxes, . . . . .	31 24
Paid for shoveling snow, and care of Lincoln park, . . . . .	13 50
Paid for storage of tools, Lincoln park, . .	7 34
Paid for sprinkling around " " . . .	50 00
Labor, lumber, shrubbery, and repairs in Western Cemetery, . . . . .	78 22
Labor, lumber and repairs in Eastern Ceme- tery, . . . . .	178 51
Paid for oversight of Eastern Cemetery, . .	50 00
Paid for labor making and painting tree boxes and trucking at Eastern promenade, . .	66 70
Paid for labor, setting out trees. etc., at West- ern promenade, . . . . .	157 60
Paid for removing tree on Melbourne street,	7 25
Paid for trees for public grounds and F. C. Cemetery, . . . . .	60 40
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,326 06</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	- - -	\$1,326 06
Paid for labor, grading, cutting trees, and material used in and about Deering's Oaks,		915 15
Paid for flooding rink and clearing off snow,		242 15
Paid for trucking band stands,	. . .	6 00
Paid for culvert, stone, &c.,	. . .	11 25
Paid for use of roller and trucking,	. . .	1 35
Paid for concrete walk in Lincoln park,	. . .	149 80
Paid for lumber for various grounds,	. . .	45 47
Paid for duck and covering trees,	. . .	8 97
Paid for building and painting fence destroyed by fire in Western Cemetery,	. . .	295 19
Paid for labor on school house lot, Centre street, per order of Committee,	. . .	29 37
Paid for incidentals,	. . . . .	12 63
		<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 6 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$3,043 39</u>

#### DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Cost of construction of new sewers and repairs of old ones, construction of new culverts and repairs of old ones, in various streets in the city; all the materials and repairs of tools furnished by the city, and the work done by the day, except for new sewers laid by contract.

N. B.—Included in the total expenditures is an amount paid Joseph Russell, for sewer built by him in Oak and Prospect streets, in 1881, amounting to \$643 21. Also amount paid John Dunning, for sewer built by him in Oxford and Boyd streets, in 1881, amounting to \$86 25. Also amount paid J. F. Clark, for sewer built by him in Danforth street, near May street, in 1882, amounting to 196 35. Also paid James S. Libby for building 446 linear feet of pile wharf along the westerly side of Long Wharf, being a little more than one-half the length of said wharf, and widening the same about 20 feet, for the purpose of affording facilities for the construction of the plank outfall of the proposed intersecting sewer on Commercial street, \$3,354 44.

Total expenditures,		\$7,877 23
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*Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's Account.*

N. B.—For a further detailed statement of the operations in this department, reference may be had to the report of the superintendent of sewers. See Appendix.

## DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

<i>Three per cent.</i> discount on taxes of 1882, paid on or before October 30, 1882, . . . . .	<u>\$18,610 26</u>
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*Per item No. 8 of Treasurer's Account.*

## DAMAGES ON STREETS.

Paid Ashbel Chaplin and W. T. Small, dam- ages for straightening their western house lot line, on the western promenade, . . . . .	<u>\$180 82</u>
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*Per item No. 9 of Treasurer's Account.*

## EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Paid for lumber, labor, tools, nails, hardware, seeds, powder, and fuse, . . . . .	\$780 91
Paid for drain pipe, . . . . .	210 95
Paid for trees, ornamental shrubs, and climb- ing vines, . . . . .	307 65
Paid for dressing, turf, and muck, . . . . .	158 46
Paid for cleaning tablets, Shaw lot, . . . . .	4 50
Paid for insurance on buildings, . . . . .	20 00
Paid for erecting windmill and repairing, . . . . .	37 50
Paid for painting bills, . . . . .	142 97
Paid for repairing granite on lot damaged by change of grade, . . . . .	105 00
Paid for hedge, . . . . .	5 00
Paid for filing saws, shutting off water, &c., . . . . .	7 25
Paid for postage, telegraphing, &c., . . . . .	10 12
Paid for printing and stationery, . . . . .	160 92
Paid for grain and feed for fowls, . . . . .	42 50
Paid W. T. Small's bill as secretary and treas- urer, to Mch. 31, . . . . .	250 00
Paid W. T. Small, for transportation, to Mch. 31, . . . . .	125 00
Paid I. D. Cushman, " . . . . .	25 00
Paid W. M. Marks, . . . . .	100 00
Paid R. S. Maxey, . . . . .	100 00
H. N. Jose, for fender stones, . . . . .	486 00
Paid for cement, . . . . .	6 80
Turf, loam, foundation rock, dressing, plants, flowers, and labor performed in grading and ornamenting walks and paths, under the di- rection of the superintendent, including his salary; by order of the trustees. . . . .	<u>9,233 31</u>

*Per Item No. 10 of Treasurer's Account.*

\$12,319 84

## FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

TOWN OF CAPE ELIZABETH, for taxes on flats  
and upland adjoining cemetery, (see con-  
tingent).

Paid service of superintendent, \$2 per day when employed selling lots, . . . . .	\$ 54 00
Paid for lumber, labor, &c., . . . . .	186 10
	<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 11 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$240 10</u>

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Ordinary expenses, excepting salaries, etc.*

## STEAM FIRE ENGINES, ETC.

Hauling of steam fire engines by city teams,	\$7,500 00
1,000 feet leading, suction hose, couplings, etc.,	978 33
Machinist and blacksmithing, repairing on engines and apparatus, . . . . .	698 81
Trucking wet hose from fires, . . . . .	147 50
Washing bedding, etc., . . . . .	165 00
Fuel for engines and houses, . . . . .	624 44
Extra for services of engineers, in vacation, .	230 60
Gas for engine houses, . . . . .	534 25
Expenses fire alarm telegraph, (ordinary,)	
Striker for bell tower, on West End church, labor, lumber, &c., \$507 65	\$507 65
Removing bell tower on dump, labor, lumber etc., . . . . .	114 87
Paid for Cedar telegraph poles, etc.	24 85
One signal box and key, \$125, one Indicator \$125. . . . .	250 00
Wire, insulators, zincs, &c., . . . . .	195 69
Paid rent of telephones to April 1, 1883, at 5 engine houses, . . . . .	75 00
Paid rent to chief's house to May 1, 1883. . . . .	31 00
Paid damage to slated roofs and chimneys, . . . . .	16 50
Paid for vitriol for battery, . . . . .	340 50
Paid for cells " " . . . . .	19 75
Paid superintendent's salary. . . . .	900 00
Paid for labor, making changes, &c., . . . . .	33 50
	<hr/>
	2,509 31

*Amount carried forward,*

\$13,388 24

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$13,388 24
Horseshoeing, harnesses, new, and repairing old, etc., . . . . .	92 84
Hauling Hook and Ladder truck, . . . . .	730 00
Furniture, bedding, etc., for engine houses, . . . . .	93 86
Hose stock, and repairing, and labor at hose house, and cleaning hose after fires, and cleaning hook and ladder truck, . . . . .	683 30
Paid Secretary to Board of Engineers, . . . . .	25 00
Paid for stoves, hardware, etc., . . . . .	58 58
Paid for repairs at Hook and Ladder house, . . . . .	1 44
Paid for lumber, trucking, freight, &c., . . . . .	36 13
Paid for lanterns for H. & L. trucks and engines, . . . . .	42 75
Paid for repairing clock, . . . . .	2 00
Paid Tug L. A. Belknap, for services at fire at Hog island, . . . . .	50 00
Paid for silver badges, . . . . .	22 00
Paid for repairing and painting steamer "Machigonne," . . . . .	1,295 00
Paid for printing and stationery, . . . . .	33 00
Paid for repairs on reservoirs, and salt, . . . . .	15 50
Paid Dirigo Hose company, allowance . . . . .	100 00
Paid for iron bedsteads, . . . . .	56 00
Paid for rubber coats and boots . . . . .	17 50
Paid for carpeting for Engine No. 2, . . . . .	16 22
Paid for extra men at fire on Commercial street, . . . . .	108 25
Paid for Hose cart hitches, . . . . .	12 00
Paid for cleaning spare engine, . . . . .	3 25
Paid for 12 brass bugles . . . . .	36 00
Paid for new Hook and Ladder truck "Bramhall," No. 3, . . . . .	700 00
Paid for Davidson steam pump, put on board steamer Mary W. Libby, . . . . .	400 00
Paid incidentals, sundry expenses, mixed account of expenditures, . . . . .	132 26
Paid carriage hire by committee, . . . . .	5 00
<i>Per Item No. 12 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	<u>\$18,156 12</u>



## FIRE DEPARTMENT.—SALARIES.

Salaries of officers and members exclusive of Chief Engineer and Assistants, which are charged under the head of salaries.

Payment for six months,

ending July 1, 1882. Jan. 1, 1883.

Machigonne—Steamer,	\$475 50	\$475 50
Portland,	475 50	475 50
Cumberland	475 50	475 50
Falmouth	470 00	475 50
Casco,	475 50	475 50
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1,	669 00	669 00
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 2,	339 00	339 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,380 00	3,385 50
		3,380.00

Pay of officers and men,                      \$6,765 50

## ENGINEERS OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Five, 12 months each, at \$800 per year, 4,000 00  
 Steward of Hose Company at Libby's Corner, 30 00

*Per Item No. 13 of Treasurer's Account,* \$10,795 50

## GAS LIGHTS, STREET LAMPS.

Gas for street lamps, at \$1.85 M	
feet, <i>net</i> ,	\$9,342 80
Lighting, extinguishing and cleaning,	4,341 46
Repairing lanterns,	43 37
Glass for street lanterns,	48 47
Twelve copper lanterns burners and tips,	107 85
Ladders, repairing,	75
Repairing mains and fitting service pipes to	
sundry lamp posts,	41 60
Freeing pipes from frost,	27 50
Globes, lantern frames, reflectors and freight,	96 88
Straightening lamp posts,	15 42

*Amount carried forward,*                      \$14,066 10

## CARE OF NAPHTHA AND OIL LAMPS ON WASHINGTON AND OTHER STREETS.

Kerosene oil and naphtha,	822 29	
Lighting, extinguishing and cleaning,	1,401 00	
Repairing lanterns and burners,	158 92	
Lamp posts and setting,	19 01	
Alcohol, chimneys, wicks, matches, etc.,	31 28	
Trucking and freight,	82 30	
Gasoline and vapor attachments,		
Glass for lanterns and cutters,	65 14	
Paid bill of burners, etc.,	86 50	2,666, 44

*Per Item No. 14 of Treasurer's Account,* \$16,732 54

Number of street lamps using gas, 465, using naphtha and oil, 118, including 7 on Peak's Island.

## HARBOR.

(For Harbor Commissioner's service, see contingent.)

## HEALTH.—SMALL POX, ETC.

Paid for repairing and cleansing cess pools,	\$64 75
Paid for provision, clothing, medicine, fuel and nursing bills,	807 98
Paid watching houses infected,	109 00
Paid for furniture and goods appraised,	99 58
Paid G. H. Cummings, M. D., for medical attendance,	227 00
Paid H. N. Small, M. D., medical services,	6 00
Paid for labor on Back Bay, mill-pond and sewer outlets,	273 00

*Per Item No. 16 of Treasurer's Account,* \$1,587 31

## INTEREST.

Amount paid interest on the funded debt of the city,	\$118,987 50
Amount paid on "Clapp" Trust fund for the Female Orphan Asylum to date,	480 00
Amount paid on the "Clapp" Trust fund for poor widows,	240 00
Amount paid on "Moulton" Trust fund for Widow's Wood Society,	60 00
Interest on Evergreen fund,	727 97

*Per Item No. 17 of Treasurer's Account,* 120,495 47

## LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid Liquor bills,	17,019 97
Paid Agent's bill for salary,	1,000 00
Paid assistant's bill for salary and help,	506 19
Jugs, trucking, and small wares,	338 30
Paid rent bill,	1,000 00

*Per Item No. 18 of Treasurer's Account.* \$19,864 46

## OVERLAYINGS AND ABATEMENTS.

Paid on sales of property sold city, for non-payment of taxes,	846 18
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*Per Item No. 19 of Treasurer's Account.*

## PORTLAND &amp; OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

Paid interest coupons on city bonds issued in aid of said railroad, . . . . .	<u><u>\$72,270 00</u></u>
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*Per item No. 20 of Treasurer's Account.*

## PORTLAND &amp; ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

Paid interest on city bonds issued in aid of said railroad, . . . . .	<u><u>\$62,205.00</u></u>
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*Per item No. 21 of Treasurer's Account.*

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

For the various departments, except the school committee, fire department, overseers of the poor, Evergreen cemetery, including printing city documents and blanks of various kinds, notifications, tax bills, blank books and binding, stationery for the use of the city council and city officers. . . . .	<u><u>\$1,778 18</u></u>
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*Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's Account.*

## POLICE CONTINGENT.

Conveyance of, and aid in arrest of prisoners carried to lock-up, medical attendance, etc.,	32 05
Provisions to prisoners and lodgers, . . .	53 06
Conveyance of boys to reform school, . . .	20 00
Conveyance of girls to industrial school,	8 20
Special police, . . . . .	12 00
Paid for cleaning cells, . . . . .	5 00

*Amount carried forward,* \$130 31

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$130 31
Repairing furniture for office, . . . .	19 75
Ice in office and lock-up, . . . . .	27 00
Burying dead animals, . . . . .	12 60
Telegraphing, handcuffs, postage, oil, lanterns, brushes, brooms, matches, . . . . .	54 18
Paid rubber hose and couplings, . . . .	10 35
Paid amount appropriated for salary of the agent of W. C. T. Union for services ren- dered female prisoners at the police station,	200 00
Paid for trucking, . . . . .	1 50
Paid for washing, twelve months, . . . .	144 00
Paid for stationery, . . . . .	1 55
Paid for removing rubbish and snow, . . . .	2 50
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	\$603 74
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## POLICE SALARIES.

Paid services of regular day and night police —thirty-six—at the rate of \$2 00 per diem each, when on duty, with extra for islands three months, . . . . .	\$26,284 00
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*Per item No. 24 of Treasurer's Account.*

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MARKET HALL BUILDING (Old City Hall),	
Repairs, alterations, etc.. . . . .	107 07
Paid care of same (janitor), . . . . .	50 00

BUILDING cor. Congress and Market streets, changed into two tenements, including re- pairs on Liquor Agency, Engine House and Stable, . . . . .	1,162 01
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## ENGINE HOUSES,

Repairs on, and stables connected, viz:	
No. 1 Engine House, "Machigonne," . . . .	223 45
No. 2 Engine House, "Portland," . . . .	116 70
No. 3 Engine House, "Cumberland," . . . .	72 35
No. 4 Engine House, "Falmouth," . . . .	216 57
Repairs on house No. 178 Brackett street,	183 08
Repairs on Hose House, South street, -	33 11

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,164 34
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,164 34
Repairs on Ward room and H. & L. House on India street,		210 95
Paid for stone and fittings for H. & L. house, India street,		45 50
Repairs on Hay Scales and sealing do.,		133 55
Repairs on stable, Hanover street,		2 75
Paid for repairs in No. 4 Ward Room,		7 50
Paid for inspecting coal,		10 00
Paid care of ward rooms and gas,		73 50
Paid for clock for No. 4 Engine House,		3 00
Paid for repairs on Silver street market,		160 49
Paid for gas light in Silver street market,		2 75
Paid for stationary refrigerator at Silver street market,		10 00
Paid for fitting up tenements in Engine House No. 2,		850 00
Paid for repairs on Powder House,		2 50
Paid for repairs on Peak's Island Ward room,		6 12
Paid for trenching, service pipe, lumber, stoves, funnel, &c., at Bramhall H. & L. House,		206 45
<i>Per item No. 25 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$3,889 40</u>

## SALARIES.

Paid salaries of the following city officers for  
the financial year 1882-3.

## MAYOR,

Charles F. Libby,	1,419 35
John W. Deering,	80 65

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\$1,500 00

## CITY CLERK,

Hosea I. Robinson, (salary, exclusive of fees,) and for clerk of committees,	1,043 82
Geo. C. Burgess,	56 18

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1,100 00

## CITY TREASURER,

Henry W. Hersey,	2,500 00
Treasurer's Clerks,	1,800 00

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4,300 00

*Amount carried forward,*

\$6,900 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$6,900 00
CITY AUDITOR,		
Cyrus Nowell,		1,400 00
CITY CIVIL ENGINEER,		
William A. Goodwin,	2,100 00	
Assistants, ( 1st and 2d ),	1,700 00	
	<hr/>	3,800 00
CITY MESSENGER,		
John L. Shaw,		800 00
CITY PHYSICIAN,		
Wm. Cammett,	500 00	
Wm. Cammett, for small pox cases,	265 00	
	<hr/>	765 00
JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT,		
Enoch Knight,	930 11	
Geo. F. Gould,	69 89	
	<hr/>	1,000 00
CITY SOLICITOR,		
Wm. H. Looney,		700 00
ASSESSORS,		
Stephen Marsh,	900 00	
Cyrus K. Ladd,	900 00	
Geo. C. Burgess,	854 03	
Wm. O. Fox,	14 50	
	<hr/>	2,668 53
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS,		
T. A. Bowen, Ward 1, 108 days at 2.25,	\$243 00	
Thos. Pennell, " 2, 106 " " "	238 50	
H. R. Sargent, " 3, 122 " " "	274 50	
C. C. Douglass, " 4, 125 " " "	281 25	
O. W. Eldridge, " 5, 122 " " "	274 50	
Chas. H. Rich, " 6, 119 " " "	267 75	
W. H. Plummer, " 7, 104 " " "	234 00	
Edw. W. Coffin, distributing tax bills 3 days at \$2.00,	6 00	
	<hr/>	1,819 50
COMMISSIONER OF STREETS,		
Hanson S. Clay,		1,200 00
SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS,		
James S. Gould,		200 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$21,253 03

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$21,253 03
RINGER OF CITY BELL,		
William A. Stillings,		200 00
SUPERINTENDENT OF CLOCKS,		
William S. Lowell,	143 55	
Robert B. Swift,	6 45	
	—————	150 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT,		
Cyrus K. Bridges, <i>Marshal,</i>	1,300 00	
James M. Black, <i>Deputy Marshal,</i>	780 00	
Jesse H. Crowell, " "	780 00	
	—————	2,860 00
HARBOR MASTER,		
C. H. Knowlton,		400 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT,		
G. H. Cloyes, <i>Chief Engineer,</i>	616 80	
Nahum Littlefield, " "	33 20	
	—————	650 00
Chas. W. Cushing, <i>Assistant,</i>	85 42	
Chas. D. Skillings, "	90 00	
Amory H. Rogers, "	85 42	
A. S. Mitchell, "	90 00	
Robert H. Murphy, "	4 58	
Robert W. Jackson, "	4 58	
	—————	360 00
CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,		
L. Clifford Wade,		200 00
TRUANT OFFICER,		
Charles A. Beal,		500 00
<i>Per Item No. 26, Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$26,573 03</u>
<b>STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
VAUGHAN'S BRIDGE, repairs on,		\$1,532 28
Tending draw,		591 66
TUKEY'S BRIDGE, repairs on,		1,265 36
Tending draw and extra allowance,		516 10
STROUDWATER BRIDGE, repairs on,		9 53
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$3,914 93</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,914 93
CLARK ST. BRIDGE, repairs on,	1,261 60
DEERING'S " " "	65 66
PRIDE'S " " "	172 58
Paid for extra labor of drivers at engine houses,	119 00
Sidewalk bricks,	2,229 70
Curbstone and flagging stone,	1,227 80
Concrete walks and repairs,	66 38
Shoeing horses,	433 51
Iron and iron work,	24 36
Repairing and sharpening tools,	634 08
Carts, sleds, and wagon repairing,	496 83
Harnesses, etc., and repairs of,	624 09
Hay and straw,	1,633 33
Grain and meal,	2,809 77
Horses purchased and exchanged,	875 00
Hardware, tools, lanterns, etc.,	67 61
Land rent for storage of carts,	18 00
Sprinkling streets, not elsewhere charged,	8 00
Granite blocks,	9,078 91
Paid for repairing plank walks,	619 01
Sand, gravel and earth, purchased for grading and paving streets and walks,	51 25
Labor, paving streets, gutters, crossings, and resetting curbstones,	3,671 45
Grading streets,	229 55
Labor, lumber, trucking, etc., sundry bills, general repairs,	349 72
Paid for repairs on crusher, coal and trucking,	61 70
Paid for coal and wood for stable,	170 40
Paid for broom stuff,	15 00
Paid for blasting ledges,	1,570 00
Paid for powder and fuse,	52 25
Paid for stone cutting etc.,	48 10
Paid for freight bills,	181 05
Paid for drain pipe and labor on drain,	184 15
Paid for stones and pipe,	124 09
Paid Telephone Co. for rent of instrument,	45 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$33,133 86</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$33,133 86
Paid for veterinary surgeon and medicine,			196 30
Paid for labor on Island avenue, Peak's island,			201 42
Paid for repairing street sweeper, etc.,			198 33
Paid for harness composition, soap, etc.,			27 72
Paid H. S. Clay, for board of horse,			381 50
Paid for carriage hire for use of committee,			17 50
Miscellaneous,			58 99
Labor done by men on streets under the direction of the street commissioner, being the amount of <i>monthly pay rolls, viz:</i>			
April,	\$2,231 47	October,	\$2,800 65
May,	2,647 64	November,	2,801 71
June,	2,863 95	December,	1,778 44
July,	2,654 62	January,	2,081 07
August,	3,079 97	February,	1,807 93
September,	2,732 12	March,	1,897 40
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$16,209 77		\$13,167 20
			16,209 77
			<hr/>
			29,376 97
			<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 27 of Treasurer's Account.</i>			<u>63,592 59</u>

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

For expenses of Alms house and for supplies furnished to paupers who were not inmates, and all other expenditures connected with the department, viz :

## SUBSISTENCE.

Provisions and groceries for paupers in house, and out-door relief,	\$8,639 93
Fuel for Alms house and distribution for out-door relief, coal and wood purchased, etc.,	3,066 57
Stipends and assistance to poor persons who are not paupers,	811 00
Support of paupers belonging to the city by other towns,	61 45

## SALARIES.

Keeper and matron of Alms house,	800 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$13,378 95
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$13,378 95
Chaplain, - -	150 00
Cook and nurses in hospital, -	962 22
Labor on farm and help in house, -	1,695 39
Crockery, hardware, etc., -	108 18
Clothing, boots and shoes, etc.,	502 96
Dry goods, - -	461 29
Printing and stationary, - - -	29 16
Furniture, stoves, and carpeting,	51 60
Paints, painting, potash, etc.,	172 29
Medicine, surgical instruments, &c.,	894 11
Undertakers' bills, for coffins, etc.,	81 80
Harnesses, repairs of, -	18 80
Baskets, tubs, seeds and other small stores,	211 13
Blacksmith work and shoeing horses and cat- tle, and repairing carriages,	131 65
Plumbing and water piping,	61 88
Grain, meal and straw,	351 35
Repairs on house, buildings, labor and mate- rial,	521 26
Paid for ice in house and hospital,	42 41
Paid board of persons outside of house,	19 66
Paid for transportation to persons in need,	30 50
Paid for rubber goods,	20 00
Paid for painting wagon,	7 00
Paid for repairs on boiler,	220 00
<b>INSANE HOSPITAL.</b>	
Board etc., of insane persons at hospital,	1,450 28
Amount of bills rendered by treasurer of Alms house, not enumerated elsewhere,	307 39
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer,	900 00
Miscellaneous,	47 19
<i>Per Item No. 28, of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$22,828 45</u>

**SCHOOLS.**

The expenses of the school department, exclusive of salaries of teachers, have been as follows, viz:

**SCHOOL HOUSES,** (16 in number,) besides rooms used temporarily, repairs on, alterations, etc. :

SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

Carpentry and stock,	\$1,426 14
Masonry and stock,	190 98
Painting and Stock,	165 54
Slating and stock,	178 85
Hardware and iron work,	204 77
Bells, hanging and repairs of, keys, etc.,	32 55
Stoves, funnel, and repairs of, etc.,	283 52
Plumbing, gas fitting, water piping, etc.,	503 44

## SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Clocks, repairs of, and thermometers,	51 00
Diplomas for graduates of high school,	59 10
Furniture, fixtures, mats, brooms, brushes,	231 87
Books, stationery and globes,	2,108 50
Printing, advertising, etc.,	210 86
Fuel, coal and wood purchased, etc.,	4,074 35
Engineers of steam heating, and janitors of High and North school buildings, -	1,200 00
Janitor at Butler school,	500 00
Janitor at Shailer and Monument St. schools,	559 33
Janitors of other schools, ( except islands, )	1,479 73
Sprinkling in front of school house,	16 00
Sweeping, cleaning, trucking, removal of snow and ice from sidewalks, including \$40 for shoveling snow at High school,	580 87
Chemicals and apparatus,	22 76
Blackboards and repairing and shades,	189 87
Pianist, and tuning piano, and use of stage for high school, graduation exercises and programmes,	109 20
Paid for setting up and taking down stage,	47 00
Paid for boiler fittings at North school, \$550 less \$50 allowed for old ones,	500 00
Paid for new boiler,	740 00
Paid for setting the same,	259 95
Paid Charles H. Kimball, balance for plans for Shailer school house,	46 35
Paid for curb stones, at Shailer school house,	54 00
Paid for cleaning vault,	6 25
Paid Fassett & Stevens for plans &c., for re-modeling school house, Spring street,	350 00

*Amount carried forward,*\$16,382 78

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$16,382 78
Gas light in school rooms,	35 50
Plants in school grounds,	20 00
Extra repairs and changes in Spring street school house,	472 09
Ascertaining No. and age of school children,	300 00
Miscellaneous,	98 13
Salary of superintendent of school buildings,	700 00
<b>ISLAND SCHOOLS (Peak's and Long islands).</b>	
Incidental expenses of island schools; stoves, preparing fuel, carting, cleaning, etc.,	41 97
Repairing school house, etc.,	134 17
Janitor's salaries,	96 83
<i>Per Item No. 29 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$18,281 47</u>

**SCHOOL SALARIES.**

Salaries of teachers in public schools, viz.

High school,	\$9,501 52
Shailer school,	3,524 95
North school,	10,721 38
West school,	2,571 98
Butler school,	5,763 21
Cumberland street school,	4,736 04
Centre street grammar and primary No. 3.,	4,011 24
Primary school, No. 1,	2,400 77
Primary school, No. 2,	2,753 96
Primary school, No. 4,	2,091 28
Primary school, No. 5, (training school),	1,451 42
Primary school, No. 6,	2,036 69
Primary school, No., 7,	1,210 94
Primary school, No. 8,	2,621 80
Primary school, No. 9,	1,369 39
Teacher of Penmanship,	1,377 84
Teacher of music,	1,036 11
Superintendent's salary,	2,250 00
Island schools,—Peak's Island,	1,151 01
Island schools,—Long Island,	431 25

*Per Item No. 30 of Treasurer's Account.*\$63,012 78

## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Salary of teacher and assistants, -	\$2,562 97
Paid for books, stationery, charts, etc.,	87 50
Paid for fuel and preparing do., -	46 00
Paid for furniture, repairs, etc., in rooms,	18 85
Paid rent bill, one year,	225 00
Paid expense Miss Barton to Foxcroft,	12 50

*Per item No. 31 of Treasurer's Account.* \$2,952 82

## SPRING STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

Paid bills enlarging and repairing do., and furnishing (in part),	<u>\$6,997 36</u>
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*Per item No. 32 of Treasurer's Account.*

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

For subsistence and clothing of boys belong- ing to this city sent to the reform school at the rate of \$1.00 per week for each boy, in accordance with the laws of the State,	<u>\$877 01</u>
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*Per item No. 33 of Treasurer's Account.*

## STATE PENSIONS.

Pensions allowed by State to soldiers in the war of 1861, or in case of death, to their widows, or orphan children under 12 years of age.

Advanced on State account, since reimbursed,	<u>\$1,367 00</u>
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*Per item No. 34 of Treasurer's Account.*

## TAXES—COUNTY.

Paid balance on County tax, of 1881, -	\$13,837 09
Paid tax of 1882, in part, -	15,121 22
	<u>\$28,958 31</u>

*Per item No. 35 of Treasurer's Account.*

## TAXES—STATE.

Paid balance on State tax of 1881,	\$71,705 02
Paid tax of 1882 in part,	66,667 91
	<u>\$138,372 93</u>

*Per Item No. 36 of Treasurer's Account.*

## WATER AND HYDRANTS.

Paid Portland Water Company, per contract, for use of water one year, to July 1, 1883,	\$4,000 00
Resetting drinking fountains, setting hy- drants and branches, repairing and truck- ing, and labor at hose house,	851 88
Paid for water gates, less discount,	208 00
Paid for making hydrant patterns, -	29 65
Paid for post hydrants, valves, freight, etc.,	469 85
Paid for making watering trough near St. John street,	25 00
Paid for composition screws,	48 00
Paid for tools and repairing, -	40 72
Paid for making connections with main at corner of Dow and Congress streets.	150 00

*Per Item No. 37 of Treasurer's Account.* \$5,823 10

## CITY BONDS IN AID A. &amp; ST. L. RAILROAD.

Paid city bond due Feb. 1, 1870,	\$2,000	
Paid city bond due Feb. 1, 1871,	2,000	
	<u>          </u>	<u><u>\$4,000 00</u></u>

*Per Item No. 38 of Treasurer's Account.*

Total expenditures of the city of Portland for  
the financial year 1882-3, \$1,030,584 34

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES IN THE  
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Abatements,	\$1,178 54
Advertising,	600 00
City Notes, loans,	228,500 00
City Building,	8,687 96
Contingent, etc.,	10,011 45
Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	3,043 39
Drains and Sewers,	7,877 23
Discount on Taxes,	18,610 26
Damages on Streets,	180 82
Evergreen Cemetery,	12,319 84
Forest City Cemetery,	240 10
Fire Department,	18,156 12
Fire Department Salaries,	10,795 50
Gas Lights,	16,732 54
Harbor,	190 00
Health,	1,587 31
Interest,	120,495 47
Liquor Agency,	19,864 46
Overlayings and Abatements,	846 18
Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, interest,	72,270 00
Portland & Rochester Railroad, interest,	62,205 00
Police Salaries,	26,284 00
Police Contingent,	603 74
Public Buildings,	3,889 40
Printing and Stationary,	1,778 18
Salaries,	26,573 03
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges,	63,592 59
Support of Poor,	22,828 45
Schools,	18,281 47
School Salaries,	63,012 78
School for the Deaf,	2,952 82
Spring Street School House,	6,997 36
State Reform School,	877 01
State Pensions,	1,367 00
Taxes—County,	28,958 31
Taxes—State,	138,372 93
Water and Hydrants,	5,823 10
City Bonds in aid of A. & St. Lawrence Railroad,	4,000 00

Total expenditures, as stated on page 53, \$1,030,584 34

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1883.

CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

# STATEMENT

For the City of Portland, in the various I

Object of Appropriation.	April.	May.	June.
Abatements, . . . . .			
Advertising, . . . . .	38 75	19 74	35
City Notes, . . . . .		4,000 00	4,000
City Building, . . . . .	279 13	231 91	226
Contingent, . . . . .	42 45	73 70	755
Cemeteries and Public Grounds, . . . . .	453 35	359 57	529
Drains and Sewers, . . . . .	984 62	271 94	526
Discount on Taxes, . . . . .			
Damages on Streets, . . . . .			
Evergreen Cemetery, . . . . .	782 61	1,498 40	2,438
Forest City Cemetery, . . . . .	26 62	47 24	14
Fire Department, . . . . .	1,840 33	504 53	536
Fire Department Salaries, . . . . .	333 30	333 30	348
Gas Lights, . . . . .	124 93	127 10	130
Harbor, . . . . .			
Health, . . . . .	313 67	386 80	150
Interest, . . . . .	2,867 50	19,350 00	5,080
Liquor Agency, . . . . .	2,592 44	1,770 87	2,008
Overlays and Abatements, . . . . .			
Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad interest, . . . . .			5,520
Portland & Rochester Railroad interest, . . . . .			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	3 50	92 80	652
Police Contingent, . . . . .	26 60	23 80	84
Police Salaries, . . . . .	2,160 00	2,170 00	2,148
Public Buildings, . . . . .	6 00	25 86	276
Salaries, . . . . .	333 31	742 81	5,048
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges, . . . . .	2,977 68	4,414 05	5,526
Support of Poor, . . . . .	1,552 84	1,596 79	2,712
Schools, . . . . .	587 46	830 77	843
School Salaries, . . . . .	6,047 50	6,082 00	6,202
School for the Deaf, . . . . .	257 47	259 00	285
Spring Street School House, . . . . .			
State Reform School, . . . . .			222
State Pensions, . . . . .			
Taxes—County, . . . . .			
Taxes—State, . . . . .			
Water and Hydrants, . . . . .	109 79	1 00	255
City Bonds in aid of Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, . . . . .	4,000 00		
	\$28,741 85	\$45,213 98	\$46,559



# STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES,

Departments, for the Financial Year. April 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
12 87	8 00	21 50	241 61	190 42	11 74	
107,000 00	31,000 00	4,500 00	1,000 00			73
3,817 33	271 47	264 84	271 33	226 50	426 57	1
786 53	101 94	511 05	692 10	2,918 08	702 60	
366 12	276 12	132 69	303 93	191 72	150 87	
798 99	441 97	363 34	424 82	410 12	22 75	3
				180 82		
1,849 29	1,350 58	1,038 07	1,095 50	883 28	295 82	
11 50	22 50	36 75	22 12	1 50	54 00	
1,030 25	579 18	356 50	536 56	1,295 22	558 36	9
3,713 30	333 30	333 30	333 30	333 30	348 30	3
7,205 65	127 15	126 30	341 58	184 28	394 81	7
95 00	308 69	93 56	179 65	40 50	6 00	
14,757 50	8,477 50	9,825 00	3,962 50	24,915 00	5,022 50	6
1,821 60	1,706 34	1,679 41	1,520 44	1,222 20	1,360 39	1
		680 07		166 11		
		28,050 00			8,130 00	
23,730 00	5,985 00					29
86 25	558 66	17 50	54 00	13 75	231 97	
23 20	49 08	23 00	77 35	23 55	75 21	
2,401 00	2,418 00	2,294 00	2,194 00	2,145 00	2,195 00	2
330 28	1,024 84	191 89	451 11	204 55	789 92	
405 31	486 31	5,520 31	333 31	333 31	4,838 31	
6,035 89	10,988 87	5,165 69	5,382 31	12,167 29	2,544 70	2
922 53	868 92	2,670 68	2,289 17	1,055 98	3,054 71	1
2,851 20	3,377 15	2,557 35	2,064 53	864 46	882 28	1
620 00	65 00	3,868 17	6,538 17	6,588 96	7,059 15	6
		251 95	282 67	309 92	280 92	
		6,942 22	55 14			
		209 43			224 58	
						1
	5,000 00			8,837 09		10
		71,705 02		25,081 02		40
2,445 43	50 80	494 31	147 89	14 74	2,035 43	
<b>\$183,117 02</b>	<b>\$75,877 37</b>	<b>\$149,923 90</b>	<b>\$30,795 09</b>	<b>\$90,748 77</b>	<b>\$41,696 89</b>	<b>\$204,000 00</b>

CITY OF PORTLAND,  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1883.



## CITY INCOME.

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Statement of the INCOME received on account of the CITY OF PORTLAND, during the financial year 1882-3.

*Commencing with the first day of April, 1882, and ending with the last day of March, 1883.*

### ADVERTISING.

Received for personal advertisements, . . . . .	\$14 62
<i>Per item No. 1 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	
	<u>          </u>

### CITY BUILDING.

Received for rent of City hall, and of county for heating, . . . . .	\$3,580 80
<i>Per Item No. 2 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	
	<u>          </u>

### CONTINGENT.

Received of Marshal, C. K. Bridges, for sale of liquor vessels, . . . . .	1,496 00
Received of Marshal, Bridges, for sale of old junk, . . . . .	24 63
Received of Sheriff D. D. Sawyer and Deputy Andrews, for sale of liquor vessels, . . . . .	412 00
Received of Sheriff Benj'm True, by Deputy F. B. Libby, . . . . .	596 00
Received from other sources, . . . . .	10 60
	<u>          </u>
<i>Per Item No. 3 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$2539 23</u>

### DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Received from assessments on sundry persons for their proportion of the cost of new sew- ers, and for the right to enter old ones, viz :	
Adams street, . . . . .	\$20 00
Alder street, . . . . .	11 03
Atlantic street, . . . . .	17 96
Boyd street, . . . . .	16 57
Brackett street, . . . . .	65 07
Brattle street, . . . . .	9 17
Briggs street, . . . . .	21 22
	<u>          </u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$161 02</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$161 02
Carleton street, . . . . .	24 83
Carey's Lane, . . . . .	16 75
Casco street, . . . . .	227 91
Clark street, . . . . .	30 50
Commercial street, . . . . .	31 94
Congress street, . . . . .	275 07
Cumberland street, . . . . .	261 08
Danforth street, . . . . .	175 52
Elm street, . . . . .	467 32
Emery street, . . . . .	157 45
Everett street . . . . .	142 24
Exchange street, . . . . .	219 95
Federal street, . . . . .	83 35
Fore street, . . . . .	52 27
Fox street, . . . . .	44 66
Franklin street, . . . . .	67 50
Free street, . . . . .	38 70
Hampshire street, . . . . .	41 53
Hanover street, . . . . .	19 93
High street, . . . . .	25 39
Howard street, . . . . .	46 31
India street, . . . . .	16 00
Market street, . . . . .	294 90
Mayo street, . . . . .	29 00
Melbourne street, . . . . .	565 90
Merrill street, . . . . .	88 05
Middle street, . . . . .	150 00
Monument street, . . . . .	9 60
Morning street, . . . . .	28 74
Munjoy street, . . . . .	68 05
Munroe street, . . . . .	36 27
Newbury street, . . . . .	69 13
North street, . . . . .	91 04
Oak street, . . . . .	223 11
Oxford street, . . . . .	86 34
Park street, . . . . .	82 20
Parris street, . . . . .	78 56
Pearl street, . . . . .	37 52
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,565 63</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,565 63
Pine street, . . . . .	62 71
Pleasant street, . . . . .	16 47
Plum street, . . . . .	18 37
Portland street, . . . . .	13 28
Quebec street, . . . . .	151 97
Salem street, . . . . .	16 09
Sherman street, . . . . .	10 50
Spruce street, . . . . .	19 11
St. John, street. . . . .	211 18
St. Lawrence street, . . . . .	20 36
Stone street, . . . . .	31 19
Storer street, . . . . .	195 29
Temple street, . . . . .	35 00
Thomas street, . . . . .	38 49
Turner street. . . . .	51 12
Vaughan street, . . . . .	50 40
Washington street, . . . . .	43 78
Walnut street, . . . . .	6 44
Weymouth street, . . . . .	168 81
Wilmot street, . . . . .	33 38
Winthrop street, . . . . .	32 62
York street, . . . . .	34 90
<i>Per Item No. 4 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	<u>\$5,827 09</u>

## DAMAGES ON STREETS.

Received of D. B. Ricker, for sale of the Lar- kin old house and materials, No. 70, Cum- berland street, . . . . .	<u>392 50</u>
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*Per Item No. 5 of Treasurer's Account,*

## DOG LICENSES.

Received of owners of dogs for licenses, un- der ordinance approved March 30, 1878, carried to sinking fund, . . . . .	<u>\$76 00</u>
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*Per Item No 6 of Treasurer's Account,*

## EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Received for the sale of lots, viz :

1 lot, . . . . .	\$75 00
4 lots at \$68.75, . . . . .	275 00
4 lots at 62.50, . . . . .	250 00
4 lots at 56.25, . . . . .	225 00
62 lots at 50, . . . . .	3,100 00
4 lots at 43.75, . . . . .	175 00
2 lots at 40, . . . . .	80 00
4 lots at 37.50, . . . . .	150 00
2 lots at 35, . . . . .	70 00
9 lots at 30, . . . . .	270 00
7 lots for 25, . . . . .	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,845 00

Less 25 per cent. of sale of lots as above, which is by "ordinance" made transferrable to "Evergreen fund, . . . . .	1,211 25
	<hr/>
	\$3,633 75

Received from individuals for grading, care and improvement of lots, digging graves, cutting grass, and sale of wood and stone,	7,337 92
*Rec'd for 1 year's intr'st on investment bonds,	570 00
*Rec'd " " balance of account,	727 97
	<hr/>

*Per Item No. 7 of Treasurer's Account.* \$12,269 64

[\*Changed by Ordinance, from Evergreen fund and appropriated to improving and ornamenting the grounds and lots in said Cemetery.]

## EVERGREEN FUND.

*Perpetual Care.*

By ordinance it is provided that "the trustees are authorized to fix upon any lot or lots such price for perpetual care, as in their judgment would be just and proper, as between the city and the applicants for the same; and they may refuse to grant perpetual care upon any lot the condition of which is detrimental or unsatisfactory to them."

"Upon a receipt of a certificate from the trustees setting forth the section, number and

lot-holder's name and residence, together with the class of care and price of the same, the city treasurer shall issue to the party or parties therein named, a bond for perpetual care, upon the payment of the price agreed upon in such certificate."

Amount received from this source the past year, from the following named individuals, or their representatives :

David White, 4 lots, . . . .	\$100 00
Francis Sweetser, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
B. C. Somerby, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00
Samuel Libby, Guardian for With- am children, lot A, No. 433. . . .	25 00
John Taylor, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
W. W. Brown, 4 lots. . . . .	100 00
C. D. Hanson and O. R. Wish, 3 lots, . . . . .	75 00
Mrs. S. Hinckley, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
C. E. Somerby, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00
M. K. Abbott, 1 lot, . . . .	50 00
S. T. Pickard, Ex'r Estate of Mrs. O. Dennett, 3 lots, . . . .	100 00
E. H. Gates, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
Mrs. Enoch Moody, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
Estate Edward Waite, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00
M. E. Gould, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
I. T. Perkins, for H. J. Boynton, 1 lot, . . . . .	25 00
Daniel F. Gerts, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00
S. H. and C. O. Goding, and E. H. Sargent, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00
James H. Buck, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00
H. F. Baker, 3 lots, . . . .	75 00
F. A. Waldron, 4 lots, . . . .	75 00
P. Simmons and E. H. Sterling, 1 lot, . . . . .	25 00
James H. Baker, 3 lots, . . . .	75 00
Daniel W. Nash, 4 lots, . . . .	100 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . .	—————
	\$1,250 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,250 00	
George Brazier, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
Heirs of E. Libby, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
J. W. Deering, 4 lots, . . . .	100 00	
P. W. Neal, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
Estate Isaac Jackson, 4 lots, . . . .	200 00	
Estate of Samuel Wells, 4 lots, . . . .	300 00	
Joanna Welsh, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
Mary Johnson, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
E. C. Gardner, 2 lots, . . . .	50 00	
Albert N. Whitney, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
Mrs. D. Bourne, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
H. and R. Trow, 1 lot, . . . .	25 00	
H. C. Newhall, 3 lots, . . . .	50 00	
		<u>\$2,150 00</u>
Received by transfer of 25 per cent. for sale of Evergreen Cemetery lots, . . . .		1,211 25
Received for transfer of Evergreen Cemetery lots, applicable only to this fund, . . . .		62 50
		<u>62 50</u>
<i>Per Item No. 8 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u><u>\$3,423 75</u></u>

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Received for sale of old hose, . . . . \$105 00

*Per Item No. 9 of Treasurer's Account.*

## FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

Received from sale of lots, viz. :

27 lots at \$8, . . . . \$216 00

For making graves, . . . . 13 50

\$229 50

*Per item No. 10 of Treasurer's Account.*

## FEES AND FINES.

Received of Enoch Knight, Esq., Judge of  
Municipal Court, court fees, and fines re-  
turnable by him, . . . . . 1,252 12

Received of Recorder Gould for do, . . . . . 333 41

Of George F. Gould, Esq., Judge of Muni-  
cipal Court, fees and fines returnable by him, . . . . . 95 00

*Amount carried forward,* \$1,680 53



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,680 53
Of Marshal Bridges, amount received from keepers of gambling houses, . . . . .	200 00
Of County Treasurer, for witness fees and fines returnable at his office, . . . . .	3,680 17
	<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 11 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$5,560 70</u>

## GAS LIGHTS.

Received for repairing broken lamp, . . . . .	\$3 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 12 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## HEALTH.

Received of United States Government for medical attendance, board and nursing of sick seamen at small pox hospital, . . . . .	\$516 42
City physician, fee for boarding vessels sup- posed infectious, . . . . .	45 00
Harbor master for same, . . . . .	10 00
J. L. Best for license for collecting house offal,	100 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 13 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$671 42</u>

## INTEREST.

Received from dividends in stocks of Portland Gas Light Company, . . . . . 8,500 00	
Received for extra dividend, . . . . . 42,500 00	\$51,000,00
Received for accrued interest on taxes, . . . . .	4,277 60
Received interest on notes held by treasurer,	767 77
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 14 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$56,045 37</u>

## LAND SOLD.

Cash payment on lands sold to,	
G. W. Billings, . . . . . \$ 50 00	
Mary Ellen Oliver, . . . . . 100 00	
Mary E. Scott, . . . . . 100 00	
	<hr/>
	\$250 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 15 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## LICENCES.

Received for licenses for circuses, billiard rooms, and for storing petroleum, . . . . .	\$214 65
	<hr/>
<i>Per Item No. 16 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## LIQUOR AGENCY.

Amount received from Liquor Agent,	\$19,615 50
<i>Per Item No. 17 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## NOTES PAYABLE.

For demand loan,	\$153,500 00
<i>Per Item No. 18 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## NOTES RECEIVABLE.

Received of D. Connor, on notes in part,	100 00
Received of Bishop Healey, balance of Bishop Bacon's note,	3,000 00
Received of Libby & Dimmock, in part,	100 00
<i>Per Item No. 19 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$3,200 00</u>

## OVERLAYINGS AND ABATEMENTS.

Collected on taxes,	\$766 95
<i>Per Item No. 20 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

## RENTS.

Received for rents of city property, as follows:	
Market Hall building, Market Square,	1,500 00
House No, 178 Brackett street,	125 00
House No. 125 Spring street,	156 25
Chamber over H. & L. house, 99 India street,	156 25
Hay scales,	461 07
Rent of Ward room No. 7,	74 50
Rent of stores and tenements, corner of Congress and Market sts., and Liquor Agency,	1,243 75
Rent of Market stalls, Silver street Market,	380 84
Land rents on Congress, Weymouth and Portland streets,	83 59
Rent of powder magazine,	100 00
Rent of Larkin house,	7 00
Rent of Lincoln Hall,	33 00
Rent of tenements (formerly Lincoln Hall),	120 00
Received of P. & R. Railroad, for use of Marginal way,	500 00
<i>Per item No. 21 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$4,941 25</u>

**RENT OF ARMORIES.**

Rec'd from State Treas. for rent of Armories, \$475 00  
*Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's Account.*

**RAILROAD TAX.**

Received from State Treasurer, for Railroad  
 and Telegraph tax, . . . . . \$1,989 89  
*Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's Account.*

**SCHOOLS.**

Received from State for proportion of bank tax of 1881 and 1882, . . . . .	}	17,232 75
Received from State for proportion of mill tax of 1882 and 1883, . . . . .		
Received from State on High School account,		250 00
<i>Per Item No. 24 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$17,482 75</u>

**SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.**

Rec'd of Thomas Tash, for tuition of pupils, \$2,000 00  
*Per Item No. 25 of Treasurer's Account.*

**SINKING FUND.**

Received of G. T. Railway Co., for one year's  
 rent of Galt's wharf, . . . . . \$4,336 00  
*Per Item No. 26 of Treasurer's Account.*

**STATE PENSIONS.**

Received from State for pensions, to quarter  
 ending December 31, 1882, refunded, . . . \$1,367 00  
*Per Item No. 27 of Treasurer's Account.*

**STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.**

Received cost of sidewalk and stone, . . .	76 78
Hauling steam fire engines, charged to fire department, . . . . .	7,500 00
<i>Per Item No. 28 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$7,576 78</u>

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

Received from Overseers of the Poor for sale of produce from farm, for collections from other towns and individuals, for support and expenses of paupers, etc., . . . .	<u>\$1,041 02</u>
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*Per Item No. 29 of Treasurer's Account.*

## TAXES.

Received of Henry W. Hersey, collector of taxes, for 1882-83, for collections made by him, . . . . .	653,487 22
Same, collections of previous years, . . . . .	<u>63,638 01</u>

<i>Per Item No. 30, of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$717,125 23</u>
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BALANCE in the treasury at the commence- ment of the year, . . . . .	<u>\$132,287 20</u>
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TOTAL INCOME of the city of Portland for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, including balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, as above,	<u>\$1,158,907 84</u>
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## INCOME—RECAPITULATION.

Advertising, . . . . .	\$ 14 62
City Building, . . . . .	3,580 80
Contingent, . . . . .	2,539 23
Damages on Streets, . . . . .	392 50
Drains and Sewers, . . . . .	5,827 09
Dog Licenses, . . . . .	76 00
Evergreen Cemetery, . . . . .	12,269 64
Evergreen Cemetery Fund, . . . . .	3,423 75
Fire Department, . . . . .	105 00
Forest City Cemetery, . . . . .	229 50
Fees and Fines, . . . . .	5,560 70
Gas Lights, . . . . .	3 00
Health, . . . . .	671 42
Interest, . . . . .	56,045 37
Land Sold, . . . . .	250 00
Licenses, . . . . .	214 65
Liquor Agency, . . . . .	19,615 50
Notes Payable, . . . . .	153,500 00
Notes Receivable, . . . . .	3,200 00
Overlays and Abatements, . . . . .	766 95
Rents, . . . . .	4,941 25
Rents of Armories, . . . . .	475 00
Railroad and Telegraph Tax, . . . . .	1,989 89
Schools, . . . . .	17,482 75
School for the Deaf, . . . . .	2,000 00
Sinking Fund, . . . . .	4,336 00
State Pensions, . . . . .	1,367 00
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges, . . . . .	7,576 78
Support of Poor, . . . . .	1,041 02
Taxes, . . . . .	717,125 23
	<hr/>
	\$1,026,620 64
Balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	132,287 20
	<hr/>
TOTAL AMOUNT, as stated on page 64, . . . . .	\$1,158,907 84
Expenditures as stated on page 54, . . . . .	1,030,584 34
	<hr/>
TREASURER'S BALANCE, per statement on page 16, . . . . .	\$128,323 50

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1883.

CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT. }  
 March 3, 1883. }

To CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts* :

SIR:—You will please charge to account of the “Committee on Reduction of City Debt,” the following described matured City Notes, paid during the present financial year, viz.:

Coupon Bond No. 1,461.....	\$ 500.....	Due Jan. 1, 1882.
“ “ 2,015.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 2,016.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 2,017.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 2,038.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 2,039.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 1,467.....	500.....	Feb. 1, 1882.
“ “ 810.....	500.....	July 1, 1882.
“ “ 811.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 813.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 814.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 815.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 816.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 817.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 818.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 819.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 820.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 821.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 822.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 823.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 824.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 825.....	500.....	“ “
“ “ 852.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 853.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 854.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 856.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 857.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 858.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 859.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 860.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 862.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 865.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 866.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 867.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 868.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 869.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 870.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 871.....	1,000.....	“ “
“ “ 872.....	1,000.....	“ “

*Amount carried forward,*      \$30,500

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$30,500		
Coupon Bond No.	873.....	1,000.....	Due July 1, 1882.	
"	"	874.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	875.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	876.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	877.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	878.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	879.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	880.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	881.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	882.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	883.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	884.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	885.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	886.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	887.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	888.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	889.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	911.....	500.....	" "
"	"	912.....	500.....	" "
"	"	913.....	500.....	" "
"	"	914.....	500.....	" "
"	"	915.....	500.....	" "
"	"	916.....	500.....	" "
"	"	917.....	500.....	" "
"	"	918.....	500.....	" "
"	"	919.....	500.....	" "
"	"	920.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,482.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,689.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,690.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,691.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,693.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,694.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,696.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,697.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	1,698.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,699.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,700.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,701.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,703.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,704.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,705.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,706.....	500.....	" "
"	"	1,707.....	500.....	" "
"	"	2,095.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,098.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,099.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,100.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,101.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,102.....	1,000.....	" "

*Amount carried forward,* \$70,500

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$70,500		
Coupon Bond No.	2,103	1,000	Due July 1, 1882.	
"	"	2,104	1,000	" "
"	"	2,105	1,000	" "
"	"	2,106	1,000	" "
"	"	2,108	1,000	" "
"	"	2,109	1,000	" "
"	"	2,111	1,000	" "
"	"	2,112	1,000	" "
"	"	2,113	1,000	" "
"	"	2,114	1,000	" "
"	"	2,115	1,000	" "
"	"	2,116	1,000	" "
"	"	2,117	1,000	" "
"	"	2,118	1,000	" "
"	"	2,119	1,000	" "
"	"	2,120	1,000	" "
"	"	2,124	1,000	" "
"	"	2,126	1,000	" "
"	"	2,127	1,000	" "
"	"	921	1,000	Aug. 1, 1882.
"	"	922	1,000	" "
"	"	923	1,000	" "
"	"	924	1,000	" "
"	"	925	1,000	" "
"	"	926	1,000	" "
"	"	927	1,000	" "
"	"	928	1,000	" "
"	"	929	1,000	" "
"	"	930	1,000	" "
"	"	931	1,000	" "
"	"	932	1,000	" "
"	"	933	1,000	" "
"	"	934	1,000	" "
"	"	935	1,000	" "
"	"	936	1,000	" "
"	"	937	1,000	" "
"	"	938	1,000	" "
"	"	939	1,000	" "
"	"	940	1,000	" "
"	"	941	1,000	" "
"	"	942	1,000	" "
"	"	943	1,000	" "
"	"	944	1,000	" "
"	"	945	1,000	" "
"	"	72	1,000	Jan. 1, 1883.
"	"	73	1,000	" "
"	"	74	1,000	" "
"	"	75	1,000	" "
"	"	76	1,000	" "
"	"	77	1,000	" "

*Amount carried forward,*      \$120,500



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$120,500		
Coupon Bond No.	79.....	1,000.....	Due Jan. 1, 1883.	
"	"	81.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	82.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	83.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	85.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	86.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	87.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	88.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	89.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	90.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	91.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	92.....	500.....	" "
"	"	93.....	500.....	" "
"	"	94.....	500.....	" "
"	"	96.....	500.....	" "
"	"	97.....	500.....	" "
"	"	98.....	500.....	" "
"	"	99.....	500.....	" "
"	"	100.....	500.....	" "
"	"	101.....	500.....	" "
"	"	102.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	104.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	105.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	106.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	107.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	108.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	110.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	112.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	113.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	115.....	500.....	" "
"	"	116.....	500.....	" "
"	"	118.....	500.....	" "
"	"	119.....	500.....	" "
"	"	120.....	500.....	" "
"	"	121.....	500.....	" "
"	"	122.....	500.....	" "
"	"	123.....	500.....	" "
"	"	124.....	500.....	" "
"	"	125.....	500.....	" "
"	"	126.....	500.....	" "
"	"	127.....	500.....	" "
"	"	128.....	500.....	" "
"	"	130.....	500.....	" "
"	"	131.....	500.....	" "
"	"	132.....	500.....	" "
"	"	133.....	500.....	" "
"	"	134.....	500.....	" "
"	"	135.....	500.....	" "
"	"	2,170.....	1,000.....	" "
"	"	2,171.....	1,000.....	" "

*Amount carried forward,* \$156,500

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$156,500	
Coupon Bond No.	2,173	1,000	Due Jan. 1, 1883.
"	"	2,177	" "
"	"	2,178	" "
"	"	2,179	" "
"	"	2,180	" "
"	"	2,182	" "
"	"	2,183	" "
"	"	2,184	" "
"	"	2,185	" "
"	"	2,186	" "
"	"	2,187	" "
"	"	2,188	" "
"	"	2,189	" "
"	"	2,190	" "
"	"	2,191	" "
"	"	2,192	" "
"	"	2,193	" "
"	"	2,194	" "
"	"	2,195	" "
"	"	2,196	" "
"	"	2,197	" "
"	"	2,198	" "
"	"	2,199	" "
"	"	2,200	" "
"	"	2,201	" "
"	"	2,202	" "

BOND.		CERTIFICATE.		DUE.	
17,	registered	17,	1,500	July 1,	1882.
45,	"	606,	1,000	"	"
50,	"	50,	1,000	"	"
51,	"	51,	10,000	"	"
52,	"	255,	9,000	"	"
178,	"	191,	1,000	Jan. 1,	1883.
229,	"	497,	500	"	"
234,	"	257,	1,000	"	"
252,	"	279,	500	July 1,	1882.
305,	"	343,	1,000	"	"
306,	"	378,	2,000	"	"
307,	"	345,	1,000	"	"
308,	"	346,	500	"	"
309,	"	347,	2,000	"	"
311,	"	605,	1,000	"	"
312,	"	350,	1,000	"	"
313,	"	351,	1,000	"	"
324,	"	363,	1,000	"	"
327,	"	450,	1,000	Jan. 1,	1882.
331,	"	371,	1,000	"	1883.
332,	"	482,	1,000	"	"
333,	"	374,	1,000	"	"

*Amount carried forward,*      \$222,500

*Amount brought forward,*      \$222,500

BOND.	CERTIFICATE.	DUE.
337, registered	380,..... 1,000.....	Jan. 1, 1882.
339, " "	382,..... 500.....	" "
390, " "	458,..... 1,000.....	July 1, 1882.
426, " "	498,..... 1,000.....	" "
465, " "	568,..... 2,000.....	" "
479, " "	591,..... 500.....	Jan. 1, 1883.
<hr/>		
\$228,500.		

Total,—Two hundred twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

<p>CHARLES F. LIBBY, <i>Mayor,</i></p> <p>ALBION LITTLE, <i>Chairman of Board of Aldermen,</i></p> <p>SYLVESTER MARR, <i>President of Common Council,</i></p>	}	<p><i>Committee</i></p> <p><i>on</i></p> <p><i>Reduction</i></p> <p><i>of</i></p> <p><i>City Debt.</i></p>
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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND,  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM APRIL 1, 1882, TO  
MARCH 31, 1883, INCLUSIVE, VIZ. :

**APPROPRIATIONS.**

Balance of last year.....	\$181,667	19
Appropriations, original.....	789,741	20
Receipts other than from taxes.....	58,069	94
Transfer from overlayings.....	846	18
Transfer from abatements.....	1,178	54
Surplus, income, <i>net</i> .....	16,658	52
Demand loans.....	153,500	00
	\$1,201,661	57
<b>EXPENDITURES</b> .....	1,030,584	34
		\$171,077 23

**BALANCES.**

Standing to the credit of the following accounts, viz. :

Committee on reduction of City Debt.....	\$51,869	97
Evergreen Cemetery.....	1,381	44
Evergreen Fund Investment.....	9,500	00
Evergreen Fund Account.....	15,556	69
Forest City Cemetery.....	929	25
Liquor Agency.....	71	81
Coupons in Aid P. & O. R. R.....	7,050	00
Coupons in Aid P. & R. R. R.....	2,310	00
County tax, balance.....	12,022	78
State tax, balance.....	70,386	29
		\$171,077 23

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1883.

CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

---

 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 31, 1883.

To the *Honorable City Council* :

GENTLEMEN :—Herewith I have the honor of presenting my account of the APPROPRIATIONS and EXPENDITURES of the City of Portland for the financial year ending with March 31, 1883.

Respectfully your obedient servant,  
CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

---

 IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 4, 1883.

Read and referred to Committee on Accounts.

Attest : GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

---

 IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 4, 1883.

Read and referred in concurrence.

Attest : L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

---

 IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 31, 1883.

The "Joint Standing Committee on Accounts," to whom was referred the statement of the City Auditor, of the Appropriations and Expenditures of the City for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, ask leave to submit the following

## REPORT.

We have examined the Auditor's accounts of expenditures, comparing the several items with the entries in the books of the office, and find the same properly authorized and correctly stated. The results are as stated in the accounts submitted for examination.

JOHN A. EMERY, } *Committee*  
SYLVESTER MARR, } *on*  
HORACE A. HALLETT, } *Accounts*

---

 IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 4, 1883.

Read and accepted.

Attest : GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

---

 IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 4, 1883.

Read and concurred.

Attest : L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

## CITY DEBT.

(MUNICIPAL.)

The EXISTING FUNDED DEBT of the city at the close of the financial year, amounts to \$1,977,000 00 due, payable as follows:

TRUST FUNDS, viz.: for the		
benefit of poor widow's,	. \$4,000	00
Female Orphan Asylum,	. 8,000	00
Widow's Wood Society,	. 1,000	00
		<u>\$13,000 00</u>
Due in 1869,	(outstanding)	500 00
Due in 1871,	"	500 00
Due in 1882,	"	500 00
Demand note of July 1, 1882,	.	89,500 00
Demand note of March 1, 1883,	.	64,000 00
Due in 1883, Coupon,	. \$15,000	00
Due in 1883, Registered,	. 7,000	00 22,000 00
Due in 1884, Coupon,	. 61,500	00
Due in 1884, Registered,	. 23,500	00 85,000 00
Due in 1886, Coupon,	. 171,500	00
Due in 1886, Registered,	. 154,500	00 326,000 00
Due in 1887, Coupon,	. 166,500	00
Due in 1887, Registered,	. 212,000	00 378,500 00
Due in 1888, Coupon,	. 221,000	00
Due in 1888, Registered,	. 140,000	00 361,000 00
Due in 1890, Coupon,	. 45,500	00
Due in 1890, Registered,	. 54,500	00 100,000 00
Due in 1891, Coupon,	. 65,000	00
Due in 1891, Registered,	. 24,000	00 89,000 00
Due in 1892, Coupon,	. 36,500	00
Due in 1892, Registered,	. 33,000	00 69,500 00
Due in 1893, Coupon,	. 17,500	00
Due in 1893, Registered,	. 13,000	00 30,500 00
Due in 1894, Coupon,	. 19,500	00
Due in 1894, Registered,	. 44,500	00 64,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$1,693,500 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,693,500	00
Due in 1895, Coupon, . . .	\$79,500	00	
Due in 1895, Registered, . . .	75,000	00	154,500 00
Due in 1896, Coupon, . . .	78,500	00	
Due in 1896, Registered, . . .	10,000	00	88,500 00
Due in 1897, Coupon, . . .	20,000	00	
Due in 1897, Registered, . . .	20,500	00	40,500 09

---

\$1,977,000 00

Against this amount there are belonging to the city 1700 shares of stock of the Portland Gas Light Co., . . . . .

\$85,000 00

Amount to credit of the Committee on reduction of the city debt, . . . . .

51,869 97

Trust funds on which the city pays the interest only, . . . . .

13,000 00

Notes receivable, secured, . . . . .

5,986 56 155,856 53

---

\$1,821,143 47

Also, 7,143 shares Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad stock, par value, \$100 per share, market value undetermined, . . . . .

Also 1,350 Mortgage Bonds of the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. Co., of Nov. 1, 1871 issue, payable Nov. 1, 1901—par value, \$1000 each, \$1,350,000, market value.

Deduct municipal bonds, for which the city is fully secured by mortgage and sinking fund of At. & St. L. R. R. Company, . . . . .

787,000 00

Balance of municipal loans, unsecured, except by property owned by the city in its corporate capacity, . . . . .

---

\$1,034,143 47

## DECREASE OF CITY DEBT.

(MUNICIPAL.)

The FUNDED DEBT of the city on the 31st of March, 1882, was . . . .	\$2,052,000 00
Demand notes have been issued this year in part payment—bonds maturing to amount, . . . . .	153,500 00
	<u>\$2,205,500 00</u>
The payments have been as follows, viz. :	
City notes matured and paid from sinking fund for reduction of city debt, . . . .	228,500 00
	<u>\$1,977,000 00</u>
Funded debt, March 31st, 1882, . . . .	2,052,000 00
Funded debt, March 31st, 1883, including demand notes, . . . . .	1,977,000 00
	<u><u>\$75 000 00</u></u>
Decrease of municipal funded debt for the year,	<u>\$75 000 00</u>



## SINKING FUND.

---

The following amounts were received during the year 1882-83 on account of the SINKING FUND, being yearly items which are required to be placed to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, by the second section of the ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, viz.:

### ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

From city taxes, as required by Ordinance, being one per cent. of the funded debt (net) of the city, . . . . .	34,955 00
--	-----------

### SURPLUS BALANCES.

Being the surplus of unexpended balances,	27,232 87
Surplus of cash income, . . . . .	16,658 52

### SUNDRIES.

Paid by G. T. Railway, one year's rent on account of lease of Galt's wharf, . . . . .	4,336 00
From land sold, . . . . .	250 00
Dog licenses, . . . . .	76 00
Notes receivable, paid, . . . . .	3,200 00
Demand loan, . . . . .	153,500 00
Balance of last year, April 1, 1882, to the credit of the sinking fund for the reduction of city debt, . . . . .	40,161 58

\$280,369 97

Payment of city notes maturing during the year, per order of Committee on Reduction of City Debt, . . . . .	228,500 00
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Balance of account, . . . . .	<u>\$51,869 97</u>
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## SUMMARY.

Total municipal debt, including the \$787,000 secured by mortgage and sinking fund of At. & St. L. R. R., and \$207,000 issued for interest on Portland and Rochester R. R. account, and \$121,500 issued for interest on Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. account, and demand loan \$153,500, . . . . .	\$1,977,000 00
Bonds issued to Portland & Rochester Railroad Co. 1st loan, due July 1, 1887, \$700,000 00	\$700,000 00
Less bonds cancelled and charged off by order of the city council, approved May 8, 1880, . . . . .	72,500 00
	627,500 00
Second loan to said R. R. Co., due July 1, 1897, . . . . .	450,000 00
Less bonds of said issue cancelled and charged off by order of city council approved as above, . . . . .	34,000 00
	416,000 00
Bonds issued to Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. Co., due September 1, 1907, 1,350,000 00	1,350,000 00
Less bonds of said issue cancelled and charged off by order of city council approved May 8, 1880, . . . . .	150,000 00
	1,200,000 00
	\$4,220,500 00
Less assets, sinking fund, . . . . .	\$51,869 97
Less assets, stocks, notes receivable, and trust funds, . . . . .	103,986 56
	155,856 53
	\$4,064,643 47
Less value of \$1,350,000 of Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Mortgage bonds of Nov. 1, 1871, issue, . . . . .	
Also value of 7,143 shares of stock of said company, (not estimated,) . . . . .	
*Bonds issued to Building Loan commissioners, secured by mortgage on real estate, . . . . .	\$895,000 00
Less amount paid and cancelled prior to April 1, 1883, . . . . .	570,000 00
	325,000 00
	\$4,389,643 47

\*Not passed through Auditor's accounts.

# Appropriations for the Financial Year 1882-83

## AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS OF MEETING THE SAME.

By the ninth section of the ordinance respecting the office of Auditor of Accounts, he is required to lay before the City Council, annually, at such time as the council may direct, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year under the respective heads of Appropriations.

Such estimates were duly made and laid before the city council in May last; they were referred to the committee on estimates, by whom an order was reported which passed the city council.

The order was in substance as follows :

*Ordered*, That to defray the expenditures of the city of Portland for the financial year which commenced with the first day of April, 1882, and ends with the last day of March 1883, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's estimates for 1882-83, viz.:

### ADVERTISING.

For subscription to daily papers and the customary advertising therein, . . . . .	\$800 00
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### CITY DEBT.

For the annual appropriation required by the ordinance to be applied to the "reduction of the city debt," not otherwise provided for,	34,955 00
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### CITY BUILDING.

For necessary expenses in the various city offices occupied by the several departments of the city, expense of cleaning and lighting hall; expenses, repairs, and alterations of building; cost of steam heating rooms occupied for city and county purposes; repairs on boiler and house, salary of engineer, assistants, janitors and incidentals, . . . . .	9,500 00
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*Amount carried forward,*

\$45,255 00
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*Amount brought forward,* \$45,255 00

### CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

For care and improvement of cemeteries and public grounds and promenades in the city; setting out and trimming trees in streets; with other expenses of burial grounds, . . . . . 3,000 00

### CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For all expenses of the city not included under other heads of appropriation, embracing, among other items, "Fourth of July" expenses, and other celebrations; of elections, legal expenses, traveling expenses of committees, not otherwise charged; music in streets, postages, telegrams, refreshments, etc.; also, payment authorized to Portland Institute and Public Library, with other sums ordered by the city council, . . . . . 13,000 00

### DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

For discount allowed to parties paying their taxes under the three per cent. discount ordinance, 20,000 00

### DRAINS AND SEWERS.

For constructing of new common sewers and repairing old ones, new culverts for street drainage, and repairs of old ones, and for all other expenses connected therewith, . . . . . 7,000 00

### DAMAGES ON STREETS.

For damages for land taken in laying out, widening or extending streets, or claims arising therefrom, . . . . . 1,000 00

### EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

For necessary improvement of grounds and fences, pay of superintendent and introduction of water, etc., under the direction of the trustees, 1,000 0

### FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

For Expenses of grading, labor on walks and paths, setting out trees and plants, repairs on fences. etc., pay of superintendent, and all other incidental expenses, . . . . . 200 00

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*Amount carried forward,* \$90,455 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$90,455 00
<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT.—ORDINARY EXPENSES.</b>	
For expenditures of fire department, excepting salaries of officers and members, including expenses of fire alarm telegraph and pay of superintendent, . . . . .	\$18,000 00
<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT.—SALARIES.</b>	
For pay of officers and members of the fire department, excepting the salary of chief engineer and assistants, and including the pay to engineers and fireman of steamers, hook and ladder and hose companies, . . . . .	\$11,000 00
<b>GAS LIGHTS.</b>	
For payment of gas, lighting, cleaning; for posts, lanterns, lamps, oils, and all other expenses of lighting the streets of the city, . . . . .	\$18,000 00
<b>HARBOR.</b>	
For keeping harbor clear of ice and other obstructions, . . . . .	\$300 00
<b>HEALTH.</b>	
For necessary expenses, under the direction of Board of Health, and on account of back bay and incidental expenses of pest-house, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
<b>INTEREST.</b>	
For interest on city debt, trust funds, and such temporary loans as may be required, . . . . .	\$122,068 00
<b>PORTLAND &amp; OGDENSBURG R. R.—Coupons for Int.</b>	
For interest coupons on bonds issued in aid of Portland & Ogdensburg R. R., and due in September and March, . . . . .	\$72,000 00
<b>PORTLAND &amp; ROCHESTER R. R.—Coupons for Int.</b>	
For interest coupons on bonds issued in aid of Portland & Rochester R. R., and due in July and January, . . . . .	\$62 610 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$397,433 00</u>

*Amount brought forward,* \$397,433 00

**PRINTING AND STATIONERY.**

For printing, binding and stationery, required  
by the city council and in the various city  
offices, - - - \$2,000 00

**POLICE SALARIES.**

For payment of salaries of policemen, exclusive  
of the salaries of the marshal and deputies,  
(All the fees receive by the department, or  
that would accrue for service of warrants,  
witness fees, mittimus fees, and all other com-  
pensations received directly or indirectly,  
from whatever source, for services rendered  
in an official capacity, being paid into the  
office of the city treasurer in accordance with  
police regulations.) \$27,000 00

**POLICE CONTINGENT.**

For ordinary expenses of the police department  
and lock-up, furniture, bedding, badges, food  
and medicine furnished persons arrested, and  
other needful assistance, carriage hire for con-  
veyance of prisoners, trucking, burying dead  
animals, and other expenses of the depart-  
ment, (the city marshal paying his own  
horse-keeping,) \$800 00

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

For the ordinary repairs, alterations, care of and  
fitting up the public buildings belonging to  
the city, except school houses and the new  
city building, and H. & L. house, \$1,500 00

**RESERVED FUND.**

Amount to be held in reserve till the close of  
the financial year, to be transferred to supply  
deficits in overdrawn appropriations \$5,000 00

**SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.**

For payment of the salaries of various city  
officers, and Judge of the Municipal Court, - \$27,100 00

*Amount carried forward,* \$460,833 00

*Amount brought forward,* \$460,833 00

### STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

For the usual expense of paving, repairing and grading streets, laying sidewalks and repairs on bridges, tending draws, building protection walls, etc.,

SUPPORT OF POOR. 47,500 00

For gross expenditures to maintain and support the alms-house, Greeley hospital, and city farm and buildings in charge of the overseers; assistance to paupers, and outside relief to those poor persons who, not being paupers, are proper objects for such assistance, under the direction of the overseers of the poor, (based upon the following estimates:

Subsistence,

Fuel for house and distribution,

Labor on farm,

Clothing, bedding, etc.,

Transportation of paupers, and support of, at insane hospital,

Salary of keeper and matron,

Repairs on buildings and fences,

Chaplain, salary of, and teachers,

Treasurer and Secretary, salary of,

Gross amount required, 20,000 00

### SCHOOLS.

For ordinary expenses of the public schools, salaries excepted, as per estimate of the school committee, - 17,505 00

### SCHOOL SALARIES.

For the payment of the salaries of the superintendent and teachers in the public schools, 64,805 00

### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For salaries of teachers, assistants, stationary, &c., (to be expended by the school committee,) 1,400 00

*Amount carried forward,* \$612,043 00

*Amount brought forward,* \$612,043 00

**SPRING STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.**

For enlarging and alterations on the same, \$7,000 00

**STATE REFORM SCHOOL.**

For clothing and subsistence for boys sent from  
this city to that institution, at the rate of one  
dollar per week, \$1,000 00

**TAXES.—STATE.**

For this city's proportion of the State tax, as-  
sessed for 1882, - - - \$137,054 20

**TAXES.—COUNTY.**

For this city's proportion of the County tax, as-  
sessed for 1882, - - - \$27,144 00

**WATER AND HYDRANTS.**

For amount to Portland Water Company as per  
order of city council, and for purchase and  
setting of hydrants, under the direction of the  
committee on fire department, - - - 5,500 00

Estimated expenditures, \$789,741 20



## WAYS AND MEANS, OR ESTIMATED INCOME.

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An estimate of the ways and means (*aside from taxation*), of meeting the expenditures of the city of Portland, for the financial year 1882-83, commencing with the first day of April, 1882, and ending with the last day of March, 1883.

### CITY BUILDING.

Estimated receipts for use of new city hall, and from county's proportion of cost of steam heating, -	\$3,000 00
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### DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Estimated amount receivable from persons, for right to enter the city sewers, -	\$2,000 00
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### FEES.

Estimated amount receivable from fees of police department, municipal court, powder house, and all other sources,	\$2,000 00
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### INTEREST.

Estimated amount receivable for interest on stocks and bonds, and outstanding taxes collected,	\$11,800 00
Extra interest on gas stock, -	4,500 00

### LICENSES.

Estimated receipts for licenses for circuses, theatres, exhibitions, etc.,	\$50 00
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### RENTS.

Estimated amount of rents receivable for stores, market stalls, hay scales, and market hall,	\$2,950 00
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### RAILROAD.

Estimated amount to be received from the State for railroad and telegraph taxes,	\$500 00
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### SCHOOLS.

Estimated amount to be received from the State for this city's proportion of school fund, etc.,	\$14,000 00
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*Amount carried forward,*

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\$78,800 00

*Amount carried forward,* \$78,800 00  
**SUPPORT OF POOR.**

Estimated amount to be received from Overseers of the Poor for sale of products from the city farm, towns for the support of paupers, and all other sources of income, 1,300 00

**ARMORIES.**

Estimated amount to be received from the State for furnishing armories for military companies, 400 00

Estimated income, total. \$80,500 00

## RECAPITULATION.

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Estimated expenditures, as stated on page 84,	\$789,741 20
Estimated income, as per statement on page 86,	80,500 00
	<u>                    </u>
Balance to be provided for by taxation or otherwise,	709,241 20
To meet this requisition a gross tax was ordered and assessed to the amount of	728,951 23
Deduct for abatement and losses,	19,710 03
	<u>                    </u>
Amount required,	<u><u>\$709,241 20</u></u>

## TRUST FUNDS.

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### THE CLAPP FUND FOR POOR WIDOWS.

By the will of the HON. ASA CLAPP, the sum of \$4,000 was bequeathed to the City of Portland, in trust, the "interest thereof at six per cent., to be annually distributed on the first Monday of January, by the Mayor and Aldermen of said City, for the time being, or such other person or persons as said city may appoint, to the poor widows, inhabitants of said City, and such married women as, in consequence of the neglect or vices of their husbands, may at that season of the year be suffering the want of the common necessaries of life."

In accordance with the above, the mayor and aldermen appointed the "Widow's Wood Society" to distribute said interest on the first Monday of January, 1883.

### THE CLAPP FUND FOR THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

By the same will, the sum of \$8,000 was also left to the City of Portland, in trust, "the interest thereof, at six per cent., to be paid to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Female Orphan Asylum, of said Portland, in quarterly payments—to be applied by the managers of said Asylum according to their discretion, for the benefit of the children of that institution."

These trusts were accepted by the city in 1849.

By the will of the late WILLIAM MOULTON, Esq., the sum of one thousand dollars was bequeathed to the City of Portland, in trust, the interest thereof to be paid semi-annually to the managers of the "Wood's Wood Society," for the benefit of said society.

This trust was accepted by the city in June, 1869.

### THE BROWN MEMORIAL TRUST FUND.

N. B.—The manner of its distribution and investment is fully reprinted and may be found in the Auditor's Annual Report of 1881-82.

# Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

*Report of the Commissioners of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R.  
R. Sinking Fund, July 31, 1881.*

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland and to the  
Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company:*

The Commissioners of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Sinking Fund, established by the Act of the Legislature of Maine of March 3, 1868, for the purpose of providing for the balance of the Company's obligations to the City of Portland, present their annual report of the amount and investment of the Fund at the close of the year, July 31, 1882.

The following is a statement of the increase of the fund from the beginning, by the several contributions and by interest, and of its present amount :

YEARS.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1869.....	\$ 4,162.50.....	\$ 33.00
1870.....	9,196.88.....	180.43
1871.....	25,000.00.....	2,712.51
1872.....	25,000.00.....	954.89
1873.....	25,000.00.....	4,637.33
1874.....	25,000.00.....	6,082.08
1875.....	25,000.00.....	7,800.11
1876.....	25,000.00.....	8,949.87
1877.....	25,000.00.....	11,046.19
1878.....	25,000.00.....	13,214.59
1879.....	25,000.00.....	18,625.88
1880.....	25,000.00.....	18,529.21
1881.....	428,502.08.....	26,265.24
1882.....	.....	33,431.74
	<u>\$691,861.46</u>	<u>\$152,463.07</u> <u>691,861.46</u>
		<u>\$844,324.53</u>
	Less debit balance of premium account,.....	9,226.10
	Total fund,.....	<u>\$835,098.43</u>

The investments are as follows :

City of Portland Bonds.....	\$289,500.00
County Bonds.....	1,000.00
United States Bonds,.....	10,000.00
Loan, with City of Portland Bonds as collateral security,	19,000.00
City of Portland note on demand,.....	89,500.00
Deposit on interest,.....	425,433.43
Cash,.....	665.00
	<u>\$835,098.43</u>

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, under their lease of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, is bound to provide for the balance of the latter Company's obligations to the City of Portland.

As we stated in our last report, the lessee Company paid to us in January, 1881, the sum of \$428,502.08. This sum, added to the amount then in hand, made up the sum of \$787,000, the amount of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Company's obligations, the several securities in the Fund being valued at par. At the request of the Grand Trunk Company, we then tendered the Fund to the City authorities, who declined to receive it, contending that such payment was not in accordance with the agreement with the City.

This matter is still pending, and the Fund, therefore, remains in our control as heretofore. The Treasurer of the City is, *ex officio*, custodian of the securities and uninvested moneys of the Fund.

There is no outstanding interest due the Fund at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. E. BARRETT, }  
S. E. SPRING, } *Commissioners.*

PORTLAND, July 31, 1882.

VALUATION  
OF  
ESTATES AND TAXES ASSESSED,  
FROM EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY, TO EIGHTEEN HUNDRED  
EIGHTY-TWO, INCLUSIVE.

	Valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Taxes.	Increase.	Decrease.
1850	\$13,364,238			\$91,741 31		
1851	15,694,247	\$2,330,009		100,738 15	\$8,996 84	
1852	16,467,703	773,456		114,118 44	13,380 29	
1853	17,755,612	1,287,909		129,937 33	15,518 80	
1854	18,962,514	1,206,902		126,711 59		\$3,225 74
1855	20,502,763	1,540,249		148,735 74	22,024 15	
1856	21,143,171	640,408		187,518 16	38,782 42	
1857	22,373,729	1,230,558		184,983 83		2,534 43
1858	22,240,290		\$133,439	197,471 90	12,488 07	
1859	22,159,800		80,490	205,165 50	7,693 60	
1860	22,072,500		87,300	244,888 60	39,732 10	
1861	23,482,900	1,410,400		274,353 06	29,464 46	
1862	23,306,700		176,200	320,919 95	46,566 80	
1863	25,111,204	1,804,504		369,599 33	48,670 38	
1864	26,951,939	1,842,735		573,085 93	203,486 60	
1865	28,021,570	1,067,631		805,285 96	232,200 03	
1866	29,004,115	982,545		741,568 05		63,717 91
1867	28,313,845		690,270	715,853 20		25,714 85
1868	28,572,478	258,633		737,525 95	21,672 75	
1869	28,881,239	308,761		710,815 49		26,710 46
1870	28,953,715	72,476		775,641 59	64,826 10	
1871	28,924,350		29,365	746,946 75		28,694 84
1872	28,682,110		242,240	768,882 46	21,935 71	
1873	29,821,012	1,138,902		769,606 30	723 84	
1874	30,723,936	902,924		792,710 40	23,104 10	
1875	31,042,501	318,565		786,458 27		6,252 13
1876	30,660,355		382,146	791,876 87	5,418 60	
1877	30,892,845	232,491		798,277 12	6,400 25	
1878	30,671,154		221,691	807,806 42	9,529 30	
1879	30,184,928		486,226	780,210 20		27,596 22
1880	31,153,656	968,728		819,882 23	39,672 03	
1881	31,495,885	342,229		766,434 30		53,447 93
1882	32,642,755	1,146,870		728,951 23		37,483 13

Number of Polls returned this year, 9,044.

## STATE TAX.

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The STATE TAX assessed for 1883, is \$945,430.92.

Portion to be paid by the City of Portland, \$121,835.46.

The State tax paid by the City of Portland from 1850 to 1883, inclusive, is as follows:

1850,	-	-	\$ 12,208	36
1851, to 1859, inclusive,			14,650	65
1860,			27,374	94
1861,			34,208	07
1862,			54,707	44
1863,			65,640	44
1864,			174,970	44
1865,			328,032	44
1866,	-	-	164,037	41
1867,	-	-	107,238	44
1868,	-	-	89,372	44
1869,	-	-	125,104	44
1870,			176,713	68
1871,			147,274	42
1872,			169,353	87
1873,			147,274	42
1874,			147,274	42
1875,			117,835	27
1876,	-	-	110,475	35
1877,			88,395	91
1878,	-	-	117,835	17
1879,			117,835	17
1880,	-	-	147,274	43
1881,	-	-	137,054	20
1882,	-	-	137,054	20
1883,	-	-	121,835	46

## COUNTY TAXES FOR 1883.

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The following is the County tax assessed upon the several towns in Cumberland County for 1883 :

Portland,	\$17,698 24
Baldwin, -	182 44
Bridgton, -	643 32
Brunswick,	1,562 71
Cape Elizabeth, -	1,090 15
Casco, -	158 09
Cumberland,	324 91
Deering,	1,505 86
Falmouth, -	448 28
Freeport,	570 71
Gray,	334 01
Gorham,	815 08
Harpswell, -	292 02
Harrison,	184 96
Naples, -	142 18
New Gloucester, -	477 57
North Yarmouth,	217 37
Otisfield,	153 09
Pownal, -	177 51
Raymond,	133 26
Scarborough, -	455 40
Sebago,	107 19
Standish, -	363 11
Westbrook, -	890 62
Windham,	479 16
Yarmouth,	595 76

Making a total of \$30,000, as the County tax levied on the above towns by the County Commissioners for the present year.

The total number of polls in the county is 21,539, and the total value of estates, \$51,530,510.

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## COUNTY TAX, 1883.

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The County tax assessed for 1883 by the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland, is \$30,000.00.

This City's proportion of the same is \$17,698.24.



## T A X E S.

The following statement will show the amounts assessed on the polls, and on the real and personal estates of the city of Portland for the several past years, together with the purposes for which they were severally assessed :

### 1870.

Taxes raised from real estate,	\$444,009 80
“ “ “ personal estate,	308,786 79
“ “ “ 7,615 polls, at three dollars each,	22,845 00
Total,	<u>\$775,641 59</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$176,713 68
“ “ “ “ County tax,	40,278 64
City tax,	526,890 00
Overlayings,	31,759 27
Total,	<u>\$775,641 59</u>

### 1871.

Taxes raised from real estate,	\$433,837 50
“ “ “ personal estate,	289,271 25
“ “ “ 7,946 polls at three dollars each,	23,838 00
Total,	<u>\$746,946 75</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax,	44,225 41
City tax,	533,230 00
Overlayings,	22,216 92
Total	<u>\$746,946 75</u>

### 1872.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$454,191 40
“ “ “ personal estate,	291,546 06
“ “ “ 7,715 polls at three dollars each,	23,145 00
Total,	<u>\$768,882 46</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$169,353 87
“ “ “ “ County tax,	28,349 62
City tax,	549,505 00
Overlayings,	21,673 97
Total,	<u>\$768,882 46</u>

**1873.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$144,382 50
“ “ “ personal estate,	301,142 80
“ “ “ 8,027 polls, at three dollars each,	24,081 00
Total,	<u>\$769,606 30</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax	34,019 23
City tax,	552,575 00
Overlayings,	35,737 65
Total,	<u>\$769,606 30</u>

**1874.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$453,530 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	314,568 00
“ “ “ 8,204 polls, at three dollars each,	24,612 40
Total,	<u>\$792,710 40</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax,	34,019 23
City tax,	575,910 00
Overlayings,	35,506 75
Total,	<u>\$792,710 40</u>

**1875.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$451,370 85
“ “ “ personal estate,	309,170 42
“ “ “ 8,639 polls at three dollars each,	25,917 00
Total,	<u>\$786,458 27</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 27
“ “ “ “ County tax,	40,823 66
City tax,	595,325 00
Overlayings,	32,474 34
Total,	<u>\$786,458 27</u>

**1876.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$467,712 50
“ “ “ personal estate,	298,796 37
“ “ “ 8,456 polls, at three dollars each,	25,368 00
Total,	<u>\$791,876 87</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$110,475 35
“ “ “ “ County tax,	40,744 05
City tax,	613,277 00
Overlayings,	27,380 47
Total,	<u>\$791,876 87</u>

**1877.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$476,680 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	295,641 12
“ “ “ 8,652 polls at three dollars each,	25,956 00
Total,	<u>\$798,277 12</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$88,395 91
“ “ “ “ County tax,	46,494 31
City tax,	625,674 00
Overlayings,	37,712 90
Total,	<u>\$798,277 12</u>

**1878.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$489,926 40
“ “ “ personal estate,	292,188 02
“ “ “ 8,564 polls, at three dollars each	25,692 00
Total,	<u>\$807,806 42</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 17
“ “ “ “ County tax,	38,554 82
City tax,	618,072 54
Overlayings,	33,343 89
Total,	<u>\$807,806 42</u>

**1879.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$495,645 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	258,978 20
“ “ “ 8,529 polls, at three dollars each,	25,587 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$780,210 20
	<hr/>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 17
“ “ “ “ County tax,	19,885 85
City tax,	610,766 00
Overlayings,	31,723 18
	<hr/>
Total,	\$780,210 20
	<hr/>

**1880.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$504,318 60
“ “ “ personal estate,	290,099 63
“ “ “ 8,488 polls at three dollars each,	25,464 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$819,882 23
	<hr/>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 43
“ “ “ “ County tax,	32,954 84
City tax,	604,280 00
Overlayings,	35,372 96
	<hr/>
Total,	\$819,882 23
	<hr/>

**1881.**

Tax raised from real estate,	\$467,328 05
“ “ “ personal estate,	272,825 25
“ “ “ 8,761 polls, at three dollars each,	26,283 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$766,436 30
	<hr/>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$137,054 20
“ “ “ “ County tax,	36,589 74
City tax,	557,249 00
Overlayings,	35,543 36
	<hr/>
Total,	\$766,436 30
	<hr/>

**1882.**

Tax received from real estate,	\$436,198 45
“ “ “ personal estate,	265,620 78
“ “ “ 9,044 polls, at three dollars each,	27,132 00
<b>Total,</b>	<u>\$728,951 23</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$137,054 20
“ County's “ “ County tax,	27,144 00
City tax,	545,043 00
Overlayings,	19,710 03
<b>Total,</b>	<u>\$728,951 23</u>

☞ See page 90, for taxes from 1850 to 1882, inclusive.

ASSESSORS' VALUATION  
OF  
REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

The valuation of the real and personal estates of the City of Portland, for the year 1870, and subsequent years, is as follows:

**1870.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,077,300 00
“ “ personal estate,	11,876,415 00
<b>Total,</b>	<u>\$28,953,715 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-six dollars on one thousand.

**1871.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,353,500 00
“ “ personal estate,	11,570,850 00
<b>Total,</b>	<u>\$28,924,350 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1872.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,468,900 00
"    " personal estate,	11,213,210 00
Total,	<u>\$28,682,110 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-six dollars on one thousand.

**1873.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,775,300 00
"    " personal estate,	12,045,712 00
Total,	<u>\$29,821,012 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1874.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,141,200 00
"    " personal estate,	12,582,736 00
Total,	<u>\$30,723,936 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1875.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,423,300 00
"    " personal estate,	12,619,201 00
Total,	<u>\$31,042,501 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-four and a half dollars on one thousand,

**1876.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,708,500 00
"    " personal estate,	11,951,855 00
Total,	<u>\$30 360,355 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1877.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,067,200 00
"    " personal estate,	11,825,645 00
Total,	<u>\$30,892,845 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1878.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,212,800 00
"    " personal estate,	11,458,354 00
Total,	<u>\$30,671,154 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars and fifty cents on one thousand.

**1879.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,825,800 00
"    " personal estate,	10,359,128 00
Total,	<u>\$30,184,928 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

**1880.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,777,200 00
"    " personal estate,	11,376,456 00
Total,	<u>\$31,153,656 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars and fifty cents on one thousand.

**1881.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,886,300 00
"    " personal estate,	11,609,585 00
Total,	<u>\$31,495,885 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-three dollars and fifty cents on one thousand.

**1882.**

Valuation of real estate,	\$20,288,300 00
"    " personal estate,	12,354,455 00
Total,	<u>\$32,642,755 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-one dollars and fifty cents on one thousand.

See page (90,) for valuation of former years, from 1850 to 1882, inclusive.

**POPULATION.**

By census of the city taken for 1883, the population is . . . . .	35,575
Number of scholars of school age, . . . . .	11,734

AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY  
OF THE  
CITY OF PORTLAND,  
MARCH 31, 1883.

STOCK AND BONDS.

Notes receivable, . . . . .	\$7,817 95
Seventeen Hundred Shares in the stock of the Portland Gas Light Co., at their par value of \$50 per share, . . . . .	85,000 00
7,143 shares Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad stock, par value, \$714,300 00.	

LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

According to the following valuation:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND LOCATION.	VALUE.
Interest of city in New City Buildings, corner of Congress and Myrtle streets, . . . . .	\$200,000 00
New two story Brick Engine and Dwelling House and stores, east corner of Market and Congress streets, and land adjoining on Congress street, containing in all about 9,000 square feet, . . . . .	19,000 00
Two story Brick Engine House, stable and land, 30 by 50 feet, west side Brackett street, 1,500 square feet, . . . . .	4,000 00
One story Brick House, east side Brackett street, for Bramhall Hook & Ladder Company, No. 3, 20 by 60, on School House lot. . . . .	1,400 00
Two story Frame House and land west side Brackett street, containing about 2,000 square feet, . . . . .	2,500 00
Three story Brick Engine House and land, 23 by 51 feet, north side Congress street, near Oak street. 1,173 square feet, . . . . .	3,200 00
Two story Brick Engine House and Ward Room and land on Congress street, next north-east of the Observatory, contain- ing 6,776 square feet. . . . .	10,000 0
Three story Brick School House and land, rear First Parish Church and south side of Cumberland street, and passage way from Congress street, 37,749 square feet (High School),	45,000 00
New three story Brick School House and land, including funeral lane, south side Congress street, containing about 33,500 square feet, more or less (North School), . . . . .	100,000 00
One story Brick School House and land, east side of Casco street, 60 by 105 feet, 6,030 square feet, . . . . .	4,800 00
Two story Brick School House and land, on Monument street 67 by 140 feet, 9,940 square feet, . . . . .	7,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$396,900 00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$396,900 00
Three story Brick School House and land, west side Chestnut street, 84 by 112 feet, 9,408 square feet, . . . . .	15,700 00
Three story Brick School House and land, west side Centre St., averaging about 96 by 170 feet, 16,320 square feet, . . . . .	21,500 00
Land adjoining the above in rear of same, purchased of Gardner Ludwig, . . . . .	500 00
One story Brick School house and land, north side Spring St., 57 by 151 feet, 8,607 square feet, . . . . .	7,000 00
Additional story put upon the same, with furniture, . . . . .	7,800 00
Two story Granite and Brick Engine House and land, north side of Spring street, near State street, 60 by 79 feet, 4,740 square feet, . . . . .	12,000 00
Two story Brick School House and land, west side of Park St., 90 by 210 feet, 18,900 square feet, . . . . .	21,400 00
One story Brick School House and land, east side of Walnut street, 125 by 57 feet, 7,125 square feet, . . . . .	4,500 00
Three story Brick School House and land, east side Brackett street, about 120 by 130 feet, containing about 16,804 square feet, . . . . .	17,000 00
Two story Brick School House and land, Lowell street, 100 by 114 feet, 11,400 square feet, . . . . .	4,500 00
Two story Brick School House and land, east side Vaughan St., 75 by 130 feet, 9,800 square feet, . . . . .	5,800 00
Two one and a half story Frame Houses, Peak's Island and Long Island, 1,000, 1,200, . . . . .	2,200 00
Brick School House and land, Peak's Island, . . . . .	6,000 00
Market Hall, Stores and Market House and land, 16,705 square feet, more or less, junction of Congress and Middle streets, . . . . .	34,000 00
Two story building, Mariner's spring and land, corner South and Spring street, 22 by 88 feet, 1,936 square feet, . . . . .	6,000 00
Hay scales and land, west side Green street, containing 15,000 square feet, . . . . .	5,000 00
Hose House and land, west side of South street, 20 by 115 feet, 2,322 square feet, . . . . .	4,000 00
Stable, shed and land, foot of Hanover street, 250 feet front, and flats to the channel, . . . . .	4,200 00
City Alms House and city farm 56 acres, more or less, with buildings connected, . . . . .	50,000 00
Lincoln Park, bounded by Congress, Federal, Pearl and Franklin, streets, containing 108,428½ square feet or about 2½ acres, . . . . .	65,000 00
Market Lot, bounded by Market, Fore, Milk and Silver streets, containing 24,359 square feet, . . . . .	30,000 00
Wooden Market House on lot, . . . . .	6,465 00
Land on Washington and North streets, . . . . .	3,000 00
Land on Myrtle street, adjoining city building lot, containing about 2,000 square feet, . . . . .	1,000 00
Small stable rear of city building, . . . . .	100 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$731,565 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$731,565 00
Vacant land, thirty-one acres south side Congress street, near Cumberland and Oxford canal, with flats to Fore river channel. This is the lot sold to Maine Central Railroad, . . . . .	
Twenty-four acres foot of Bramhall's hill, and Powder Magazine, . . . . .	8,400 00
Three acres in Eastern Promenade, to shore . . . . .	2,700 00
Three acres south side Congress street, to Arsenal, About 500 square feet, corner of Lafayette and Quebec streets, . . . . .	900 00
About 3,320 square feet, corner of Washington street and Eastern Promenade, . . . . .	50 00
Passage-way between Atlantic and St. Lawrence streets, . . . . .	200 00
Brick stable in Ward No. 3, near steamer Casco's house, . . . . .	2,000 00
Ward Room and land, India street, lot, 4,481 square feet, . . . . .	9,900 00
Land of Lucy Todd and others, adjoining Market Hall, westerly junction Congress and Middle streets, . . . . .	2,000 00
Land and small house on Poplar street of Bernard Daley, . . . . .	500 00
School house lot, corner Pine and West streets, containing 8,825 square feet, . . . . .	8,550 00
Brick school house on Pine street lot, finished, . . . . .	32,375 00
Deering's Oaks corner Portland and Grove streets, containing about 50 acres, . . . . .	10,500 00
Brick Powder House, and old arsenal building, . . . . .	730 00
Shailer school house lot, 121 by 150 feet, 18,150 square feet, North street, . . . . .	3,636 00
Shailer brick school house, North street, . . . . .	21,883 00
	<u>\$836,089 00</u>
Less land sold Geo. P. Wescott, D. W. Clark & Co., and others. . . . .	4,639 00
	<u>\$831,450 00</u>

N. B. Land taken for Sheriden street, as far as settled, was an actual purchase by deed, from the Maine Savings Bank, also from Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey, and belongs to the city; though, as will be seen in the record of its "laying out," it is called damages, and is charged under the head of Damages on Streets.

**CEMETERIES.**—Seven acres, Eastern Cemetery, corner of Congress and Mountfort streets.

Fifteen acres, Western Cemetery, corner Danforth and Vaughan streets. Sixty acres flats and uplands, Forest City Cemetery, Cape Elizabeth, less 16 71-100 acres and 11 6-10 acres, sold D. W. Clark & Co., approved June 10, 1879.

**EVERGREEN CEMETERY.**—The area of the Cemetery, and cost of same is as follows, with the names of parties from whom the land was purchased:

NAMES.	ACRES.	COST.
Oliver Buckley, Feb. 28, 1852,	28.33 {	3,333 00
Oliver Buckley, Feb. 28, 1852, passage way.	.83 }	
William Stevens, Feb 28, 1852,	26.21	1,966 00
Oliver Buckley, June 3, 1866,	.036	10 00
H. B. & H. M. Hart, April 9, 1857.	.0203	1 00
Jane Strayton, June 9, 1869,	3.886	1,000 00
E. B. Fobes, June 10, 1869,	.512	75 28
Stevens' heirs, Nov. 1, 1869,	51.327	8,892 22
G. M. Stevens, Nov. 1, 1869,	11.903	2,086 52
Storer Libby & als., Nov. 20, 1871.	44.138	11,050 00
Storer Libby & als., Nov. 20, 1871,	11.5	2,875 00
E. B. Howard, May 11, 1876,	13.25	1,325 00
Charles W. Goddard (trustee). April 28, 1880.	2.05	1,000 00
E. P. Chase, June 12, 1880,	14.30	4,700 00
F. G. Stevens, July 29, 1880,	.0103	45 50
<b>Total,</b>	<b>208.3226</b>	<b>\$38,449 52</b>

By the above it will be seen that the Cemetery contains about 209 acres, costing in all \$38,602.52. The portion laid out in lots, ponds &c., is as follows :

Area occupied by ponds and avenues around them,	6.58 acres.
Area occupied by passage way from plains road,	.83
Area occupied by lots and avenues,	69.30 acres
<b>Total.</b>	<b>76.77 acres</b>

or by slight increase to about 71 acres.

There are in the Cemetery proper, six miles of avenues, seventeen feet in width : two miles, ten feet in width ; seventeen miles of paths three feet in width. There are 4660 lots in the Cemetery, and 3915 lot holders.

#### CITY CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

List of instruments, furniture, etc., belonging to the City of Portland, in charge of the City Civil Engineer, are enumerated in his report.

#### OTHER CITY PROPERTY.

**FURNITURE** in the various rooms and offices in City Government House.

**CEMETERIES**—One City Receiving Tomb in Eastern Cemetery.

Dead House in Eastern Cemetery.

One City Receiving Tomb in Evergreen Cemetery.

Funeral cars and harnesses, shovels, spades, tools, etc., in Forest City and Evergreen Cemeteries, are under the charge of the Superintendents.

**HAY SCALES**, in charge of the Weigher of Hay.

**PLATFORM SCALES**, in charge of the City Weigher.

**STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**, in charge of City Sealer.

**LAMPS**, four hundred and fifty-five gas lamps and posts in use, and one hundred eleven naphtha and oil lamps on Washington and other streets, and seven on Peak's Island. The average cost of maintaining gas lights in the streets the past year being about \$31, and of oil lamps about \$16.

RECAPITULATION  
OF  
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

STOCKS AND BONDS, . . . . .	\$ 85,000 00
REAL ESTATE, . . . . .	831,450 00
NOTES RECEIVABLE, . . . . .	5,986 56
7,143 SHARES P. & O. RAILROAD STOCK, par value \$100 per share.	
1,350 MORTGAGE BONDS P. & O. RAILROAD, dated Nov. 1, 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1901,— of \$1,000 each.	
Total, . . . . .	\$922,436 56

THE MUNICIPAL FUNDED DEBT of the city, after deducting such portion as is already provided for, amounts to \$1,034,143 47 *as per statement on page 75*, and the above table shows that the city hold, in its corporate capacity, *real estate*, within the sum of \$202,693 47 sufficient for the payment of the funded debt.

## WARD LINES.

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The revision of Ward Lines, adopted by the city council February 19, 1872, fixes the boundaries of the several Wards as follows, viz :

**WARD No. 1.**—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Waterville street, thence on such line to the centre of Monument street, thence on such line to the centre of Mountfort street, thence on such line across Congress street to the centre of Washington street and Back Cove Bridge to the channel of Back Cove ; comprising all the city territory north and east of this line.

**WARD No. 2.**—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of India street, thence through the centre of India street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Locust street, thence through the centre of Locust street to Cumberland street, thence through the centre of Cumberland street to Boyd street, thence through the centre of Boyd street to the channel of Back Cove ; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward one.

**WARD No. 3.**—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Market street, thence through the centre of Market street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to a line parallel with the south-west line of the lot of land on which the City and County building stands, thence on the south-west and north-west lines of said lot to Myrtle street, thence through the centre of Myrtle street to the channel of Back Cove ; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned of Ward two.

**WARD No. 4.**—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Maple street, thence through the centre of Maple street to Pleasant street, thence

through the centre of Pleasant street to Oak street, thence through the centre of Oak street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Casco street, thence through the centre of Casco street to Cumberland street, thence through the centre of Cumberland street to Hanover street, thence through the centre of Hanover street to the channel of Back Cove; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward three.

WARD NO. 5.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Park street, thence through the centre of Park street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to State street, thence through the centre of State street across Portland street to the creek that divides Portland from Deering; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward four.

WARD NO. 6.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Clark street, thence through the centre of Clark street to Pine street, across Pine street to West street, thence through the centre of West street to Carlton street, thence through the centre of Carlton street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Grove street, thence through the centre of Grove street to the line dividing Portland from Deering; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward five.

WARD NO. 7.—Comprising all the territory south-west of the before mentioned line of Ward six.

The equalization of the Wards, Feb. 19, 1872, gives the number of voters in each at the time these Ward lines were established as follows, viz. :

Ward 1, . . .	892	Ward 5, . . .	946
Ward 2, . . .	912	Ward 6, . . .	897
Ward 3, . . .	949	Ward 7, . . .	870
Ward 4, . . .	948		

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REPORT  
OF THE  
CITY TREASURER.

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## Dr. City of Portland, in account current from April 1, 1882, to

1883. Mar. 31.	To cash paid on Mayor's orders and charged to the following appropriations, viz:	
	1 Abatements, . . . . .	\$ 1,178 54
	2 Advertising, . . . . .	600 00
	3 City Notes, . . . . .	228,500 00
	4 City Building, . . . . .	8,687 96
	5 Contingent, . . . . .	10,011 45
	6 Cemeteries and Public Grounds, . . . . .	3,043 39
	7 Drains and Sewers, . . . . .	7,877 23
	8 Discount on Taxes, . . . . .	18,610 26
	9 Damages on Streets, . . . . .	180 82
	10 Evergreen Cemetery, . . . . .	12,319 84
	11 Forest City Cemetery, . . . . .	240 10
	12 Fire Department, . . . . .	18,156 12
	13 Fire Department,—Salaries, . . . . .	10,795 50
	14 Gas Lights, . . . . .	16,732 54
	15 Harbor, . . . . .	190 00
	16 Health, . . . . .	1,587 31
	17 Interest, . . . . .	120,495 47
	18 Liquor Agency, . . . . .	19,864 46
	19 Overlayings and Abatements, . . . . .	846 18
	20 P. & O. Railroad, coupons in aid, . . . . .	72,270 00
	21 P. & R. Railroad, coupons in aid, . . . . .	62,205 00
	22 Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1,778 18
	23 Police Contingent, . . . . .	603 74
	24 Police Salaries, . . . . .	26,284 00
	25 Public Buildings, . . . . .	3,889 40
	26 Salaries, . . . . .	26,573 03
	27 Streets, Sidewalks, and Bridges, . . . . .	63,592 59
	28 Support of Poor, . . . . .	22,828 45
	29 Schools, . . . . .	18,281 47
	30 School Salaries, . . . . .	63,012 78
	31 School for the Deaf, . . . . .	2,952 82
	32 Spring St. School House, . . . . .	6,997 36
	33 State Reform School, . . . . .	877 01
	34 State Pensions, . . . . .	1,367 00
	35 Taxes,—County, . . . . .	28,958 31
	36 Taxes,—State, . . . . .	138,372 93
	37 Water and Hydrants, . . . . .	5,823 10
	38 City bonds in aid } Feb. 1, 1870, 2,000 A. & St. L. R. R. } Feb. 1, 1871, 2,000	4,000 00
	Total of Mayor's orders,	1,030,584 34
	Balance to new account,	128,323 50
		<u>1,158,907 84</u>



March 31, 1883. With H. W. Hersey, Treasurer and Collector. Cr.

1883.	By cash received and credited to the fol-	
Mar. 31.	lowing accounts, viz:	
	1 Advertising, . . . . .	\$ 14 62
	2 City Building, . . . . .	3,580 80
	3 Contingent, . . . . .	2,539 23
	4 Damages on Streets, . . . . .	392 50
	5 Drains and Sewers, . . . . .	5,827 09
	6 Dog Licenses, . . . . .	76 00
	7 Evergreen Cemetery, . . . . .	12,269 64
	8 Evergreen Fund, . . . . .	3,423 75
	9 Fire Department, . . . . .	105 00
	10 Forest City Cemetery, . . . . .	229 50
	11 Fees and Fines, . . . . .	5,560 70
	12 Gas Lights, . . . . .	3 00
	13 Health, . . . . .	671 42
	14 Interest, . . . . .	56,045 37
	15 Land Sold, . . . . .	250 00
	16 Licenses, . . . . .	214 65
	17 Liquor Agency, . . . . .	19,615 50
	18 Notes Payable, . . . . .	153,500 00
	19 Notes Receivable, . . . . .	3,200 00
	20 Overlayings and Abatements, . . . . .	766 95
	21 Rents, . . . . .	4,941 25
	22 Rent of Armories, . . . . .	475 00
	23 Railroad and Telegraph Tax, . . . . .	1,989 89
	24 Schools, . . . . .	17,482 75
	25 School for the Deaf, . . . . .	2,000 00
	26 Sinking Fund, . . . . .	4,336 00
	27 State Pensions, . . . . .	1,367 00
	28 Streets, Sidewalks, and Bridges, . . . . .	7,576 78
	29 Support of Poor, . . . . .	1,041 02
	30 Taxes 1882, under disc't, \$620,607 36	
	" 1882, after " 32,879 86	
	" 1881, and previous years, 63,638 01	
		717,125 23
	Balance cash on hand, April 1, 1882,	1,026,620 64
		132,287 20
		1,158,907 84
1883.	By balance of account this date,	128,323 50
Apr. 1.		

CITY OF PORTLAND,

TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1883.

H. W. HERSEY, *Treasurer and Collector.*

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

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TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 7, 1883.

To the Honorable City Council :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit herewith my account as Treasurer and Collector, for the financial year ending March 31, 1883.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. HERSEY, *Treasurer and Collector.*

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 7, 1883.

Read and referred to Committee on Accounts.

Attest :

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

---

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 7, 1883.

Read and referred in concurrence.

Attest :

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 4, 1883.

The "Joint Standing Committee on Accounts," to whom was referred the account of the Treasurer and Collector for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, beg leave to

## REPORT.

That we have examined the same and find the accounts correctly vouched and properly stated.

The balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of the year was \$128,323.50.

JOHN A. EMERY, } *Committee*  
 SYLVESTER MARR, } *on*  
 HORACE A. HALLETT, } *Accounts.*

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 4, 1883.

Read and accepted.

Attest :

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

---

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 4, 1883.

Read and concurred.

Attest :

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

## CONTRACT WITH PORTLAND WATER CO. FOR SUPPLY OF WATER.

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*This memorandum of agreement made and entered into at Portland, in the State of Maine, this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, by and between the City of Portland, a body corporate and politic, established by law, by its Committee on hydrants and drinking fountains, hereunto duly authorized by an order of the City Council, approved August 2, 1870, and acting within the scope of said order, party of the first part and the Portland Water Company, a corporation established and organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and having a place of business at said Portland, party of the second part :*

**WITNESSETH :** That, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, the party of the second part agrees with the party of the first part to furnish water for drinking fountains for persons only, to be erected by the party of the first part, at the following places in said City of Portland, viz :

One at or near the old City Hall.

One at or near the new City Hall.

One at or near the new Post Office.

One at or near the corner of Congress and Washington streets.

One on Congress at or near the head of State street : and also to furnish to the party of the first part, water for fountains for man and beast, for drinking purposes only, to be erected by said party of the first part in the following places, viz :

One at or near the Grand Trunk Depot, and one on Green street in said Portland, also to furnish to said party of the first part, water for urinals to be erected as aforesaid at the following places, viz :

One at the old City Hall, and one in the rear of the new Post Office. The water for all said fountains to be furnished

in such amount and volume as may be needful therefor, and the location of said fountains and urinals to be subject to change at the determination of said party of the first part.

Said party of the second part, also agree to furnish to said party of the first part, water for sprinkling the streets in front of the new city building, and to the engine houses, for the trial of engines, and for flushing of sewers. The party of the first part to make all necessary connections therefor.

And in consideration of the premises, the party of the first part hereby agrees to pay for the water for said fountains, urinals and other purposes named, the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, in semi-annual payments of two thousand dollars each, on the first days of January and July in each year.

The first payment to be made January the first, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

In witness whereof. the party of the first part by the Chairman of said Committee on hydrants and drinking fountains, and the party of the second part by their Vice President hereunto duly authorized, have hereunto fixed their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

WM. SENTER, *Chairman.* [SEAL.]

GEO. H. WALDEN, [SEAL.]

J. F. LAND, [SEAL.]

C. K. GREEN, [SEAL.]

*Vice President of the Portland Water Company.*

The understanding of the Water Company is, that the foregoing contract includes the fountain set at the foot of Centre street, called Gorham's Corner.

C. K. GREEN, *Vice Pres't P. W. Co.*

*N. B. The obligation of the Water Company to supply water for use in the Public Buildings and School Houses, also for the extinguishment of fires and for three Public Fountains, etc., is contained in ordinance and contract, approved March 3, 1868.*

## ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Regulations of the Board of Trustees for the Govern-  
ment and Control of Evergreen Cemetery.

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

## AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The tracts of land situated in the town of Deering, purchased by the city of Portland of Oliver Buckley and William Stevens, by their several deeds dated February 28, 1852, containing about fifty-five acres, were set apart and appropriated under the revised ordinances of 1855, for the burial of the dead of the city of Portland, to be known as "Evergreen Cemetery," adjacent to and adjoining said cemetery or which may hereafter be purchased to extend its limits, shall be included in and subject to all the ordinances or regulations herein or hereafter made for the government and control of said Evergreen Cemetery.

## TRUSTEES.

SEC. 2. The board of trustees shall consist of three members.

The mayor shall, in the month of April, annually appoint, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen, a suitable person as trustee of Evergreen Cemetery, to hold such office for a term of three years (unless sooner removed), and until his successor is appointed and confirmed, and each annual appointment so made shall be to fill the vacancy occasioned by reason of the expiration of a trustee's term of office.

The mayor may, two-thirds of the board of aldermen consenting,

remove for sufficient cause any member of the board of trustees after a full and fair investigation in which the said trustee shall have the right to be heard in defense, and any vacancy in the board of trustees whether by removal, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the mayor and aldermen by appointment and confirmation as aforesaid; the trustee so appointed to hold such office for the residue of the term of the trustee whose place he fills.

The board of trustees shall, in the month of April or May, annually, organize by the choice of a chairman, and also a secretary and treasurer, who shall be one of their own number. The Chairman shall preside at all the meetings of the board (when present.)

The secretary and treasurer, acting as secretary, shall keep a record of the doings of the board of trustees, and attend to all correspondence.

He shall annually make out and submit to the city council a statement of the general condition and affairs of the cemetery, which statement shall be submitted to the city council in connection with the detailed statement of Evergreen Fund and the Cemetery Account by the city treasurer at the close of each financial year.

The secretary and treasurer, acting as treasurer of the trustees, shall receive all money not paid directly into the city treasury.

All bills against the cemetery, shall be submitted to him for examination, and he shall then submit the same to the board of trustees for approval before payment.

He shall keep a detailed account of all the money received by him from any source in connection with and belonging to the cemetery, and of any and all expenditures made through him.

He shall at least once in three months, make out a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures, and turn the same over to the city treasurer together with all funds in his possession, as shown by such statement.

He shall carefully examine and make up from the superintendent's time book, the pay-roll of all the employes of the cemetery, and pay out the same to such employes.

He shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by the board of mayor and alderman, for the faithful performance of his duties.

He shall receive the sum of two hundred dollars per annum for his services as secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, to be paid from the cemetery account.

He shall perform such other duties as are imposed upon him by this ordinance.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 3. The board of trustees, shall at their organization, or as soon thereafter as may be, appoint some suitable person as superintendent of the cemetery, who shall act under their direction and control in the care of the cemetery, and the trustees may confer upon him such authority as they deem advisable, subject to this ordinance in the general control and management of the cemetery.

It shall be his duty at all times in connection with the trustees to see that this ordinance is rigidly and impartially enforced.

He shall be liable to removal at any time by the trustees for incompetency, dishonesty, or for any cause which they deem sufficient.

He shall be *ex-officio* an undertaker, and shall have all the powers of the same.

## OCCUPANCY OF LOTS.

SEC. 4. The trustees are authorized to determine and regulate such price for the occupancy of lots in the cemetery as in their judgement the location, surroundings and condition of the same would seem to warrant, and the city treasurer upon receipt of a certificate from the trustees setting forth the name of the person or persons together with the section, number and price of such lot or lots shall, upon the payment of the price specified in said certificate, make out and deliver to such person or persons a certificate in the following form :

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

"Know all men by these presents, that the City of Portland, in consideration of \_\_\_\_\_dollars paid by\_\_\_\_\_, hereby give and grant to the said\_\_\_\_\_, his heirs and assigns forever, the right to occupy for the purpose of burial, Lot No...., of section—, in Evergreen Cemetery, belonging to the city, situated in Deering, being the lot described by that number on a plan of the cemetery on file in the office of the city treasurer.

This right is granted, and is to be held and enjoyed subject to all such general regulations as have been or may be adopted by the city council or under their authority, for the management and care of the cemetery, and the due observance of order therein, and the same shall not be assigned or transferred without the consent of the trustees and city treasurer indorsed thereon.

In witness whereof this instrument is subscribed by—, in behalf of the city, this—day of—, A. D. 18—.

\_\_\_\_\_, City Treasurer.

The trustees are prohibited from issuing certificates of sale of lots except as follows, viz. .

To citizens of Portland.

To non-resident tax payers or any non-resident representing a Portland family, deceased, and buried in any cemetery belonging to the city.

To residents of the town of Deering at an advance of twenty-five per cent. upon the price charged to citizens of Portland.

No person shall hereafter purchase and hold for, or transfer to any citizen of Deering, or other non-resident, any lot in Evergreen Cemetery. Any such transfer shall be void; and the person making such transfer shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. But any person holding a certificate of occupancy of any lot or lots purchased prior to the adoption of this ordinance, may transfer to any non-resident such right of occupancy in any lot or lots so held by written consent of the trustees and city treasurer indorsed upon such transfer provided the person making such transfer shall pay into the city treasury a sum equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the original cost of such lot or lots so transferred.

#### EVERGREEN FUND.

SEC. 5. One fourth part of the amount received from the sale of lots, exclusive of grading, in Evergreen Cemetery, and all sums received from transfer of lots, together with all donations made by the holders of lots, or other persons, shall constitute a fund to be called "Evergreen Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to improving and ornamenting the grounds and lots in said cemetery and keeping the same in good order under the direction of the trustees.

The city treasurer shall have the care and custody of said fund, and such portion of the same as may not be wanted for immediate use in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, may be loaned to the city on interest, or securely invested under the direction of said trustees, and all interest received, during each year, above the expenditures made, shall be added to the principal of the fund and he shall, at the close of each financial year, report to the city council the condition of the fund.

#### CEMETERY ACCOUNT.

SEC. 6. The city treasurer shall keep a record in which shall be entered all lots, agreeable to the plan of said cemetery, with their number and section, and with columns ruled for the names of the purchasers of each lot, the price, and date of sale. He shall, also, open a cemetery account, in a book kept for that purpose, in which shall be entered all moneys received on account of said cemetery; and all moneys so received shall be and hereby are constituted a fund to be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of improving and ornamenting said cemetery.

The city treasurer shall, at the close of each financial year, report to the city council a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures for the past year, as shown by such cemetery account.

For the general improvement and care of the cemetery, the trus-



tees are authorized to employ from time to time such number of men as, in their judgment, the interests of the cemetery require, and the pay-roll (of such employees) so made and maintained, together with all expense incurred by such improvement and care, shall be taken from such cemetery account.

#### BURIAL UPON LOTS.

SEC. 7. Burials are prohibited upon any lot the right of occupancy of which is in the city of Portland.

*Provided however*, that the trustees may by written consent allow such burials to be made for a limited period where the person or persons interested shall contract for the purchase of such right of occupancy in the lot or lots so buried upon, and if such person or persons shall fail to fulfil such contract of purchase within the time specified in said written consent, the trustees may, after thirty days from the date of a notice to that effect to such party or parties interested, cause such body or bodies to be removed to Forest City Cemetery, in Cape Elizabeth, at the expense of the party or parties for which such burials was made.

*Provided further*, that the trustees may and they are hereby authorized to set apart a plat of land in the cemetery to be kept in good condition for the sale of graves to parties unable to purchase lots, and the trustees are authorized to adopt and regulate such price for the same as in their judgment is just and proper, and if any person purchasing a grave shall thereafter purchase the right of occupancy in any lot in the cemetery and remove such body, such person shall be allowed in such purchase the cost of said grave exclusive of opening and filling the same, and in case of such removal the space so vacated, and the right to occupy the same, shall revert to the city.

No interment shall be made upon any lot for hire, nor without the permission of the recorded holder of the lot or his legal representative.

All graves in Evergreen Cemetery made hereafter shall be five feet in depth, unless otherwise ordered by the trustees.

#### IN GENERAL.

SEC. 8. A space of not less than three feet in width shall be reserved for ornamental purposes on the front of all lots facing avenues, and of two feet in width on lots fronting paths, and no interment shall be made therein.

*Lots for tombs* may be sold in places approved by the trustees, but no tomb shall be erected wholly, or in part, above ground without permission of the trustees, and all such must be furnished with

shelves having divisions allowing interments to be separately made and perfectly sealed, so as to prevent the escape of unpleasant effluvia. Such portions as are above ground must be faced with granite or marble.

The holder of each lot shall have the right to erect any proper stones, monuments, or sepulchral structures thereon, and also to cultivate trees, shrubs and plants on the same, subject to the ordinances and regulations of the cemetary, but no tree growing upon any lot or border, or within any walk or avenue, shall be cut down or destroyed by any person without the consent of the trustees in writing. Any person violating this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

If any trees or shrubs, situated in any lot, shall, by means of their roots, branches or otherwise become detrimental to the adjacent lots, avenues or paths, or unsightly or inconvenient to passengers, it shall be the duty of the trustees, and they shall have the right to enter the said lot and remove, or cause to be removed, the said trees or shrubs, or such parts thereof as are detrimental, unsightly or inconvenient.

All lots hereafter sold shall be graded under the direction of the trustees at such price as may be determined upon by them, and all sums received for such grading shall go into the cemetary account provided in Sec. 6, and no person shall be employed to grade lots except by consent and under direction of the trustees, and no deed shall be issued by the city treasurer to any party until the price of the lot and grading shall have been paid.

The grades of all lots will be determined by the trustees, and all workmen employed in the construction of vaults, enclosing of lots, erection of monuments, etc., must be subject to the control and direction of the superintendent acting under the direction of the trustees, in all matters appertaining to the general regulations of the cemetary.

This ordinance shall not only apply to employees of the cemetary, but to any and all parties who shall enter the cemetary, for such purposes, and any party who should refuse to comply with this ordinance and the regulations of the cemetary, shall be prohibited from performing further work in the cemetary.

The grading of any lot in the cemetary, or the change of the grade of any lot once established by the city, except by an employee of the cemetary acting under direction of the superintendent or trustees, is prohibited by any lot-holder or his representative who shall cause the ordinance to be violated by reason of procuring any

person for such purpose (except as above) shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

No person except an employee of the cemetery acting under direction of the superintendent or trustees, shall hereafter enter Evergreen Cemetery for the purpose of caring for lots for hire; and no trustee, superintendent or employee of the cemetery shall be allowed to be personally interested in or receive compensation for any such care of lots, but any and all receipts from such care shall go into the cemetery account provided in Sec. 6, and any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

The regulations governing the use of water taken from the pipes in the cemetery, either by hose or otherwise, shall be under the control and direction of the trustees.

No foundation for any stone, tablet, monument or ornament, which foundation shall be wholly or in part of stone or brick, shall be laid in the cemetery except by the city of Portland. *Provided, however,* that the trustees may, if deemed advisable, authorize under their direction and supervision the construction of such foundations by parties other than the city.

No person shall hereafter attach any chain, wire, rope or other article used as a guy to any tree in the cemetery without the consent of the superintendent or trustees in writing, and any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence, and the superintendent or trustees may remove any guy so attached, and the party or parties attaching the same in violation of this ordinance shall be liable for any and all damage caused by such removal.

The transportation of loaded teams containing stone, granite, marble or other heavy substance through the front main entrance, shall be prohibited by the trustees when in their judgement the same would be detrimental or injurious to said entrance, and any person or persons who shall continue such transportation when so prohibited shall be fined not less than fifty dollars for each offence, and the trustees are further authorized to prohibit such transportation under the same penalty, through such avenues as they may from time to time designate.

The erection of wooden fences or headboards of wood are prohibited.

Horses must not be left unfastened or fastened except at posts provided for such purpose, and any party violating this ordinance shall be liable for any damage which may occur by reason of the same.

Any person who shall be found within the limits of the cemetery making unseemly noises, discharging firearms, driving at a rapid rate through the avenues, throwing stones or other missiles or otherwise conducting himself in a manner unsuitable to the purposes to which the grounds are devoted, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation of the cemetery shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment or fine.

No trustee or superintendent shall be personally interested in any contract for labor or materials used in the cemetery, and the violation of this ordinance shall be sufficient cause for such trustees or superintendent's removal from office, and any trustee or superintendent who shall receive and retain or appropriate to his own use any funds of the cemetery of any description shall be subject to immediate removal from office.

Each trustee shall be entitled to draw from the cemetery account the sum of one hundred dollars per annum, which sum shall be in full for all expense of transportation to and from the cemetery.

The trustees shall have the power to adopt and enforce such regulations for the government and control of the cemetery as are not inconsistent with this ordinance.

#### UNDERTAKERS.

SEC. 9. No person except a licensed undertaker of the city of Portland, or the superintendent acting as such, shall remove to or deposit for burial in Evergreen Cemetery any body of a deceased person, and any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

It shall be the duty of every undertaker who shall hereafter remove to Evergreen Cemetery any body of a deceased person for burial or for deposit in the receiving tomb, to at once notify the superintendent of burials and also the secretary and treasurer of the trustees, upon a blank for such purpose, to be procured by such undertaker (of said secretary and treasurer) of the name, age, residence and nature of the disease of which such person died, and if buried, of the section, number and name of the lot-holder upon whose lot such burial was made, or if a body is placed in the receiving tomb awaiting burial, it shall be so stated upon such return, and in addition to the name, age, residence and disease, the date of such deposit and when such body shall be removed for burial, the further statement of the section, number and lot-holder's name shall be added to such return, by such undertaker, and the secretary and treasurer shall cause a record of every return so made to be kept for

the use and information of the cemetery, and the license of any undertaker who shall willfully violate this ordinance, shall, upon complaint of the trustees, be at once revoked by the mayor and aldermen.

No person or persons shall hereafter open any grave, either for the burial or removal of a body in the cemetery, except by and under the direction of the superintendent or trustees, and for any grave so made or opened, the trustees may collect a sum not exceeding two dollars for a person over five years, and one dollar and fifty cents for a person under five years of age, at any season of the year when the ground is free from frost and snow, otherwise an addition of one dollar for each grave may be added, and any undertaker for whom such grave shall be so made or opened, either for deposit or removal of a body, shall be liable to the city for such expense, together with any additional expense incurred at the request of such undertaker, and he shall at least once in three months pay to the treasurer of the trustees the amount of all expense so incurred for graves or otherwise.

No body of any deceased person shall be deposited in the receiving tomb, except that of a lot-holder in the cemetery or a person entitled by reason of the wish or consent of a lot-holder to be buried upon such lot-holder's lot, or of a person the grave of which shall have been purchased as contemplated in section 7, or of a person for whom the price of a lot in the cemetery shall have been deposited with the city treasurer.

No body of any deceased person shall hereafter be removed to Evergreen Cemetery, either for burial or deposit in the receiving tomb, except between the hours of seven o'clock, A. M., and seven o'clock P. M., nor shall any body be removed in or from said cemetery except between the hours above stated, and any undertaker or other person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

#### CARE OF LOTS.

SEC. 10. There shall be three classes or conditions for perpetual care of lots, viz :

*First,* The care of grass only, which is designed to cover the keeping of the grass in good condition, and properly cut.

*Second,* The care of grass as contemplated in the first class, and also the care of such trees, plants, shrubs, myrtle or hedge, as may be placed upon the lot for which care is granted, which is designed to cover the general care of such trees, plants, &c., but not the furnishing or replacing of either.

*Third,* The care contemplated in the first and second class, and

also of all granite, stone, marble or other work appearing upon such lot at the time of granting the care, and such additional granite, stone, marble or other work thereafter placed upon such lot, as the trustees may by written endorsement upon the bond of care consent to include in the same.

The trustees are authorized to fix upon any lot or lots such price for perpetual care as in their judgement would be just and proper, as between the city and the applicants for same, and they may refuse to grant perpetual care upon any lot, the condition of which is detrimental or unsatisfactory to them.

Upon the receipt of a certificate from the trustees setting forth the section, number, and lot-holders' name and residence, together with the class of care, and price of same, the city treasurer shall issue to the party or parties therein named, a bond for perpetual care, upon the payment of the price agreed upon in such certificate.

The trustees or superintendent may contract with lot-holders, or their representatives, for the care of lots by the season, at such price as may be agreed upon.

All ordinances on Evergreen Cemetery heretofore adopted, are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved, April 4, 1882.]

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## STATE OF MAINE.

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IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE  
 An Act additional to chapter two hundred and seventy-five of the  
 Private and Special Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three,  
 conferring certain powers on the city of Portland in relation to  
 Evergreen Cemetery.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The city of Portland may ordain reasonable by-laws and regulations for the government of Evergreen Cemetery, and shall have full power and authority to impose and enforce penalties for the breach thereof, and for the punishment of offences committed in said cemetery.

SEC. 2 All by-laws and regulations heretofore ordained by said city of Portland for the government of Evergreen Cemetery are, and shall be valid and in force; and all penalties imposed under the same, and for the breach of the same, and for punishment of offences committed in said cemetery, shall be enforced.

SEC. 3 This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved, January 31, 1881.]

## AN ORDINANCE

*Relating to the calling of Special Meetings of the City Council.*

Special meetings of the City Council shall be called by the Mayor, and in case of his absence or inability may, on the written request of five members of the City Council, be called by the chairman of the Board of Alderman, and in case of the absence or inability of both the Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, upon like request be called by the President of the Common Council, by causing a notification thereof to be left at the residence of, or usual place of business of each member of the Board or Boards to be convened.

All ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

[Approved August 8, 1882.]

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

## AN ORDINANCE

*Regulating the erection and use of poles, wires and other apparatus for conducting electricity for light, heat and motive power.*

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and City Council of the City of Portland, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

The following regulations are hereby established for the erection and maintenance of wires, posts and other necessary apparatus, in the city of Portland, to be used for the purpose of conducting currents of electricity for the transmission or production of light, heat or motive power:

SEC. 1. No such wire, post or other apparatus shall be placed or maintained in or over any street, square, lane or alley in the city of Portland without the permission of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the following conditions shall be observed in the erection and maintenance of the same.

For arc lights—The conductor must have a weight per running foot at least equal to that of the wire (or parallel group of wires) constituting the main circuits of the magnetic regulator of the electric lamps or the armature of the machine employed, whichever of these is the largest.

For incandescent lights—Whenever a connection is made between a larger and a smaller conductor at the entrance to or within a building, some approved automatic device must be introduced in the circuit of the smaller conductor whereby it shall be interrupted whenever the current passing through it is in excess of its safe car-

rying capacity. The safe carrying capacity of a wire is that current which it will carry without becoming painfully warm when grasped in the closed hand.

Insulation—All wires, machines and lamps shall be so mounted and secured as to insure complete and continuous insulation, with the exception of those parts (such as portions of the lamps or machine, for example) where insulation is impossible, and in such cases accidental contacts with exterior objects must be prevented by appropriate screens or the like.

Exposed wires must be covered with at least two coatings, one of insulating material, next the wire, of a thickness and material approved by the board of Mayor and Aldermen, and another outside of this, of a material calculated to protect the former from abrasion or other mechanical injury. Where there is a possible exposure to water the first or second coating must be impervious to that fluid.

Whenever electricity is carried into a building by conductors from an exterior source, a suitable shut off or "cut out" must be provided at a point as near as possible to the entrance to such building.

The out-going and returning wires for arc lights must enter and leave each building at points at least one foot from each other. The wires passing through the exterior walls of a building to be firmly incased in substantial tubes of non-conducting material, not liable to absorb moisture, and placed in such a manner as to prevent rain-water from entering the building along the wires.

In running along walls and the like, wires must be rigidly attached to the same by non-conducting fastenings (the wires themselves being well insulated) and shall not be hung from projecting insulators in loose loops. All wires to be placed at a distance of eight inches for arc lights, and two and one half inches for incandescent lights, from each other, and whenever they approach any other wire or conducting body capable of furnishing another circuit or ground connection, they must be rigidly secured and separated from the same by some continuous solid non-conductor, such as dry wood of at least one half inch in thickness. Whenever wires are carried through walls, floors, and partitions in buildings, they must be surrounded by a special insulating tube of substantial material. All joints in wires must be made in such a manner as to secure a perfect and durable contact. Continuous wires (without joints) must be used as far as possible.

Globes—Arc lights must be protected by glass globes, enclosed at the bottom to prevent the fall of ignited particles, and where inflammable materials are present below the lamps, a wire netting must be added to keep the parts of the globe in place in case of its



fracture during use. All broken and cracked globes must be at once replaced by perfect globes. In show windows and other places where inflammable materials are near the lights, spark arrestors shall be placed at the top of the globe.

Automatic shunts—Whenever a current of such high electro-motive force is employed, that if concentrated in one lamp of the series it would produce an arc capable of destroying or fusing parts of such lamp, an automatic switch must be introduced in each lamp by which it will be thrown out of circuit before the arc approaches any such dangerous extent.

Means by which those in charge of the dynamo-electric machine will be warned of any excessive flow of current, or means whereby the same will be automatically checked, must in all cases be provided.

SEC. 2. All wires when placed above the surface of the ground, shall be suspended from poles which shall be provided and maintained by the person or corporation using such wires.

And such person or corporation shall permit any other person or corporation to suspend from such poles wires for conducting electric currents for lighting, heating or motive power, whenever the city council shall so direct, and upon such reasonable conditions, terms and remuneration as the city council may approve or prescribe.

Said poles shall not be used for the support of, nor shall said wires be placed in contact with any telephonic, telegraphic, or other wire; and such poles shall be so placed, that the wires shall cross streets only at right angles.

SEC. 3. The pole shall not exceed thirty feet in height from the ground unless otherwise specially ordered, and shall be kept painted in some uniform style satisfactory to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the lowest line of wire thereon shall be suspended not less than twenty feet from the ground.

SEC. 4. No such wire shall be suspended from or attached to any building, except for the purpose of conducting electricity thereto, unless by special permission in writing of the owner of such building, and in accordance with the written directions of the chief engineer of the fire department, and in no case shall such wire be placed on any building in proximity to any other wire.

SEC. 5. Upon the completion of any circuit, and before the same shall be used, plans showing the location of all poles or wires in such circuit shall be filed in the office of the chief engineer of the fire department, and in the office of the city clerk, and any change of poles or wires shall be reported in writing at said offices within twenty-four hours after such change shall be made.

SEC. 6. The machine generating the electric current shall be in-

sulated from electrical communication with the earth, and the wires shall be covered with proper insulating material throughout their entire length, and shall have no ground connections, the direct and return current being taken over metallic conductors, and the attachments of all wires shall be made of non conducting material. Daily tests shall be made of each circuit operated, to detect defects and accidental ground connections, and reports of such tests shall be made to the chief engineer of the fire department daily.

SEC. 7. The location, height, arrangement, construction and attachments of all poles and wires shall be under the direction and control of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen who may, at any time, and from time to time in their discretion, direct changes to be made therein, as the public safety may require.

SEC. 8. Permission given by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to erect or maintain such poles and wires may be revoked in whole or in part, at any time after thirty days' notice and opportunity to be heard shall have been given to the parties interested, and any of such poles or wires may be removed by said city, its officers, agents, or servants from time to time, or at any time, without notice, in case of public necessity.

SEC. 9. All persons and corporations exercising any privileges under this ordinance, shall adopt and use in their business any devices and safeguards which may be from time to time discovered or invented, for the protection of persons and property against injury growing out of the use of electric currents for the purposes aforesaid if required so to do by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

And whenever the laying of electric wires beneath the ground shall be deemed by the City Council practicable for the purposes aforesaid, all persons and corporations maintaining or using wires above ground, shall, when required by the City Council, take down and remove at their own expense all their poles used for the support of such wires, and place their mains and conducting wires beneath the ground, and all authority to erect and maintain poles for the purposes aforesaid shall then cease.

SEC. 10. The erection by any person or corporation, of any wire, pole or other fixture for the purposes aforesaid in the city of Portland after the passage of this ordinance, shall be held to be an assent and agreement on the part of such person or corporation, to all the requirements, rules, and conditions contained in this ordinance, and a compliance with the same is hereby made a continuing condition of the right of any person or corporation to use or maintain any wires, posts or other fixtures in the city of Portland, for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 11. Every person or corporation erecting, maintaining or

using such poles or wires, shall indemnify, and save harmless the city of Portland, its officers, agents, and servants, from and against all lawful claims and demands, for injuries to persons or property occasioned by the existence of such poles or wires, or the transmission of electric currents by means thereof, and the said city, its agents and servants, exercising the rights and powers given herein, shall not be held liable by such person or corporation on account thereof, by reason of any injury or damage caused thereby.

SEC. 12. All persons violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by complaint to the use of the city.

SEC. 13 This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved, Sept. 5, 1882.]

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## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*Relating to the erection of poles and wires for telegraphic and telephonic purposes in the streets and public grounds of the City of Portland.*

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SEC. 1. No person or corporation shall erect or maintain any poles or other erections for the purpose of supporting any line of wires for telegraphic or telephonic purposes in any of the streets or public grounds of the City of Portland, or attach such line of wires to any public building without the consent of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen first obtained on written application therefor, stating the number and location of the poles to be erected.

SEC. 2. All poles and wires erected for the above purposes shall be subject to the following conditions: that no permanent rights shall be obtained in the streets or public grounds by reason of such erection, and that such poles and wires shall be subject to change of location or removal when deemed necessary for the public interests, on order of said board, and in case of fire, if necessary, such poles and wires may be cut or removed by order of the engineers of the fire department without claim upon the city therefor; all poles erected for the above purposes shall be of such height, and be finished and painted in such manner as said board may prescribe; said poles may be used for the support of other wires than those of persons or corporations erecting the same, on such terms as said board may prescribe.

SEC. 3. All persons or corporations erecting or maintaining poles or wires for the purposes aforesaid shall be responsible for all damages arising from the same, and shall hold the city harmless therefrom; and the erection or maintainance of such poles and wires after the passage of this ordinance shall be deemed an assent on the part of the persons or corporations so erecting or maintaining the same to all the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. All persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by complaint to the use of said city.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Oct. 3, 1882.]

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## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

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### AN ORDINANCE

*Relating to the sale of blank cartridges and toy pistols designed for the explosion of the same.*

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

SEC. 1. No person shall sell to any child under the age of sixteen years, without the written consent of a parent or guardian of such child, any blank cartridge, or any pistol, or mechanical contrivance specially arranged or designed for the explosion of the same.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint to the use of the city of Portland.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved January 3, 1883.]

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## STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.

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### CHAPTER 121.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR GREATER SECURITY AGAINST FIRE IN BUILDINGS USED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SEC. 1 Every church, theatre, hall, or other building or structure intended to be used temporarily or permanently for any public

purpose, and every school house or school room, public or private, shall have all inner doors, intended to be used for egress therefrom, open outwards.

SEC. 2 All outer doors of buildings or structures of the kind mentioned in the preceeding section shall be kept open when such buildings or structures are used by the public, unless such doors open outwards; except that fly doors opening both ways may be kept closed.

SEC. 3. Every public house where guests are lodged, and every shop, mill, factory and other building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on which requires the presence of workmen or other persons in any part thereof above the first story, and all halls and other rooms used for public assembly or for public amusement, shall at all times be provided with suitable and sufficient fire escapes, outside stairs or ladders from each story or gallery above the level of the ground, easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire; the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section.

SEC. 4. In towns or parts of towns where there is no organized fire department, it shall be the duty of the municipal officers annually to make careful inspection of the precautions and safeguards provided in compliance with the foregoing requirements, and to pass upon their sufficiency in respect to arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair; and to direct and order such alterations, additions and repairs as they may adjudge necessary. In towns, cities and villages which have an organized fire department, the duties aforesaid shall be discharged by the board of fire engineers.

SEC. 5. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, room, hall or other place hereinbefore specified, also to the owner thereof, if known, of their determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said notice, any alteration, addition or repair which they deem necessary, and require. Sixty days shall be allowed after such notice and order, for compliance with the same.

SEC. 6. Any owner or occupant who neglects or refuses within the time so allowed to comply with such order, forfeits fifty dollars, and an additional sum of five dollars a day for every day's continuance of such neglect or refusal; and the building or part of building so occupied shall be deemed to be a common nuisance, without any other proof thereof than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be subject to the penalties provided in case of other nuisances. And said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occu-

pant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, said owner or occupant forfeits not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers, upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, it shall be their duty to give the occupant of such building a certificate under their hands of such fact; and such certificate shall be valid only for one year from its date. It shall be the duty of such officers to return to the clerk's office of their town or city, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 8. Every person receiving such certificate shall pay to such officers the sum of two dollars therefor, and shall keep such certificate posted in the building affected thereby. Such annual certificate so posted, is to be taken as prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of its provision with the suitable safeguards and precautions hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 9. Every occupant of such building, who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to have the same posted as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for each and every week he so neglects and refuses.

SEC. 10. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, forfeits the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. All fines and forfeitures imposed by this act shall be recovered by and for the town or city where the building is located, by an action on the case, or by indictment.

SEC. 12 Chapter seventy of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and chapter fifty of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, are hereby repealed.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

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## STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.

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### CHAPTER 216.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF TOY PISTOLS.

*Be it enacted &c., as follows:*

Whoever has in his possession a toy pistol for the explosion of percussion caps or blank cartridges, with intent to sell the same, or

sells, or offers to sell or give away the same, shall be fined not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars; and such person shall be liable for all damages resulting from such selling or giving away, to be recovered in an action on the case.

[Approved March 14, 1883.]

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CHAPTER 240.

AN ACT TO FIX THE LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL WEEK.

*Be it enacted &c., as follows :*

SEC. 1. Five days shall constitute a school week; and four weeks shall constitute a school month.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 15, 1883.]

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CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

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AN ORDINANCE

*Relating to the manufacture, storage and sale of Petroleum and its products.*

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in City Council assembled, as follows :*

SEC. 1. Any person desiring to manufacture, refine, mix, store or keep for sale any oil or fluid composed wholly or in part of any of the products of Petroleum, in a greater quantity than one hundred gallons in any one place in the city of Portland, shall make application in writing for a license therefor to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of said city, and shall state in such application the place, building, or part of a building, for which he desires a license, and whether he desires a license for manufacturing, refining and mixing said articles, or any of them, or a license for storing and keeping them or both. Such application shall be referred to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who shall within one week from the time of such reference, examine the place or building described in such application, and report in writing to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen his opinion of the propriety of granting the license applied for.

SEC. 2. No license shall be granted for manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping said articles or any of them upon any alley, sidewalk, street or wharf within the limits of the city, nor in

any part of a building, occupied in whole or in part as a dwelling house, nor upon any floor of a building above the first floor.

SEC. 3. No license shall be granted for mixing, storing or keeping crude Petroleum, Naptha or Gasoline in any part of a building above the cellar unless said articles are contained in metallic vessels securely closed.

SEC. 4. No license shall be granted for selling or keeping for sale at retail for illuminating purposes any Kerosene, refined Petroleum or any product of Petroleum, which has not been inspected by the officer appointed for that purpose by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 5. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, licenses may be granted for manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing and keeping said articles or any of them, in cellars or upon the first floor of buildings, or in other suitable localities, in such quantities over one hundred gallons, and in such a manner as the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may in each case determine, except that no license shall be granted for manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping said articles or any of them, upon the first floor in a greater quantity than one hundred gallons, unless the same is contained in metallic vessels securely closed, or the foundation and walls of said building be of brick, stone, or iron, and the sills or walls of said building be built without apertures for a space of at least one foot above the floor.

SEC. 6. There shall be expressed in said license the name of the person or persons to whom the license is granted and whether he or they are permitted to manufacture, refine and mix said articles, or any of them, or to store and keep them, or both, and a description of the place, building or part of a building licensed, and any limitations upon the quantity of said articles, or any of them, which may be manufactured, refined, mixed, stored or kept therein, or upon the manner of manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping the same, which the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may in each case see fit to impose; any person so licensed may manufacture, refine, mix, store or keep said articles, or any of them, according to the terms of his license, either on his own account, or on account of any other person. Any person holding such a license shall allow the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department or any of the Assistant Engineers, or the Inspector or Inspectors appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, to enter the premises described in the license, and take such samples of oil and make such examinations of the premises as the said Engineers or Inspectors deem expedient. Any violation of the terms of said license shall work a revocation of the same, and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may revoke any license without cause at any time.



SEC. 7. No person shall keep for sale, or shall store in any building within the city of Portland any Camphene or Burning Fluid, without a license from the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 8. Every person desiring a license to sell or store Camphene or Burning Fluid in said city, shall make written application therefor to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, stating in said application the place or building in which he desires to sell or store the said articles and the manner in which he proposes to keep them, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall examine the premises and report to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen his opinion of the safety of granting a license, and after his report the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may act upon said application.

SEC. 9. All licenses granted under the provisions of this ordinance shall continue and be in force from the time of granting them until the first day of April next succeeding unless otherwise stated.

SEC. 10. Every person at the time of receiving said license shall pay to the City Treasurer therefor the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 11. The compensation of the Inspector, appointed under authority of Section 29 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes to inspect Petroleum, Coal Oil, and Burning Fluids, shall be as follows :—

For every inspection of a sample of oil or for a lot of ten barrels, or less he shall be paid the sum of fifty cents, for every lot of more than ten barrels he shall be paid five cents for each barrel inspected after the barrel has been placed in position and the bung removed.

[Approved January 3, 1883.]



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

TO THE  
CITY OF PORTLAND,

MARCH 3, 1883.



PORTLAND, ME.  
FORD & RICH, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,  
CORNER EXCHANGE AND FORE STREETS.  
1883.

# CITY OF PORTLAND.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest: GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# REPORT

OF THE

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

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It is a thoughtful and necessary provision for the people of every city that the Statutes of the State, the Supreme Law of the Commonwealth, require the School Committee to give an account, each year, of their stewardship. If the law, or, far better, the good sense of the people, could go further and secure the careful reading of the Reports annually presented to them by the Committee, by at least the head of every family, the children, the parents and the municipality itself would derive great benefit therefrom. There is need of greater interest in the schools on the part of parents and tax payers generally. When parents study the schools and the school system, and make judicious criticisms of the same, the schools prosper; on the other hand, when parents neglect or ignore them, they deteriorate and suffer. The amount of money annually expended for the support of our schools is about eighty thousand dollars. With this money we pay salaries to 131 teachers, keep 16 school buildings in running order, and teach about 4,500 pupils. Out of the total expenditures of the city for all purposes, the schools receive about one-tenth part. The amount paid out on account of streets, sidewalks and bridges is about the same as that paid for salaries of teachers. The amount paid for interest by the city is about four times the cost of maintaining our schools. Whether the community receives in return for this large expenditure of money, the money's worth; whether we can give our children a better education for the same amount of

money, or are expending too much or too little for school purposes; whether we are paying our teachers too much or too little, or have sufficient accommodations in the school buildings we now have for the number of pupils in attendance, are questions fraught with interest not only to every parent but to all citizens. Yet the vast majority of those people who ought to be the most interested in these matters, pass the consideration of them wholly over to the School Committee. If their children remain in school the usual number of hours per day, master the simple rules in arithmetic, learn to read passably well, and to write a neat and legible hand, and if they do all this in about the same number of years required in *their* youth, parents as a general rule, are completely satisfied with the school system, whatever it may be.

Occasionally complaints are made in a roundabout way, that the children are overworked, that the lessons are too hard, that too many studies are taken up, and that the school sessions are too long. Whenever these complaints, or any others, have been brought before the committee in proper form, there has always been a disposition on their part to listen attentively and to correct anything found to be wrong. It is the duty of every one who has any complaint to make, to bring it directly before the committee, instead of passing it around from one person to another. Very great injustice is often done to teachers and schools in this latter way on account of the exaggeration developed in passing through so many mouths.

Last summer petitions were circulated throughout the city, directed to the City Council, praying that the summer term of our schools might end about the middle of June, and that the beginning of the fall term might be postponed until the middle of September, thus diminishing the school year four weeks. The principal reason alleged for this request was that the parents of very many of our pupils have summer residences at the Islands, the Cape, or in the suburbs of the city, to which they wish to remove early in June, and from which they do not care to return until late in September. These petitions were laid before the City Council, partly because it was understood that the authority lay with that body instead of the School Committee, and partly because

there was a feeling that the School Committee would oppose such change. This latter feeling had no foundation in fact. The committee always desire to carry out the wishes of the majority, unless they feel sure the schools would suffer thereby. The matter was referred to the sub-committee of the Council on Public Instruction, a hearing was given the petitioners by the Mayor and the committee on Public Instruction, and the School Committee were invited to be present and take part in the discussion. In addition to the reason given above it was stated by the petitioners that the school children were overworked, and were kept in school too much; that the heat was so oppressive in the latter part of June and the early part of September that no satisfactory school work could be accomplished; that the hardest work of the whole year—the reviews and the examinations—was done in that very part of the year when study is so irksome. At the close of the hearing a conference was held by the committee on Public Instruction and the School Committee, and it was agreed to grant the petitions so far as to put off the beginning of the fall term two weeks, and commence school September 11 instead of August 28. The school work was so arranged that it would not be at all convenient or proper to close the summer term before the time already appointed. At the hearing above mentioned the great burden of complaint was, overwork on the part of the scholars and crowding on the part of the teachers; it was said that there was a rivalry among the teachers that communicated itself to the scholars and generated amongst them a foolish ambition and unnatural excitement that was extremely hurtful. This sentiment shows that there is a feeling of uneasiness on the part of parents in regard to their children which is seeking for relief, looking forward to a change for the better in some unknown direction. It also shows to those who have studied this matter carefully that at present this feeling is misdirected. Overwork in school is very exceptional, so much so, indeed, that practically it may be overlooked entirely, *provided* proper care is taken to ward off all harm resulting from other causes. There are legitimate causes of complaint for all parents in overcrowding, bad ventilation, insufficient heating, and draughts from open windows.

These are some of the themes upon which the voice of the people should be heard clearly and often. Some of the conditions that might well be complained of, are at present unavoidable, and exist in all cities where the school population is rapidly increasing. Others exist because popular sentiment is not fully awakened to the evils resulting therefrom. There are some improvements which the School Committee would like to make, but cannot on account of the expense, and because they do not seem to the City Council to be demanded by the people.

Do the parents of any child in this city ever inquire how large the room is in which he is confined five or five and one-half hours per day, and how many occupants the room has during that time? Two of the most eminent authorities on public health, Drs. Parkes and DeChammont, estimate that one thousand cubic feet of space should be allowed for every adult occupant of a room. Some American authorities have computed that three hundred cubic feet of space should be allowed for each pupil in a schoolroom. The consequences of departing far from this estimate are most deplorable "Vitiating air produces intellectual stupor, depression of the feelings, headache, and predisposition to take cold; it either causes or greatly aggravates the most malignant diseases, such as fevers, inflammations, infantine maladies, cholera, scrofula and consumption." In some of the school rooms of our city there are *less than sixty feet of space allowed to each pupil!* In these rooms, moreover, there is no provision for changing the air other than by opening the doors and windows. The presence of vitiated air, unfortunately, is not observed by the occupants of the room like a fall in the temperature. Teachers and scholars, in very many of our school rooms, are breathing daily, air that is so impure that it would nauseate a person of delicate health upon entering these rooms from the fresh out-door air. The last school-house built by the city was constructed without reference to any system of ventilation, the recommendations of the School Committee being wholly disregarded. If we had arrived at perfection in regard to heating and ventilation, and the proper order and succession of studies, we might prolong our school terms until they



reached the full limit of fifty-two weeks each year without hearing any complaints of overwork.

In view of these facts, we are compelled to call attention again to the extremely crowded condition of Monument St., Shailer, North and Chestnut St. schools. In the fifth and sixth grade primary schools, the teachers, in order to do good work, must do a great deal of personal work with each scholar, instead of doing much class work in which the whole class can engage at one time. The maximum number of pupils which any teacher in these grades ought to have at one time is about thirty-five. If this number is increased, the quality of the work must deteriorate; if the number is greatly increased over thirty-five, the chief benefit of the school will necessarily consist in the single fact of keeping the children out of the streets, thus relieving their mothers of some care in looking after them. Many of the school rooms in the buildings above designated, designed to contain only thirty-five, or forty at most, have had during the past season from fifty-five to seventy-five little scholars. No teacher can do much, if any, satisfactory work with this number of little boys and girls who are scarcely out of the nursery. The harm done by this overcrowding is twofold. It not only endangers but really destroys the health of very many of the unfortunate children, especially of those who inherit a tendency to disease. Again, the care and responsibility felt, together with the work actually done by the teacher of so many little scholars, is too often sufficient to utterly break down her health. It is unjust to these teachers to require of them work that is liable to impair the health even of the most robust. A fair, average amount of work is all that should be required of any of the city's employees. It is the *work* not the *lives* of good teachers that the Committee wish to purchase.

The city is obliged to furnish school accommodations for all desiring them, between the ages of five and twenty-one years. If our present seating capacity is insufficient to meet the wants of the people, there should be no delay, no hesitation on the part of the citizens, or of the City Council in furnishing the requisite buildings. It was supposed that the Shailer School would meet all the requirements of ward one

for several years to come. It is now filled to overflowing, and it has been necessary to refuse admission to many who have desired to enter the fifth and sixth grades. It will certainly be necessary to finish off the upper story this season, or to make some other arrangements for the accommodation of this rapidly growing portion of our city. The Chestnut St. school is very poorly adapted, in the arrangements of its rooms, for a full graded primary school, and moreover it is greatly crowded. In the fifth grade, under one teacher, there were sixty-five pupils in January. The other rooms are all more or less crowded. This building should be entirely remodelled as soon as possible. This can be done at comparatively small cost, and would then give room for a much larger number of scholars. The Casco street school has been crowded for a long time. Some of the rooms are very small and when they are filled are as unhealthy as any school rooms in the city. Another story can be added to this building without much expense, and then this would be one of the most desirable school buildings in the city.

The old high school building on Spring street, occupied by Primary No. 5, otherwise known as the Practice school, was very much crowded during the last year. In several of the rooms there were not seats enough to supply the regular attendants, although every foot of available space was used for desk room. The ventilation in this building was of the same primitive type as may be seen in many of our school buildings all over the city, and consisted of opening a window or door when the effluvia became utterly unbearable or when some one came in from the pure air without and suggested that a change of air was desirable. At the close of the summer term the work of completely remodeling this building was begun, according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Fasset. One story was added, a new roof was put on, dressing rooms were supplied to each school room, steam heating apparatus was introduced, new desks were furnished, and the outside of the building was painted. We have now virtually a new building, of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the people of this portion of the city for many years. There are now three large commodious rooms on each floor, a light and pleasant hall and stairway,

with ample egress in case of fire, and two large tanks for water closets, one for the boys and one for the girls. The system of ventilation introduced works quite perfectly, and now one can enter any of the rooms without perceiving any disagreeable odors.

The committee of the City Council on Public Buildings furnishes each of the schools with a janitor, who has the general supervision of the building, sweeps out, attends to the heating apparatus and water closets, and shovels out the paths in winter. If any trouble arises in consequence of the incapacity or ignorance of the janitor, the School Committee seem to be held responsible by the public. The statement was made by a correspondent in one of our morning papers lately, that one of the janitors had fastened down the safety valve of the boiler because it "leaked when he got the fire burning up pretty well." The next day a "Parent" expressed the opinion that if this were true, "the School Committee ought to be removed." The School Committee have no more to do with the appointment or removal of the janitors than any private citizen. The salaries paid the janitors are so small in most cases that it is impossible to obtain men thoroughly capable of attending to the duties of the stations, especially if steam is used. In some cases the ashes have been left to accumulate underneath the grates until they were burned out, because it was easier to shovel them out once a month, than it was to do it everyday. The janitor did not know that the heat of the ashes would warp and destroy the grates. There should be an engineer chosen by the City Council to inspect the boilers, to see how the janitors perform their work, and give them instruction if necessary. Serious accidents are liable to occur under the present arrangement, whereby no one is responsible, that could not occur if a skilled engineer were appointed to attend to these matters. We already have steam in the High, North, Shailer, Butler and Spring St. schools, and we hope the day is not far distant when the stove will be banished entirely from the school room.

Since the writing of this report was begun, there has appeared in one of our morning papers, a series of articles from several parties, many of them criticising our schools,

the teachers, the superintendent and the committee in a most unfair and reckless manner. The critics have been, apparently grumblers possessing that "little knowledge"—at least of our school work—"which is a dangerous thing." They have made statements and boldly drawn inferences wholly at variance with truth. It is only fair to judge that some of these articles were inspired by unworthy motives, because facts were so systematically perverted. The effect of these criticisms is very bad upon both the scholars and teachers. It wrongfully throws discredit upon our school system among neighboring cities, although that system will compare favorably with any other we know about. Honest criticism on the part of those who have thoroughly investigated the subject is always welcome and can do no harm. When statements are made that are grossly untrue, and that are of a nature to cast unmerited reproach upon school officials who are working faithfully for the interests of the schools, newspapers should be slow to give publicity to them. One newspaper correspondent who desires to have the special teacher in writing and drawing dismissed, either in utter ignorance of what he was writing about, or with complete indifference to the truth, made the statement that Mr. Shaylor entirely neglected the lower grades, and that the "hand" was formed before the pupils got into the High School. The only inference from this statement is that Mr. Shaylor spends his time in teaching in the High School. The facts are, as any one might learn from the school reports, or from inquiry of any scholar or teacher, that Mr. Shaylor spends the whole of his time in the primary and grammar schools, and has nothing to do with the High school. This is a fair sample of the spirit, ignorance and mischief, that has characterized the most of the unfavorable criticisms that have been recently published. This discussion brings into prominence the fact that there is not, and is not likely to be, agreement on the part of the critics. The articles thus far published evidently voice the opinions only of the writers. There is no question but that the parents of the scholars in general, favor the teaching of writing, drawing and music by the special teachers now employed.

The citizens in general favor popular education to the extent to which it is now carried by our schools. There is said

to be a considerable number of large tax payers who are opposed to the existence of our High school. There are some citizens, who, while they approve of the school itself, wish to have the classical department discontinued. The School Committee are placed in office to represent the will of the people. The majority rules in all matters pertaining to the schools as in other matters. When the people express their will, the committee stand ready to carry it out. Before any radical change is made in regard to the school itself, or the courses of studies pursued therein, the will of the people must be expressed in no uncertain manner. The School Committee wish as parents, taxpayers, and citizens, as well as officials, to place on record their opinion, with reasons therefor, that the High school ought to be, and deserves to be, maintained. In one of the most reasonable and sensible articles on the school question that has appeared, the remark was made that it is not "less education that we want but better," not "less money expended for schools, but more if it is necessary, to bring our schools up to the desired standpoint." The city taxes have been a heavy burden for the past few years, and if they could be diminished by using the most rigid economy, the result would be extremely valuable to the city. It unfortunately happens that the burden of municipal taxation falls upon those who have done the most to benefit the city. The man who is largely interested in commerce, who builds vessels, wharves, stores and houses, has his property exposed so it must be taxed at full value. It seems to many such that they are unjustly taxed and they clamor for anything that will reduce their taxes. The burden of taxes falls as heavily in proportion upon the poor man as upon the rich man. If we enter upon an exact calculation, we shall find that the poor man is taxed more heavily in proportion to his income than the rich man. The taxes a poor man pays on sugar, coffee, tea, woolen goods, iron goods, and all the necessaries of life of foreign origin which are heavily taxed, make up a larger proportion of his gross earnings than the taxes of the rich man are in comparison with his income. Of the money paid out by the city, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually have been paid for interest on the loans to the Ogdensburgh and Rochester Rail Roads.

The citizens are taxed, then, nearly twice as much to pay interest to the holders of the city bonds issued for these roads, as they are for the support of our schools, including the building and repairs of school buildings. The object of these statements and comparisons is to show that the poor man is doing his part in paying taxes and that all parents who have children in our schools ought to have, as they do have, equal rights in regard to the distribution of the city's money. Some of the arguments used in the discussion of the school question have tended towards the doctrine that the large tax payers, perhaps without children, or whose children are not within the limits of school age, ought not to be taxed to pay for the education of the children of the less fortunate, beyond the rudiments of an English course. The State law provides that all children between the ages of nine and fifteen years *shall be required* to attend school at least twelve weeks in each year. It further provides that cities and towns may make such school regulations as will compel parents and guardians to send their children to school between the ages of six and seventeen years, or be subject to fine or imprisonment or both, unless they have some regular trade or employment. The city of Portland, in conformity to this provision of the State law, has passed an ordinance which is as follows: "Every child in the city of Portland, between the ages of six and seventeen years, who shall not attend school, and not be engaged in any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, &c." Our laws then, both State and Municipal, provide for the compulsory education of our children between the ages of six and seventeen years. The average age of scholars leaving the grammar schools, varies from fourteen to fifteen years. If the high school should be abolished, what disposition could be made of scholars graduating from the grammar schools at fourteen years of age, while the law provides for compulsory education until they are seventeen years old?

The law *might* be repealed and the children allowed to earn their own living in the best manner they can. This will not do, however, for it has been proved conclusively that it is better for the scholars, and better for the commun-

ity at large, that the period of school life should not be shortened. We must not take steps backward. It has been suggested that we might extend the course of the grammar school two years, and, in that time, take in all the essential studies of the high school course. If a saving of expense is the object aimed at, it is very doubtful if this plan would accomplish the object. It is more than probable, it is quite certain that many pupils who now finish their studies with their graduation from the grammar school, in addition to those who would certainly go to the high school, would remain in the grammar school for these additional two years, thus necessitating the employment of more teachers than we now have. Grammar school Principals having their labors and responsibilities increased, would require larger salaries than are now paid. Again, our school buildings are in no wise planned or fitted for such a change. The only true and safe foundation for argument in this matter is not in relation to the expenditure of a few hundred dollars more or less by our city, but is as to which plan will be for the best interests of the community at large. Is there room for argument on this point? Are we teaching our children more than is good for them or for us? Does it make our boys better men or worse, our girls better women or worse, to give them the benefit of what is generally called a high school education? Education has, it is true, sometimes *seemed* to develop a capacity for bolder crime and for deeper depravity than would have existed without it. If this should be true, what parent would be deterred from educating his son as thoroughly as his circumstances would allow, through fears of this nature? The efforts made by our parents, many of whom endured hardships and privations, to give their children a better education than they themselves were able to get, is a sufficient answer to this question. If complaint should be made that our methods of teaching are wrong; that the studies pursued in the high school are not those best calculated to fit the pupils for the duties of life; that our sessions are too short or too long; that the pupils are required to study too much or too little; if complaint should be made of *any* wrong, which when righted would be a step in advance suggestive of progress, then the Committee would move with

alacrity to remedy what is wrong, to supply what is deficient. It is certain that they would be seconded in these attempts by an enlightened public sentiment. Instead of this we are asked to shut the doors of our schools in the faces of those who are anxious to learn; to send out our boys and girls from the schools not as well fitted to meet the duties and responsibilities of life as we and our fathers and mothers were, in order that a few hundred dollars a year may be saved to our Treasury. It is by no means certain that the money would really be saved, but quite probable that it would be transferred to some other department and used for less legitimate purposes than public instruction.

The average number of scholars belonging to all the schools in the city is four thousand four hundred and eleven. The average number belonging to the high school is three hundred and twenty-eight. This means that one out of every thirteen scholars in the city goes to the high school. Three hundred and forty-seven out of ten hundred and sixty-three grammar school scholars are admitted to the high school. This is a wonderfully good proportion between the two grades. Of the high school pupils, forty-four were in the first or graduating class, sixty-eight were in the second class, ninety-seven were in the third class, and one hundred and thirty-eight were in the fourth class. These statistics are taken from the last report, and may be found on page 76. They show that the high school is patronized by a large class of our population and that it meets a public want, a real public necessity. The careful study of our school statistics will show us some unwelcome truths, and will teach us that we need greater educational facilities instead of less. In our primary schools, the average number of pupils is about three thousand (3,020). In our grammar schools the number is about one thousand (1,063). Two thousand of our scholars drop out of school before they are twelve years of age, The experience of the civilized world teaches us that education is the preventive of crime and poverty, yet we are allowing more than half of our school population to grow up without fairly knowing how to read and write; to leave school before they have come to the age of twelve years, in direct opposition to our Municipal and State laws.



The traffic in beer, carried on in the grossest disregard to our laws, is furnishing employment to a large army of our juvenile population who ought to be studying their lessons in school. It costs more to take care of one criminal than it does to give a High school education to a score of good boys, and it is the education of the masses that prevents the growth of the criminal. No money expended by the city pays such good interest as that expended for our schools. We can afford to pay more for salaries to our teachers than we have to pay for having our streets kept in good condition.

It is urged by some that we ought not to fit boys for college at the public expense any more than we should prepare young men for the so-called learned professions of theology, law and medicine; that it is not right to tax all citizens to fit a very few young men for the pursuit of the higher professional studies; that private schools and academies can do the work preparatory for college better and quicker than our public schools; that those fitted for college in the public schools pursue the classics to the neglect of necessary English branches; that the professions are already crowded and that too many go to college to the neglect of the more ordinary and necessary pursuits of life; that young men who fit for college and do not go are too proud to begin business at the foot of the ladder as all successful business men have begun. Colleges are necessary; fitting schools are necessary; the laws of Political Economy, of supply and demand, will settle the number who should attend. If the professions *are* crowded there is no need of shutting down our preparatory schools. The mistaken, foolish notion developed among pupils while at school is not the fault of education, but is due to the folly of parents who wish to have their sons earn their living in some gentlemanly way. The tendency of education is to overcome that pride. In our High school the English branches are *not* neglected by those who take the Classical course. Any one may find out about this by examining the course of studies or applying to the Principal. The statement that boys can be fitted for college better and quicker at private schools and academies is hardly justified by the facts. The Portland High school has sent boys to college with as good preparation and at as early age

as any school in New England. There have been years when the classical teachers have not been as capable as those employed at other times. There are other circumstances, as the ability of scholars, and the interest of parents in the progress of their sons, that have, at different times, affected the preparation of pupils for college. There has been no time when an able, ambitious, hard-working student could not obtain a thorough preparation for college at our High school. The work of fitting for college is done between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The work of preparing for any one of the learned professions above named is never begun before the student is eighteen years of age; in the great majority of cases he is from twenty-one to twenty-three. In the former case the time is almost wholly within the period assigned by law for compulsory education. In the other case the time is wholly without that period. It is neither right nor just that parents should be obliged to remove their sons at fourteen years of age from the advantages afforded by our public schools, because they wish to give them a collegiate education. The expense of a four years college course, added to that of a three years course in one of the professional schools, is a sufficiently heavy burden whether it be borne by the parents or the young men themselves, by doing extra work, and too often, overwork. It is of more importance to the community to have a citizen college bred, than it is even to the man himself. It becomes a matter of little interest to discuss, as a matter of abstract right, the question whether the poor man shall be taxed to teach the rich man's son Latin and Greek, or the rich man shall be taxed to teach the poor man's son the same, when we find practically that such teaching is a public necessity. It is necessary for some boys to be fitted for college; that work must be done between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, a period during which the law compels children to attend school. Under these circumstances there seems to be no reasonable excuse for refusing to maintain a classical department for the benefit of those desiring a collegiate education.

A few years ago Herbert Spencer published an account of his observations upon the development of the senses

in an infant. From the first faint indication of the dawning of the perceptive faculty, each step of mental growth was graphically described. The results of his investigations agree perfectly with the theory of mental development proposed long before by Sir William Hamilton and others. These studies ought to be pursued in a great number of cases until the time of the appearance of each of the faculties is fully determined.

The tendency of practical educators during the past few years has been towards the philosophical development of the intellect, in accordance with principles deduced from observations similar to those above mentioned, and experience. As a result of this tendency the primary school work has been greatly changed within the past ten years. It has been discovered that children\* can learn more if they are only taught those things which their minds are ready and anxious to learn. The old plan of sticking to the a b c's until the idea of school is distasteful, is a thing of the past, never to be restored we trust. Now the child's curiosity is kept constantly excited, and his interest steadily increases through every primary grade. His study seems to be play, and his play really is study. Playthings are converted into text books, games become exercises in mental gymnastics, and after what seems almost to be a long vacation passed in the school room the pupil finds himself fitted for the grammar school, without the consciousness of having passed through a dreary amount of drudgery in order to gain the desired object. This is not a fancy sketch; if is at all overdrawn, still it is the design of the present system, and each year is bringing our schools more nearly to its perfect accomplishment.

In order to carry out this plan our teachers must have special training. Graduation from our high school and the possession of a certificate honestly obtained from the Committee on Examination of Teachers do not indicate suitable preparation for this work. The Practice school is one of the results of the demands arising from this method of teaching. If any one wishes to see the best school work that is done in this city, it will be necessary to go into one of the lower grades primary school and witness the methods practiced by

the recent graduates of our practice school. The first evidence of intelligence given by the new born infant is the existence of the faculty of perception. The child exercises all its senses, seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling to find out the nature of the objects with which it comes in contact. This inquisitiveness goes on until we are, or think we are obliged to check it. When this childish proclivity is checked—if it ever can be entirely checked—we have shut up the only avenue to knowledge which the child possesses. Instead of checking this tendency or trying to check it, we should encourage, but at the same time guide and direct it into proper and appropriate channels. This is the great, the paramount object of our primary schools. This is the essence of the Kindergarten system, first thought out by Pestalozzi, first worked out by Froebel. The single characteristic and distinguishing trait between the child and the young of other animals is that the former “wants to know” while the latter only wants to eat, sleep, play, and to be let alone. It does not care for the why and wherefore. Synchronously with this faculty of perception and self consciousness arises the conservative faculty or memory. Perception would be of no value if we could not remember what we perceive.

The system of teaching followed in our primary schools, aims to cultivate the powers of observation to the highest degree possible. The vast majority of people go through life without perceiving a tithe of what is going on around them, of what is passing before their eyes. They miss therefore, very much of the pleasure there is in life. The beauties of the landscape, the glories of the heavens are as nothing to them, because their senses have not been trained to grasp every thing presented to them. It is always easy to remember what is very interesting to us. This system teaches only what proves to be interesting to the pupils. The great beauty of it consists in taking up the dry facts which it is really necessary to learn and dressing them up in a manner that attracts rather than repels the child’s interest. In this way the memory is cultivated in the most perfect manner, and with the most gratifying results. As much care should be taken in properly developing the memory as in educating the faculty of perception. The course of education is not

the same now as it was twenty years ago. Then the idea was to teach facts indiscriminately, without reference to the powers of the mind. Now, the central idea is to educate the faculties, to train the mental powers, so that each child may acquire and assimilate such mental pabulum as he needs. Bayard Taylor has expressed this idea concisely and graphically, as follows: "A man who knows how to see, to think and to judge, though he may possess but an average intellect, is able to get at all important truths himself, without taking them at second hand."

During the first few years of school life, children should be taught to observe with great accuracy all the familiar objects with which they come in contact, to distinguish colors, to gain ideas of form, as surfaces, faces, edges, angles, etc.; to distinguish the characteristics of common animals, plants, etc. Reading, spelling, writing, drawing, singing, and the first principles of numbers must also be thoroughly taught. The reproductive faculty must also be developed, by encouraging the pupils to frequently reproduce what they have learned. In this way the memory is improved, and facility of expression is gained. Very much time has been wasted in our schools in trying to teach subjects that require imagination and powers of reasoning and comparison before these faculties of the mind are at all developed in the young pupils. Ten years are occupied in teaching arithmetic, during which time only one book, practically, is completed. At the end of this time, even, the scholars are far from being quick and accurate at figures, or thoroughly conversant with the principles of the essential parts of the science. The time is spent in trying to teach those parts of the arithmetic which require vivid imagination and sound reason when these capacities are either dormant or exist only in embryo.

The so-called practical examples that are given to scholars who have hardly mastered the four simple rules of arithmetic, often cause a deep seated dislike to the whole subject. In the primary schools, the pupils should be taught to add, subtract, multiply and divide with rapidity and accuracy. Perhaps simple fractions and decimals might be included in the course. No more should be attempted. For the first two or three years in the grammar school no more time should be

given to arithmetic than is necessary, in order to keep up the practice in what has been already learned, and to finish fractions and decimals. When the pupil has arrived at the beginning of the last year in the grammar school, his mind is sufficiently developed, as a rule, to be able to take hold of the arithmetic and go through with it quickly and understandingly.

Much of the time now spent in vainly trying to teach advanced parts of this branch, ought to be employed in studying the languages. At no period of life is one able to acquire a new language so readily and perfectly as in childhood. The greatest mistake that has been made in our educational system has been in trying to force the pupils to learn what their minds have been unable to comprehend. One of the greatest improvements now possible is in the direction of adapting the studies to be pursued more perfectly to the capacity of the mind which is to be educated.

The higher mental faculties of imagination, comparison and reason develop very slowly, and in many cases, extremely imperfectly. There are individuals who appear to be wholly devoid of imagination and reason, who yet acquire considerable valuable knowledge and make a fair appearance in the world. All those studies, the successful pursuit of which require a high degree of imagination and reason, should be deferred until those faculties are sufficiently developed to make their pursuit intelligible and practicable. This subject demands the most serious attention of all educators, and of all parents who are interested in the proper training of their children. The cultivation of the faculties, the development of an inquiring mind in the pupil is one of the chief duties of the teacher. It is not sufficient to teach the bare facts of science, mathematics and language.

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### **EDITH M. BARROWS.**

In the death of Miss Barrows, the city lost one of its most promising teachers. But few words are necessary in order to explain the love felt for her by her pupils, the respect by her fellow teachers, and the confidence by the members of the committee. She was gifted with remarkable mental ca-

capacity, an agreeable disposition, and pleasing manners, and was thoroughly consecrated to her work. She graduated at our High school in 1878, and from the Gorham Normal school with the highest honors in 1879. She then entered the Practice school and after a year of faithful work as a pupil teacher, graduated with honor, and was called to a responsible position at the North school. When the Shailer school was organized, the value of her services was acknowledged by giving her a permanent position. She was stricken down by disease, partly brought on by her devotion to her work, a few days before Thanksgiving, and died December 10th, 1882. The committee deeply sympathize with her family and friends, and rejoice at the noble example which her life sets before all who knew her.

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The examination of those presenting themselves as candidates for positions as teachers in our schools, shows a lamentable deficiency on their part in some of the required studies. There has been a great effort made by the committee on examination of teachers, to make the examination a fair test of the knowledge possessed by the candidates, of those branches taught in our schools. All "catch" questions, so-called, all questions that could be properly answered by any good guesser, without any real knowledge of the subject, have been rigidly excluded. An effort has been made to ask no question but what every teacher and every applicant for such position should be able to answer, and at the same time, to ask such a number of questions as would exhibit the practical knowledge of each subject possessed by the applicant. The examinations are in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Hill's First Lessons in Geometry, Grammar, Composition, Political or Descriptive Geography, Physical Geography, Physiology, United States History, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Elements of Music and Elements of Drawing. A large number of the applicants are recent graduates of our high school, and a very large majority are without experience as teachers. We get our principal supply of permanent teachers from our practice school, where the Theory and Practice of Teaching is taught and exemplified by daily work. It has always seemed a grim kind of sarcasm to ask these young ladies,

wholly innocent of ideas on the subject of teaching, about to enter a school where the art of teaching is taught, a series of ten questions about something they are expected not to know! This part of the examination might well be deferred until the end of the year at the Practice School.

The reading on the part of the applicants has been very fair, as a general rule. The examination in spelling has consisted of a list of ten common difficult words, and on an average, from two to three words have been misspelled. In the papers containing the answers on other branches misspelling has been altogether too common. The results in grammar and composition have been very fair. In arithmetic, although the examples in every case have been simple, requiring only a fair knowledge of the principal rules, the average marking has been below fifty on a scale of one hundred. This is a very bad showing, but it is the truth. In Physical and Descriptive Geography the average has been fair. In one of the papers the question was asked, "Where is Omaha?" A young lady now teaching, and who had been teaching one month, made the following answer: "I cannot give the boundaries of Omaha. It is somewhere in the Northwest. It is not on the coast." An answer like this indicates not merely ignorance of the location of Omaha, but also of the general geography of the United States. Any one ignorant of general facts of this nature is very poorly fitted to mark the examination papers of her scholars, in geography, at least. The education given to these young ladies seems to be inexact. They have tried to remember many facts; when their memory of any one fact fails they are utterly at sea. The question was asked, "How far is the Arctic Circle from the North Pole?" Two out of three gave the answer wrong; one said  $^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}$ , another  $^{\circ} 26$ . They tried to remember  $^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}$  and could not. They did not know the principle involved.

We cannot get good teaching from those who are not well educated. A good education united with the faculty of imparting knowledge commands a high price in the market, as it ought. There are teachers in our schools who are satisfied with the knowledge they possess, who do not read—except perhaps, the lightest of light literature—who do not study or take any Educational Journals. These teachers ought to



graduate into matrimony, or some pursuit not requiring intellectual growth and in which there is no room for progress.

There are teachers in our schools who have done good work for many years, and who deserve the respect and gratitude of their pupils and of the city, who ought not to teach any longer. Some are advanced in years, and do not have the patience to bear with their scholars, or the ability to keep up with the advanced methods of teaching. There are others who are sick and who cannot do justice to themselves or to their pupils. There are several teachers who have been really too ill to teach for several years. What can we do with them? If they should be dropped, there would be apparent injustice done to a class of teachers who deserve the gratitude of our citizens for the excellent services they have rendered.

In no business or occupation in life is sound, robust health so urgently required as in teaching. Ill health impairs the temper and ruins the judgment. The bad breath of a teacher causes disease among the pupils, to say nothing of the feeling of disgust it produces in the minds of those inhaling it. The principal of one of our schools said that he would not have a child of his in a certain room on account of the health of the teacher.

The Practice School, under the efficient management of Miss Taylor, has been of the very greatest benefit to our whole school system. Started with fear and trembling as to the result, it has more than justified the practical wisdom of its projectors. We obtain from this school every year eight young ladies who have had the advantages of one year of special training for primary school work, a training that combines theory with practice, under the constant, personal oversight of a competent teacher. All the graduates of this school now have good positions in the different schools and are doing admirable work. The number of teachers required each year to fill the vacancies occurring on account of resignations and removals is about ten. It is the intention of the committee to require all applicants for positions as teachers to take the course at this school as far forth as possible. It is becoming a serious question whether it will not be necessary to establish a similar school for the training up of Gram-

mar School teachers. There have been some objections raised and criticisms made against the school, but these have been growing fainter as the results have been seen.

The committee feel that they and the community in general have reasons to be proud of the Portland School for the Deaf. It saves to the State about four thousand dollars, instead of sending it to Hartford. More than this, the method of instruction is superior to that adopted at Hartford. The lip reading and the successful efforts at vocalization on the part of these children who are totally deaf and dumb are results that compel our admiration, and cause us to wonder as we see what can be accomplished by skill and patient endeavor.

The study of music and drawing in our schools, under the efficient masters who have served us so faithfully for several years, has been attended with gratifying results. It would seem unnecessary at this date to defend the pursuit of these studies. Yet there are those who claim that it is a waste of time and money to have special masters in these departments. The cultivation of the voice to the degree attempted in our schools has a good effect, sufficient to justify the outlay, upon the reading by the pupils. Yet this is not the reason why the study is followed. The study of music has a distinct, a vital influence upon the national character. It will determine, it has determined in many States and countries, the character of popular music. A few years ago it would have been impossible to fill City Hall with as large an audience as could be accommodated, at one dollar per seat, to hear classical music by Thomas' Orchestra. It would have been possible to fill the Hall to hear the Minstrels as often as they might choose to come. There has been in this city a great change in the popular musical taste. The Haydn Association, with a repertoire of the choicest oratorios, gives its concerts to a crowded house every time the doors are thrown open. The city of Portland is acquiring a reputation for appreciation of the best class of musical entertainments. The Rossini club is well supported and thoroughly appreciated by a large class of our educated people. The instruction in Music given in our public schools has a very great and important influence upon this popular taste for good music. These

societies are getting a better class of recruits in our graduates than they have ever had before. We can ill afford to give up Music in our schools, or even to cripple its study in the least. While we encourage this study in our schools, to the extent therein pursued, we wish to repeat that we do not think the private study of vocal or instrumental music demanding three or four hours of daily practice, is compatible with the proper performance of the duties required of our High School scholars.

It has always been urged by a certain class of people that the work required of the girls in the High School is beyond their strength. The ill health and death of some who have been pupils of the school have been ascribed to overwork, which was necessary in order to keep up with other members of the class. Taking it for granted that the work required by the High School course is excessive, the friends of these unfortunate individuals have censured the School Committee and the teachers, and in many cases have vigorously opposed the very existence of the school. The schools are designed for the greatest good to the greatest number. The capacity of different members of any class vary very much naturally. The lessons are laid out to meet the capacity of the greatest number. Great care has always been exercised to meet the requirements of the great majority. In doing this the work has been below the capacity of the best scholars. It has been above that of very few. It will be found, upon a careful examination of all the cases where harm is said to have resulted from overwork, that the harm resulted from worry rather than work, as is the case with the "children of a larger growth" engaged in their life business. Furthermore it will also be found in these cases that the High School work has been but a small part of the duties with which they have been engaged. The study of instrumental or vocal music under private masters who demand several hours of practice daily, has, in many cases, proved the exciting cause of disease. Time is given, as above stated, by High School scholars, not to make professional musicians, but simply as an accomplishment when there is no special taste or talent, and in some cases where there is an actual distaste for it. Again, many of the young ladies give to dancing lessons and

evening parties the time that ought to be given to sleep. This is the case not for a night or two during the season, but it is kept up two or three nights a week, week after week through the year. The time consumed and the anxiety and the worry developed in getting up extravagant toilets and in keeping late hours are destructive of good health.

Girls desiring to do the regular work of the High School ought not to be burdened with cares of this kind. It is by no means strange that girls thus engaged should have hard work to keep up with their classes, or if they do that and attend to music and dancing in addition, that they should break down. It is very strange that parents knowing these things should ascribe all the blame to the High School studies.

At no period of life is there greater mental activity than in childhood. At birth the child's mind is a plain unwritten blank, like the *tabula cerata* of the ancients, all prepared to receive impressions. Nature supplies him far less generously with instinct than the unthinking, unreasoning brute, which she "has made with head bent forward in obedience to the stomach." It only remains for us to direct this activity in the right channel. A mistake in this matter is of incalculable injury to the child.

Mr. Spencer says that education should give to boys only what they choose to learn. This certainly is a wrong principle. There are very few boys who have an inclination in any direction, sufficiently strong to be followed for life. When a case is found in which the natural bent is decidedly towards some special branch of study, or science or art, it should be encouraged and cultivated as far as circumstances will allow. It does well enough for young men in college who have studied and thought, and who are soon to begin life for themselves, to select what studies may seem to them good. It requires more wisdom than has ever been applied to the subject as yet, to lay out a suitable plan of school work for our grammar and high schools, that will be perfectly adapted to the requirements of the pupils.

The bi-monthly tests or examinations required of the pupils have been severely criticised during the past few months. It is said that these tests keep the children in an unhealthy state of excitement and worry all through the year. It is

said that this excitement is largely increased by the rivalry existing between the different schools ; that the teacher of a certain grade in one grammar school stimulates her pupils to overwork in order that the same grade in another grammar school may not have a higher mark in the examination than her own. It is no doubt true that the excitement induced by these tests is hurtful to a large number of the scholars. Many parents have been obliged to remove their children from school on this account. Many who have not been removed have had their health seriously impaired. It will be necessary to discover some method of recording the rank of the scholars that will be less injurious than the one now employed. If it is true that our teachers and scholars are working under a pressure of excitement and anxiety, it is a crying evil, and should be relieved at any sacrifice. Any system of education that makes children sick or nervous and causes them to worry about their studies and rank and promotion, is radically wrong. Education does not consist in cramming a child's mind with the knowledge of books, any more than physical culture consists in cramming a child's stomach with food. Training the mind should go hand in hand with the training of the body. Physical and mental culture, "useless each without the other," should be the aim and object of the work in our public schools. If a child's physical condition is not improving during the years devoted to school, then school, or at least the school that tries to benefit the mind at the expense of the body, should be abandoned. A sound mind must have for its habitation a sound body. It is worry rather than *work* that breaks the health, and causes the complaints of overwork.

It is said of Elbridge Gerry, a former Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States, that he was an indefatigable student. He studied law, literature and languages sixteen hours every day. On Sundays he studied the same number of hours, but in order to get the needed relaxation of change he studied the Bible, Biblical literature and the original tongues in which the Bible was written. In order to accomplish so much mental work he obeyed the laws of health in regard to eating, drinking, sleeping and taking proper exercise.

It is natural for a child's mind to be active, to be learning something all the time. It is only necessary for us to furnish the proper quality of nourishment for it. Overeating, the taking improper food, improprieties of dress, neglect of proper heating and ventilation, are the causes of the mischief in almost every case of so called overwork.

There is a very large number of children of school age, who have no regular employment, and are to be found at the street corners and hanging about the places where beer is sold. From this class we must expect a crop of criminals and paupers. No other result is possible from the major part of them. Our truant officer has done and is doing all that he can to bring these children under the influence of school instruction. He has furnished clothes for many of the poorer class, and has labored to keep them in school after they have once been fairly introduced. He should be upheld in his labors by an enlightened public sentiment.

An account of the various departments of our schools may be found in their proper places, and will merit careful perusal.

For the Committee,

CHARLES O. FILES, M. D.

## PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

### TEACHERS.

ELLEN L. BARTON, PRINCIPAL,	Residence, 92 Free St.
MARY H. TRUE, ASSISTANT,	" 88 Park St.
KATE A. SHAW,	" 112 Free St.
LAURA G. AMES,	" 6 Portland St.

### PUPILS.

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Entered School.
Ames, Lottie B.	13	Woolwich	May, 1879.
Barrett, Thomas H.	23	Weld	Sept., 1879.
Barnard, Lena E.	8	Portland	Jan., 1879.
Boothby, Samuel M.	12	So. Parsonsfield	Aug., 1877.
Blethen, Anna J.	10	Foxcroft	Dec., 1882.
Campbell, Maria H.	23	Portland	Oct., 1876.
Carsley, Annie L.	14	Harrison	Aug., 1877.
Carsley, George F.	16	New Gloucester	Oct., 1876.
Colby, Nellie	11	Brunswick	Oct., 1881.
Collins, Edith M.	7	Yarmouth	Sept., 1882.
Dudley, Lizzie A.	18	Bangor	Sept., 1879.
Flint, Leonas L.	19	Norway	Sept., 1879.

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Entered School.
Goold, Millard F.....	7.....	Hallowell.....	Sept., 1881.
Harden, Henry B.....	24.....	Portland.....	Oct., 1876.
Hamilton, Dilla J.....	17.....	Falmouth.....	May, 1877.
Hanson, Harry L.....	13.....	Berwick.....	Sept., 1879.
Hanson, Frank J.....	17.....	Berwick.....	Sept., 1879.
Hudson, Carrie M.....	13.....	Portland.....	Oct., 1876.
Hayes, Alice G.....	14.....	Woodstock.....	Sept., 1882.
Jennings, C. Carroll.....	10.....	Dexter.....	Aug., 1881.
Libby, Angier H.....	28.....	Saccarappa.....	Aug., 1871.
Merrill, Nettie A.....	9.....	Bethel.....	May, 1881.
Parker, Almon C.....	10.....	Lisbon Falls.....	May, 1881.
Perkins, Carolyn.....	14.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Oct., 1881.
Plummer, Ethel A.....	7.....	Brunswick.....	Jan., 1882.
Ramsey, George A.....	10.....	Lewiston.....	Sept., 1877.
Shaw, Willie E.....	13.....	Portland.....	Sept., 1879.
Willis, Mace.....	10.....	Gorham.....	Jan., 1880.
Wilson, Caroline.....	17.....	Cape Elizabeth.....	May, 1881.
Weatherbee, Inez.....	12.....	Lee.....	Feb., 1883.

### PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

*To the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools :*

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the requirements of your board, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report for the year ending March 1st, 1883. Our present number of pupils is thirty. None have been dropped from the roll, and only three added since the time of our last annual report.

It is probable others would have been admitted from among the large number of uneducated deaf mutes in the State who are not in school, had provision been made for them by the State Legislature.

The fund appropriated by the legislature of 1881 for the education of deaf, dumb and blind was exhausted, or nearly so, early in the year covered by this report.

Seven of our thirty pupils are semi-mute ; three have some hearing.

The attendance throughout the year has been excellent. General good health has prevailed, and the morale of the school has never been higher. Matters of general discipline have required very little time or attention.

On the other hand mental discipline is a constant source of anxiety and perplexity. The absence of mental training is one of the great obstacles in the way of advancement, the

influence of which is not easily estimated, especially upon those who have been late in entering school, and it is often mistaken for a lack of natural ability. With a great diversity of intellectual power and attainments there is a uniform spirit of emulation and love of learning, not more for the pride of possession than for the pleasure of acquisition, most school-room tasks proving so many amusements. It is seldom a member of a class could be found willing to leave for the play-room before the close of an exercise.

From such indications, in the absence of precedent, and an accurate knowledge of what is possible of attainment, we measure largely our success.

The progress made in all directions is fair, most remarkable in lip reading, which is of most vital importance.

The articulation has generally improved under the skillful charge of Miss True, whose work has been faithfully supplemented by Miss Shaw and Miss Ames.

Classification improves from year to year. There are, however, several who demand individual instruction almost altogether. Of these Henry Harden, who completed his sixth year in school in November, is the most advanced. He has arrived at a very tolerable mastery of language and is able to use many ordinary text books, e. g. Common School Arithmetic, Geography, and others of the same grade. The study of Geography is pursued by him in connection with history, ancient and modern,—grammar in connection with daily composition. He has, with the advanced class, the members of which are Della Hamilton, Maria Campbell, Carolyn Perkins, Carrie Hudson, Alice Hayes, Annie Carsley, Lottie Ames, Lizzie Dudley, A. H. Libby and Thomas Barrett, taken up a set of questions on the Bible, prepared for the school room and designed to give a general knowledge of sacred history. He has been a member of the same class in attendance upon two courses of public lectures, illustrated with the stereopticon. Preparation for these lectures in history, biography and geography, together with the review, required much time, but results were most satisfactory. The subjects illustrated, in addition to their historical interest, possessed the fascination of novelty to a degree impossible of conception by one to whom history is an open book. Harden has also made a study of accounts in some of the easier forms of book-keeping.



Thomas Barrett, A. H. Libby, Carrie Hudson, Delia Hamilton, Carolyn Perkins, Alice Hayes, Geo. Carsly, each require individual instruction in reading, arithmetic, history and articulation at the same time that they are members of the advance classes. For this class lessons are prepared to use in connection with ordinary text books

The second class is composed of several members of the first, Libby, Alice Hayes, Carolyn Perkins, Geo. Carsley, Annie Carsley, Lottie Ames, Lizzie Dudley, Fannie Boothby, together with Harry and Frank Hanson, Willie Shaw, Mace Willis, Georgie Ramsey, Lena Barnard and Lona Flint for lip reading, language lessons and articulation. A third class for lip reading has Willie Shaw, Iona Flint, Mace Willis and Lena Barnard. The members of the fourth class, Nettie Merrill, Nellie Colby, Caroline Wilson, Carroll Jennings, Alice Parker and Millard Gould are in their second year. A class in numbers is formed from the second, third and fourth classes.

The infant class, Ethel Plummer and Edith Collins are in their first year. Anna Blethen, ten years of age, entered in Dec., and Inez Weatherbee Feb. 21st.

We have required less medical attendance than ever before, but are indebted to Drs. E. E. Holt, Charles O. Files and S. E. Sylvester for all needful medical advice. We are also indebted to officers of the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, and the Portland & Rochester, railroad Companies, to the various institutions in the U. S. and Canada for institution newspapers, and very largely indebted to the officers of the Portland Fraternity for the use of their reading room, including periodicals and library.

With grateful acknowledgments to your honorable board for unselfish supervision, and a generous response to our peculiar and numerous demands this report is respectfully submitted.

ELLEN L. BARTON. *Principal.*

March 4, 1883.

## REPORT OF SUP'T OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

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PORTLAND, March 31st, 1883.

*To the Honorable Board of Superintending School Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: We close this municipal year with the same number of school buildings as in my last annual report. We have an addition of two new school rooms, capable of seating ninety children, making the whole number of school rooms in this department one hundred and forty. These two rooms have been obtained by the change and alteration in the Practice School Building, on Spring street. The change in this building is very marked, both in its exterior and interior appearance and arrangement. It is one of the most convenient, best heated and ventilated school-houses in the city. The heating by steam is a great improvement over the old system. It has not required more than five pounds of steam during the coldest weather of this winter, and an average of three pounds to keep the whole building perfectly warm and comfortable. I would recommend the heating of Centre street school-house by steam. It is necessary that all school buildings, where the Sebago water has been introduced, for the use of water closets, should be furnished with means to prevent the freezing and bursting of the pipes. Heating by steam would accomplish that, and be a saving of money and labor after it is once in; the present system of heating that building by stoves requires a great deal of labor, and it is imperfectly done. Twelve coal stoves are used, and the transporting of the coal from the cellar by hand to the third story requires no small amount of muscle. I trust the long talked of change in the Chestnut street building will be made this season. You all know the benefits and comfort that would be derived from an entire change of the first and second floors of that building. The Monument, Casco street, and Cumberland street Grammar, need new floors and also new desks in a number of the rooms.

The school house at Peak's Island needs a thorough repairing of the valleys on the roof, as well as of slating to prevent leaking. They should be open valleys made of galvanized iron. Repairs have been made on all the school buildings

during the vacation, and at different times through the year. Let me call your attention in closing, to the school buildings that have the outside doors opening into the building. It is important that we use every means to guard against every possible danger by fire, or any other cause for a scare or panic.

Any suggestions or instructions from you will be promptly attended to. The amount expended for all school purposes including fuel, furniture, repairs, books for indigent children, stationery and supplies generally has been \$18,281.47.

Respectfully submitted, F. E. PRAY,  
*Superintendent of School Buildings.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

*To the Superintending School Committee of Portland:*

GENTLEMEN:—As required by your rules, I beg leave to submit the following as my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the schools of this city for the past year, intending to embrace in it whatever relating to the public schools for that period may seem to be of general interest to citizens.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

#### I.

##### POPULATION.

Population of the city, census of 1880,	.	.	33,829
Number between 4 and 5, not admitted to school,	.	.	672
“ “ 5 and 6,	.	.	642
“ “ 6 and 16,	.	.	6,463
“ “ 16 and 21	.	.	3,196
Number of persons between 4 and 21 yrs. of age, April '82,			10,973

#### II.

##### SCHOOL HOUSES.

High school house, 18 school rooms, 15 class rooms,	.	1
Cumberland street Grammar school occupies eight school rooms in the High school building.		
Butler school house, for Grammar school only,	.	1
Number of school houses for grammar and primary schools,		5
“ “ school houses for primary schools alone,	.	8
Whole number of school houses,	.	15

## III.

## SCHOOLS.

The High school, for the entire city, . . . . .	1
Number of Grammar schools, . . . . .	7
“ “ Primary schools, . . . . .	13
Ungraded school, Long Island, two rooms, . . . . .	1
School for deaf, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Whole number of schools, . . . . .	23

## IV.

## TEACHERS.

Number of teachers in the high school, male, 4; female, 8, . . . . .	12
“ “ “ “ grammar schools, male, 5; female, 30, . . . . .	35
“ “ “ “ primary schools, female, . . . . .	84
“ “ “ “ Long Island—ungraded, . . . . .	2
Special teachers, penmanship, drawing and music, . . . . .	2
Portland School for Deaf, . . . . .	4
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	139

## V.

## PUPILS.

Whole number enrolled in all the grades, males, 3,779; females, 2,958, . . . . .	6,737
Average number belonging, of all grades, . . . . .	4,716
“ attendance in all grades, . . . . .	4,412
“ per cent. attendance, . . . . .	93.6
Whole number enrolled in high school, . . . . .	424
Average number belonging, 293; attending, . . . . .	285
Per cent. of attendance at high school, . . . . .	97.4
Whole number enrolled in grammar schools, . . . . .	1,595
Average number belonging, 1,122; attending, . . . . .	1,062
Per cent. of attendance at grammar schools, . . . . .	94.7
Whole number enrolled in primary schools, . . . . .	4,718
Average number belonging, 3,301; attending, . . . . .	3,065
Per cent. of attendance at primary schools, . . . . .	93
Number enrolled under 6, . . . . .	600
“ “ from 6 to 16, . . . . .	5,700
“ “ over 16, . . . . .	437
Attending parochial and private schools, estimated, . . . . .	1,200

## VI.

## SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1882-83.

Ordinary Appropriations and left over.		Excess.	Expenditures.
Salaries of teachers,	\$67,521.50	\$4,508.72	\$63,012.78
Janitors, fuel, repairs, etc.,	17,968.77	Deficit, 312.70	18,218.47
Total,	\$85,490.27	\$4,196.02	\$81,294.25

	Special Appropriations.	Excess.	Expenditures.
Spring street school house,	\$7,000.00	\$2.64	\$6,997.36
Portland school for deaf, city,	1,890.09	} 937.27	2,952.82
Tuition received from State,	2,000.00		
Total expenditure for schools and school houses,			\$91,144.43
City appropriation and left over for school for deaf,			\$1,890.09
Returned to sinking fund, . . . . .			937.27
Expense to city of School for Deaf, . . . . .			\$952.82

## SOURCES OF FUNDS EXPENDED FOR SCHOOLS.

Amount received from State, mill tax, etc., . . . . .	\$17,480.00
“ “ “ “ tuition in school for deaf, . . . . .	2,000.00
“ “ “ city for schools and school houses, . . . . .	71,664.43
Total, . . . . .	\$91,144.43
Cost per scholar on whole number enrolled, for tuition, . . . . .	\$9.35
Cost per scholar on whole number enrolled, for incidentals, . . . . .	2.72
Total cost per pupil enrolled, . . . . .	\$12.07
Cost per scholar on average belonging, . . . . .	17.23
Cost per scholar on average attending, . . . . .	18.42

## VII.

## CITY VALUATION AND TAXES, APRIL 1, 1882.

Valuations: Real,	\$20,288,300	
Personal,	12,354,455	Total, \$32,642,755

Amount expended for schools (ordinary), per \$1.00 of valuations, 2½ mills.

Amount assessed for taxes—State, \$137,054.20;  
County, \$27,144.00; City, 564,753.03; Total, \$728,951.23.

Per cent. for tax of schools (ordinary), .104.

For fuller details, see appendix.

## SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

No new school building has been called for, or erected the present year. Several of the old buildings have been improved, and ordinary repairs necessary for the preservation of school buildings, and for the comfort of their occupants have been promptly and carefully made by the faithful Superintendent of school buildings, under the direction of the Committee of the City Government on Public Buildings.

The most important change in any one building is that made during the Summer vacation on the Spring St. school house. By remodeling the ground plan of this building and by putting a second story upon it, six good rooms have been secured, together with convenient halls and passage ways, and ante-rooms suitable for such a school.

The success in remodeling and refitting the Spring street school house will, it is hoped, encourage the next City Council to provide for similar work, though not necessarily so expensive, upon others of our old buildings to make them more commodious, and better adapted to school use.

## SHAILER SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first pressing demand to be mentioned for the proper accommodation of children in our schools, is the finishing up of two additional school rooms in the third story of the Shailer school house, or the erection of a primary building in that district. The question may be asked why the addition so lately made of eight rooms in this building does not meet the school demands on Munjoy Hill for a longer time.

A brief explanation will answer this question. 1st—So long was the delay in meeting the demand for more school rooms in the Eastern part of the city that the number of children had far overrun the then existing accommodations. In the Monument St. building, and in the Ward room, containing a class belonging to this school, there were surplus pupils enough to fill two primary rooms, besides there were children enough on the streets and in private schools to fill a third room when the Shailer school house was ready to receive them. Again by an extention of the limits of District No. 1, in the effort to relieve the North school, primary pupils enough to fill a fourth room were transferred from the North to the Shailer school district. 2d—The local demand for a Grammar

school in the Shailer school house, fortified as it was by the crowded condition of the North school, was such to as make it expedient, in the opinion of the School Board, to fill the other four rooms in this building with pupils of the Grammar grade residing within this enlarged district, but previously attending at the North School. Thus, the eight rooms of the Shailer school house were at once filled, and more than filled, without any proper provision being left for the natural increase in a rapidly growing district.

The increased demands for workmen in the Portland Company's works, and in other new industries in this locality, has caused all spare tenements to be taken up and new ones to be built. Every person, who has, within the last two years, rented an unoccupied tenement or built a new one, has added to the existing reasons for this early demand for more school rooms. If the original plans for the Shailer school house, as approved by the school board, had been carried out, there would now be no question as to the possibility, and little as to the propriety of finishing up in this building two additional rooms as attractive in all respects except elevation, as the other rooms now in use in it, and at much less expense than can now be done. As it now is, with slight modifications on the end of the building most distant from the street, to make room for longer windows, two rooms can be finished superior in all important particulars to other third story school rooms in the city.

#### CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

The old building first needing improvement, and to which attention is first called, is the one on Chestnut street. This building, next to the North School, now contains the largest Primary school in the city,—one that has been constantly increasing in numbers for the past ten years. Ten years ago, in the term ending Feb., 1873, its average attendance was 191 pupils; in the term ending Feb., 1878, its average was 226; and in the term just ended, Feb., 1883, the average attendance has been 302. It will be observed that the increase in average attendance for the whole ten years has been 111, and for the last five years of this time 76. The average number of children *belonging* to this school for the past term has been 322, and for some of the months over 330,—the whole number

admitted during the term being 404. These pupils, if they could be evenly distributed among its seven rooms, would give an attendance of nearly fifty to a room; but two of the rooms are very small, one containing only 35 seats, and in classifying the school only 40 to 45 are prepared to enter the higher class rooms. It is plainly to be seen, therefore, that the lower rooms must be seriously over-crowded. Further, while the building is a valuable structure and occupies an eligible site, as is shown by the already large and increasing number of primary children assembling here, the interior arrangements of the building are so bad that the city realizes much less accommodation from it than it is capable of yielding,—much less than it may easily furnish with a moderate outlay. The building is 52 by 68 feet, and three stories high, yet it contains only four rooms suitable for use as primary school-rooms, and these are ill-shaped and inconvenient in many ways. It is only necessary to see the other three rooms now in use to condemn them entirely. Two of them are too small and too ill-shaped for use as school-rooms, the remaining room, in the third story, is inconveniently separated from the rest of the school, large and well suited to use as a school hall, but entirely unfit for a primary school-room. An additional room is now needed by this school for immediate use, and it is not to be found in this large building.

It is recommended to ask the city government to remodel this building as shown in sketches submitted to you. In these ground plans a projection is added on each side for entrances and stairways, and each of two floors divided into four rooms, with clothes-rooms between them. This arrangement furnishes eight good school-rooms, enough for one primary school, and leaves in the third story the hall for general school use. This plan, it is confidently believed, will meet with general approval, and, as it is earnestly demanded by citizens, it will no doubt be readily granted by the City Council.

There are two or three other old school buildings,—particularly those on Casco and School streets, which need early attention, to adapt them to a proper classification of the pupils in them, and better to accommodate school children within these districts. When these additions and repairs are



made, and they will not require serious outlays, Portland can be said to be among the very foremost of our cities in her material provisions for her schools.

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### PARTICULAR SCHOOLS.

#### SHAILER SCHOOL—GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

When the last annual report, 1881-82, was issued, the Shailer school had been in progress less than one term. In that report the particulars of the organization of the school were given at some length. The progress of so large a school, placed under a female principal, has been watched with considerable interest and anxiety. So far the results have been more favorable than was apprehended. The female principal has met all the emergencies of a new school with promptness and prudence, and with the aid of efficient assistants has gained for the school the confidence of parents and the approval of school officers.

The rooms in the lower classes of both the primary and grammar departments of this school have been excessively crowded. In most of the primary rooms, six classes being placed in four rooms, sections of two classes have been instructed by each teacher. When the number of pupils in these rooms has exceeded fifty, as it often has, the work has been oppressive to the teacher and of comparatively little value to pupils. This excessive work has led to a frequent change of teachers. Within the year there have been twelve teachers, for longer or shorter periods, in the two lower rooms in this department, six of them as regular teachers, and six of them as substitutes. So frequent changes work disaster to any school, and prove conclusively the necessity of relief to this school in the supply of additional school-rooms. The school is now attempting to carry more than its present capacity will allow, and delay only adds to its over-strain. No relief can be furnished in any other school house. All the rooms in Primary No. 1, Monument street, and in the North school are now full, and the only resource is in finishing two additional rooms in this building, as at first contemplated, or in the immediate erection of a new primary school house. To give force to this statement we have to say that,

owing to the state of affairs in the lower primary classes in this school, and to the previously crowded condition of Monument street school, from which most of these children were taken, these classes, and to some extent this is true also of higher classes, are not so well advanced as similar classes in other parts of the city. This, however, is no fault of the teachers or of the pupils themselves, but of the unfavorable conditions under which they have been compelled to work.

#### NORTH SCHOOL, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

When the Shailer grammar school was separated from the North school district, the North school classes before sent to Chestnut street, returned to their own building. Three rooms, however, were left empty in the North school building; two of these were grammar school rooms on the third floor, the other a primary room on the second floor. The pressure of numbers was soon such in the lower primary classes that before the year closed the empty primary room was filled. Early in the present year it was found necessary to fill another room with primary children. One section of first primary class was transferred to one of empty grammar school rooms in the third story to give room for the lower classes below. At the opening of the last school term, in September, the number of primary children had still further so increased that the other section of the first primary class was carried to the third story, thus transferring that entire class to the upper story, and filling the last empty room in the building with primary children,—still many of the primary rooms now contain over fifty pupils each. Thus every school room east of the City Building is now occupied.

Although great changes had been made in the North school by carrying away so large a portion of its grammar department just before the beginning of the present year, the school resumed its wonted course, its classes were soon well graded again, and its work has not been seriously impaired. The school is so large it is possible to grade its primary rooms much better than in other schools, and this enables the teachers with equal skill to show superior work.

#### MONUMENT STREET, PRIMARY NO. 1.

This school, since our last report, has been subjected to no changes serious enough to impede its progress. The number

of children in its sixth room is nearly sixty. The numbers in the other rooms having been reduced since the opening of the Shailer school to reasonable limits, the school work has correspondingly improved. The school has become more satisfactory to parents and to teachers. The progress of its work has been in every respect worthy of your approval.

#### CHESTNUT STREET, PRIMARY NO. 2.

Next to the North school, this school, Primary No. 2, is the largest and one of the best classified of the primary schools in the city. Its size, requiring it already to occupy seven rooms, affords a better opportunity for classification than is furnished in smaller rooms. Two rooms are devoted to the sixth class and one room to each of the other classes. The building occupied by this school is a valuable structure, but in its interior arrangements not at all well adapted to such a school. It can, however, be so modified as to contain four good rooms on each of two floors, leaving the upper story as now arranged for a school hall. Eight rooms are none too many for the immediate wants of this school, and that number of rooms will hold all the primary pupils that ought to be brought together. This school, during the last year, has lost by resignation its former principal, and by transfer one of its assistant teachers. Miss Sprague, its able principal, relinquished her position in June to accept a place bringing a higher salary in a distant State. This vacancy was filled by the transfer of Miss Ophelia A. Grover from Primary No. 7. Miss Florence I. Pollister has recently been transferred from this school to the Cumberland Street Grammar school, and Miss Clara L. Smith has been transferred from the Shailer Primary to the charge of this room. These vacancies have been so promptly and so judiciously filled by well tried and successful teachers from our own schools, that the interruption to its work has been hardly noticeable. Owing to sickness of teachers and to other causes, two of the other classes have been for considerable periods under the charge of substitutes, and have in consequence suffered some interruption in their work. The classes of the school have, however, made commendable progress during the year.

## CENTER STREET, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

This school has continued for nearly the entire year under the efficient management of Mr. L. B. Shehan. Late in the year he has surrendered his charge to enter upon the exclusive study of the medical profession. It is a source of great regret to lose the services of so valuable a teacher as Mr. Shehan has proved himself. Since his resignation the school has been under the temporary charge of Herbert Patten, a teacher of successful experience elsewhere, and as a substitute in several of our own schools. Mr. Patten, having taken time to study the work of this school while in progress under Mr. Shehan, has been able to continue it without serious interruption. His success has so far been such as to warrant his continuance. The grammar department of this school is small, and it might be discontinued with a saving expense to the city perhaps, but its discontinuance might, and probably would, impair the efficiency of this and other schools far more than the cost saved,—at any rate this is the opinion of those most conversant with the work of the school.

The recent improvement of the second story of this building has had a very favorable effect upon classification and efficiency of the primary department of this school. The four rooms on that floor are occupied respectively by the first four classes, while the fifth class occupies one class-room on the first floor, and for most of the year the sixth class has filled two rooms on that floor.

The work of this school for the year has been commendable, although sickness among the teachers of the primary department and the necessary change to substitutes has somewhat impaired it. The breaking down of the valuable teacher of the sixth class in the unwise effort to carry the entire work of that class has been especially a matter of regret.

## SPRING STREET PRIMARY NO. 5, PRACTICE SCHOOL.

The condition of this school remained the same as was last reported until June. In the Summer vacation the City Government made changes so radical in this building as to give it the appearance of an entirely new one. Fortunate would it be for the school interests of many a city were all new

school buildings as well proportioned and convenient as this one now is. It is true that the changes made have incurred some expense, but we believe all good judges, who know the building as it was, and take time to examine it as it now is, will conclude that the expenditures have been wisely made.

The enlargement of this building greatly facilitates the work of this school. Each class can now be placed in a separate room, and its work be carried on without interruption. The large ante-rooms used as clothes rooms are of sufficient size to allow young teachers, where there are two in a room, to take sections of classes into them for recitation work. This is an advantage of great value to a school used as a Practice school, allowing, as it does, nearly twice as much work with individual pupils as can be secured in any other school. This far more than off-sets in the pupil's favor any disadvantage that may arise from occasional changes of the practice teachers. The apparent disadvantage arising from the occasional change of the young teachers is still further relieved by the great amount of attention that the principal is able personally to give to every room under her charge.

#### CASCO STREET, PRIMARY NO. 4

The progress of the various classes in this school has been, as usual, good. The classification, owing to circumstances set forth in my last report, is still imperfect, but it is hoped that such modifications in its building may soon be made as to afford means for improvement in this respect. So long as five rooms only are used to accommodate six classes, the teachers of some of the class rooms must suffer the inconvenience of containing sections of different classes. A school of forty pupils divided into two equal classes is not a badly classified school; but a school of forty-five pupils,—thirty-five of one class and ten of another,—is not well classified.

#### PARK STREET, PRIMARY NO. 6.

This school has occupied during this school year five rooms in the Park street building. The Park Street primary school district has been from time to time extended, in order to relieve surrounding districts, until from a school of 130 pupils occupying three rooms in 1877, it has reached the average number of 215 in its five rooms in 1882. By this increase in

the number of its pupils and rooms, it has been found possible to classify the school better than before. The further addition to this school of a number sufficient to require the use of a sixth room would still more improve its classification and increase its efficiency. There has been no change in the corps of teachers in this school during the present year, and this period, though uneventful, has been one of faithful and prosperous work.

#### SCHOOL STREET, PRIMARY NO. 7.

This school, until June, was under the same instruction as reported last year. In September, Miss Ophelia A. Grover, who had long been the first assistant in the school, was transferred to the charge of Primary No. 2, Chestnut street, and Miss Susan A. Holmes, a recent graduate of the practice class, was transferred from Long Island school where she had been teaching during the summer to the vacancy caused by the transfer of Miss Grover. At the beginning of the Fall Term the principal of this school was absent by reason of sickness for three weeks, and her room was conducted by Miss Holmes, and Miss K. Wark was employed as substitute. The room occupied by the fifth and sixth classes has been as usual, very full, containing from sixty to seventy pupils. Only a teacher of large experience, of great physical endurance, and of thorough knowledge of children, can well instruct such a school, and even with such a teacher the interests of the school demand an additional room, and the separation of fifth and sixth classes. It is hoped the city will soon provide a building adequate to the needs of this school, and in a more attractive location.

#### BRACKETT STREET, PRIMARY NO. 8,

At the beginning of the year, in March last, this school occupied six rooms, but it was found necessary in April to open an additional school-room, and continue it until the end of the term. At the beginning of the next term in September, the attempt was again made to run this school with six rooms, but was found impossible. The room containing the sixth class in this building, and that containing the fifth and sixth classes on Vaughan street, were so crowded that relief was imperative. Another room was again opened on

Brackett street, and by a change of the district lines between this and Vaughan street districts, the additional room furnished the required relief to both schools.

The various classes have been well organized in the Brackett street school during the entire year; the class-rooms have been full, but not over-crowded. The teachers have seldom from any cause been absent from their work, and pupils have generally been orderly and studious; we can, consequently, pronounce the year's work more than ordinarily successful and satisfactory.

#### VAUGHAN STREET, PRIMARY NO. 9.

No change has occurred among the teachers of this school, except that a temporary teacher, Miss Carrie E. Jenkins, was employed in the ward-room to take charge of a portion of the sixth class from March to July, but since that time only the three regular teachers have been employed. To avoid the necessity of a fourth teacher, for whom there is no room in the building except the ward-room, considerable portions of this district have been annexed to the Brackett street district.

As this building, owing to the rapid increase of population in the district, becomes every year filled beyond the capacity of its three rooms, it would seem the proper thing to make some permanent provision for this constant increase. This may be done in one of two ways;—either by giving the entire Vaughan street house up to this school, thus supplying three additional school-rooms in the building, and providing for a ward-room elsewhere,—or by procuring a lot further west, or north-west, and erecting a small primary school building upon it.

The school work in the Vaughan street Primary school has been good, although the room containing the fifth and sixth classes has, for the last term, contained on an average about 60 pupils.

#### WEST SCHOOL, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

The work in this school has been in a good degree prosperous. The pupils of the school have become more regular in attendance, and parents have become more interested in their school; fewer complaints are made; the school is better grad-

ed, and the standing of its classes compare more favorably with classes of the same grade in other parts of the city. Its building having been greatly improved, it is now in good condition and pleasant, and those patronizing the school have good reason to be satisfied with the privileges their children enjoy in it. The changes in its corps of teachers have always been frequent, and this year has been no exception to other years in this respect. There has been great care taken in the selection of new teachers when needed, so that the least possible ill effects have resulted from these changes. The following are the changes in the order in which they have occurred. In the grammar department Miss Susan M. Buzelle has been absent most of the year, her place being filled in April, May and June by Miss Addie L. Custis and since the opening of the term in September by Miss Eliza S. Getchell. In the primary rooms there have been eight different teachers in the course of the year; Miss Hyde of the first class who has been transferred to the Shailer school, Miss Whitely and Miss Latham of the North school, and Miss Hamblen of the Brackett street school have each taught here a portion of the year, the first two as regular teachers, the others as substitutes.

#### CUMBERLAND STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school has been increasing in numbers the present year, but the seating capacity of its rooms is equal to the number likely to demand grammar school privileges in this district for some time to come. The elevation of its rooms and the lack of light in some of them, are the only serious obstacles to its convenience and efficiency.

There are two sections of each class in this school. The rooms are none of them over-crowded, and teachers and pupils have exceptionally good opportunities for efficient work. There have been very few changes among the teachers in this school since its organization, and few serious interruptions to their work. One teacher, Miss Emily A Small, has quite recently resigned, and her place has been filled by the transfer to this school of Miss Florence I. Pollister, from the Chestnut street primary. Miss Pollister being acquainted with the school and most of the pupils in it, and having the confidence of the other teachers and of the community, entered upon



her work here under very favorable auspices. Her work in the school since her appointment has been very satisfactory; the change, although Miss Pollister followed a very popular teacher, has caused very little friction in the school.

The other teachers of this school are experienced and faithful, and the progress shown by its classes is in a high degree satisfactory. There is a very kindly feeling in the school between pupils and teachers, and parents in the district seldom interfere by complaints or otherwise with the discipline and management of the school or of any of its rooms.

#### BUTLER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The progress of this school for the past year has been commendable. The pupils, in June, were generally found ready for promotion, and have shown by their work and by their tests the past term that their previous work had been well done. The school is securing the confidence of the citizens of the large district which it is designed to accommodate. Though a portion of its territory has been restored to the Cumberland street school where it belonged before the erection of this building, the numbers have been increasing, and we may look for even better results in the future than it has already achieved. The superiority of its school building and surroundings, its liberal appliances, the condition of the families from which it draws its pupils, the long and successful experience of most of its teachers, all lead the community to look for superior work in this school, and this expectation, we are confident, is gradually being realized.

There have been some changes in the teaching force of this school the past year, but less than in the year previous. Misses M. J. Tukey, and S. S. Dennison resigned their positions in the school at the beginning of the year after a considerable absence from the school, the former for ill health and the latter for study. Miss Helen N. Bates has been absent on leave since September '82, and Miss Minnie A. Wentworth has served as her substitute. Miss Bessie D. Clark, for several years connected with this and the Park street Grammar School, resigned her position in November, '82, and Miss Nellie C. Laughlin was transferred from the North Primary school to fill the vacancy. One or two brief tempo-

rary absences have also occurred among other teachers of the school in the course of the year.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

The various departments of this school have, during the year, been in an efficient condition. Arrangements have been made for the future prosecution of book-keeping, for at least one term in the second year of the course, and the study of arithmetic has been transferred to the same class. These changes seem to elicit general approval. No other important changes have been made, either in the course of study or text books of the school. One of the efficient teachers of the school, Miss Warren, has been out on leave of absence several months of the year, and her place has been supplied by Mr. Philip L. Paine, who by his previous work in the school was well fitted for the work. Miss Inez A. Blanchard, a highly valued teacher, resigned her position at the end of the school year in June, and in September, Miss Flora B. Coolidge, formerly teacher in this school, was transferred from the North school to fill the vacancy. These are the only changes in the teaching force of the school that have occurred for the year, and these changes have not seriously impaired its work. Further details of the work in this school will be found in the special report of the principal. Appendix I.

#### ISLAND SCHOOLS.

*Peak's Island.* There have been no changes in the teachers of this school during the year, and the work of the school has gone on very satisfactorily. There are four or five classes in each room of this school, as the work of the school covers in its two rooms, all the work of a ten years' course in our other primary and grammar schools. The teachers, having had training and experience in such school work, manage their numerous classes with so much promptness and adroitness that the work is kept in constant progress, and well up with parallel classes in other parts of the city. This is especially so with scholars who are regular in their school attendance. As this school has made a remarkable advance in school attendance, and consequently in the interest of pupils in their school, and in classification and progress during the past three or four years, on visiting the school one is now

scarcely able to notice any inferiority in the school work of this school compared with our other city schools. The parents are to be congratulated on the prosperity of their school, and deservedly so, as this improvement has been brought about only by their constant co-operation with the efforts of school officers and of faithful teachers.

The permanent population on the Island is constantly increasing, and it is not to be overlooked by the City Council that an increase in school accommodations will soon be needed here. This, when it can be deferred no longer, can be most economically made by an additional story upon the building.

*Long Island.* In accordance with the recommendations made by your Superintendent in his last report, the school terms and vacations of the schools on this island were so modified that the Spring term began in April, 1882, and continued until July. After a week's vacation it again resumed and continued as a summer term until the middle of September; and after another vacation of a week, it again resumed as a Fall term, and continued until the last of November, when it was discontinued for the winter. It is to resume again by your order, the first of April. The Spring term was under the instruction of Miss Hattie F. Lowe; the Summer term under the charge of Miss Susan A. Holmes, and the Fall term under the charge of Miss Mabel R. Jordan. The number of pupils in the Summer term became so large it was found necessary to open the second room and supply an assistant teacher for the rest of the year. Miss Nellie A. Brewer was appointed temporarily to this position and filled it very acceptably.

The wisdom of this arrangement of the school year for this island seems to be entirely justified by the results, and it is recommended that it be continued. It is true that some of the citizens on this island complain that they are deprived of a Winter term which few of their children attended,—none regularly. They should show, however, that at least a dozen or more will attend in the Winter before it is opened again at that season, and closed when over sixty children attend quite regularly. Mr. King who last taught a Winter term there was very clearly of the opinion that the present arrangement of terms is much the best one for the island.

## TEACHERS.

The changes in our teaching force the past year have been unusually few, but these it is well to put on record. Preliminary to this we may say that besides the resignation in the Butler school, at the beginning of the year, of Miss M. J. Tukey, on account of continued ill-health, and of Miss S. A. Dennison for study and finally for work elsewhere, there have been, in the course of the year covered by this report, six resignations among the teachers. One death has occurred, that of Miss Barrows, appropriately noticed in report of committee, page 20.

There have been two new rooms opened,—rooms that had occasionally been used before,—one in the West primary school, and the other in the Brackett street primary building, and the school in the ward room on Vaughan street has been relinquished. To supply these seven vacancies and one extra temporary school, six graduates of the Normal Practice School have been appointed, viz.: Misses Lizzie Fuller, Isabella Hamblen, Susan A. Holmes, Ella F. A. Latham, Kittie Mark and Lucy A. Whitely, also one of our previous substitutes, Miss Mabel R. Jordan, and one new teacher, Miss May L. Clifford, a recent graduate of the Farmington Normal School. There are now absent on leave Miss Susan M. Buzelle, of the Grammar Department of the West School, whose place is supplied by Miss Eliza S. Getchell from Cambridge, Mass., Miss Helen A. Bates, of the Butler School, whose place is supplied by Miss Minnie R. Wentworth, of Portland, and Miss Addie L. Libby, of the the Center street Primary School, whose place is supplied by Miss Carrie E. Jenkins, of this city for some time a member of our Practice school.

Besides these resignations and appointments, absences on leave, and substitutes just enumerated, there have occurred within the year the following transfers from one school to another, viz.:—

Miss Flora B. Coolidge	from North Grammar	to High	School.
“ Annie R. Blanchard	“ Shailer	“ North	“
“ Lizzie H. Norton	“ North	“ Shailer	“
“ Florence I. Pollister	“ Chestnut St. Primary	“ Cumberl'd St.	“
“ Nellie C. Laughlin	“ North	“ Butler	“
“ Ophelia A. Grover	“ School St.	“ Chestnut St.	“
“ Susan A. Holmes	“ Long Island	“ School St.	“

Miss Clara L. Smith	from Shailer Primary	to Chestnut St. School.
" Lucy Whitely	" West "	" North "
" Alice M. Hyde	" " "	" Shailer "
" Nellie N. Jordan	" Monument St. Primary	" Casco St. "

The work of teachers in the schools during the year has been faithfully and efficiently done, apparently with more ease and less friction than usual. Among the reasons that have led to this result are: 1—A better condition of school buildings; 2—A less number of pupils in each room; 3—A better classification of the schools; 4—A better understanding and appréciation of school work; 5—A better condition of the classes on promotion. and 6—An improvement in text books and other school appliances. All these improved conditions have not as yet reached every school, but some of them have, and teachers are encouraged to hope for all. Some of the primary rooms in several of the school houses, owing to lack of a proper number of rooms, are still, most of the year, badly over crowded, and a proper classification cannot be maintained. Even in these buildings sanitary improvements have been made, and better reading books, supplementary reading, and other improved appliances have been furnished.

#### MEETINGS OF THE TEACHERS.

*Grade Meetings* of the teachers by classes have been held as usual, and the interest in them has been well maintained. Under the order of the School board the bi-monthly work for the different grades has been laid out by the Superintendent. In laying out this work many valuable suggestions and much assistance have been derived from the principals of the schools and from other teachers.

Monthly meetings of the Portland Teachers' Association have been held on the first Monday of each month when Reception Hall has been otherwise unoccupied. Several meetings have been lost owing to our inability to command the hall. The following are some of the exercises of these meetings with the subjects considered:

March 6.	1882.	Lecture by Col. F. E. Parker, Boston. Subject, "Quincy Methods."
April 3.	"	" Prof. C. C. Rounds, Farmington. Subject, Arithmetic.
June 5.	"	" Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Portland. Subject, "The Redeeming of Work from Drudgery."
Oct. 9.	"	Exercise in composition by pupils selected from the various classes just promoted to the first class primary—Election of officers—General business.
Nov. 6.	"	The following circular sent to the teachers by the executive committee embodies questions which were discussed through papers from the various schools:—

## PORTLAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Circular No. 1. November, 1882.*

The following questions pertaining to certain parts of our school work, are presented to the members of the Teachers' Association, for the purpose of calling out frank expressions of opinions that may be embodied in a report from each school, which shall be read at the meeting in November.

Let the answers be full in explanations and suggestions.

Let it be understood that the aim of these questions is to further the general purpose of our association, namely, the establishment of correct principles and effective methods in connection with all school affairs, even if we are obliged to acknowledge faults.

Principals will see that each school is represented by a report embodying opinions upon these topics.

## QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. If pupils perform operations in mathematics by methods different from those prescribed by the text-book used by the teacher, and obtain correct results, how do you deal with the pupils?

2. There is a popular opinion that the work of our schools impairs the health of the pupils. Our methods are called the "high pressure system." How far does the experience of your school confirm this view?

3. Do exercises in music and drawing detract too much from the time that should be devoted to other branches? Do their results justify the work?

4. The intention of the prescribed work in natural science for the lower schools is to counteract the confining influence of school routine by giving pupils a chance to think and talk about what they can perceive directly. Such work is based upon actual observation, not upon merely memorizing words or definitions. Is this part of the programme successful? Make any suggestions pertaining to it.

Dec. 4. The following questions were discussed by papers and otherwise:—

1. Which influence actuates more prominently the efforts of the teachers in your schools, the preparation for examinations or the development of the scholar as an end? Which do the examinations as now conducted encourage?

3. What features of the school system in this city according to the experience of your school should receive consideration with a view to remedy?

## SCHOOL STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The studies in the schools have been nearly the same this year as described in previous reports. To meet an impression prevalent with us as well as elsewhere, that children are crowded in their school-work, and that examinations weigh heavily upon them, the work of the schools has been gradually modified. The examination tests have been made less frequent, and every means of relief furnished that has seemed consistent with effective school-work and with the true welfare of school children. No marking the rank of daily school lessons has been allowed in any of the public schools of this

city for the last five years certainly. Slate work, to make it of value, is examined by the teacher, and some indication given of its accuracy. It has been found that some teachers, without a thought of violating the prohibition of daily rank, have been accustomed to mark 10 on the pupils' slates, to indicate correct work, and a less number for inferior work; but when cautioned that this presented the appearance of "ranking," these teachers have cheerfully adopted some less offensive way of indicating correct and incorrect work.

Our primary schools cover a period of six years, and our grammar schools four years,—ten years in all, to reach the High School. In most other places primary schools cover three, or at most four years, and grammar schools, or grammar and intermediate schools, five or six years preparatory to the high school. It is, therefore, entirely misleading to compare our primary programme of work with the primary work of other places. By such comparison an impression has sometimes arisen that certain school work, and examinations upon it, occur much earlier in school life here than elsewhere, when in reality we allow one year longer in school to prepare for the High School than is allowed in most other places. Children in our schools are not really subject to formal examination tests in their work until they have been in school five years, and then, for the next year or two, only in a very simple way.

In the grammar schools, for the past year, these tests have been given only once in two months instead of monthly, and the number of subjects have been diminished also.

*Reading.*—Reading in the schools has been gradually improving. The supply of supplementary reading has been of great assistance. The furnishing free to the schools this year of two series of excellent school readers, at a merely nominal price to the city, has produced most excellent results. Each class has had an entire reader to use, instead of being confined to half a reader as heretofore. The readers are progressive in their character and in plan and arrangement suggestive to teachers of the best ways of bringing out the meaning of selections before the pupils attempt to read them. Intelligent and correct reading follows as a natural result. If teachers in the higher grades would spend more time in vocal

culture and in special drill they would hold better than they now do what has been gained in reading in the lower grades.

*Spelling.*—This branch is taught more by written work than formerly, though oral spelling is still in use. Harrington's spelling book is highly esteemed as a most efficient help in the classes where used, and it is now the text book in spelling for eight years' work. This book serves also as the principal guide for language work in the six years of the primary schools. Much incidental effort is made in all our school exercises to fix the spelling of words in common use liable to be misspelled.

*Language and Grammar.*—Teachers of every grade are realizing more and more every year that their best efforts ought to be put forth, in all their work, to improve the language of their pupils. It is unnecessary to point out here all the means used by ingenious teachers in the early conversation held with children five years old;—in the stories told to,—and repeated by those older; in the dictations and reproductions written in the higher primary classes; and in the continuation of these together with letter writing and more formal compositions in the grammar schools; also in the careful examination of the structure of the sentence in the light of the analysis and parsing belonging to technical grammar in the last named schools. This work so well begun in the primary and grammar schools is by no means relinquished in the High school. It is the testimony of teachers there, that pupils who have passed through this preliminary training in language in the lower schools are stronger in school work, and especially in language work, than those who have joined these classes without having had this drill.

In the grammar schools this year the language or grammar books have been used four days in the week, and the work of the fifth day has been formal writing of dictation exercises, reproduction of pieces read, letters, imaginary and real, and composition subjects assigned. This plan has been more satisfactory than any before adopted.

As teachers have become more accustomed to the "Graded lessons," and "Higher lessons in English," more intelligent and efficient use of them has been made, and better work has been done in the study of them.



*Arithmetic.*—No line of work in our schools occasions so much solicitude as this, and no branch receives more careful attention. The results of the work done in Numbers in the primary schools are more encouraging than before. The facility in the use of the tables and the promptness and accuracy in operations involving the four fundamental rules are certainly commendable. The use of the “Elementary Arithmetic” in the first and second primary classes, where it was introduced this year, seems to give direction to the work and proves helpful in many ways.

The text book in use in the grammar schools is too “complete” to be easily mastered by pupils of the age taking it. Much good work is done, but, we fear, not under the best conditions. Arithmetic is now to be reviewed earlier in the High school course than heretofore, and this, with Book-keeping introduced at the same time, will meet a long deferred demand.

*Geography.*—The instruction in Geography has shown within two or three years a marked improvement. The work is more intelligent, and the study required more rational. There is less memorizing of unimportant facts and details, and more general geographical information gained. Teachers are still too anxious to know whether this or that will be likely to come up in the test examinations, and exercise too little discrimination as to what portions are to be thoroughly studied for their value, and what is to be lightly passed over as less important. Greater discretion in the use of the text book will still further improve the methods in this study. The more frequent drawing of maps on the black-board by both teachers and pupils, and on the slate or waste paper by pupils, the rapidly delineating the natural features of the earth’s surface together with the political boundaries, the location of cities, and the pointing out of the effects the natural resources of a country have upon its political development, will be a further improvement in this study.

The small book introduced in the second primary class, has proved very interesting in that and the succeeding class, and may with advantage be introduced one year earlier than now. This book is used both for supplementary reading and for study. In the fourth primary class, considerable local

geography is given orally, from outline maps previously drawn upon the black board.

The study of physical geography is successfully taught in the first class of the grammar schools.

*History.*—Incidental historical instruction is given in the primary schools in connection with reading and geography.

The history of Maine is taken as a supplementary reading book in the fourth class of the grammar schools, and the classes are carefully questioned on what they have read in order to secure their attention to important facts. Much valuable historical knowledge respecting our own State is secured by these readings and questionings.

The History of the United States is taken up in the second year of the grammar school course, and is continued as a study through that and the next year. In the last year of the grammar schools Stone's History of England is used as a guide in the study of English History.

Teachers are advised in the study of history to dwell especially on those important events that are turning points in history, and to secure the reading by their pupils of passages from the best authors on these points. Pupils are in their Friday's exercises required to write on such events as topics for compositions, after having been allowed sufficient time for preparatory reading and study.

Swinton's Outlines of General History is pursued for a considerable period in the high school, in the course of which constant reference is made to their previous study.

While we are inclined to attach great weight to the argument in favor of reversing this order of study and might advise an adult in beginning the study of history to reverse it by beginning with general history first and taking later that pertaining to particular countries and states, yet considering the age at which our classes begin the study, we should hesitate to advise the same order in a school course. Pupils do, no doubt, in their study of particular history get valuable glimpses of earlier as well as contemporaneous history, and teachers should encourage this

*Writing and Drawing, and Music.*—It seems too late to discuss the utility of these branches of school work. I will only quote the remark of a "native citizen of Portland," and

one of our "principal business men," made voluntarily on the street:—"Could I have had the training in drawing which our school children are receiving, I should consider it worth hundreds of dollars to me now in my business." This unsolicited testimony from such a representative source is of much value and will offset columns of adverse criticism.

The teachers in these branches, Mr. Shaylor in the former department, and Mr. Hazell in the latter, have continued their work successfully. Their merits as teachers are generally acknowledged. For particulars of their work see Appendix III, IV.

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

We have two special schools in the city under the care of the School Board:—The practice school on Spring street is now so generally known and appreciated that it is only necessary to say that under the energetic care of its faithful principal it has had a very successful year. The improvement of its building promises to add to its means of usefulness. Two things are distinctly to be borne in mind: 1—This school educates 200 children as well as is done in any other primary school. 2—This is done at less expense than in other schools of the size, to say nothing of the work it does in the preparation annually of 8 or 10 of our own high school graduates for successful work in our other schools. For further information respecting this school, see Principal's report, Appendix II.

*Portland School for Deaf.*—The progress made by this school the past three or four years not only in securing numbers, but in securing what is of more value, recognition and confidence throughout the State of Maine, is surprising. Much of this progress is due to the energy and ability of the principal, and her faithful associate teachers, we all most cordially admit. The present year's work has been very efficient. Previous reports have presented the work and wants of this school so fully that it is only necessary now to refer to those reports, and to the present report of the principal of the school to be found on page 28, to find information desired.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL APPLIANCES.

Proper and useful school appliances,—the tools of the school room, such as charts, outline maps, globes, crayons, erasers,

pointers, also alphabets, counters, blocks, slates, pictures, and other material furnishing occupation and means to amuse, interest and instruct the little ones, are now here, as elsewhere, liberally supplied to schools. It has been observed that a larger amount of reading than is found in the ordinary reading books, especially when for economical reasons two classes in succession use the same reader, is very desirable for exercises in sight reading, and to interest pupils in what they read. This observation led the School Board to supply for a time, to the schools from 20 to 50 copies of several magazines, such as the "Nursery," "Our Little folks," "Wide Awake," "St. Nicholas," &c. The inferiority of the readers long in use in the city compared with others more recently issued, and the reluctance to put parents to the expense of purchasing new ones, contributed no doubt, to the willingness of the Board to endeavor, by the introduction of supplementary reading to meet the want felt by teachers for more and better reading for their pupils than was to be found in their "old readers." The clamor for new readers, however, became so strong, and the defects of those in use became on comparison so conspicuous that the committee, after much time and thought devoted to the examination of rival books, fixed upon two series as best adapted, one or the other of them, to meet the wants of our schools. While discussing the excellence of these two series of books, weighing points of superiority in each, and finding it difficult to decide between them, the question arose:—why not introduce both series and thus secure the advantages of both, and at the same time by ten books give each class an entire book for each year instead of confining the school to one series of five books. This arrangement would double the amount of reading in the schools. The proposition struck the whole committee favorably, as it would at present furnish reading enough without making it necessary to supply further supplementary reading. The only obstacle to the plan was the necessity of requiring parents to purchase a new reader each year, while many complain of buying one reader in two years. To meet this obstacle it was thought advisable to adopt the plan, universally popular wherever tried, of supplying free readers to the schools. To do this it would be necessary to apply to the City Council to untie the knot and allow us to provide "Free Readers" for

the public schools. Among the arguments for the plan were these—new reading books are needed in the schools; one reading book for each class is none too much reading for a year; if the city supplies its schools with readers it can just as cheaply furnish a different book for each successive class as the same book for two classes; the books will cost the city only a fraction of what it will cost citizens, and the larger ones will last a number of years in the same school rooms, while books owned by pupils are after one or two years' use thrown aside as useless.

These, and other reasons equally convincing, being presented to the City Council, that body was found quite as ready as the school board to make the trial. The two series of readers were consequently soon procured, in sufficient quantities to supply all the schools, at a very reduced cost. These books were put into the schools at the beginning of last term, and have been in use six months. These books, as well as maps and charts, belong to the schools and not to the children. The children, however, have free use of them at home, when necessary, as well as at school, but they are not allowed to abuse them as they often do books in which they have an ownership. This proper care of books is a most valuable lesson to learn. The rules of the School Board are very exacting on this point, and teachers are particular in enforcing them.

The worthy Principal of one of our largest schools of 1200 pupils, a gentleman on whose judgment we are all accustomed to rely, said, a few days since, "The introduction of free reading books has been, in this city, a splendid success." He remarked further "the readers are universally liked by teachers and pupils, and their introduction has added greatly to the interest in reading." This accords with the general testimony of other teachers.

The cost of supplying what additional readers will be needed during the next year will be trifling, and it is earnestly recommended to keep up the supply.

Should pupils be required to retain in use their other text books now owned by them, until they are past use or are finished by the pupils, and the city furnish all new books as needed in all branches pursued in our schools below

the High school, the city of Portland would soon own, almost without feeling it, a full supply of text books in its schools. Such a policy, while for books alone, as the long experience of Bath, Lewiston, Orono, and other places in our own State, and many out of the State, equally testifies, would add less than 3 per cent. to our school appropriation, would add double that per cent. to our school attendance, and many times that amount to school efficiency.

#### CRITICISM OF OUR SCHOOLS.

A proper criticism of the schools, of their organization, and of the work done in them, when founded on a careful and intelligent inspection is to be welcomed. The schools of this city form together a graded system arranged on the same general plan, and carried on with the same instrumentalities as the schools of all the other cities of our country where good schools can be said to exist. This system is distinctively American, though not wholly so, and as a system it is gradually making its way with more or less rapidity into all parts of the civilized world. Few persons of intelligence are reckless enough to attack the system, and fewer still have the desire to do so coupled with the ability to make any real stand against it. The system so commends itself to the needs and good sense of people who patronize free schools, especially in every considerable municipality, that something else apparently better adapted to meet these needs must be gradually introduced before this system will yield its place.

In the growth and expansion of this school system cities keep pace with each other, and whatever is found to be good in one place is soon appropriated by others, and whatever is found harmful is gradually discarded by all. No one, then, can claim the credit of devising the system, and only in a limited degree, praise or blame for the manner in which we administer it. The wise and the unwise work of those who have preceded us, the varying notions of those who work with and around us, the material conditions that everywhere hem us in, must be duly considered in making any fair estimate of any person's work in a system of schools. A School Committee or other School Officer is not wholly responsible for all of good or evil that now exists in the schools. They follow in the tracks of those who have preceded them,

either under written rule, or, under what is wisely regarded as equally binding, the law of precedent, and they are guided at every step by the parallel work of other communities which surround them. Only the inconsiderate, those generally, who have little at stake in the community or in the schools, are ready by a general attack upon the present system to take the risk, if they destroy it, of finding something better. It is, in the minds of the judicious, wiser to retain whatever of good has been already gained, and modify this cautiously, making by degrees such changes as commend themselves on trial.

If those, who have the schools in charge, faithfully carry them on under the system as handed down to them, making all possible improvements in the system itself without taking the risks of its overthrow, they will have done all that the community can demand, all that wisdom would dictate. The present system may not in every respect suit all or any of us, but it is no doubt the best that has yet been devised, and it is the part of wisdom to retain it until we can introduce something of our own device evidently superior to it. It is not intended to convey the impression that the present school system has reached perfection, or a condition not susceptible of further improvement. Its highest recommendation is that it has been, and is now, rapidly improving and becoming better suited to the demands upon it. The history of its progress in this country, in our State, and in our own city, is a pleasant and profitable one for those interested in the schools to study. The more we study it, and the more intimately we become acquainted with its present adaptation to the educational needs of a whole people, the rich and the poor alike, the better prepared we shall be to estimate the system at its real value. If further improvement is to be made in the system it must come from those who have made a study of it, and not from the empirical knowledge of those who do not really understand it.

Injudicious, and often underserved, attacks occasionally made upon the schools, frequently exercise a mischievous effect upon them. It seems necessary and proper that the community should know what the effects of such attacks are, and be ready to place the responsibility for the injury

done to their children in this way just where it belongs. Public abuse of school work and of those doing it,—whether it be of janitors, teachers or school officers,—instigated by whatever cause—has, it is true, little effect upon the intelligent and experienced; but such attacks do have a harmful effect on children in school. The result, according to the testimony of teachers, is to make children restive under the restraints of the school-room, impatient of study, impudent to their teachers, and careless of their attendance on school. This imposes additional labor, care, and perplexity upon teachers, whom these critics affect to respect, increases corporal punishment in the schools, and works other mischief upon the children. There was, consequently, great wisdom in the rule of our fathers, “Never to criticise the teachers or their schools in the hearing of their children, but to go directly to the proper school authorities with their complaints.” Children are in school encouraged to read respectable papers, and they are the first to see and discuss whatever of error or evil is publicly paraded in them; hence, as the influence of the public press is extended by the very work of the schools, so its responsibility in regard to them is correspondingly increased. Having made this statement, which a true report of our schools and of the influences at work on them requires, I beg leave to include here an extract from each of two other school reports recently issued by gentlemen who have happily expressed on this subject what I most desire to say. I do this with the expressed consent of these gentlemen.

“The public schools are constantly under the fire of criticism because they reach into the homes of the great mass of the people. Their work is canvassed daily and their influence felt through the sensitive nerves of parental affection. It is not surprising that distorted notions and curious impressions are sometimes conveyed to parents through the lively imaginations of children who need but slight encouragement to become expert reporters. Were the homes under as strict surveillance as the schools, and report made, it is possible the criticism would not be wholly on one side nor the comparison unfavorable to the schools.

It is generally the case that those who know least about the schools are most severe in their judgement. Their opinions are based upon reports, many of which are untrue and absurd, or they judge the whole by one or two unfavorable occurrences which have come under their observation, without once stopping to think of the large number of cases with which school authorities have to deal, and



the many excellent results which may be shown to offset a few failures. As a general thing those who have the immediate care of the schools are as keenly alive to deficiencies as those who criticise them, but often find it difficult to secure a remedy.

The most intelligent parent, is as a rule, the most lenient in judgment. Knowing how difficult it is to control and properly bring up a few children, he sees the perplexities surrounding the teacher who has forty or fifty pupils to manage daily. Those, who visit the schools frequently, often express surprise at the success attending the work. The grumblers are usually those who never visit them to see for themselves how they are conducted, and are so indifferent to the progress of their children that they feel aggrieved at the enforcement of rules calculated to secure regularity of attendance and habits of study. Such persons are sure to blame the schools for failures which they themselves have been largely instrumental in causing. Happily their numbers are few. Remembering how many sacrifices people in most straitened circumstances are continually making to secure the advantages of education for their children, we have abundant reason to take courage and work with renewed zeal that these sacrifices shall not be made in vain."—SUPT. HAWLEY, *Gloucester, Mass.*

"The interest in popular education at this time is quite general, and noticeably active. This is true in other countries as well as in our own. With us the most prominent feature of educational work, is a process of reconstruction and adaptation, apparently going on in the schools. Efforts for this end are not always wise, and not unfrequently are far from successful. The schools of Massachusetts, and all schools in this country, at their beginning partook largely of the character of European schools; the principal difference being that our own schools were free to all, as they were not in the country whence our ancestors came. Now when we consider that these schools originated in, and were adapted to a mediæval civilization, and that they were intended for a particular class, it is natural to suppose that in our new and progressive country, they would need much change and modification. Our schools have changed, and have improved; but it may well be questioned whether, in this respect, they have fully kept pace with the progress and prosperity of our country and people. There is a feeling, with which I have more than once expressed my sympathy, that they can and ought to be improved. Indeed this feeling amounts to a popular demand that they shall, in their character and usefulness, be placed upon a higher plane.

This demand frequently voices itself in a pretty free and general criticism of the schools, and it is to be regretted that many teachers, and others engaged in educational work, allow themselves to be irritated by this criticism, and, unconsciously it is to be hoped, to brace themselves against much needed improvements and reforms. In the end criticism will do the schools more good than harm; and it should be welcomed rather than feared. There are intelligent, observing people outside the schools, who view them from a standpoint different from that occupied by teachers and others engaged in their immediate management. With their experience and their

daily contact with mankind and with business, they study the schools with reference to the preparation they give for the various duties of practical and professional life. The suggestions of such persons must, from the very position they occupy, oftentimes be valuable and helpful, and they should not be ignored. Educators cannot afford to claim a monopoly of wisdom. Light comes in from various directions, and they need all that can be received within the full scope of their horizon.

I am aware that some of the criticism of the schools is mischievous and even malicious; but the animus of such fault-finding is usually so apparent as to neutralize any bad effect it might otherwise have. Then, again, there is criticism which is made in almost entire ignorance of the schools and of the work they are doing, and by those who have no well-defined views of education and its object. Some of this is so utterly absurd as to be quite harmless; and some of it invites discussion, which, if conducted in good temper, may make friends of the enemies of the schools, and strengthen the hands of their defenders."—Supt. Stone, *Springfield, Mass.*

#### ATTENDANCE.

As will be seen by our statistics, the attendance on our schools is increasing in numbers as well as in promptness and regularity. Parents and teachers are to be commended for this. The constant attention to their demands for assistance given by our faithful truant officer, Mr. Beal, also greatly aids in securing the same.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended:—

- 1—To finish two new rooms in the Shailer school house, or otherwise provide for surplus school children on Munjoy Hill.
- 2—To remodel the Chestnut street school house.
- 3—To keep up a supply of new school readers and gradually extend the plan to other text books.
- 4—To make the semi-annual examinations shorter.

Highly appreciating the intelligent support of the Committee, the kindness of its individual members, and the courtesy received from other city officials, and from citizens with whom I have had official relations, I respectfully submit this as my report.

THOMAS TASH, *Supt. of Schools.*

PORTLAND. March 3. 1883.

## APPENDIX.—I.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. THOMAS TASH, *Superintendent of Schools, Portland.*

SIR:—The following report of the High School for the year ending February 17th, 1883, is respectfully submitted:

	SPRING TERM.			FALL TERM.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Whole number of pupils enrolled,	124	182	306	139	190	329
Av. number belonging for the term,	113	174	287	123	176	299
Average attendance,	108	168	277	120	172	292
Percentage of attendance,	96	97	97	97	97	97
Number of days in the term,			94			126

The class which was graduated June 29th, 1882, numbered sixty pupils, forty-two girls and eighteen boys.

The "Brown Medals," eight in number, were awarded to Harriet H. McLellan, Mary L. Fillebrown, Edith A. Pearce, Angie B. Higgins, Henry E. Oxnard, Arthur R. Butler, Fred S. Banks, Elmer F. Marsh. The class numbered upon its entrance to the school in 1878 one hundred and forty-six pupils, sixty-eight boys and seventy-eight girls. Of this number a little over forty-one per cent. were graduated.

The following was the order of exercises at the graduation of the class:—

SELECTION,—From <i>Il Trovatore</i> ,.....	ORCHESTRA.
SALUTATORY,.....	MARY L. FILLEBROWN.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION.—Value of Education,.....	ARTHUR R. BUTLER.
ESSAY.—Looking towards Sunset,.....	EDITH A. PEARCE.
SONG,— <i>"Tis not True,"</i> .....	KATIE L. BURNS.
	<i>Pianist</i> , NELLIE E. WILCOX.
ESSAY.—Athletic Sports for Girls,....	ANGIE B. HIGGINS.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION.—Tools not Arms the Weapons of	
To-day,.....	FRED S. BANKS.
FRENCH RECITATION.— <i>"Le Petit Savoyard,"</i> .....	ADA B. SCOTT.
VIOLIN SOLO,.....	EUGENE C. SHERRY.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION.—The Progress of the American Republic,.....	
	*HENRY E. OXNARD.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION.—The Power of Music,.....	ELMER F. MARSH.
PROPHECIES,.....	{ Girls, FLORENCE E. WOODBURY.
	{ Boys, GUSTAVE A. PUDOR.
CLASS SONG,.....	<i>Pianist</i> , ADA C. GALLISON.
ESSAY WITH VALEDICTORY.—Unfinished Work.....	HARRIET H. MCLELLAN.

\*Absent at College Examination.

The number of pupils admitted to the High School at the commencement of the present term was one hundred and eighteen. There has been but one change in the corps of teachers. Miss Inez A. Blanchard, who had been a faithful assistant in the school for

many years, resigned her position at the close of the school year in June. At the commencement of the fall term Miss Flora B. Coolidge was assigned to duty in this school.

The changes in the course of study made this present year are apparently having a good result. No change in text books has been made this year.

I would ask that the double desks be changed to single desks and that outside windows be placed on the northerly side of the building, on the second floor.

The teachers have been prompt in enforcing the rules and regulations of the School Committee, and have aided me in every way in the performance of my duty

Respectfully submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Principal.*

High School, March 1, 1883.

## HIGH SCHOOL.—SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS.

ALBRO E. CHASE, PRINCIPAL.	Term ending June 30, 1882.			Term ending Feb. 17, 1883.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Whole Number Enrolled.....	124	182	306	130	190	370
Average Number Belonging.....	113	174	287	123	176	299
Average Attendance.....	108	168	277	120	172	292
Per Cent. of Attendance.....	46	97	96	97	97	97
Whole Number Admitted.....		1	1	54	64	118
Number Prepared for Graduation...	18	42	60			
Number Cases of Truancy.....	1		1			
<b>NO. IN SEVERAL CLASSES.</b>						
“ First Class.....	19	43	62	15	38	53
“ Second Class.....	19	39	58	18	31	49
“ Third Class.....	33	35	68	32	56	88
“ Fourth Class.....	53	65	118	65	65	130
Whole number.....	124	182	306	130	190	320
<b>AGE OF PUPILS AT DATE.</b>						
No. between 12 and 13 years.....					1	1
“ 13 and 14 “.....		3	3		2	2
“ 14 and 15 “.....	10	12	22	10	14	24
“ 15 and 16 “.....	28	29	57	43	41	84
“ 16 and 17 “.....	38	44	82	33	46	79
“ 17 and 18 “.....	26	32	58	28	49	77
“ 18 and 19 “.....	15	39	54	14	23	37
“ 19 and 20 “.....	4	19	23	1	8	9
Over 20 years of age.....	3	4	7	1	6	7
Whole number.....	124	182	306	130	190	320
<b>NEW PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE TERM.</b>						
From Private Schools.....		1	1	2		2
“ New Residents.....				2	2	4
“ Other Sources.....						
“ Butler Grammar.....				16	28	44
“ Shailer Grammar.....				2	4	6
“ Center Street Grammar.....				5		5
“ Cumberland Street Grammar.....				19	20	39
“ North School.....				8	9	17
“ West School.....					1	1
Whole number.....		1	1	54	64	118
<b>AVERAGE AGE OF SCHOOL AT DATE</b>						
Average Age First Class.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
“ “ at Date of Admission.....	19	19	19	17	18	18
	16			15	15	15

No. of Teachers in School June 30, 1882.....	12
No. of School Days in Term ending June 30, 1882.....	94
No. of Teachers in School February 17, 1883.....	12
No. of School Days in Term ending February 17, 1883.....	126
No. of Pupils per Teacher June 30, 1882.....	25
No. of Pupils per Teacher February 17, 1883.....	27
No. of different pupils from March, 1882, to March, 1883.....	431

## APPENDIX.—II.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF PRACTICE SCHOOL.

MR. THOMAS TASH, *Superintendent of Schools*:

SIR—The following report of the Practice School for the year ending Feb. 16, 1883, is respectfully submitted.

At the beginning of the school year, the Practice Class consisted of the following members: Lizzie C. Fuller, Isabelle Hamblen, Marcia B. Jenks, Ella F. Latham, Clara L. Smith, Lucy A. Whitely, Susan A. Holmes, and Kittie Wark.

In March Miss Wark was transferred to the North School and Miss Smith to the Shailer school. In April, the VI grade at the West school having grown so large as to require the services of another teacher. Miss Whitely was sent to take charge of one division. The above mentioned teachers having satisfactorily taught one year in the Practice school and having passed the examinations required by the School Board were granted diplomas, June 26, 1882. Miss Fuller and Miss Wark are now teaching in the West school, Miss Whitely and Miss Latham in the North school, Miss Smith in Chestnut St., Miss Hamblen in Brackett St., Miss Holmes in School St., and Miss Jenks in Misses Garland and Weston's Kindergarten, in Boston.

I am glad to state that the much needed improvements in the school-building were made during the summer vacation. We have now six comfortable rooms, heated by steam and well ventilated. four large dressing-rooms also heated by steam, and convenient halls. The school rooms are furnished with single seats.

The number of children in the whole school is about the same as last year, and with the enlarged accommodations we are able to put fewer children in a room. The children are thus rendered happier, the discipline is easier, and the work can be done more thoroughly. There is but one grade in a room, which is a great improvement on the two grades in a room of previous years.

The school term did not begin until Sept. 29, as the building was not ready for use. The class then entering consisted of the following graduates of the Portland High School: Carrie E. Jenkins of the class of '74, Alice L. Custis, of the class of '79, Octavia L. Cram and Alice L. Fuller, of the class of '81, Nellsine I. Aageson, Anita L. Fox, Alice M. Wyer, of the class of '82, and Sarah J. Barbour, a graduate of Salem Normal School. The latter resigned Nov. 2, and Jennie S. Wescott of the Gorham Normal school was appointed to the place. The transfer of Carrie E. Jenkins to Center St. school,

Nov. 20, caused another vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Margaret W. Langthorn of the class of '77, P. H. S. These, with the addition of Ada C. Gallison, of the class of '82, P. H. S., comprise the Practice Class at the present time.

Former classes in the Practice school have had an opportunity during the year to teach in four of the six primary grades. As there is now but one grade in a room, it will be impossible to give a teacher practice in more than three grades. Although a knowledge of the work of all the grades may be desirable, it cannot be given without injury to the school. A teacher with a knowledge of the work of the first, third and fifth grades should be able to carry out successfully the work of the second, fourth and sixth grades, and vice versa. Besides the teachers acquire a general knowledge of all the primary work from the lessons given at the close of the afternoon session.

When the Practice school was first established in 1879, it was repeatedly called upon for substitutes for other schools. Each year there have been fewer of such calls as it was found to be injurious to the school. I think the time has now come for the custom to be entirely abolished. When a teacher is unexpectedly called upon to supply in another school, her class in the Practice school is left unprovided for, unless I take charge of it myself, which I can only do by neglecting my own work.

The Teachers' Library belonging to the class now numbers about seventy-five volumes. As the reading of the best educational works forms a part of the course of training of the teachers, a number of copies of each of the following books have been added to the library: Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching," Bain's "Education as a Science," Quick's "Educational Reformers," Spencer's "Education, Intellectual, Moral and Physical," Johnnot's "Principles and Practice of Teaching," Gill's "Art of Teaching," Fitch's "Art of Questioning," Wickersham's "School Economy," Calderwood's "On Teaching, its Ends and Means." The value of the library for reference would be greatly increased by the addition of a set of Barnard's "American Journal of Education." The teachers have contributed thirty-one dollars for this purpose, hoping the generosity of the School Committee will make up the deficiency.

The class have the reading of the following Educational Journals: Education, New England Journal of Education, Primary Teacher, New York Journal of Education, and The Public School. A part of the hour on Friday has been devoted to the reading and discussion of articles from these journals.

Last year Mr. Shaylor gave lessons once a fortnight on the meth-

ods of drawing in Primary schools. This year he gives a lesson in perspective drawing every Wednesday. These lessons are both interesting and profitable to the teachers. Whenever Mr. Hazell has found it necessary, he has given instruction in music.

While thanking the School Committee for the interest and kindness they have always shown to our school, I wish again to ask them to consider the matter of the salaries of our graduates. If they have done good, faithful work in the Practice school, and are capable of filling the positions to which they are assigned, should they not receive the maximum pay of a teacher in their grade? If the young teacher can do as good work as those who have taught longer, why should there be any difference in the salary? It does seem as if the value of the service rendered, and not the length of service, should decide the amount of salary. Our teachers have had an opportunity of visiting the other schools in the city at least one half day in each month. The kindness and attention shown to them, and the good work observed in those schools have rendered these visits both pleasant and profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. TAYLOR.

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### APPENDIX.—III.

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#### REPORT OF THE MUSIC TEACHER.

TO MR. THOMAS TASH, *Superintendent of Schools, Portland* :

SIR:—If it be the object of a report to afford necessary and reliable information upon a special subject, then I may be pardoned if I transgress the limits of brevity in an effort to present a more comprehensive and intelligent view of the introduction, history and aim of music in our public schools than is generally entertained.

In placing music in the curriculum of public instruction, Portland acted in accordance with the views of the highest educational authorities in the world, and only put into practice something which had been fully and practically tested in many other places.

In selecting a course of study and system of instruction the committee deferred to the long tried and eminently successful experience of Prof. L. W. Mason, who had made the matter a life-long study both at home and abroad, and its introduction into the schools of the United States, his life work. The "National Music Course" is the result of observation and research, and was compiled and arranged by him, largely from the best English and German works used in the schools of those countries. His methods of presentation are original, and his genius as a teacher of children unquestioned.



As one of the few who at that time had made Mr. Mason's work a special study, and had entered intimately into his aims and methods as a teacher, I was recommended to the position I now hold. I came specially to teach the "National" course adopted by the "Board," and to make the daily instruction of children in music, through the regular teachers of the public schools an acknowledged success. For a corps of teachers, most of whom knew nothing of the subject to begin to teach music would seem hardly possible; yet the plan of work was such that none excepting those lacking a musical ear had reason for failure.

The following plan was adopted: I visited each class as often as the whole number would allow, and gave in each a short lesson, which, reproduced by the teacher, was reviewed by the class until my next regular visit. No advance was required.

To inaugurate and see successfully carried out this plan of musical education, has ever been Mr. Mason's peculiar and greatest triumph; his latest and most glorious field of labor being the Empire of Japan.

Like results were desired by the School Board of Portland, and to this end pains were taken to impress teachers with the idea that music was to be made the subject of as systematic and thorough instruction so far as it was carried, as any other branch of study; and that they were desired to observe closely the lessons given by me in their respective class-rooms, and to attend carefully to special lessons given by me from time to time to the teachers in a body.

The amount of actual preparation for the work gained by these means was proportioned to the interest of the teacher and her earnest desire to qualify herself.

Written examinations in the rudiments of music were prepared for all applicants for teachers' positions; and after a while semi-annual and annual examinations were given to the pupils of the grammar schools as a test of the individual work done by the teachers.

After the elementary work was fairly started, I prepared, at the request of the committee on music, a schedule of study almost identical with one sketched for the Boston schools by Mr. Mason.

This programme covered a school course of ten years, and was to be the ultimate standard, after sufficient time had been allowed for working up to the same, and it contained nothing which in my judgment and that of the committee in charge might not reasonably be well learned by the average pupil in the allotted time. This was therefore formally adopted by the Board. Many of the more technical and difficult parts however, have not been touched upon in the schools, and the number of pieces sung by the children is the only part that has been exceeded in practice.

During the first three or four years, teachers who had no ear for music sometimes exchanged work with others more favored; and while this, musically, was a direct advantage to some classes, it proved likely to become a disadvantage to the study itself, encouraging indifferent teachers to make no effort to qualify themselves to do better work, and paving the way for the admission of new teachers who were unprepared to teach music because they did not feel such preparation imperative. These considerations led to the adoption of the rule that each teacher should instruct her own class in music to the best of her ability, and that she should so acquaint herself with the subject as to enable her to do the most that lay in her power. There is no doubt that some classes suffered a temporary check in consequence, but the ultimate object for which this policy was adopted must commend itself to any one who is in the habit of planning his business for future as well as present gain.

Up to 1882 the written tests in music were but two each year, and did not extend lower than the first class primary school. I think as a rule these examinations raised the rank of a majority of pupils. On this account they were not allowed to enter at all into the final test for entrance to the High school. In the spring of 1882 the promotion of pupils then depended upon the average of the bi-monthly tests, a like test in music was demanded; a current opinion of teachers being that if promotion was to depend upon marks, then all work done should show in marks.

The matter of bi-monthly tests in music having already been passed upon by the "Board" when first brought to my notice, I assented; it being represented to me that this was necessary in order that music should not be neglected in the effort to obtain a good rank in other studies marked.

Notice to prepare questions bi-monthly was served me through the courtesy of the Superintendent of Schools, with which I complied. Had these tests in every case helped to raise the general standard of pupils, it is probable that no fault would have been found with them, either by teachers or parents; but failing in this they grew into disfavor, and through them in a general way the study itself. There is no doubt that more than time enough has been spent to teach the small amount of technical knowledge required, but comparatively few teachers are able to give the subject the living interest which attaches to the more familiar studies taught them in childhood.

The schools themselves are but just beginning to reap the results of their own work in music, through the young teachers just entering the ranks who had the advantage of systematic instruction

themselves while in the grammar schools. Since our corps of teachers is recruited almost wholly from the graduates of our own schools, the next generation will enjoy an advantage over the present one that is almost incalculable.

As the the schools were dependent for necessary definitions upon those given orally by me, I was importuned by the teachers to prepare a brief outline of the points which were included in the elementary study of musical notation. This I did, making a pamphlet of only twenty pages, which was ready for use in the spring of 1882, entitled "Outline of the Elements of Music." This pamphlet contains more matter than has yet been taught in the schools. It was intended merely as a book of reference to aid the teachers in securing correctness and uniformity in the technical language employed. It does not represent the practical work done in music; and if there are classes where the teacher spends nine-tenths or even one-third of the time allotted to music, in drilling pupils to write and talk about it rather than to sing, such misuse of time and abuse of the book ought to be heartily condemned.

Some topics contained therein have been thought too hard for children; such however are no innovation of mine, and are all to be found with many harder ones, in Mason's "Intermediate Music Reader," used in the first class of our primary schools. But I have never required these topics to be taught there, and the simpler ones I selected were only intended for use in the two higher classes of grammar schools. Scarcely any of these however have even there been made the subject of a written examination during the present school year.

I have scarcely, as yet, referred to the more important and practical work, i. e. singing. In plan it is briefly as follows: The foundation of the course is laid in what may be called intelligent "rote" singing, by which is meant, learning easy songs by "ear," and singing them with due reference to the proper pitch, quality and compass of the children's voices, and with a decided, even, yet flexible rhythm; all of which should be carefully considered and controlled by the teacher.

This is very different from the hap-hazard performance popularly understood by the term "rote" singing, which is generally characterized by loud and disagreeable tones, and in short, an utter lack of musical taste.

The effect of singing upon children's voices should be beneficial and not hurtful, and if open mouths, and distinct articulation are insisted upon, with only medium or soft voice allowed, an increase in sweetness and flexibility will be the result.

To the singing of songs, the scale is added, and thus begins the work with the youngest pupils. A little of notation is gradually added, but only as a representation of something already known and practiced; and the child thus learns to mark the coincidence between tones and their written signs.

After the scale is so mastered as to be an absolute mental possession, the next step is to reverse the previous order and let the eye take the lead, and through association suggest the tone, which, being heard in the mental scale is interpreted by the voice.

This is singing by note proper, and after it is rightly begun it lies within the power of a skillful teacher to develop a remarkable facility in the process which, once acquired can never be wholly lost. That something is actually accomplished in this line is shown by the fact that even in the primary schools songs in two and three-part harmony are sung with all parts correctly sustained, without the aid of any musical instrument, excepting a pitch-pipe. The work done in the grammar schools is similar in nature, but broader in scope and requiring the exercise of an ever increasing knowledge of the relation of musical sounds, and of a more varied expression.

I think the written examinations could well be dispensed with, not so much from the amount of knowledge they imply, as from the fact that much time which is spent in doing written work in preparation for them, could be more profitably employed in giving vocal expression to the things taught. It being of much greater importance that a child learn to know a chord by its sound, than how to write the same, also to be able to divide a measure in singing so as to give each note its proper duration, than to make a fractional calculation of the same on paper. Still it is a mistake to suppose that music is a mere accomplishment, or that it can be made a true recreation even without systematic study, for when the most recreative it excites and demands the largest mental activity in its performance.

As to the aim of music in the public schools, I think it to be more directly this: To arouse and to strengthen in childhood true musical ideas and impressions, as a basis for the greatest possible capacity for the subsequent enjoyment of music.

To make familiar to the mass of children, and especially to the poorer classes, common musical notation, and to afford them practice in a sure method of vocal interpretation of the same; to develop such a love for good music, and power of discrimination as will lead them to reject poor and trashy music as distasteful and unsatisfactory. If this much be done, all the social, intellectual and moral benefits to be derived from music are sure to follow, and become not only an individual but a national blessing.

As regards what part of this may be accomplished by the regular teachers in our schools, I will say that it lies very largely in their power. Whatever good work is done in music, it is chiefly due to the faithfulness and efficiency with which the teacher has carried out the methods of instruction I have pursued, and her appreciation of its aims, and of suggestions given in my general supervision.

There are from ninety to one hundred separate classes to be taught, which gives an average of ten per day for two weeks which is the time required for me to accomplish the round. It may be readily seen therefor how bad methods pursued by the regular teacher would more than counteract the effect of my direct teaching; and on the other hand how good supplemental work would add a ten-fold value to each lesson.

We have labored under a disadvantage from a lack of books to sing from, especially during the past year, as one-half or more of those furnished to the schools seven years ago are now literally worn out.

In class rooms separated only by slides, as in the North school, two or more classes should not sing at the same time, as the conflict of key and rhythm is an outrage to the musical sense which cannot be justified and should not be allowed.

A musical festival was given in 1882, similar to three previously successful ones. While these concerts have partaken largely of the style of exhibitions, the results shown would not have been possible had not systematic instruction been previously employed.

The following programme was rendered :

1. RUSSIAN HYMN, Full Chorus—Three Parts.
2. FLOWERS OF SPRING, Soprano Solo, Duet and Chorus. *J. E. Perkins.*
3. SPORTIVE LITTLE TRIFLER, Full Chorus—Three parts. *Bishop.*
4. HUNTER'S SONG, Three Part Chorus. *Mendelssohn.*
5. THE WOOD-THURSDAY, Full Chorus, with Solo Parts. *J. L. Hatton.*
6. SPEED MY BARK. Semi-Chorus—Two Parts. *Neukomm.*
7. *a.* BELLS OF ABERDOVEY, *Welsh*  
*b.* LOUDLY PROCLAIM, *Melodies.*

#### PART SECOND.

1. OUR NATIVE LAND, Full Chorus—Three Parts. *Chas. Caroll.*
2. HITHER FAIRIES TRIP, Full Chorus, *J. H. Tully.*
3. A SONG OF THE SUMMER, Semi-Chorus—Three Parts. *T. E. Hazell.*
4. THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE, Full Chorus. *Spitta.*
5. A SPRING SONG, Four Part Chorus. *Pinsuti.*
6. THE THREE CHAFERS, Chorus, with Solo and Vocal Accompaniment. *F. Truhn.*
7. NATIONAL HYMN—America.

To all whose hearty co-operation has aided my work in the past, I desire to express my cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. HAZELL.

*APPENDIX.—IV.*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUANT OFFICER.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24th, 1883.

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland:—*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my official work for the past year from March 1. 1882, to February 24, 1883, inclusive:

Number of visitations upon schools has been,	967
Number of cards of investigation attended to,	2,132
Number of families visited,	1,955
Number of investigations on request of parents or guardians,	117
Number of scholars returned to school without arrest,	95
Number of scholars committed to school, recorded arrest	83
Number of scholars sentenced to Reform school,	4
Number furnished with clothing supplied by the Provident Association, and from other charitable sources,	489

Aside from my regular street labor, I have received 2,132 cards from the teachers for investigation. I have made 83 arrests, and sent four to the State Reform School. Our thanks are due to the Judge of the Municipal Court for his prompt attention to cases brought before him, and for the salutary advice which he has given to these young offenders: to the Marshals and Police for assistance: to the superintendent of schools for his encouragement and directions; and to teachers and parents for their kind cooperation at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. BEAL, *Truant Officer.*

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*APPENDIX.—V.*

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SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

*District.*—All territory within the limits of the city.

GRAMMAR DISTRICTS.

No. 1.—*Shailer School.* All that portion of the city east of a line running from the harbor through Waterville street to Adams, through Adams to Sheridan, through Sheridan and Poplar, includ-

ing both sides of Poplar to Walnut, through Walnut to North, through North, including both sides to Tukey's bridge.

No. 2.—*North School.* All that portion of the city east of a line drawn through the centre of Franklin street from the harbor to Back Cove, except the portion included in the Shailer Grammar School District.

No. 3.—*School on Centre Street.* Centre street district is to include all that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the harbor up Brackett street to York street, through York to Maple, including both sides of York street from High to Maple, up Maple to Pleasant. excluding both sides of Maple, down Pleasant to South, including both sides of Pleasant street, thence to the corner of Centre and Free streets, in a line that includes Spring below South, but excludes South street, thence down Free, excluding both sides of Free, to Middle, down Middle to Pearl, down Pearl to the harbor.

No. 4.—*Cumberland Street School.* All that portion of the city bounded by the "North district" and Centre street district, and a line beginning at the corner of High and York, and running through High to Back Bay.

No. 5.—*Butler School.* All that portion of the city between the "Cumberland street Grammar district" and "Centre street district," and a line drawn from Fore river passing in the rear of the Maine General Hospital, and Ellsworth to Congress street, at Weymouth, thence through Grant, including both sides, to Grove street, thence through Grove street, including both sides thereof, to the city line.

No. 6.—*West School.* All that portion of the city west of the "Butler school district."

#### PRIMARY DISTRICTS.

No. 1.—All that portion of the city north-east of a line running from the harbor through Waterville street, including both sides, to Adams, through Adams to Sheridan, including both sides, to corner of Cumberland and Poplar streets, thence through Cumberland to Merrill, through Merrill to Turner, through Turner street to harbor line.

*Shailer Primary.* All the Shailer Grammar School district except that portion included in Primary No. 1.

*North Primary.* All that portion of the city enclosed between the Shailer Grammar School District, and a line drawn from the harbor through the centre of Pearl street to Middle street, thence through Middle street to Franklin street, thence through the centre of Franklin street to Back Cove.

No. 2.—*School on Chestnut street.* All that portion of the city

enclosed by a line running from Back Cove through Franklin street to Middle, through Middle and Free, including both sides of Free to Centre, through Centre, across to and through Elm street to Back Cove.

No. 3.—Same as Centre street grammar district.

No. 4.—*School on Casco street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from Back Cove through Elm to Congress, through Congress to Green, through Green to Deering Bridge.

No. 5.—*School on Spring street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the corner of Tyng and York streets, through Tyng and Winter, excluding both sides of Winter to Spring, through Spring to High, through High to Congress, through Congress to Centre, down Centre to Free, up Free, including both sides to South, down South, including both sides, (and Spring street east far enough to include T. J. Scannell's house, and Kilbourn's opposite,) to Pleasant, up Pleasant, excluding both sides to Maple, down Maple including both sides to York, through York to Tate, leaving York from High to Maple in Centre street district.

No. 6.—*School on Park street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from Deering's Bridge through Green to Congress, through Congress to High, through High to Spring, through Spring to Winter, through Winter to Pine, through Pine to West, through West to Carleton, through Carleton to Congress, through Congress, including the Bolster house, to Mellen, through Mellen including both sides, to the Mill Pond; also, this District includes the following territory: both sides of Winter street from Pine to Danforth, through Danforth to Tyng, through Tyng to York, through York to Brackett, through Brackett to Gray, through Gray to Winter.

No. 7.—*School on School street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the harbor through Brackett to York, through York to Clark, through Clark to Danforth, through Danforth to Emery, through Emery to the harbor.

No. 8.—*School on Brackett street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the harbor through Emery to Danforth, through Danforth to Clark, through Clark to York, through York to Brackett, up Brackett to Gray, through Gray to Winter, up Winter, excluding both sides of Winter to Pine, through Pine to West, through West to Carleton, through Carleton street to Pine, through Pine to Fore River.

No. 9.—*School on Vaughan street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the Mill Pond through Mellen, excluding both sides, to Congress, through Congress, excluding Bol-



ster house, to Carleton, through Carleton to Pine, through Pine to Fore river, thence running in the rear of the Maine General Hospital and Ellsworth street to Congress, at Weymouth, thence through Grant, including both sides, to Grove, thence through Grove street, including both sides of the same to city line.

No. 10.—*West Primary.* Same as West Grammar District.

No. 11.—*School on Peak's Island.* This district includes Peak's Island, Cushing's Island, House Island, Great and Little Hog Islands.

No. 12.—*School on Long Island.* This district includes Long Island, Little Chebeague, and parts of Jewell's Island and Crotch Island.

All the above lines run through the *centre* of the streets named, except as otherwise indicated.

## APPENDIX.—VI.

### COURSE OF STUDY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES.

1. The following outlined Course of Study and Programme is presented by the committee only as a skeleton for the general direction of teachers. This they must aim to develop and animate by their own resources and daily study.

2. This programme does not attempt to mark out in detail all features of the work in our public schools, but rather to sketch in outline the general plan. The meetings of the teachers of each grade held at the superintendent's office are intended to supplement the programme by the opportunity they afford for a better understanding of special features of the work, and the best methods of accomplishing the same. By following this outline, teachers of the same grade are expected to reach with their classes quite uniform results. In order to allow freedom to the individuality of the teacher in the selection and use of methods, minuteness of detail has been avoided. Teachers will, therefore, make a study of methods and select such as are best adapted to their work; the quality of instruction being regarded as of first importance. In the adjustment of the programme to the schools much must be left to the skill and intelligence of the teachers—our school system should be elastic enough to admit of growth and progress.

3. It is of prime importance to extend and perfect the oral and written language of pupils; therefore accuracy of statement in instruction and recitation is expected in every grade of the school

course. Even the slightest improprieties of speech should be corrected.

4. Pure memorizing and mere repetition of any text book by pupils will not be tolerated; and, to avoid a tendency to this, teachers are expected to prepare their daily school work so as not to refer to text books in assigning and hearing recitations, any more than pupils in reciting them. This is the course pursued by our most efficient teachers.

5. It is desired that a course of selected and collateral reading, adapted to the age of the pupils, independent of the ordinary readers, be pursued in all the schools through the entire course; and for this purpose the committee have provided additional reading matter adapted to the wants of the several grades. Little Folks' Reader, Wide Awake, St Nicholas, and other subscription reading are especially intended for sight reading. Other selections are permitted.

6. Every pupil is to be supplied with a slate, and teachers in primary schools should make this a most valuable auxiliary to their daily school work. Script writing is to be begun in the lowest grade, and written exercises are to be continued in every subsequent grade.

## PROGRAMME OF SCHOOL WORK.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## FIRST YEAR.—SIXTH CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

**LANGUAGE.**—Two Lessons a day. Oral work:—Talk with pupils about familiar things, as objects in schoolroom, pictures, etc; encourage freedom in conversation, but teach correct forms of speech; tell and read stories, and lead pupils to reproduce what they can remember; in these and other ways strive to enlarge their ideas and their vocabulary and to improve their language.

Poetry suited to the grade is to be committed and recited; this is to be followed up in all the classes of each grade.

☞ Attention is to be given to secure the correct use of language in all the lessons in the school course.

**ORAL INSTRUCTION.**—Two exercises a day. Conversational studies to distinguish:

1. **COLOR**—*Red, yellow, and blue; green, orange, and purple*; applying these colors to objects both present and absent.

2. **FORM**—To gain ideas of surfaces, kinds of surfaces; faces, kinds of faces; edges, kinds of edges; corners, etc., no definitions being used.

3. **FAMILIAR OBJECTS**; animals, plants, etc.; illustrate by pictures.

**READING AND SPELLING.**—Three lessons a day at least. Use blackboard, chart and readers. Present first the idea, using objects, pictures, actions, etc., then the spoken word, finally the written or printed word on the blackboard, chart, etc., write on the blackboard columns of words, as learned, both in print and script, adding new words as soon as learned; from these words form sentences both oral and written, and teach to read the written sentences; use and require conversational tones; use Reader prescribed; teach the accurate sounds of every letter, and the spelling by sounds of words already learned; allow children to print and write sentences on their slates. *Caution.*—Write plainly on the blackboards so that it can easily be seen by all, and in a style worthy of imitation.

**WRITING.**—On slate fifteen minutes per day.

The thirteen short letters written in the following order, with careful attention to formation, viz: *i, u, w, n, m, v, x, o, a, e, c, r,* and *s*, each to be written separately and combined in short words, as *man, nun*, etc. Long pencils should be used.

Teachers in this grade should write by the side of printed words upon the blackboard the same words in script that the pupils may be able to learn them by sight.

Pen-holding should receive careful attention.

**DRAWING.**—*Slate*—Placing dots to determine given distances, and drawing straight lines in different positions, as vertical, horizontal and oblique; the relation of lines to each other, as parallel, perpendicular, intersecting or crossing to form different angles, and to be able to distinguish acute, obtuse and right angles.

Drawing all the letters in the alphabet that can be formed from straight lines, as *I, F, L, E, T, H, Y, V, W, X, Z, A, K, N, M*, beginning with those forming right angles.

**NOTE.**—Use long pencils, and give attention to proper position of body, hands and slate. Always require the slate to be placed on the desk in a position directly in front of the pupil and the lower *side* of the slate to be parallel with the front edge of the desk.

Begin with measure of one inch.

**NUMBERS.**—Two exercises a day. Use objects constantly, as numeral frames, dots, lines, fingers, blocks, slats, motions, etc., also slates and black-board. Teach to reckon accurately and rapidly; develop the idea of numbers 1 to 5, teaching but one number at a time, and making no combination greater than the number taught; add, multiply, subtract, divide (see Grube's method); any number of objects up to five to be known at sight; teach counting by objects, presenting in groups the numbers named; separate composite numbers into their factors by objects; teach the Roman notations to V; teach the signs  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\div$ ,  $=$ , teach the pupils to write on their slates all figures and characters used, and see that these characters are well made.

**MUSIC.**—1. Pupils to be taught by rote all the songs and exercises on the first thirteen pages of the Primary Music Reader.

2. Also to recognize the *staff*, the *G clef*, and to name by the proper letters the lines and spaces of the staff.

3. Also to distinguish the following varieties of notes, viz.: half, quarter and eighth notes, also to write them upon the slate.

4. The scale to be sung daily by the class, in imitation of the teacher. See that each scholar sings the scale correctly.

**PHYSICAL EXERCISES.**—Three times a day, at least. Select and practice briefly, simple but pleasant exercises whenever children become weary and listless, (See Mason's Manual); ventilate the room during such exercises; take care of the health of pupils constantly, and teach them to take care of themselves.

#### SECOND TERM.

**LANGUAGE.**—The same as in the first term, only extended.

**ORAL INSTRUCTION.**—The same as in first term, also teach under,—

1. **COLOR**, *white* and *black* and the effect of these in pigments on the foregoing colors in forming *tints* and *shades* without giving special names to tints and shades.

2. **FORM**, as kinds of lines, vertical, horizontal, etc.

3. **SIZE**, as large, small; larger, smaller; largest, smallest; long, short, etc.; broad, narrow, etc.; thick, thin, etc.

4. **FAMILIAR OBJECTS** extended, as part of human body, etc.

**READING AND SPELLING.**—The same as first term. Use Readers prescribed, and other supplementary reading, as Little Folks' Readers, Wide Awake, etc. Oral spelling by sound is to be continued, and written spelling by letters may be begun. Alphabets may be used for printing names and sentences with capitals and punctuation.

**WRITING.**—Continue work of first term, with remaining small letters.

**DRAWING.**—Continue work of first term.

**NUMBERS.**—Follow directions of first term; numbers from 1 to 10, teaching as before only one number at a time. Roman numerals to X. Use slates constantly. Teach first ten ordinal numbers. See that *all* the class perform what is required. Proceed very slowly, giving much time to those learning numbers with difficulty; suffer no errors to pass; cultivate accuracy and promptness; use a great variety of examples.

**MUSIC.**—1. Songs and exercises through page 21 of the Primary Music Reader

2. Notation to the extent presented by the first six pages of Mason's Music Charts, First Series.

3. Pupils to be taught to mark the time while singing the chart exercises.

4. Also to call by name and write on the slate whole, half, quarter and eighth notes, and the corresponding rests.

5. Daily scale practice, also singing from the numerals.

**PHYSICAL EXERCISE.**—Continue the same as last term.

### SECOND YEAR.—FIFTH CLASS.

#### FIRST TERM.

**LANGUAGE.**—Same course to be pursued as in Sixth Class, also oral and written descriptions of pictures and objects.

**ORAL INSTRUCTION.**—Two exercises a day. Continue as in Sixth Class, also add in. 1, *Color*, Standard Colors, also *irregular common colors*, as brown, auburn, drab, grey, slate, &c.; 2, *FORM*, description of solids, kinds of angles and triangles; 3, *SIZE*, teach inch, foot, yard,—pint, quart, gallon,—quart. peck, bushel,—cent, dime, dollar.

**READING AND SPELLING.**—Three lessons a day. Use Second Reader, and supplementary reading. Easy pieces to be read at sight. Especial care to be given to articulation in reading from the reader pieces previously studied. Conversation on the lesson to be read, that it may be thoroughly understood and the proper intonation secured. Read to class anecdotes from Cowdery and other authors illustrating moral truths. Teach correct position for reading, also proper manner of holding book.

Spell orally new words used, both by sound and letter, also dictate to be written sentences containing them; review the spelling of all words used; write sentences on board to be copied on slates, illustrating capitals, punctuation marks, &c.; use the alphabets in printing words, names and sentences.

**WRITING.**—Fifteen minutes per day.

Review the work of the sixth grade and in addition write all the remaining small letters. Practice much on slate and blackboard combination of letters in short words. Write on their slates the following capitals in the order given: *O, D, E, C, X, W, Z, Q, U, V, Y, I and J.*

**Drawing.**—Review work of the sixth grade. Draw lines of different lengths, and divide into equal parts. Draw simple geometrical figures, as squares, triangles, rectangles, etc.

**Numbers.**—Two lessons a day. Review previous work, Numbers 1 to 25; adding, multiplying, subtracting and dividing, making no combination beyond 25. (See Grube's method.)

Form tables, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's to 25, on board and slates. Continue ordinals and Roman numerals to 25. Teach pupils to give the time by clock and watch.

**Music.**—Songs from Primary Music Reader on pages 21 to 32 inclusive. Mason's Music Charts, first series, pages 6 to 12 inclusive, to be accompanied with a uniform marking of time by the class and teacher; singing of scale daily, also practice in reading tones from the fingers or blackboard; Copying of simple exercises upon the slate once each fortnight.

#### SECOND TERM.

**Language.**—Same work as in sixth class, with additional attention to writing sentences, description and stories, on slates and paper.

**Oral Instruction.**—Same as in preceding lessons. Add lessons on qualities of objects, as smooth, rough, hot, cold; brittle, pliable; fragrant, etc.; on harmony of colors; and in *form* all four sided figures. Give attention to *size* and *distance*. Teach the necessity and means of ventilation.

**Reading and Spelling.**—Finish Second Reader; continue supplementary reading and written and oral spelling, as directed in first term.

**Writing.**—Write capitals *A, N, M, T, F, H, K, S, L, G, P, B* and *R*, separately and in words. Teach the pupils to write their names.

**Drawing.**—Draw squares on their diameters and diagonals. Draw rhombus and be able to distinguish from square. Practice different triangles and be able to tell the difference. Draw familiar objects by straight lines.

**NOTE.**—Pupils should be taught how to use the measure and rule to test their work and to draw straight lines. The best way to begin would be to allow them to rule a series of straight parallel lines, say half an inch apart, then put rules away and draw by free-hand lines of equal length and parallel, midway between the ruled lines.

**Numbers.**—Continue as in first term, with numbers from 1 to 50; ordinals to 50th; Roman numerals to L; teach the length of the meter and decimeter. Illustrate halves, thirds, quarters, with objects.

**Music.**—Songs from Primary Music Reader, pages 32 to 40 inclusive; Music Charts, First Series, pages 12 to 20 inclusive; daily scale practice, introducing easy skips; copying as before.

**Physical Exercises.**—Continued as before described.

## THIRD YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Continue as before. Easy exercises to be written as dictated by teacher. Use Harrington's Speller for dictation exercises.

*Oral Instruction.*—Geography of school yard; cardinal points of compass. Add in color, primary and secondary; teach the effect of mixing pigments, also the effect of colors on each other, and on the complexion; in form, parallel lines, polygons, etc. Teach names of common house plants. Teach the need of proper exercise, proper mastication of food, temperance in food and drink.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Twice a day. Use Reader prescribed and supplementary reading as before; teach spelling as before; always correcting errors in written sentences.

*Writing.*—Twenty minutes a day. Continue work of fifth class.

*Drawing.*—See cards No. 1; also review the work of preceding grades, increasing the rapidity of the work; divisions of the squares and rectangles to form ornamental figures, as the Greek, Maltese and Latin crosses, etc., etc.; practice simple curves in different combinations. Meaning of quadrant, circle, chord, arc, etc.

*Numbers.*—Two exercises a day. Numbers from 1 to 100. Tables to 10. Written columns of ten numbers to be added, the sum not to exceed 100; ordinals continued, Roman numerals to C. Constantly practice rapid combination of numbers. Teach all the pupils to read the temperature by thermometer. Teach fifths, sixths, sevenths, eighths, ninths and tenths by objects.

*Music.*—Ten songs, selected by the music teacher from the Primary Music Reader, to be learned by rote; Music Charts, First series, pages 20 to 30 inclusive; review of the Primary Music Reader to page 40; sight singing from each new scale presented by the regular work from the Music Charts. Copying exercises continued.

*Physical Exercises.*—Same as before.

## SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Same course as before. Dictation exercises continued and extended.

*Oral Instruction.*—Cardinal and semi-cardinal points of the compass; map of city; common plants to be distinguished, as May flower, violet, dandelion, etc.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Same as last term.

*Writing.*—Write with pen and ink, beginning Shaylor's Shorter Course.

*Drawing.*—Combinations of curved and straight lines in the formation of vases, rosettes, etc. Draw the letters of the alphabet formed from curves in the following order: O, Q, C, G, J, U, D, P, B, R, and S. Pupils should be called upon to present slates after the completion of each figure. Much of the work should be drawn line by line, copying from the blackboard, requiring pupils to draw the same line at the same time and not to erase a figure before presenting it.

*Numbers.*—Same course as previous terms. Use numbers from 1 to 1000. Review tables thoroughly. Multiplication table to  $12 \times 12$ . Teach notation and numeration with objects. Extend numeration to tenths and hundredths illustrating with dime and cent. See that the use of the decimal point is well understood as well as the value of figures according to place; limit multipliers and divisors to one decimal place; Roman numerals to M.

*Music.*—Ten new songs, selected as before; Music Charts, First Series, pages 30 to 40 inclusive; sight reading from each new scale; also from the exercises in numerals on page 43 of Primary Music Reader; copying and scale practice continued. Singing by dictation and reading at sight from the blackboard.

*Physical Exercises* must not be neglected.

## FOURTH YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Pursue the same course as in previous classes. Reproduction of short stories; *description of pictures*; short letters written, folded and directed.

*Oral Instruction.*—Work of preceding classes continued. Plants and animals, their parts and uses. Mineral vegetable and animal products distinguished. Trees, kinds and uses. Specimens of woods to be observed and distinguished. Map of County.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Twice a day. Use reader prescribed, and supplementary reading provided. Use *Spelling Book and selected words, oral and written*. Teach carefully punctuation marks and abbreviations, also any diacritical marks used in the reading books.

*Writing.*—Twenty minutes four times a week. Review slate work of the fourth grade on paper ruled to regulate height of letters. Write Shaylor's Shorter Course, No. 2.

*Drawing.*—Use Cards No. 2: review work of fourth grade, and continue to draw from natural objects. It would be well for the teacher to show the pupils leaves of plants and flowers, and teach them to notice the fact that the contour of most natural forms in the vegetable kingdom is composed of curved lines. Allow them to copy from nature some of the simple leaves and flowers—first calling upon them to tell whether the general outline is elliptical or circular, with the general proportion.

*Numbers.*—Continue as before. Use four fundamental rules in numbers as high as 10,000; multipliers of three figures; cultivate accuracy and rapidity by constant drill; use frequent combination of numbers. Teach to write and read any combination of Roman numerals to the date of the year.

*Music.*—Review of Music Charts 21 to 40 inclusive; each scale to be written, with its appropriate signature prefixed; exercises on pages 41 to 54 inclusive of Primary Music Reader, to be used as sight-singing exercises; five new songs, selected by the music teacher: daily scale practice, dictation and sight-reading exercises as before.

*Physical Exercises.*—continued.

## SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Continue as before. Write exercises as dictated by the teachers, from portions of readers previously studied. With special attention to capitals, punctuation, etc.

*Oral Instruction.*—Continue as before. Complementary colors; review form, size and color; also animals and plants. Teach useful maxims in morals. Map of State.

*Writing.*—Continue work of first term.

*Drawing.*—Continue work of first term.

*Numbers.*—Constant review of preceding work. Tables of compound denominate numbers in common use, as, Lineal Measure 1 ft. = 12 in., 1 yard. = 3 ft., 1 rod = 5½ yards, 1 mile = 320 rods = 1760 yds. = 5280 ft.; so with other measures. Teach one step reductions, using only these tables.

*Music.*—Second Music Reader to page 24; charts, second series, to page 16; exercises in numerals, to be written in notes; pages 14 and 15 of Second Music Reader; daily practice in reading at sight from the blackboard, singing by dictation, and scale practice.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

## FIFTH YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Two exercises a day. Dictation exercises continued. Change statements into questions. Exercise pupils on statements, questions and commands. Letter writing extended.

*Oral Instruction.*—As before. Animals; qualities and properties of objects continued; trades, occupations, and articles of commerce.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Six hours per week, two lessons a day. Use Reader prescribed and supplementary reading furnished. Children are to read their own written exercises, also other script writing. Spelling from Speller and selected words.

*Writing.*—Twenty minutes four times each week; complete and review Shorter Course No. 2.

*Drawing.*—Use cards No. 3. Review the work of third grade and begin on paper. Meaning of symmetry. Draw equilateral triangle, hexagon, octagon, circle and ellipse, and arrange lines symmetrically about the centre of these figures,—also draw common objects based on these geometrical forms.

**NOTE.**—The difference between the hexagon and octagon, also oval and ellipse, and the best way of drawing them should be thoroughly understood. Pupils should be frequently called upon to produce drawings from memory. Drawing on the blackboard should also be encouraged, and while some of the pupils are at work on slates others should be required to draw the same upon the blackboard.

*Arithmetic.*—Two exercises a day. Review four fundamental rules with extended practice, using decimals to three places, but not as multiplier or divisor; use in addition and subtraction the fractions, halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, fifths, tenths, reducing to common denominators by inspection; teach one step reductions of denominate numbers with extended tables.

*Geography.*—City, County and State maps, including the railroads, to be drawn on the blackboard and their geography thoroughly learned. General divisions of land and water to be learned; use Geography prescribed.

*Music.*—Use Second Music Reader, pages 24 to 33 inclusive, also five songs, to be selected by the music teacher; Charts, second series, pages 16 to 28 inclusive; reading at sight from the blackboard exercises written in different keys; written exercises in notes from the numerals. Scale practice in thirds.

*Physical Exercises* every day.

#### SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Continue as before. Change affirmative sentences into negative ones; children should describe objects placed before them. Correct use and omission of *a*, *an* and *the* before nouns, also the proper use of *this* and *that*; correct errors of language in conversation and in writing.

*Oral Instruction.*—Plants and trees with their parts continued and extended, including seeds, buds, flowers and leaves: comparison of similar objects.

*Reading and Spelling.*—As first term.

*Writing.*—Use Shaylor's Shorter Course No. 3; practice on sentences in blank writing books.

*Drawing.*—Continue work of first term, drawing in blank books.

*Arithmetic.*—Work of first term continued. In using decimals of three places, illustrate with *dime*, *cent* and *mill*; also with decimeter, centimeter, millimeter; centiliter, centiliter, milliliter, etc. Multiply, using in both factors one or two places of decimals. Also multiplication of fractions, three cases, using very simple numbers and fractions.

*Geography.*—Natural divisions of earth's surface continued. New England States, their boundaries, capitals, principal cities, rivers and railroads. Continue Elementary Geography.

*Music.*—Use Music Charts, Second Series, pages 28 to 40 inclusive; also two songs from Second Music Reader in each key studied from the Charts; written work and practice in sight-singing in each new key; scale practice in thirds.

*Physical Exercises* as before.



## SIXTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Letter writing and dictation exercises continued; written description of minerals, plants and animals; also of places seen or studied about. Short oral and written accounts of important events of the day. Teach to distinguish nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

*Oral Instruction.*—Minerals according to special programme furnished. Metals, their properties and uses, where and how obtained; mines; mining.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Twice a day. Follow previous directions. Learn proper accent, emphasis and inflections.

*Writing.*—Use Shaylor's Shorter Course No. 4; writing in copy book three times per week, twenty minutes each lesson.

*Drawing.*—Use book No. 1, alternating in blank books with practice on plain figures, reviewing principles of previous grades, making application in different figures, as in leaves to form rosettes, vases and common objects, with some attention to designing.

**NOTE.**—Pupils in this grade should be able to define in proper language the geometrical forms used in previous grades, and review all in this. Especial attention to rectilinear plane figures. Dictation exercises should be practised as often as once in two weeks in all grades of the primary schools, and in all such lessons the language describing the forms to be drawn should be accurate and clearly stated.

*Arithmetic.*—Continue practice on four fundamental rules to secure accuracy and rapidity, reduction of fractions, as  $1-2=2-1=3-6=4-8=5-10=.5=6-12$ , etc.; also,  $462-924=231-462=77-154=11-22=1-2$ . Much attention to be given to factoring and cancellation, but less to greatest common divisor and least common multiple. Teach the more direct and shorter operations in arithmetic. Multiply and divide in whole numbers and decimals, results extending to decimals of three or four places. Division of fractions, using simple numbers and fractions. United States money in writing bills and accounts. Attention to be given to mental exercises through the year.

*Geography.*—Elementary Geography continued, with review of previous work.

*Music.*—Ten new songs from the Intermediate Music Reader; intervals and chord practice from the third series of Music charts; Practice of chromatic intervals; special attention to be given to the matter of expression; dictation and written exercises continued.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

## SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Continue as last term. Parts of speech to be pointed out, teach the formation of such compound words as can be easily understood, the use and omission of the hyphens, and the meaning of the most common prefixes and suffixes; written exercises as before and dictation exercises with special reference to punctuation: minerals described.

*Oral Instruction.*—Minerals continued; proper reading matter pointed out, with suggestions as to its use. Teach proper conduct at school, among strangers, on the street.

*Reading and Spelling.*—As before directed.

*Writing.*—Write Spencerian Shorter Course, No. 5, alternating with practice in blank writing books.

*Drawing.*—Work of the term continued.

*Arithmetic.*—Proceed as far as to Addition of Denominate Numbers, and review preceding work.

*Geography.*—Finish and review Elementary Geography.

*Music.*—Ten new songs from the Intermediate Music Reader; selected exercises, from the Third Series of Charts; more extended practice in scale, writing exercises in different keys.

*Physical Exercises.*—Frequent exercises.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Use the text book prescribed; Teach the parts of speech, and the kinds of sentences. Draw attention to proper margin, paragraphs, &c., in written exercises; description of plants and trees to be written out; stories given under oral instruction are to be reproduced orally and in writing; narratives from history, also accounts of persons described in history, to be written; careful correction of errors in speech and writing. Poetry and prose to be committed and recited.

*Oral Instruction.*—Lessons on plants, and on fruit and forest trees to be given according to special programme.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Use the prescribed reader and supplementary reading. Give careful attention to modulation and expression. Oral and written spelling from Speller and selected words; pupils are to keep lists of words which they are liable to misspell. Give pupils advice as to proper reading matter, with list of authors.

*Writing.*—Thirty minutes three times per week.

Write Shorter Course No. 6.

*Drawing.*—Use Book No. 2, alternating with practice in blank drawing book. The teacher should take some pains to show that practical application can be made of the figures in this book to industrial purposes, and require the pupils to bring in the results of their observation, making use of it in original designs in their blank books. As this book is confined mostly to curved lines it would be well for the teacher to allow the pupils to draw concentric circles with compasses, making the distances between the circumferences of the circles about half an inch, and then require them to draw freehand other circles midway between each pair ruled. How to find the centre of circles and ellipses already drawn, together with all other questions that would naturally arise in connection with the drawing of these figures, should be taken up.

*Arithmetic.*—One recitation a day. Finish compound numbers; surfaces and solids computed; bills and accounts made out and footed up; shortest methods selected; much test work in the fundamental rules. Special attention to be given to mental exercises in Arithmetic throughout the year.

*Geography.*—Mathematical, Physical and Political Geography in general, North America, United States through New England States. Map Drawing.

*History.*—History of Maine to be read with oral questioning.

*Music.*—Solfeggios practice from the Fourth Music Reader, pages 50 to 53 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; the study of the different intervals common to the major scale; the practice of chromatic intervals; sustaining chords of three notes.

*Physical Exercises.*—Several times a day.

## SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—See first term. Text book as before. Continue writing from history. Continue the examination of compound words; the modification of simple words by the common prefixes and suffixes. Dictation exercises and letter writing continued.

*Oral Instruction.*—Study of plants and trees continued as before, using specimens.

*Reading and Spelling.*—See directions of first term.

*Writing.*—Use No. 4 1-2 of the Regular Series. Practice in blank books on selections from the Reader and History.

*Drawing.*—Work of last term continued.

*Arithmetic.*—Review of common and decimal Fractions. Go to Percentage and review. Teach Metric System, excluding comparison with other measures except the value of 1 meter, 1 liter, and 1 kilo in our common measures.

*Geography.*—Finish United States, giving special attention to capitals, large cities and places of historic interest.

*History.*—History of Maine, as before, with oral tests.

*Music.*—Solfeggios, pages 53 to 56 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; the formation of the triads of the major scale; practice in singing the triads, and learning to distinguish the major from the minor; continue practice on chromatic intervals.

*Physical Exercises* continued as before.

## SECOND YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

### FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Extend the work of previous grades; inflections of nouns; pronouns and adjectives; use the various forms in writing sentences, etc., events and characters in U. S. History to be written out; standard authors to be read, and their excellencies pointed out; poetry and prose recited.

*Oral Instruction.*—Lessons on animals according to special programme; biographical and historical sketches to be told or read.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Use the reader prescribed and supplementary reading matter; give attention to the rules and exercises, also to improvement of the voice. Use the Speller and selected words; common words apt to be misspelled to be frequently written.

*Writing.*—Thirty minutes three times per week: use Shorter Course No. 7, the first term.

*Drawing.*—Use book No. 3, alternating with practice in blank books on spiral curves, scrolls, vase forms, simple designs for oil cloth, tiles and textile fabrics of various kinds.

*Arithmetic.*—Percentage, including definitions; profit and loss, commission, interest; review preceding work and drill on practical portions; use many easy exercises, rather than few difficult ones; special attention to be given to mental exercises in connection with slate work through the year.

*Geography.*—Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America; review of all that precedes North America.

*History.*—History of United States to be read, oral tests only to be given; discoveries and explorations; collateral reading.

*Music.*—Solfeggios, pages 57 to 60 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music reader; practice in singing the chromatic scale ascending; study of intervals and construction of triads, written and dictation exercises as before.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

### SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Finish text book prescribed. Inflections of verbs and adverbs; use these forms in writing; conjunctions and interjections; events and characters from history to be written out; further attention to be given to good literature; dictation exercises continued; prose and poetry to be recited.

*Oral Instruction.*—Study of animals according to special programme continued; teach the necessity of physical exercise, with suggestions as to proper kind and amount.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Same as first term continued.

*Writing.*—Use No. 5 of the Regular Series; continue practice in blank books.

*Drawing.*—Curvilinear plane figures of all kinds should be practiced and defined, reviewing work of fourth grade; careless work should not be allowed.

*Arithmetic.*—Continue Percentage; use under Interest only the rules to find *interest* and *amount*, including the rule to find *exact interest*; also 6 per cent. method; partial payments according to United States rule; true and bank discount, including the Face of Note; give examples illustrating ordinary business transactions, also write notes, receipts, orders, etc.

*Geography.*—Europe, with reviews; travels and voyages described and written out.

*History.*—United States History to be read with care to remember important facts from one reading.

*Music.*—Solfeggios, pages 63 to 70 inclusive; ten new songs; chromatic scale ascending and descending; construction of triads in the keys F and G; written work and dictation exercises as before.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

### THIRD YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

#### FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Text book; rules of syntax, illustrated by written exercises; letter writing; exercises from History; biographical and historical sketches.

*Oral Instruction.*—Elements of Physiology and Hygiene, according to special programme.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Use reader and selected pieces; strive by vocal exercises to improve the quality of voice; encourage pupils to form an opinion of what they read; let selected pieces be read by class silently, in Geography, History, etc., then question on what they have read.

*Writing.*—Thirty minutes three times per week; Payson, D. and S. Book No. 9, or some similar one from other series, alternating with practice in blank books on business forms—such as letters, notes, drafts, etc.

*Drawing.*—Use book No. 4, alternating with blank books; practice in review much of the work of preceding grades.

*Arithmetic.*—Insurance; taxes; Exchange; Duties; Equation of Payments; with reviews.

*Geography.*—Completed.

*History.*—Use book prescribed; with abstracts from same, as weekly exercises.

*Music.*—Ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; practice of the minor scale A, E; B, F sharp and C sharp; study of the chords common to the minor scale; writing the minor scales, and dictation exercises; more attention to expression.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

#### SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Continue prescribed text book. Written exercises, and correction of false syntax. Sketches of persons and events continued, also letter writing and business papers, as weekly exercises.

*Oral Instruction.*—Inventions and discoveries; Steam, its uses. Electric Telegraph and Telephone. Climate.

*Reading and Spelling.*—As before directed.

*Writing.*—Continue work of first term.

*Drawing.*—Conventionizing leaves and flowers from natural forms, and combining them in designs enclosed in geometric forms. The laws of repetition and alternation of figures to cover surfaces should receive attention.

*Arithmetic.*—Ratio and Proportion; Partnership; Mensuration; and review. See previous directions.

*Geography.*—Review, with much written work. Study particularly places mentioned in United States History, from historical maps on blackboard.

*History.*—United States History finished and reviewed; Study with reference to the sequence and connection of important events.

*Music.*—Ten new songs; study of minor scales and exercises, pages 75 to 78 inclusive; study of the different chords of the seventh in the different keys; write the minor scale in all keys presented; study of the sharp fourth and flat seventh in connection with change of key; written and dictation exercises continued.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

## FOURTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Language.*—Text book prescribed; weekly exercises in English Composition; transposition of Poetry to Prose, with other exercises previously described. Declamations and recitations.

*Oral Instruction.*—Selected topics from natural philosophy and mechanic arts; trade and commerce; architecture.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Selected from various sources. Constitution of United States as required by statute, to be read by pupils and explained by teacher, see resolve, next page. Careful attention to spelling in all written exercises.

*Writing.*—It is recommended that in the first grade, in place of any regular copy book, some blank book in which are the more simple forms of book-keeping such as Day Book, Ledger and Cash Book should be used, requiring the pupil to write out all the business forms connected with the memoranda of business, and to perform all the examples in arithmetic that would arise, and that in all this work special attention to be given to penmanship to make it neat and business like.

*Drawing.*—Book No. 5, alternating with practice in blank books; continue practice of original designs; designs for industrial purposes in different branches of industry, as for wooden and iron fences, stained glass, textile fabrics, tiles, etc.

*Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.*—Single Entry Book-keeping to be taught. Transactions to be written up through the various books used. Commercial forms written out; commercial examples in Arithmetic to be solved by methods used by commercial men.

*Geography.*—Physical Geography begun.

*History.*—English History, using History prescribed, with written tests.

*Music.*—Ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; review of the signs and marks of expression used in singing; practice in writing chords in their different positions.

*Physical Exercises.*—Continued.

## SECOND TERM.

*Language.*—Text Book critically reviewed. Abstracts from History to be written as often as once a week; portions of constitution of Maine to be written from dictation, with examinations on origin and meaning of same.

*Oral Instruction.*—Selected topics from Astronomy, Painting, Sculpture, and Music; interesting information on topics of the day, etc., to be introduced by pupils; see that this information is accurate and properly stated.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Selected; see previous term.

*Writing.*—Teachers should require of pupils care in the execution of all their written papers.

*Drawing.*—Drawing of enclosing geometrical and ornamental forms with the aid of compasses and ruler, and symmetrical arrangement of conventional leaves and flowers in these forms. In all work of original design, attention should be given to the principles which govern good designing, viz. unity, symmetry and continuity. Teachers should be able to present correct and faulty examples, *i. e.*, where the above principles are used correctly and where they are violated. Teachers can find such examples and have them put upon the black-board by some of the more skilful pupils. Drawing from models, casts, etc., should receive attention in this grade. Dictation exercises should be frequently practiced in all the grammar classes.

*Arithmetic* reviewed, taking also Stocks, Powers, Roots; and any other subjects previously omitted in the grammar school course; mensuration reviewed.

*History of England* completed and reviewed, also connected U. S. History reviewed. Advise pupils about reading history and biography.

*Geography.*—Physical Geography finished. Mathematical Geography reviewed.

*Music.*—Ten new songs; practical analysis of part exercises into their component chords; simple general review.

*Physical Exercises* continued.

The following is a resolve passed by the Legislature at its session in the year 1880.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve in relation to school exercises and examinations.

Resolved, That among the exercises of the public schools, shall be the reading of the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Maine, as often as once in each term, by every scholar who has attained the age of fourteen years, either singly or in connection with a class, and that each scholar shall pass an examination at the close of each term, in the presence of the visiting superintending school committee or supervisor, on the first, eighth and thirteenth articles of amendment of the constitution of the United States, and on article first of the constitution of Maine. And it shall be the duty of the teachers and of the superintending school committee or supervisor, in each town, to see that the requirements of the above resolve are carried into effect.

[Approved March 18, 1880.]

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### THE HIGH SCHOOL.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The High school is established to furnish those pupils, who have completed the studies prescribed for the Grammar schools and are possessed of the requisite qualifications, with opportunities to pursue higher branches as a preparation for professional life, and for higher intellectual culture by a course of advanced study. Each pupil is required to pursue these branches of study.

It shall have two courses of study, a classical and a general course. At the commencement of the course, parents or guardians may elect which course shall be pursued by the pupil.

No deviation from these courses are to be made without good cause, to the satisfaction of the sub-committee of the school; and no pupil will be advanced to any class who has not attained an average rank in scholarship of seven and five-tenths in a scale of ten during the preceding year, except by a vote of the sub-committee.

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### GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY.

#### FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

	<i>First Term.</i>	
Algebra.	English.	Chemistry.
	<i>Second Term.</i>	
Algebra.	Rhetoric.	Botany.

## SECOND YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

	<i>First Term.</i>	
Arithmetic.	Rhetoric.	Physiology.
	<i>Second Term.</i>	
Arithmetic. } Book-keeping. }	French or Latin.	Natural History.

## THIRD YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

	<i>First Term.</i>	
Mechanics.	French or Latin.	Geology.
	<i>Second Term.</i>	
Physics.	French or Latin.	General History.

## FOURTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

	<i>First Term.</i>	
Geometry.	French or Latin.	General History.
	<i>Second Term.</i>	
Astronomy.	Mental Philosophy.	Political Economy.

## CLASSICAL COURSE.

**LATIN:** *Grammar; Cæsar, Books I—IV; Virgil, Books I—VI, and Eclogues; Ovid, 3,000 lines; Cicero, Seven orations, and Latin Composition.*

**GREEK:** *Grammar; Lessons; Anabasis, Books I—IV; Iliad, Books I—III; and Greek Composition.*

**MATHEMATICS:** *Algebra, through equations of the second degree; Geometry, Plane; Arithmetic reviewed.*

**HISTORY:** Same as the regular course, except Modern History.

**GEOGRAPHY:** Ancient and Modern.

**ENGLISH:** Same as regular course.

**FRENCH:** One year of the regular course for those pupils who intend to enter all colleges except Bowdoin.

**SCIENCES:** Such of those studies in the regular course as are required for college.

Pupils who intend to try to enter Harvard college must give notice at the end of the second year of their school life to insure a proper fit.

The study of English Literature is continued throughout both

courses. The session of Saturday is mainly devoted to this study. Recitations from the authors studied are required. Two themes each term are required from third class, four each term from the second class, and six each term from the first class.

The number of sessions a week is six; the number of hours a session four and a half, except on Saturday, when school closes at twelve o'clock; and the average length of the school "hour" for class exercises or study is forty-five minutes. In the general course of study five "hours" per week are devoted to Mathematics, five "hours" to Science, and five "hours" to Language.

The studies in italics are, under certain regulations, optional studies. Permission to study these optional studies in addition to the regular course of study, will be allowed upon the request (in writing) of the parent or guardian of the pupil. But an optional study once taken, cannot be discontinued until the close of the term in which it is commenced.

The scale of marking is upon a standard of ten; and no pupil who does not attain an average of 7.5 will be promoted. The time for study in the school is but ninety minutes each session for those who pursue three studies, so that one or more lessons should be thoroughly prepared at home. Parents are requested to see that the necessary time is daily devoted to study at *home* by the pupils of this school.





# SCHOOL STATISTICS.

SCHOOL.	Term ending June 30, 1882.		Whole No. enrolled.		Av. No. belonging. Av. attendance. Per cent. attendance.		No. admitted.	No. graduated.	Age of High School pupils in years at date.									Number in the several						Average age of School.	Av. age of 1st. Chas.	Av. age of pu- pils admitted.	No. of teachers.	Av. number pupils to teachers.	No. of seats.	Cases of truancy.	Corporal punishments.	No. in same grade more than one year.												
	Days in Term, 83.		Age of Grammar School pupils in years at date.									CLASSES.																																
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Age of Primary School pupils in years at date.									1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.						Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.										Mos.	No. of pupils	No. of teachers.	Av. number pupils to teachers.	No. of seats.	Cases of truancy.	Corporal punishments.	No. in same grade more than one year.				
				13					14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11																							12	13	14	15
High School, . .	124	182	306	287	277	96	1	60	3	22	57	82	58	54	23	7	62	58	68	118			16	11	18	8	15	6	12	25	474	1	1	5										
North Grammar, .	121	78	199	179	179	94.4		25		8	19	44	67	43	18	26	40	56	77			14	4	15	5			7	33	336	4	21	10											
Shailer Grammar, .	56	81	137	129	124	96.7	3	12		7	22	29	31	33	25	19	34	40	44			14	1	15	6	13	4	4	34	171	1	26	17											
Cumberland Street, Center Street, . .	134	156	290	270	256	95	3	44	4	18	55	65	74	47	27	57	79	78	76			14	1	14	8			8	36	389	10	26	23											
Butler Grammar, .	41	188	329	370	352	95	1	6		1	6	12	12	7	3	10	1	12	18			14	1	14	11	10	8	2	20	122	3	23	23											
West Grammar, . .	194	188	382	370	352	95	4	50	2	23	61	99	104	56	38	70	81	98	134			14	0	15	9			11	35	572	23	31	30											
Peak's Island, . .	21	27	48	41	39	95.7	11	5			9	10	13	9	7	9	14	14	11			14	5	15	10	12	9	2	24	96		1	2											
Peak's Island, . .	20	18	38	33	32	96.2	38			1	7	4	9	5	4	1	2	7	6	17			13	6	14			1	38	50														
<b>Totals and averages.</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>377</b>									<b>33</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>90</b>												
North Primary, . .	643	312	955	791	725	91.6	63	90	34	84	129	118	122	143	119	206	117	106	135	134	189	274	9	11	12	11	6	11	17	56	968	67	212	143										
Shailer Primary, . .	111	76	187	163	152	93	26	15	6	25	22	30	32	20	17	35	19	22	35	25	32	54	9	6	12	9	6	9	4	47	153	6	62	26										
Primary No. 1, . . .	172	135	307	270	250	93	31	40	16	31	44	36	50	44	37	49	48	43	45	46	48	74	9	7	12	6	6	6	51	412	12	38	33											
No. 2, . . .	196	168	364	299	277	93	35	28	18	51	58	39	51	55	38	54	33	55	46	58	58	122	9	7	12	4	6	2	4	6	6	10	32											
No. 3, . . .	228	79	307	258	235	91	26	25	33	29	33	30	40	36	37	69	34	39	44	42	46	102	9	7	13	1	5	11	44	332	21	56	42											
No. 4, . . .	130	139	269	218	200	91.7	24	27	10	26	27	39	35	31	20	31	27	31	37	23	44	67	4	4	12	4	5	10	4	282	5	25	2											
No. 5, . . .	131	86	217	191	178	93	37	28	10	27	24	26	31	38	29	32	28	36	36	35	38	44	10	3	11	8	6	1	21	225	6	18	13											
No. 6, . . .	140	117	257	233	215	92	31	34	13	42	31	40	35	38	32	26	34	41	36	38	47	61	2	4	12	3	5	7	2	20	2	20	4											
No. 7, . . .	106	49	155	130	115	90.5	27	11	12	22	23	19	16	21	16	26	11	21	14	21	28	60	9	5	12	11	3	4	44	163	1	16	5											
No. 8, . . .	177	140	317	274	256	93.2	30	42	20	40	62	30	35	38	44	48	43	41	41	49	53	90	9	4	12	3	5	7	4	45	363	6	4	10										
No. 9, . . .	97	80	177	155	146	94	17	28	12	21	29	25	25	31	15	18	28	20	20	17	30	62	9	4	12	3	5	7	4	44	218	1	1	4										
West Prim. No. 10,	76	77	153	147	122	91	18	19	15	21	20	15	22	16	12	32	21	20	21	23	32	36	9	4	12	9	6	6	4	38	188	6	21	18										
Peak's Island, . .	38	34	72	43	39	90	14		8	17	16	13	9	6	2	1		21	21	28	23	8	7	8			7	4	54	68		1												
Long Island, . .	40	32	72	58	50	85			9	6	5	7	9	5	7	24	8	12	8	12	14	18	9	7	9	4	2	36	94		2													
<b>Totals and averages,</b>	<b>2285</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>3809</b>	<b>3230</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1077</b>						<b>82</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>342</b>												
<b>Grand Totals, . .</b>	<b>2996</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>5250</b>	<b>4675</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>589</b>																					<b>129</b>	<b>6326</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>437</b>											

# SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Term ending February 16, 1883. Days in Term, 106.	Whole No. enrolled.			Av. No. belonging.	Av. attendance.	Per cent. attendance.	No. admitted.	No. graduated.	Age of High School pupils in years at date.						Number in the several CLASSES.						Average age of School.	Av. age of 1st Class.	Av. age pupils admitted.	No. of teachers.	Av. number pupils to teachers.	No. of seats.	Cases of truancy.	Corporal punishment.	No. in same grade <small>more than one year.</small>										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12										13	14	15	16	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
<b>High School, .</b>	130	190	320	299	292.97	118			3	24	84	79	77	37	39	7	53	49	88	130							16	9	18	3	15	3	12	27	400				
North Grammar,	147	81	228	211	204.96	6	80			2	15	35	58	56	45	17	31	42	68	87							14	1	15	4	12	9	7	35	228	6	34	13	
Shailer Grammar,	80	86	166	146	145.98	3	63			5	13	25	41	36	35	11	29	32	43	62							13	5	15	11	10	4	4	41	171	6	16	18	
Cumberland Street, Center Street, .	136	167	303	280	269.96	4	96			4	27	49	82	73	45	23	64	78	74	87							13	9	15	2	12	7	8	38	388	1	25	19	
Butler Grammar	49	1	50	42	40.93		25			3	5	14	19		7	2		9	13	28						14							25	122	2	11	3		
West Grammar, .	224	208	432	398	383.96	2	135			8	35	85	109	110	62	25	72	84	130	156							13	10	15	1	12	6	11	40	573	24	46	59	
Peak's Island, . .	20	18	38	33	32.96	2	38			1	7	4	9		4	1	2	7	6	17							14	14	7	13				26	96			8	
<b>Totals &amp; averages,</b>	678	592	1270	1158	1018.97	460			20	102	210	329	314	268	82	298	264	344	458													35		1628	39	132	124		
North Primary,	662	364	1026	877	824.93	9	162			37	114	129	140	134	154	142	176	96	140	124	204	160	302			9	9	12	4	5	7	18	48	1036	56	328	115		
Shailer Primary,	125	109	234	194	181.93		25			9	26	32	24	37	43	16	38	29	38	37	24	59					8	11	12	8	6	11	4	56	197	6	70	40	
Primary No. 1, . .	180	143	323	269	252.94		84			20	35	46	39	47	48	37	51	47	47	51	56	55	67			8	9	12	5	5	4	6	53	412	10	49	36		
No. 2, . . . . .	215	189	404	322	302.93	5	105			19	41	75	57	70	51	41	50	45	54	50	65	76	111			9	5	11	9	6	5	7	47	380	3	11	11		
No. 3, . . . . .	214	82	296	233	214.92		52			26	29	32	37	27	43	40	62	31	46	46	45	47	81			9	8	12	8	6	6	6	49	333	37	57	52		
No. 4, . . . . .	136	137	273	224	213.95		76			16	23	40	37	34	38	19	24	24	35	26	49	41	56			8	8	12	6	1	5	4	46	266	2	35	14		
No. 5, . . . . .	135	97	232	199	189.95		33			7	28	32	33	30	33	24	45	34	37	46	35	31	49			9	2	11	11	5	11	10	23	264	12	26	13		
No. 6, . . . . .	143	115	258	211	198.94		60			12	24	43	43	44	34	35	24	31	45	49	45	44	44			9	2	11	9	6	1	11	42	236	2	13	15		
No. 7, . . . . .	105	67	172	134	123.91		49			11	25	21	34	19	20	20	22	18	20	18	30	28	53			9	3	13	2	5	11	11	57	185	3	21	2		
No. 8, . . . . .	191	163	354	290	271.94	7	117			10	40	38	51	51	35	55	54	50	47	38	47	59	58	105			4	2	12	1	3	9	7	50	363	29	4		
No. 9, . . . . .	93	76	169	135	128.95		21			14	26	23	31	21	31	16	13	24	20	21	26	32	46			8	11	11	5	3	7	3	58	170	11	6			
West Prim. No. 10,	77	77	154	132	123.93		30			15	19	19	26	18	24	17	16	20	22	22	33	17	40			9	15	13	8	10	10	6	4	38	188	3	20	8	
Peak's Island, . .	29	27	56	41	37.99	7	56			2	7	12	12	11	11	5	5	19									9	7	7	7	7	7	7	56	50	2	7		
Long Island, . . .	40	32	72	58	50.85		56			9	6	5	7	9	5	7	24	8	12	8	12	11	18			9	4	12	12	12	12	36	94			2			
<b>Totals &amp; averages,</b>	2345	1669	4014	3319	3108.94	880			237	435	560	571	536	584	450	600	457	573	546	705	642	1049											82		4177	134	674	323	
<b>Grand Totals,</b>	3153	2451	5604	4776	4418.93	1458																										129		6205	173	806	459		

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1883-4.

HON. JOHN W. DEERING, MAYOR, *Chairman, ex-officio.*  
6 Deering Street.

## MEMBERS.

Name.	Time Expires.	Residence.
JOHN BREWER, JR.,	1884	8 St. Lawrence.
AARON B. HOLDEN,	1884	147 Franklin.
CHAS. O. FILES,	1884	14 Brown
CHARLES B. MERRILL,	1885	65 Spring
FREDERICK FOX,	1885	77 State
WM. M. BRADLEY,	1885	206 State
HERBERT G. BRIGGS,	1885	45 Thomas.
THOMAS TASH, <i>Superintendent of Schools</i> , 64 Deering St.		
FRANCIS E. PRAY, 90 Carleton, <i>Superintendent of Public School Buildings and School Supplies.</i> Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.		
CHARLES A. BEAL, 20 Boyd, <i>Truant Officer.</i> Office, 18 first floor, City Building. Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M.		

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF SCHOOL BOARD.

*Text Books and Course of Study.*—Messrs. Bradley, Files, and Merrill.

*Examination of Teachers.*—Messrs. Files, Holden, and Brewer.

*Estimates and Expenditures.*—Messrs. Holden, Fox and Bradley.

*Rules and Regulations.*—Messrs. Fox, Briggs and Holden.

*Instruction and Discipline in High School.*—Messrs. Merrill, Files and Fox.

*School Rooms and Repairs.*—The Chairman, Messrs Fox. Brewer and Briggs.

*Drawing and Penmanship.*—Messrs. Briggs, Holden and Bradley.

*Musical Instruction.*—Messrs. Brewer, Files and Bradley.

*Special Committee School for Deaf.*—The Chairman, Messrs. Merrill and Files.

## SUPERVISORS.

*High School.*—C. B. Merrill, C. O. Files, Frederick Fox, J. Brewer, Jr., A. B. Holden, Wm. M. Bradley and H. G. Briggs.

*North School.*—Frederick Fox, J. Brewer, Jr., H. G. Briggs.

*Shaler School.*—J. Brewer, Jr., A. B. Holden.

*Cumberland Street Grammar School.*—C. O. Files, Wm. M. Bradley,

*Butler Grammar School.*—C. B. Merrill, Wm. Bradley.

*Center Street Grammar and Primary No. 3.*—C. O. Files, C. B. Merrill.

*West School.*—C. O. Files, Frederick Fox.

*Primary No. 1, Monument street.*—J. Brewer, Jr.

- Primary No. 2, Chestnut street.*—A. B. Holden.  
*Primary No. 4, Casco street.*—C. O. Files.  
*Primary No. 5, Spring street.*—C. B. Merrill, Frederick Fox and Committee.  
*Primary No. 6, Park street.*—W. M. Bradley,  
*Primary No. 7, School street.*—Frederick Fox.  
*Primary No. 8, Brackett street.*—H. G. Briggs.  
*Primary No. 9, Vaughan street.*—H. G. Briggs.  
*Islands.*—A. B. Holden.

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### CALENDAR.

The school year ends on the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in July, and is forty-two weeks in length, inclusive of the following holidays and vacations: Thanksgiving and the day following; eight days including Dec. 25 and Jan. 1; the week including Feb. 22; Fast day; the week including May 1; and Memorial day.

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### SCHOOL SESSIONS.

*High School.*—Each week day from 8.30 A. M. to 1 P. M., except on Saturdays it closes at 12.00 M.

*Grammar Schools.*—9.00 A. M. to 12.00, and 2. to 4.30 P. M., every week day except Saturday.

*Primary Schools.*—9.00 A. M. to 12.00, and 2.00 to 4.00 P. M., every week day except Saturday.

*Teachers' Monthly Meetings.*—The first Monday evening of each month, from 7.30 to 9.00. *Grade Meetings* the first week in the month.

*Regular Monthly Meetings of the School Board* occur the fourth Monday evening of each month, at 7.30 o'clock.

*Office of Superintendent of Schools.*—City Building, each week day, except in vacations, 8.00 to 9.00 A. M.

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### TEACHERS IN THE CITY SCHOOLS.

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#### HIGH SCHOOL.

238 CUMBERLAND STREET.

Albro E. Chase, <i>Principal,</i>	\$2,000	51 Deering street.
Arthur B. Morrill, <i>Asst. Mast.,</i>	1,200	778 Congress street.
Addison S. Thayer, <i>Assistant,</i>	1,000	106 Park street.
Antoine Dorticos, “	900	12 Parris street.
Emily W. Dana, <i>Asst. Mistress,</i>	800	92 Free street.
Sarah A. Gilpatrick, “	700	282 Cumberland street.
Alice Warren, “	500	45 Deering street.
Mary F. Baker, “	500	18 Wilmot street.
Carrie Gould, “	500	807 Congress street.
Flora B. Coolidge, “	600	Woodfords.
Annabel Stetson, “	500	239 Cumberland.
Amanda I. Boothby, “	500	426 Cumberland.

## SHAILER SCHOOL.

64 AND 68 NORTH STREET.

## GRAMMAR.

Susette P. Walker, <i>Principal</i>	\$750	170 Cumberland street.
Marula F. Adams, <i>First Assistant</i>	450	107 Franklin street.
Lizzie H. Norton, <i>Assistant</i> ,	425	335 Congress street.
Lois M. Hooper,            "	425	75 Atlantic street.

## PRIMARY.

Lizzie D. Sawyer, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	93 Newbury street.
Fannie I. Knight,           "	400	50 Mayo street.
Alice M. Hyde,             "	400	60 Brackett street.
*Mabel R. Jordan,         "	300	2 Vernon court.

## NORTH SCHOOL.

244-254 CONGRESS STREET.

## GRAMMAR.

A. H. Files, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$1,500	165 Pearl street.
Emma L. Robinson, <i>Assistant</i> ,	500	289 Cumberland Street.
Fannie E. Blake,           "	450	21 Locust street.
Sarah C. Eastman,         "	425	51 Chapel street.
H. C. Blanchard,         "	425	597 Congress Street.
A. K. Blanchard,         "	425	597 Congress street.
Ellen S. Baker,           "	425	18 Wilnot street.

## PRIMARY.

Fannie A. Bancroft, <i>Assistant</i> ,	425	47 Deering street.
Mattie Foley,             "	400	9 Parris street.
Mary E. Looney,         "	400	184 Congress street.
Elizabeth A. Day,        "	400	58 Elm street.
Marcia E. Ridlon,        "	400	142 Pearl street.
Almira S. Jones,         "	400	46 Smith street.
Margaret Taylor,        "	400	42 State street.
Edwinna Hooper,         "	400	75 Atlantic street.
Mary C. Whitney,        "	400	37 Pine street.
Ida E. Sterling,         "	400	18 Smith.
Ella F. Strout,           "	400	81 Portland street.
Mary J. Pennell,         "	425	27 Merrill street.
Alice I. Evans,           "	400	61 Melbourne.
Carrie L. Barnard,       "	400	3 Green street.
Mildred Evans,          "	300	119 State street.
Alice E. Warren,         "	350	152 Pearl street.
Lucy A. Whitely,         "	300	32 Melbourne street.
Ella F. A. Latham,       "	300	44 Newbury street.

## CUMBERLAND STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

288 CUMBERLAND STREET.

Daniel H. Dole, <i>Principal</i>	\$1,440	145 Cumberland street.
Sarah A. Chamberlain, <i>1st. Asst.</i>	600	74 Spring street.
Frances E. Hunt, <i>Assistant</i> ,	450	1 Chapel street.
Ellen M. Worcester,       "	450	92 Clark street.
Lydia F. Moulton,        "	425	64 Free street.
Mary E. Kilby,            "	425	27 Cushman street.
Ada B. Curtis,            "	425	9 Ea. Promenade.
Florence I. Pollister,    "	425	156 Cumberland street.

\* Temporary.

**CENTER STREET SCHOOL, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.**

70 AND 71 CENTER STREET.

Herbert Patten, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$850	26 Bramhall street.
Caroline O. Cole, <i>Assistant</i> ,	425	205 Franklin street.
Mary E. Jordan, "	450	37 Hanover street.
Mary E. Plummer, "	400	176 Newbury street.
Lizzie F. Walsh, "	400	42 Hancock street.
Clara C. Sawyer, "	400	827 Congress street.
Emily S. Hunt, "	400	7 Park place.
†Addie L. Libby, "	350	3 Prospect street.
*Carrie E. Jenkins, "	350	207 High street.
*Nellie M. Brewer, "	300	8 St. Lawrence street.

**BUTLER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

COR. PINE AND WEST.

Geo. H. Bliss, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$1,440	15 Pine street.
Ellen C. Williams, <i>1st Asst.</i>	600	145 Danforth street.
Annie P. True, <i>Assistant</i> ,	450	2 Hill street.
Ellen D. Stevens, "	450	13 Hill street.
Julia W. Griffin, "	425	202 High street.
†Helen N. Bates, "	425	291 Spring street.
Susan E. Grover, "	425	650½ Congress street.
Eliza A. Taylor, "	425	42 State street.
Marietta S. Murch, "	425	103 Elm street.
Nellie A. Moxcey, "	425	7 Tolman place.
*Minnie L. Wentworth, "	425	54 State street.
Nellie C. Laughlin, "	400	94 Atlantic street.

**WEST SCHOOL**

35 AND 39 LOWELL STREET.

GRAMMAR.

Adrianna M. Carleton, <i>Prin.</i>	\$750	1020 Congress street.
Susan M. Buzelle, <i>1st. Asst.</i>	450	1051 Congress street.
Eliza S. Getchell, <i>Assistant.</i>	450	1039 Congress street.

PRIMARY.

Frances M. Fuller, "	400	1021 Congress street.
Emma C. Thurlow, "	400	427 St John street.
*Kittie Wark, "	300	85 Oxford street.
*Lizzie C. Fuller, "	300	1021 Congress street.

**PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 1.**

25 MONUMENT STREET.

Emma J. Wilson, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	54 Chestnut street.
Jennie M. D. Cross, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	33 Waterville street.
Susan A. Clark, "	400	21 East Promenade.
Minnie A. Hooper, "	400	75 Atlantic street.
Mary Scanlan, "	350	11 Washington street.
*May L. Clifford, "	300	150 Free street.

\*Temporary.

†Absent on leave.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 2.

20 AND 22 CHESTNUT STREET.

Ophelia A. Grover, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	659½ Congress street.
Francella A. Evans, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	86 Wilmot street.
Martha W. Blake,	400	21 Locust street.
Ella E. Gould,	400	79 Elm street.
Alice C. Moses,	350	18 Locust street.
Mary A. Reed,	375	85 Myrtle street.
Clara L. Smith,	300	776 Congress street.
*Jennie A. Dow,	300	28 Hampshire street.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 4.

29 CASCO STREET.

Isabella Garwin, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	15 Prospect street.
Sarah F. Colburn, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	24 Hanover street.
Margaret S. Sturdivant,	400	81 Winter street.
Nellie N. Jordan,	400	13 Lewis street.
Jennie E. French,	425	116 Franklin street.

## PRACTICE SCHOOL—PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 5.

81 SPRING STREET.

Sarah M. Taylor, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$700	42 State street.
Nelson Aagerson, <i>Assistant</i> ,	100	436 St John street.
Alice L. Custis,	100	261 State street.
Ruth M. Elder,	100	448 Cumberland street.
Anita L. Fox,	100	86 Spring street.
Alice L. Fuller,	100	1021 Congress street.
Ada L. Gallison,	100	86 Clark street.
Margaret W. Langthorne,	100	57 Spruce street.
Alice M. Wyer,	100	94 Emery street.
Carrie L. Shaw,	100	423 St John street.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 6.

40 AND 41 PARK STREET.

Rosa E. True, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	639 Congress street.
A. H. Woodbury, <i>1st Asst.</i> ,	400	227 Brackett street.
Anna J. Goddard, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	97 Winter street
Kate S. Batty,	400	42 Brown street.
Addie S. Berry,	400	14 Dow street.
Jennie S. Wescott,	100	103 Elm street.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 7.

21 SCHOOL STREET.

Mary F. Stackpole, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	105 Brackett street.
Susan A. Holmes, <i>Assistant</i> ,	300	26 Green street.
Mary E. Fales,	400	89 Spruce street.
Octavia L. Cram,	300	53 Thomas street.

\* Temporary.



*PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 8.*

153 BRACKETT STREET.

Alicia Marks, <i>Principal</i>	\$500	49 Carlton street.
Augusta M. Stubbs, <i>1st Asst.</i> ,	400	207 Spring street.
Lizzie A. Short, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	217 Spring street.
Clara A. Thurston, “	400	217 High street.
Josephine A. Simonton, “	350	469 Cumberland street.
Nellie A. Harper, “	400	367 Cumberland street.
Isabelle Hamblen, “	300	10 Alder street.

*PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 9.*

31 AND 33 VAUGHAN STREET.

Ella K. Loring, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$500	702 Congress street.
Adelaide S. Hale, <i>1st Asst.</i> ,	400	219 High street.
Alice M. Kyle, <i>Assistant</i> ,	400	66 Pine street.

*PEAK'S ISLAND SCHOOL.*

Eben W. Wilbur, <i>Principal</i> ,	\$850	Peak's Island.
Arietta Foster, <i>Assistant</i> ,	350	9 Brown street.

*LONG ISLAND SCHOOL.*

SUMMER TERM.

*Hattie F. Lowe,	\$350	Long Island.
*Alice Jones,	280	Peak's Island.

*TEACHER OF WRITING.*

H. W. Shaylor,	\$1,400	122 Pine street.
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*TEACHER OF MUSIC.*

Thomas E. Hazell,	\$1,050	736 Congress street.
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*PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR DEAF.*

Ellen L. Barton, <i>Principal</i> ,	92	Free street.
Mary H. True, <i>Assistant</i> ,	88	Park street.
Annie K. Shaw, “	112	Free street.
Laura G. Ames, “	6	Portland street.

\*Temporary. † Absent on leave.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF ENGINEER  
OF THE  
PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, )  
Portland, March 1, 1883. }

*To His Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with ordinance eight, relative to the Fire Department, I have the pleasure to submit my second annual report of the same for the year ending March 1st, 1883. Comprising the roll of the several companies in the department, their age, residence, and occupation, and the number of their badge; also a schedule of all property belonging to the city under their charge, with a record of all fires and alarms that have occurred during the year, and the cause thereof as near as could be ascertained, and the name of the owner and occupants, the loss and insurance on the same. Also the number and location of hydrants, reservoirs, and fire alarm boxes, with such other information for its future efficiency as I think will be of interest to your honorable body, the citizens and the department.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

The whole number of fires and alarms from March 1, 1882, to March 1, 1883, were 58; of these 33 were telegraph alarms, 14 telephone, and the 11 remaining were still alarms. There were 2 general alarms calling the entire department.

The amount of loss as near as can be ascertained was \$102,035. The amount of insurance paid as near as can be ascertained was \$88,635. Excess of loss over insurance, \$13,400. All of which occurred at the fire of Nov. 6, Widgery's wharf.

## APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of five steam fire engines, three hook and ladder carriages, six hose carriages and five hose sleds in service, and one hose carriage and one two horse jigger located at the store house corner Spring and South Sts. not in service, and there are two old steam fire engines not in service and not fit for fire service. I would recommend they be sold and a new engine purchased for a spare engine to be used at large fires or in case either of the permanent engines get out of repair. Engine No. 1 is in good order. Engine No. 2 is not fit for service, I would recommend the sale of that engine and that a new engine be put in its place. Engine Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are in good order for the present but need paint and varnish.

Hook and ladder carriage No. 1 located on India St. will need extensive repairs the coming year. Hook and ladder carriage No. 2 is in good order, but the ladders are old and unsafe for fire service, I would recommend new ladders to be placed upon this carriage. Hook and ladder No. 3 is new and in perfect order and has been located in the upper part of the city where it was greatly needed.

The hose carriages in the department are not what they should be, I would recommend that the reels be taken off and a wagon body put in their place, this change will greatly benefit the hose and save time and expense, besides being of great convenience in fire service, the change can be made at little expense.

## WATER BOAT.

The Committee on Fire Department have contracted for the use of the Mary W. Libby for a fire boat, and there is now being put in a Davidson pump capable of throwing two powerful streams of water, in case of fire upon the wharfs. This addition to the department will be of great help and a great protection to our water front.

## HOSE.

There is in the department at the present time six thousand feet of good cotton rubber lined hose and five thousand feet of fair cotton hose which is fast becoming worthless for fire purposes, there is also two thousand feet of old leather hose most of which is weak and not fit for fire service, I

would recommend the purchase of six thousand feet of good cotton rubber lined hose the coming year, as there is not hose enough to protect the city, or supply the department while the wet hose is being dried, and as the wet hose is always dried in one hose tower, and by stove heat there is great danger of losing it all by fire while drying, I think there should be two or more hose towers, which would greatly lessen the risk of loss of all our hose by fire while drying.

#### AUTOMATIC RELIEF VALVES

Are used on all the engines except new engine, No. 5; they are a great benefit to the department in case water is not wanted in a building, as by their use the water can be stopped at any time at the pipe, by means of a shut-off nozzle controlled by the pipeman.

#### TELEPHONES.

The telephones are a great benefit to the department, and to the citizens who have notified the department of many fires the past year.

#### FIRE ALARM.

The fire alarm and telegraph has worked satisfactorily the past year, there has been two new fire alarm boxes added, one in the Portland Company's yard, No. 22, which is private and owned by the Portland Company; and one on the church in State street Square, No. 44. There has been a striker ordered for the bell at Libby's Corner, and will be put in in a few days. I would recommend the purchase of three more boxes the present year.

#### HORSES AND HARNESES.

I would again earnestly recommend that there be a sufficient number of horses owned and controlled by the Fire Department to move the apparatus in case of fire. I hope the City Council will take immediate steps to correct this inexcusable wrong, and I can see no reason for delay in this matter, after the citizens saw the magnitude of the fire of Nov. 6th last, on Widgery wharf, caused partially by the delay of engines and the delay in sounding the alarm.

## HYDRANTS.

The number of Hydrants set are as follows :

Post Hydrants,	81
Street Hydrants,	81
Sidewalk flush,	82
One 2½ inch Hydrant in rear of City Hall,	1
Total,	<u>245</u>

There has been eleven new hydrants set the past year, to take the place of broken hydrants removed, and there has been forty-one hydrants repaired, drained and revalved, and ten new boxes put around them, to take the place of those decayed. There are many hydrants that will need repairs the present year, as they were not properly set at first, and many have been set without drains and when so set are worthless in cold weather. I would recommend that all hydrants be drained the present year, that are not now drained.

## RESERVOIRS.

The whole number of reservoirs are sixty-four. There has been nothing done on reservoirs the past year.

## FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the department consists of one chief engineer, four assistants, five steam engines, and hose companies of fifteen men each; three hook and ladder companies, comprising thirty-five men, and one hose company at Libby's Corner of twenty men.

Total force one hundred and thirty-five men. (135).

## BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by the Fire Department are not in first class order, and some of them are poorly constructed for the use to which they are put. I would suggest that the buildings used by the Fire Department be put under the control of the Fire Department Committee and Board of Engineers, in compliance with ordinance 3d, for the government of the Fire Department.

## CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I wish to compliment the officers and members of the department for the promptness with

which they have responded to all alarms during the past year, and the efficient manner in which they have labored in subduing fires.

My thanks are also due the Committee on Fire Department for their cordial support and prompt response to all requests made to them to provide for the department. My thanks are also due to His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council for courtesies extended, also to the City Marshal and his department for valuable aid at fires.

Gentlemen, you have a department that have shown themselves worthy of your esteem, and one second to none of its size, and are aware that their services are appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GRANVILLE H. CLOYES, *Chief Engineer.*

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#### BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

ELECTED MARCH, 1882.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
G. H. CLOYES, Chief,	45	167 Brackett,	Provisions.
C. D. SKILLIN, Assistant,	39	29 Smith,	Painter.
A. H. ROGERS, "	38	22 Wilmot,	Collector.
C. W. CUSHING, "	47	87 Munjoy,	Carpenter.
A. S. MITCHELL, "	42	296 Cumberland,	Cooper.

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#### COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ALDERMEN.—J. C. Tukesbury, M. F. King.

COUNCILMEN.—C. D. Brown, Horatio Clark, E. A. Noyes.

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#### TRUSTEES OF THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT—1882.

G. H. CLOYES, *President.*

C. D. SKILLIN, *Vice President.*

J. C. TUKEBURY, *Treasurer.*

WM. HENNESSY, *Secretary.*

HENRY FOX.

J. N. LONG.

JOHN F. BLAKE.

D. W. NASH.

C. H. RICH.

A. F. GRIFFIN.

R. H. MURPHY.

R. S. RAND.

JERE ILSLEY.

SPENCER ROGERS.

C. W. CUSHING.

R. H. BALL.

SAMUEL THURSTON.

A. S. MITCHELL.

R. W. JACKSON.

A. J. CUMMINGS.

N. LITTLEFIELD.

## WATER AND HYDRANTS.

Paid Water Co. Contract.....	\$4,000.00
Labor on Hydrants and Fountains.....	772.13
Hydrants and Valves.....	469.85
Water Gates.....	208.00
New Branches.....	150.00
Screws and Valves.....	48.00
Repairing Tools.....	34.81
Watering Trough.....	25.00
Patterns and Tools.....	31.65
Labor.....	15.20
	<hr/>
	\$5,754.64

## EXPENSES OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Repairs and painting engine No. 1.....	\$1,295.00
Street department hauling apparatus.....	7,500.00
Expense of fire alarm.....	744.21
Pay of superintendent.....	825.00
Coal and wood for engine houses.....	545.61
Gas for houses.....	534.25
Cleaning and repairing hose.....	628.30
New Hose.....	958.08
Hauling wet hose from fires.....	100.50
Hauling hook and ladder and pay of driver.....	668.00
Fire alarm box and indicator.....	250.00
Furniture and bedding.....	198.49
Stoves and hardware.....	57.61
Removing snow from hydrants.....	11.75
Washing for engine houses.....	156.00
Repairs on apparatus.....	682.05
Dirigo Hose Co., allowance.....	100.00
Printing and stationery.....	33.00
Badges for Board of Engineers.....	22.00
Rent of telephones.....	106.00
Horse shoeing and harnesses.....	84.89
New hook and ladder carriage.....	700.00
Carriage hire of Committee.....	5.00
Oil lanterns and torches.....	42.75
Pump for fire boat.....	400.00
Pay of men and boats at Widgery's Wharf.....	108.25
Paid tug Belknap.....	50.00
Bugles.....	36.00
Lumber.....	36.13
Incidentals.....	63.88
Extra service of engineers.....	230.60
	<hr/>
	\$17,173.35



SALARIES.

Chief engineer.....	\$	650.00
Four engineers.....		360.00
Seven foremen.....		525.00
Seven clerks.....		525.00
Five Firemen.....		375.00
Fifty-five hosemen.....		3,630.00
Twenty-six hook and ladder men.....		1,716.00
Five engineers of steamers.....		4,250.00
	\$	12,031.00
Steward of Dirigo Hose Co.....		30.00
	\$	12,061.00

# STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

## HOOK AND LADDER, No. 1.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
16	R. W. Jackson,	30	382 Cumberland st.	Plasterer.
65	W. R. Gribben,	41	224 Franklin street.	Baker.
67	Edwin Sawyer,	72	Cor. Frank'n & Oxford	Baker.
106	C. B. Hall,	51	16 North street.	Painter.
8	W. F. Waterhouse,	38	7 Vine street.	Painter.
61	B. I. Small,	41	12 Smith street.	Clerk.
11	Thomas Payne,	30	Cor. Cedar & Oxford.	Blacksmith.
14	J. E. Loring,	37	126 Green street.	Teamster.
23	J. H. Flemming,	28	Hook & Ladder House.	Teamster.
102	C. C. Wells,	27	142 Newbury street.	Teamster.
44	J. Simmonds,	28	76 Federal street.	Plasterer.
99	E. C. Ryonson,	37	5 Steven's place.	Boat Builder.
96	C. A. Plummer,	30	12 Anderson street.	Fish Dealer.
13	J. E. Cady,	25	31 Danforth street.	Teamster.
Sub.	R. G. Berry,	33	100 Lincoln street.	Blacksmith.
38	L. W. Lombard,	38	771 Congress street.	Carpenter.
36	Samuel Hodgdon,	37	37 Elm street.	Carpenter.
84	C. A. Siteman,	30	36 Canton street.	Plasterer.
26	D. Mayberry, Jr.,	34	36 Vine street.	Teamster.
42	B. F. Whitehouse,	38	241 Oxford.	Joiner.
103	F. M. Floyd,	38	Truck House.	Teamster.

Truck built by Hunneman & Co., Boston. Put in service Aug. 5, 1874. Weight, 5, pounds.  
 Located on India street.

## HOOK AND LADDER, No. 2.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
134	John N. Long,	36	100 Federal street.	Trader.
112	F. H. Webster,	31	112 Wilmot street.	Trunk Maker.
49	G. W. Platt,	30	88 Fore street.	Cooper.
6	T. W. Scott,	31	Truck House.	Upholsterer.
72	R. H. Brown,	27	183 Pearl street.	Bookbinder.
82	C. B. Todd,	36	52 Lincoln street.	Hairdresser.
37	J. E. Ayers,	30	25 Parris street.	Trunk Maker.
46	Geo. B. Kimball,	27	5 Locust street.	Mason.
135	Adelbert Baker,	35	333 Congress street.	Teamster.
56	J. H. Baker,	30	188 Pearl street.	Driver.

Carriage built by Remington & Moulton, in 1866. Weight, 3,700 pounds.  
 Located corner Congress and Market streets.

## MACHIGONNE, No. 1.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
1	Jere Illsley, <i>Foreman</i> ,	52	83 Elm street.	Undertaker.
88	Clarence Greeley,	33	46 Free street.	Teamster.
18	E. W. Porter, <i>Engineer</i> ,	52	15 Green street.	Engineer.
113	Geo. Fisk, <i>Fireman</i> ,	49	389 Cumberland st.	Blacksmith.
62	Samuel Thurston, <i>Pipeman</i> ,	47	61 Parris street.	Teamster.
122	Isaac A. Hall,	44	18 Green street.	Engineer.
29	W. H. Perry,	26	181 Clark street.	Blacksmith.
77	Geo. W. Abbott,	30	33 Free street.	Cooper.
71	T. Hammell, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	40	14 Bradford street.	Teamster.
126	James F. Rand,	37	20 Mayo street.	Teamster.
48	J. W. C. Knight,	59	234 Brackett street.	Cooper.
127	B. A. Rand,	40	386 Cumberland st.	Clerk.
92	John F. Place,	24	7 Cushman street.	Painter.
85	Alonzo Quinn,	35	— Middle street.	Hostler.
79	W. E. Hanson,	40	228 Brackett street.	Carpenter.
68	F. P. Glidden,	43	— Congress street.	Teamster.
39	Albert S. Fickett, } <i>Drivers</i> ,	47	— Congress.	Teamster.

The engine was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., in 1871. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine, 7½ inch cylinder, 8 inch stroke. Pump 4¾ inches in diameter, 8 inch stroke.

Located on Congress street, near Oak.

## PORTLAND, No. 2.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
2	J. F. Blake, <i>Foreman</i> .	52	119 Congress street.	Carpenter.
15	T. Dame, <i>Clerk</i> ,	43	91 Franklin street.	Shoemaker.
	J. Cousius, <i>Engineer</i> ,	47	8 North street.	Engineer.
57	W. C. Loring, <i>Fireman</i> ,	35	32 Munjoy street.	Painter.
51	E. Wallace, <i>Pipeman</i> ,	33	10 Merrill street.	Carpenter.
76	J. Winslow,	38	5 Deer street.	Cooper.
132	C. O. Golding,	34	50 St. Lawrence st.	Expressman.
108	A. M. Gray,	43	71 India street.	Painter.
75	A. Wallace, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	35	21 Merrill street.	Paintmaker.
111	G. W. Green,	49	8 Monument street.	Boatman.
118	F. H. Cushing,	25	87 Munjoy street.	Carpenter.
121	W. F. Frith,	25	54 Washington st.	Stove dealer.
52	G. A. Dow,	24	26 Lincoln street.	Harnessmaker.
93	J. M. Parker,	39	21 Munjoy street.	Carpenter.
24	C. H. White,	25	37 Lincoln street.	Teamster.
	E. Lombard, } <i>Drivers</i> .	40	— Congress street.	Teamster.
	P. Jennings,	41	— Congress street.	Teamster.

Engine built by the Portland Company, January, 1865. Diameter of cylinder, 8 inches; stroke of piston, 11 inches. Weight, 6,265 pounds.

Located on Congress, near North street

## CUMBERLAND, No. 3.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
3	R. H. Ball,	38	39 Clark street.	Cooper.
7	H. S. Bennett,	45	65 Spruce street.	Joiner.
17	A. Wiggins, <i>Engineer</i> ,	42	178 Brackett street.	Engineer.
21	A. H. Lenham, <i>Fireman</i> ,	38	176 Brackett street.	Cooper.
22	S. M. Reid,	42	9 Dow street.	Boxmaker.
25	G. C. Wiggins,	30	91 India street.	Teamster.
27	G. M. Hodgdon,	37	3 Cushman court.	Joiner.
47	Wm. Dunscomb,	32	2 Cushman court.	Mason.
63	S. W. Joy,	45	4 Adams court.	Mason.
69	M. N. Eldridge,	31	117 Brackett street.	Teamster.
66	C. H. Rao,	24	219 Brackett street.	Teamster.
56	T. Morrill,	32	221 Vaughan street.	Joiner.
81	C. B. Knight,	31	70 Pine street.	Painter.
54	W. H. Berry,	28	183 Clark street.	Slater.
89	A. E. Knight,	27	70 Pine street.	Painter.
109	L. L. Buston,	50		
123	Geo. Davis,	42		

Engine built by Portland Company, 1870. Steam cylinder, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke; sleeve pump, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke. Weight of engine, 6,800 pounds.

Location, 176 Brackett street.

## FALMOUTH, No. 4.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
4	A. F. Griffin, <i>Foreman</i> ,	34	200 Brackett street.	Gunmaker.
133	D. S. Ray, <i>Clerk</i> ,	26	7 Bradford street.	Teamster.
87	T. H. Williams, <i>Engineer</i> ,	44	150 Spring street.	Engineer.
86	Waldo H. Perry, <i>Fireman</i> ,	26	191 Clark street.	Clerk.
125	A. D. Harford, <i>Pipeman</i> ,	26	— Lincoln street.	Caulker.
129	S. D. Lincoln,	34	8 Adams court.	Carpenter.
131	A. O. Fernald,	31	— Preble street.	Carpenter.
124	L. Castell,	36	8 Vine street.	Painter.
34	D. H. Towle, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	41	1 Bradford street.	Teamster.
73	W. S. Timmons,	44	— Anderson street.	Teamster.
74	S. C. Stanford,	49	84 Parris street.	Teamster.
105	C. F. Scribner,	29	18 Lewis street.	Teamster.
53	C. A. Higgins,	25	178 Brackett street.	Teamster.
119	C. E. Timmons,	42	— Madison street.	Clerk.
33	E. H. Pearson,	37	221 Oxford street.	Clerk.
78	W. H. Lord,		Rear 62 Brackett st.	Teamster.
79	Benj. L. Libby,	38	5 Bradford street.	Teamster.

Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., 1873. Double reciprocating verticle engine; diameter of cylinder, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 8 inch stroke. Pump, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, 8 inch stroke. Weight of engine, 7,800 pounds.

Located at 152 Spring street.

## CASCO, No. 5.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
5	R. H. Murphy, <i>Foreman</i> ,	55	— India street.	Barber.
98	W. Hennessy, <i>Clerk</i> ,	55	253 Oxford street.	Harnessmaker.
	C. P. French, <i>Engineer</i> ,	47	— Congress street.	Engineer.
107	J. Adams, <i>Fireman</i> ,	48	37 Anderson street.	Carpenter.
128	H. A. Fogg, <i>Pipeman</i> ,	33	37 Preble street.	Trunkmaker.
94	A. Nelson, Jr., "	28	50 Wilmot street.	Painter.
116	E. G. Waite, "	56	48 Oxford street.	Painter.
43	J. F. A. Norton, "	29	— Lincoln street.	Blacksmith.
35	W. Strong, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	56	50 Washington st.	Carriage pain'r.
55	A. Nelson, "	47	50 Wilmot street.	Painter.
45	S. H. Gammon, "	47	71 Federal street.	Victualer.
101	R. H. Waite, "	48	22 Lincoln street.	Victualer.
58	J. W. Dodge, "	31	— Smith street.	Teamster.
91	W. E. Follett, "	40	20 Boyd street.	Teamster.
28	A. S. Spaulding, "	44	1 Parris street.	Printer.
	P. W. Wells, }	50		
	B. L. Sawyer, } <i>Drivers.</i>	42		

Engine built by Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N. H., 1880. Second-class engine. Weight of engine, 7,000.

Located on Congress street, near City Hall.

## DIRIGO HOSE, No. 6.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
W. B. Quint, <i>Foreman</i> ,	Rear 968 Congress street.	Soapmaker.
T. G. Harmon, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1103 Congress street.	Cooper.
Wm. Ryall, <i>Steward</i> ,	18 Douglass street.	Cooper.
H. Batchelder, <i>Hoseman</i> ,	344 Portland street.	Blacksmith.
F. P. Burnham, "	1 Burnham street.	Teamster.
F. Small, "	1038 Congress street.	R. R. employee.
A. Palmer, "	Libby's Corner.	Trader.
C. R. Anderson, "	Libby's Corner.	Blacksmith.
C. F. Parker, "	12 Burnham street.	Trader.
F. Ryall, "	3 Burnham street.	Cooper.
O. H. Flaherty, "	23 Hemlock street.	Teamster.
R. M. Rice, "	23 Hemlock street.	Teamster.
D. H. Watson, Jr., "	9 Forest street.	R. R. employee.
H. G. Smith, "	378 Portland street.	Painter.
L. T. Chase, "	6 Hemlock street.	Teacher.
L. F. Nelson, "	7 Burnham street.	Potter.
J. F. Skillings, "	1080 Congress street.	Laborer.
B. Lamb, "	4 Hemlock street.	Salesman.
F. Clark, "	1008 Congress street.	Clerk.
S. Libby, "	440 St. John street.	Blacksmith.

Carriage built by Talbot and Moulton, in 1881. Weight of carriage 1,500 pounds.

Located on Burnham street, Libby's Corner.

*Property in charge of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.*

2 extension ladders, 62 feet each, 1 patent extension, 13 feet, 3 roof ladders, 15, 20, 25 feet each, 7 single ladders, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 25, 30, feet each, 2 torches, 1 bedstead, 1 signal lantern, 4 axes, 3 mattresses, 5 hand lanterns, 1 gong on truck, 2 side lamps, 3 hay forks, 4 blankets, 1 head lantern, 1 bugle, 4 spreads, 6 plaster hooks, 6 ladder keys, 2 boilers, 5 large fire rakes, 1 pair cut nippers, 125 feet rope and chain, large hook, 1 fire rake, 8 lengths small rope, 3 stoves, 4 lengths bucket rope, 3 tons coal, 1 sledge, 2 feet wood, 2 pick mauls, 1 small gong, 11 dogs and chains, 1 table, 20 mugs, 2 ladder wrenches, 20 chains, 1 monkey wrench, 2 settees, 1 cap wrench, 1 coal hod, 1 prop for ladders, 2 oil cans, 4 boots for ladders, 1 gallon sperm oil, 4 ladder rests, 8 gallons kerosene oil, 2 crotch poles, 1 jack screw, 2 augers, 1 vice, 1 hatchet and belt, 1 wash basin, 1 Johnson pump, 1 duster, 5 buckets, 2 cot beds, 2 pulleys with 40 feet small rope, 4 substitute badges.

*Property in charge of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.*

1 hook and ladder truck, 1 horse and harness, 1 hose sled, 1 breast plate, 1 bugle, 25 feet of rubber hose, 1 force pump, 2 torches, 2 shovels, 1 poker, 2 oil cans, 2 stoves, 10 chairs, 1 jack, 3 extension ladders, 1 single ladder, 1 curry comb, 1 set runners, 1 life saving canvas, 6 fire rakes, 1 plaster hook, 2 forks, 1 mall, 1 manure can, 1 pail, 1 horse call, 1 chuck's cone, 1 lantern, 6 mugs, 1 brush, 1 broom, 1 ton of hard coal, 2 tables, 1 settee, 1 harness, 2 horse blankets, 4 axes, 5 gallons kerosene oil, 2 single mattresses, 2 blankets, 4 sheets, 2 pillow slips, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 1 grain box, 1 closet.

*Property in charge of Engine Company No. 1.*

1 steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 1 horse sled, 2, 220 ft. of cotton hose, 28 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 25 feet small rubber hose, 2 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 2 buckets, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 2 shovels, 1 poker, 3 oil cans, 6 nozzles, 1 stove, 12 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 4 belts and spanners, 1 jack screw, 3 spittoons, 2 crowbars, 1 ladder, 1 step ladder, 2 looking glasses, 1 stand, 2 maps, 2 dust pans, 2 brushes, 2 brooms, 2½ tons hard coal, ½ ton of engine coal, 1 table, 2 suction spanners, 2 axes, 2 gallons sperm oil, 15 gallons of kerosene oil, 3 bedsteads, 5 mattresses, 6 blankets, 10 sheets, 10 pillow slips, 6 quilts, 5 pillows, 1 comforter, 4 hose lighters, 2 monkey wrenches, 1 feather duster, 1 indicator, 2 bugles.

*Property in charge of Engine Company No. 2.*

2 steam fire engines, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 1,100 feet cotton hose, 50 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 50 feet small rubber hose, 1 whiffletree, 2 strainers, 4 buckets, 2 feet soft wood, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 2 shovels, 2 pokers, 4 oil cans, 6 nozzles, 1 spreading nozzle, 2 stoves, 2 coal hods, 12 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 1 jack screw, 4 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 step ladder, 2 looking glasses, 1 stand, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 1 broom, 9 tons hard coal, 2 tables, 2 suction spanners, 1 whip, 2 axes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon sperm oil, 6 gallons kerosene oil, 1 bedstead, 3 mattresses, 5 blankets, 4 sheets, 6 pillow slips, 2 pillows, 1 comforter, 1 clock, 1 grate, 3 hose lighters, 18 tin dippers and mugs, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 1 fire alarm gong, 3 lanterns, 2 towels, 1 wash stand, 1 bowl and pitcher, 1 carpet, 2 bugles.

*Property in charge of Engine Company No. 3.*

1 steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 2 hose sleds, 2,100 feet cotton hose, 31 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 25 feet small rubber hose, 2 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 3 buckets,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cord soft wood, 3 torches, 5 pipes, 3 shovels, 2 pokers, 5 oil cans, 6 nozzles, 1 stove, 1 coal hod, 18 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 6 spanners, 1 jack screw, 3 spittoons, 2 crowbars, 1 step ladder, 1 looking glass, 1 stand, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 2 brooms,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of hard coal, 2 tons of engine coal, 1 table, 3 settees, 2 suction spanners, 2 axes, 1 gallon sperm oil, 20 gallons kerosene oil, 2 pounds waste, 5 bedsteads, 8 mattresses, 11 blankets, 9 sheets, 10 pillow slips, 4 pillows, 1 clock, 6 hose lighters, 10 mugs, 1 boiler, 2 monkey wrenches, 3 towels, 2 bugles, 1 feather duster, 1 basin.

*Property in charge of Engine Company No 4.*

1 steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 1,700 feet cotton hose, 28 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 75 feet small rubber hose, 3 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 2 buckets, 10 feet soft wood, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 3 shovels, 1 poker, 4 oil cans, 10 nozzles, 1 stove, 1 coal hod, 13 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 6 spanners, 1 jack screw, 2 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 step ladder, 2 looking glasses, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 1 broom, 3 tons of hard coal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton engine coal, 2 tables, 2 settees, 1 suction spanner, 2 axes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon sperm oil, 1 gallon, kerosene oil, 2 pounds waste, 2 bedsteads, 2 mattresses, 7 blankets, 8 pillow slips, 8 pillows, 2 quilts, 3 comforters, 2 clocks, 3 hose lighters, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 1 feather duster, 4 towels, 16 mugs, 2 bugles.

*Property in charge of Engine Company No. 5.*

2 steam fire engines, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 1,550 feet hose, 40 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 25 feet small rubber hose, 1 whiffletree, 2 strainers, 3 feet soft wood, 2 torches, 2 pipes, 1 poker, 2 oil cans, 4 nozzles, 1 spreading nozzle, 2 stoves, 1 coal hod, 10 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 2 belts and spanners, 2 jack screws, 2 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 drip pan, 1 broom, 5 tons of hard coal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton engine coal, 1 table, 1 settee, 2 suction spanners, 1 axe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon sperm oil, 10 gallons kerosene oil, 150 pounds waste, 2 bedsteads, 2 mattresses, 6 blankets, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 4 quilts, 2 pillows, 1 tin dipper, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 2 bugles, 1 looking glass.

*Property in charge of Dirigo Hose Company.*

1 hose carriage, 900 feet leather hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connections, 5 buckets, 2 feet soft wood, 1 torch, 2 pipes, 2 oil cans, 3 nozzles, 2 stoves, 1 hod, 25 chairs, 16 belts and spanners, 1 broom,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of coal, 1 table, 2 settees, 2 axes, 1 gallon kerosene,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound waste, 56 tin dippers, 2 boilers, 7 lamps, 1 duster, 100 feet rope.

*Property at Hose House, South street.*

1 vice, 2 set coupling tools, 2 brushes, 2 brooms, 1 shovel, 1 coal hod, 1 cut nipers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel kerosene, 2 punches, 1 ratchet drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel sperm oil, 4 files, 75 feet small hose, 1 force pump, and gage, 3 stoves, 1 furnace, 1 shave, 1 pair pliers, 1 pair dividers, 1 wrench, 38 spanners, 8,000 feet rope, 700 feet old leather hose, 3,300 feet old cotton hose, 4 oil cans, 2 measures,  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel tripoli,  $\frac{1}{4}$  barrel chalk, 2 drip pans, 1 gros buckles, 1 pair clamps, 12 needles, 6 awls, thread and wax, 1 tank, 1 trough, 70 blocks, 1 iron chuck, 1 small gong, 2 quilts, 2 bunks, 1 small hose pipe, 3 tons, coal, 1 steam coil.

*Property at Store house, Spring street.*

8 water gates, 2 post hydrants, 5 Lowry stand pipes, 3 valves, 5 Lowry bowls, 2 hammers, 8 six inch goose necks, 1 wrench, 4 hydrant wrenches, 1 pair tongs, 100 pounds lead, 4 coal chisels, 1 level, 1 pump, 2 iron bars, 1 spoon, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 3 tons engine coal, 1 jigger, 1 derrick, 1 fall and rope, 1 chain, 9 brass hydrant screws,  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel cement, 2 ladders, 1 hose carriage, 700 feet leather hose.

**FIRES AND ALARMS FROM MARCH 1, 1882, TO MARCH 1, 1883.**

Date. 1882.	Hour.	No. Box.	Kind of Building	Owner and Occupant.	Location.	Loss.	Insur'ee Paid.	Cause.
Mar. 7	12.45 p.m.	34	Wood..	John Dumphy.....	York street.....	\$300	\$300	Defective chimney.....
Mar. 22	4.30 p.m.	Still....	Wood..	Globe Laundry.....	Temple street.....	Trifling.		Defective chimney.....
April 11	4.55 p.m.	53	Brick..	Star Match Company...	Commercial street.....	nothing.		Sparks from engine.....
April 14	8.30 a.m.	Teleph.	Brick..	Free Street Church.....	Free street.....	10	10	Burning off mastic.....
April 16	1.00 p.m.	Teleph.	Grass..	Cemetery.....	Vaughan street.....	50	50	Boys setting grass on fire....
April 19	3.30 p.m.	Still....	Wood..	B. Burnham.....	Burnham street.....	10	10	Lamp under timbers.....
April 23	9.45 a.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	T. Donahue.....	State street.....	Trifling.		Cigar in sawdust spittoon....
April 25	8.00 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	Augustus Berry.....	Deering.....			Incendiary.....
April 28	3.00 p.m.	Still....	Brick..	Preble House.....	Congress street.....			Spontaneous combustion.....
May 1	9.00 p.m.	Still....	Brick..	Mrs. Chase, millinery....	Congress street.....			Curtain in gas jet.....
May 5	10.07 p.m.	29	Wood..	C. W. York.....	Commercial street.....	100	100	Unknown.....
May 5	10.08 p.m.	Teleph.	Brick..	D. S. Warren & Co.....	Cumberland Mills.....			Unknown.....
May 6	9.05 a.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	E. L. O. Adams.....	Adams court.....			Children with matches.....
May 19	2.10 p.m.	25	Brick..	I. P. Farrington.....	Middle street.....	nothing.		Peanut roaster on hay.....
May 26	11.40 p.m.	53	Brick..	Star Match Company.....	Commercial street.....	100	100	Sawdust around boiler.....
May 30	8.00 a.m.	62	Wood..	International S. S. Co....	Commercial street.....	200	200	Drawing varnish while smok'g
May 30	3.30 p.m.	45	Wood..	Leander W. Fobes.....	Cushman street.....	500	500	Shingles on hot stove.....
June 2	11.15 p.m.	34	False Alarm					
June 9	6.15 a.m.	51	For bursting	ing of the Water Compa	ny Reservoir.....			
June 9	7.00 a.m.	51	Wood..	J. W. Deering.....	Vaughan street.....	500	500	Bursting kerosene lamp.....
June 13	12.45 a.m.	16	Wood..	S. A. Maddox.....	India street.....	300	300	Incendiary.....
June 16	8.25 a.m.	6	Wood..	Mrs. Bennett.....	Rear Washington street.	30	30	Over-heated stove.....
June 23	11.25 a.m.	29	Wood..	C. A. Dyer & Co.....	Custom House Wharf....	Slight..		Sparks on roof.....
June 26	10.00 a.m.	Still....	Wood..	C. A. Dyer & Co.....	Custom House Wharf....			Sparks on roof.....
June 27	9.30 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	Mrs. J. Foley.....	Congress street.....			Fire in closet.....
July 3	11.30 a.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	C. B. Saunders.....	High street square.....	250	250	Fumigating.....
July 18	11.45 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood..	Bar Mills.....				
July 25	9.50 a.m.	64	Wood..	Unknown.....	Deering's bridge.....	nothing.		Carelessness.....
July 27	10.20 p.m.	44	Inspection		State street square.....			Committee on Fire Departm't
Aug. 11	5.45 p.m.	Teleph.	Grass..	Grass rear Hospital....	West Promenade.....			Hot coals in dry grass.....
Aug. 15	1.15 p.m.	13	Wood..	Capt. Hooper.....	Atlantic street.....			Barrel of shavings.....
Aug. 17	9.10 a.m.	Still....	Wood..	Casco Tanning Co.....	Green street.....			Sparks on roof.....
Aug. 19	3.00 p.m.	Still....	Wood..	C. A. Dyer & Co.....	Custom House Wharf....			Sparks on roof.....
Aug. 21	11.30 p.m.	53	Brick..	Star Match Company.....	Commercial street.....			Bursting kerosene lamp.....



Sept. 30	2.00 a.m.	62	Wood...	R. F. Bucknam.....	Cor. Park and York sta..	\$200	\$200	Spontaneous combustion....
Oct. 2	10.30 a.m.	6	Wood...	C. S. Bickford.....	Cor. Adams and Everett..	30	30	Pipe in coat pocket.....
Oct. 26	9.55 a.m.	21	Wood...	Mrs. Frazier.....	Free street.....	25	25	Children and matches.....
Oct. 27	3.00 a.m.	42	Wood...	J. W. Sawyer.....	Brackett street.....	200	200	Unknown.....
Nov. 2	3.00 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood...	J. N. Winslow & Co....	Back Cove.....	Trifling.	None.	Spontaneous combustion....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	H. N. Jose.....	Commercial street.....	12,000	3,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	C. W. Belknap & Co....	Commercial street.....	7,000	4,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Isaac Emery.....	Commercial street.....	1,200	600	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	J. F. Randall.....	Commercial street.....	10,000	10,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	A. E. Stevens & Co....	Commercial street.....	35,000	35,500	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Curtis & Davis.....	Commercial street.....	12,000	10,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Churchill & Co.....	Commercial street.....	500	300	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	J. P. Thayer.....	Commercial street.....	2,000	1,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	J. F. Davis.....	Commercial street.....	2,000	1,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Nutter, Kimball & Co..	Commercial street.....	10,000	6,500	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	A. H. Waite.....	Commercial street.....	.....	.....	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	E. G. Willard.....	Widgery's wharf.....	2,500	2,500	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	King & Dexter.....	Widgery's wharf.....	900	900	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Joseph Drown.....	Widgery's wharf.....	3,000	2,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Smith heirs.....	Widgery's wharf.....	2,000	1,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 6	8.20 a.m.	27	Wood...	Lombard, Jones & Co..	Widgery's wharf.....	1,500	1,000	Over-heated stove.....
Nov. 8	6.45 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood...	Unknown.....	Franklin wharf.....	Trifling.	.....	Slacking of lime.....
Nov. 15	2.00 p.m.	Teleph.	Wood...	J. N. Winslow & Co....	Back Cove.....	.....	.....	Spontaneous combustion....
Dec. 20	7.40 a.m.	Still...	Wood...	W. H. Lord.....	Rear 199 Brackett street..	.....	.....	Defective flue.....
Dec. 20	12.50 p.m.	31	Brick...	L. J. Perkins.....	Congress street.....	.....	.....	Boiling-over of candy.....
Dec. 21	7.40 p.m.	Still...	Brick...	Allen & Co.....	Congress street.....	.....	.....	Curtain in gas jet.....
Dec. 23	11.00 a.m.	13	Wood...	W. G. Mills.....	Atlantic street.....	1,425	1,425	Unknown.....
Jan. 2 '83	1.20 p.m.	27	Wood...	Theodore Stone.....	Rear Union street.....	400	.....	Shavings around stove.....
Jan. 2	7.40 p.m.	31	Brick...	Miss Barnes.....	Congress street.....	500	500	Unknown.....
Jan. 2	11.45 p.m.	31	Brick...	Miss Barnes.....	Congress street.....	.....	.....	Unknown.....
Jan. 3	8.30 a.m.	27	Brick...	A. E. Stevens & Co....	Commercial street.....	nothing.	.....	Short flue.....
Jan. 16	7.10 p.m.	Teleph.	Brick...	A. B. Butler.....	Middle street.....	Trifling.	.....	Carelessness.....
Jan. 22	11.00 a.m.	27	Brick...	Bartley Conley.....	Fore street.....	.....	.....	Children playing with matches
Jan. 24	9.15 a.m.	Still...	Brick...	G. S. Hunt.....	Commercial street.....	.....	.....	Carelessness.....
Jan. 26	7.25 p.m.	31	Brick...	L. J. Perkins.....	Congress street.....	25	25	Carelessness.....
Jan. 26	11.45 p.m.	23	Wood...	Perry & Flint.....	Moulton street.....	3,875	3,875	Incendiary.....
Feb. 3	5.50 p.m.	Still...	Wood...	F. Billings.....	Cumberland street.....	Trifling.	.....	Exploding of kerosene lamp..
Feb. 10	9.55 p.m.	23	Stmboat	H. Knowlton.....	Custom House Wharf.....	900	900	Over-heated boiler.....
Feb. 19	11.50 p.m.	27	Brick...	Ryan & Kelsey.....	Commercial street.....	Trifling.	.....	Cigar in sawdust spittoon....

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Atlantic near North,	P	Congress cor. Dow,	P
“ cor. Wilson,	SL	“ Square,	S
“ Monument,	SF	“ cor. High,	SF
Brckett cor. Arsenal,	SF	“ cor. Park,	P
“ cor. Neal,	P	“ cor. State,	S
“ cor. Bradford,	S	“ cor. Vaughan,	S
Brown near Cumberland,	SF	“ cor. Portland,	S
Commercial cor. India,	S	Carleton near Congress,	SF
“ opp. Galt Bl'k,	SF	“ near Brackett,	SF
“ cor. Franklin,	S	Carter near Congress,	P
“ opp. Burnham's Wh.,	P	Cushman cor. Clark,	SF
“ cor. Silver,	P	“ cor. Emery,	SF
“ cor. Pearl,	S	Cumb'd cor. Washington,	SF
“ cor. Moulton,	S	“ cor. Poplar,	SF
“ opp. Widgery's Wh.,	SF	“ cor. Montgomery,	SF
“ cor. Union,	S	“ cor. Anderson,	S
“ cor. Cross, 2,	SSF	“ cor. Smith,	S
“ opp. Brown's Wh.	P	“ cor. Mayo,	S
“ cor. Maple,	P	“ cor. Locust,	SF
“ near High,	SF	“ cor. Boyd,	S
“ cor. Park,	SF	“ cor. Wilmot,	S
“ cor. State,	SF	“ cor. Pearl,	SF
“ fr. B. & M. Depot.	SF	“ cor. Myrtle,	S
“ cor. Brackett,	SF	“ cor. Chestnut,	S
“ cor. Clark,	SF	“ cor. Cedar,	S
“ cor. York,	SF	“ cor. Elm,	S
“ near Match Fac'y,	SF	“ cor. Preble, 2,	SSF
“ M. C. R. R. Yard,	P	“ cor. Brown,	S
“ opp. Glass Works,	P	“ cor. Parris,	P
“ cor. Emery,	S	“ cor. Mechanic,	P
“ near Vaughan's Br'g,	S	“ cor. High,	P
“ B. & M. Round House.	2½	Cotton near Free,	P
Cen'l Wh'f front Winslow's,	S	Deering opp. Henry,	SF
Congress cor. St. Lawrence,	P	“ cor. Mellen,	P
“ near North, 2,	SP	“ cor. State,	P
“ cor. Washington,	P	Danforth near High,	SF
“ cor. India,	P	“ cor. Park,	P
“ cor. Franklin,	S	“ cor. State,	P
“ cor. Wilmot,	S	“ cor. Winter,	P
“ cor. Pearl,	S	“ cor. Clark,	SF
“ cor. Chapel,	P	“ cor. May,	SF
“ cor. Market,	S	“ cor. Emery,	P
“ cor. Chestnut, 2,	SP	“ near Clifford,	SF
“ cor. Temple,	S	“ cor. Vaughan,	S
“ cor. Elm,	S	Exchange opp. Printer's Ex.,	SF
“ cor. Preble,	SF	“ opp. Milk,	SF
“ cor. Brown,	S	Fore cor. Vesper,	SF
“ cor. Casco,	S	“ opp. Portland Co.,	SF
“ cor. Oak, 2,	SP	“ cor. Mountfort,	P
“ cor. Green,	S	“ front Eagle Sugar Co.,	P

Fore cor. India,	S	Newbury cor. Hancock.	SF
“ cor. Franklin,	P	“ cor. India, 2.	SSF
“ cor. Exchange,	P	North cor. Cumberland,	PP
“ cor. Plum,	SF	“ cor. Fox,	P
“ cor. Union, 2,	SP	“ cor. Quebec,	P
“ cor. Cross,	P	Oxford cor. Washington,	P
“ cor. Cotton,	SF	“ cor. Cleaves,	S
“ cor. Centre,	S	“ cor. Anderson, 2,	SP
Federal cor. India,	S	“ cor. Smith,	S
“ cor. Franklin,	SF	“ cor. Mayo,	S
“ cor. Pearl,	P	“ cor. Boyd,	S
“ cor. Market,	P	“ cor. Franklin,	SF
“ cor. Temple,	P	“ cor. Wilmot, 2.	SSF
“ cor. Middle,	P	“ cor. Myrtle,	S
Franklin cor. Newbury,	SF	“ cor. Chestnut,	S
Free cor. Cotton,	P	“ cor. Cedar,	S
“ cor. Centre,	S	“ cor. Elm,	S
“ cor. South,	SF	“ cor. Preble, 2.	SSF
“ cor. Oak,	P	Portland cor. Alder, 2,	SSF
“ front Dr. Morse's,	P	“ cor. Hanover,	S
Franklin Wharf,	S	“ cor. Parris, 2,	SP
G. T. R. R. Yard, 2,	PP	“ cor. Mechanic, 2,	SSF
Green opp. Hay Scales,	SF	“ cor. Green,	S
“ below Cumberland,	P	“ cor. High,	S
“ below Portland,	P	“ cor. Mellen,	S
“ front of Ricker's,	SF	“ cor. Grove,	S
Hemlock near Congress,	SF	“ cor. Weymouth,	S
Kennebec n'r Brackett's Mill,	P	“ cor. St. John,	SF
Lincoln cor. Mayo,	S	“ cor. Lowell,	SF
“ cor. Franklin.	P	Park cor. Gray,	SF
“ cor. Wilmot,	S	“ cor. York,	SF
“ cor. Pearl, 2.	SP	Pleasant near Maple,	P
“ cor. Myrtle,	S	“ cor. High,	SF
“ cor. Chestnut, 2,	SP	“ near Park.	P
“ cor. Cedar,	S	Pine near Winter,	SF
“ cor. Elm,	S	“ cor. Brackett,	SF
“ cor. Preble.	S	“ cor. West,	SF
Merrill cor. Turner,	P	“ cor. Thomas,	P
“ cor. Melbourne,	P	“ cor. Vaughan,	S
“ cor. Congress,	SF	St. Lawrence near Fore,	P
Munjoy near Fore, 1,	S	“ cor. Hoyt's Lane,	P
“ near Monument,	P	Spring cor. Centre, 2,	SSF
Middle cor. India,	S	“ cor. South,	P
“ cor. Hampshire,	S	“ cor. Oak,	SF
“ cor. Deer,	S	“ cor. High,	P
“ cor. Pearl.	S	“ cor. Winter,	P
“ cor. Market,	SF	“ near State,	S
“ cor. Exchange,	S	“ cor. Brackett,	SF
“ cor. Plum,	S	“ cor. Clark,	P
“ cor. Temple,	P	“ cor. Emery,	SF
“ cor. Union,	S	“ cor. Neal,	P
“ cor. Free,	SF	“ cor. Thomas,	SF

Salem cor. Clark,	SF	Washington cor. Fox,	SF
Salem cor. Briggs,	SF	“ cor. Madison,	SF
“ cor. Orange,	SF	“ cor. Munroe,	SF
State near Spring,	P	Winter bet. Pine and Spring,	P
“ near Danforth,	P	“ cor. Gray,	SF
St. John near Portland,	P	Work House Yard, 2,	PP
Smith’s Wharf,	P	York cor. Maple,	SF
Spruce cor. Emery,	SF	“ cor. High,	SF
Vaughan cor. West,	SF	“ cor. State,	P
“ cor. Brackett,	P	“ cor. Brackett,	SF
“ cor. Bowdoin,	SF	G. T. R. R. Wharf, 2,	P
“ opp. Carroll,	SF	One opp. Shed No. 1.	
Thomas cor. Carroll,	S	One opp. Shed No. 6.	
Washington cor. Goold,	P		

P, Post.      S, Street.      SF, Sidewalk Flush.

## PUBLIC FOUNTAINS AND URINALS

IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Fountain at Lincoln Park.

Fountains for man and beast,—Congress, at Mountfort; India and Commercial; Market Square; Portland, near Green; Portland, near Weymouth; Fore, near Centre. Total, 6.

Fountains for persons only—Congress, at Lincoln Park; Congress, at City Hall; Middle, at Post Office; Commercial and Moulton; New City Market. Total, 5.

Fountains for animals only,—New City Market.

Urinals, Old City Hall.

NOTICE.—Keys to Fire Alarm boxes are kept in the houses and stores where the boxes are located; also in other houses and places of business in the vicinity of the boxes. When the boxes are located on poles, keys are kept in the nearest houses or stores to the boxes.

## LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM BOXES.

- NO.
- 1 12 o'clock,—noon,—true Portland time.
  - 2 9 o'clock P. M.,—Fire alarm test.
  - 6 Corner Fox and Hammond streets.
  - 7 Corner Oxford and Mayo streets.
  - 8 Corner Atlantic and Wilson streets.
  - 9 Corner Merrill and Quebec streets.
  - 12 Portland Company's Office.
  - 13 Engine house, Congress near North street.
  - 14 Corner Washington and Oxford streets.
  - 15 Corner of Adams and Mountfort streets.
  - 16 Grand Trunk Depot.
  - 17 Hook and Ladder house, India street.
  - 18 Corner Franklin and Cumberland streets.
  - 19 Corner Lincoln and Pearl streets.
  - 21 Corner Franklin and Newbury streets.
  - 22 Portland Company private.
  - 23 Corner Market and Commercial streets.
  - 24 Engine house, corner Market and Congress streets.
  - 25 Corner Middle and Exchange streets.
  - 26 Corner Chestnut and Oxford streets.
  - 27 Corner Union and Fore streets.
  - 28 Junction Free and Middle streets.
  - 29 Corner Deer and Fore streets.
  - 31 Corner Preble and Congress streets.
  - 32 Corner Portland and Hanover streets.
  - 33 No school in the afternoon,—stormy day.
  - 34 Corner South and Spring streets.
  - 35 Corner Maple and York streets.
  - 36 Corner High and Danforth streets.
  - 37 Engine house, Congress near Oak street.
  - 38 Corner Congress and Walker streets.
  - 39 Corner Deering and Avon streets.
  - 41 Engine house, Spring near State street.
  - 42 Corner Danforth and Brackett streets.
  - 43 Corner Commercial and Clark streets.
  - 44 State street Square.
  - 45 Engine house, Brackett near Pine street.
  - 46 Horse Railroad Stable, Spring street.
  - 47 Corner Portland and Weymouth streets.
  - 48 Corner Pine and Thomas streets.
  - 51 Corner Brackett and Vaughan streets.
  - 52 Libby's Corner.
  - 53 Forest City Sugar Refinery.
  - 54 Corner Neal and Bowdoin streets.
  - 56 Corner Salem and School streets.
  - 57 Boston and Maine Transfer Station.
  - 62 Corner Park and Commercial streets.
  - 63 P & R engine house, foot of Alder street.
  - 64 Foot of Green street.
  - 65 Opposite Palmer's on Grove street.

**LIST OF RESERVOIRS,  
WITH LOCATION AND NUMBER.**

NO.	SCUTTLES.	NO.	SCUTTLES.	
1	Cumberland, near North,	2	33 Cumberland, near Green,	3
2	North, near Melbourne,	3	34 Cumberland, near Preble,	3
3	Cumberland, c. Lafayette,	1	35 Portland, c. Alder,	2
4	St. Lawrence, c. Monum't,	2	36 Portland, c. Green,	2
5	Atlantic, off Gilbert's lane,	2	37 Congress, opp. Casco,	2
6	Adams, near Waterville,	2	38 Free, c. Oak,	3
7	Newbury, near Mountfort,	2	39 Spring, c. South,	2
8	Middle, c. India,	2	40 Danforth, c. Maple,	2
9	Federal, c. Franklin,	2	41 Pleasant, c. Centre,	2
10	Cumberland, c. Franklin,	2	42 Cong., front Plym'th ch.,	2
11	Congress, head India,	2	43 State, c. Congress,	1
12	Mayo, near Oxford,	2	44 Spring, c. Winter,	2
13	Cumb'd, near Washington,	3	45 Spring, c. Neal,	1
14	Hammond, near Fox,	2	46 Danforth, c. High,	3
15	Middle, near Franklin,	2	47 Danforth, near Clark,	2
16	Deer, near Middle,	3	48 Danforth, near Emery,	2
17	Silver, near Milk,	2	49 York, c. Tate,	3
18	Exchange, near Middle,	2	50 Park, c. Spring,	3
19	Plum. near Middle,	2	51 State, c. Danforth,	1
20	Union, near Middle,	2	52 Brackett, near Carleton,	3
21	Free c. Centre,	2	53 Brackett, near Vaughan,	2
22	Market Square,	2	54 Brackett, near Gray,	3
23	Congress, head Temple,	3	55 Clark, c. Spruce,	3
24	Federal, c. Exchange,	2	56 Emery, near Spruce,	2
25	Cumberland, c. Pearl,	3	57 Salem, c. Brackett,	3
26	Cumberland, c. Chestnut,	2	58 Portland, c. Weymouth,	3
27	Wilmot, c. Congress,	1	59 St. John,	2
28	Oxford, c. Cedar,	3	60 Lowell, c. Burnham,	2
29	Oxford, c. Pearl,	3	61 Sumner, c. Mountfort,	2
30	Com'cial head Long wharf,	2	62 Monroe, opp. Jail,	1
31	Com., head Widgery's Wh'f	3	63 Merrill, c. Turner,	2
32	Preble, near Congress,	2	64 Vaughan, c. Pine,	2

**CITY OF PORTLAND.**

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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OFFICE OF OVERSEERS OF POOR AND ALMS HOUSE, }  
PORTLAND, February 28th, 1883. }

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland, Me :*

GENTLEMEN :—At this time, the end of another Municipal year, we submit to you our annual report of labor performed and money expended for the year 1882 and 1883, and in doing so, we cannot refrain from saying that among the poor of our city, it has been a year of greater hardship and suffering, than any year since the tide of prosperity, which has been for the last few years sweeping over our country and city, began its rise. The reasons for this are found in the facts, that the increased prices of all articles necessary to the maintenance of a family, which has continued through the year; the extreme severity of the winter through which we have hardly yet passed, and the additional fact that unskilled labor never receives large compensation for the service it performs, should be sufficient to satisfy any thoughtful mind that the expense necessary for the support of the poor of a city like ours for the past year, must be more than for the two or three years which have preceded it; for every one knows who has any thing to do in the dispensing of either public or private charity, that those who receive aid at their hands, are almost entirely from that class of persons, who have no definite avocation by which they obtain the means of support for themselves and their families; or if they have, the income therefrom is so uncertain as to make their condition for support largely dependent upon society at large; and every year like the past one, makes the above statement more apparent;

and the declaration of the great Teacher that "the poor ye have always with you" has very little prospect of being inappropriate, for the present century at least.

#### PAUPERS OUTSIDE THE ALMS HOUSE.

The number of families receiving aid in the several ways in which we dispense the same, has been two hundred and fifteen, nine more than the year previous. The persons in these families are eight hundred and eight, an increase of sixty over last year. Ninety of the above are widows; some of them, in fact, the greater part of them, have large families, and while in previous years they have received scarcely any aid during the warmer months of the year, it has been necessary because of their scanty income (scanty indeed, when compared to the increased cost of living), to render them assistance for nearly every month of the year. Seventy-nine men who have families have been aided because of the sickness with which themselves or some member of their families have been afflicted; twenty-two have been helped because of the intemperate habits of the husband and father; and twenty-four because their families were too large for any one poor laboring man to support them, from what he was able to earn. To quite a portion of the latter class, aid has been rendered but once or twice for the year, when the extremity in which they were made it imperative. The kind of aid rendered has been as follows: fuel only thirty-two; provisions only four; medical attendance and medicine, only fifty-four; provisions and medical attendance, two; fuel and medical attendance, nine; fuel and provisions, seventy-six; fuel, provisions and medical attendance, thirty-eight. The number who have received medical attendance during the past year is but one hundred and three; two less than last year; but their sickness has seemed to be of longer duration, for they have received more in medicines and the necessaries of life, than for several previous years.

The nationality of the outside poor are Irish one hundred fifteen, American fifty-four, English eighteen, French four, Colored five, Scotch four, German five, Portugese four, Danish two, Swedish one; foreign one hundred and sixty-one, native fifty-four.



The monthly aid to families for the year, is as follows :

	NO. FAMILIES.	NO. PERSONS.
March,	95	363
April,	62	236
May,	53	194
June,	44	174
July,	32	127
August,	40	145
September,	47	192
October,	52	203
November,	68	290
December,	91	367
January,	106	421
February,	121	291

Increase in families, 174.

Increase in persons, 466.

The pauper settlement of outside poor is in the city, one hundred forty-nine; in other towns in the State, nineteen; no settlement in the State, forty-seven. The supplies delivered to these have been 330 feet of wood, 220,070 pounds of coal, 12,278 pounds of flour, 295 pounds of pork, 295 pounds of fish, 125 quarts of molasses, 106½ pounds of tea, 426 pounds of sugar, 426 pounds of rice, 426 pounds of oat meal, 426 dozen of crackers, 6 gallons of oil and 6 bars of soap. The last eight articles have been delivered altogether to families who have had sickness, and the increase both in price and quantity has been quite largely in excess of some three years last past. The number of prescriptions to the sick has been one thousand four hundred and eighty (1480), and the cost of the same four hundred forty-four and 43-100 dollars.

Total cost of outside poor may therefore be estimated as follows :

Fuel coal.....	\$ 687 75
“ wood.....	278 44
Provisions,.....	1232 05
Medicines,.....	444 43
Total cost,.....	<u>\$2,642 67</u>

Among this class, especially during the summer, the Secretary has made more than the usual number of visits to see if it were possible to reduce the aid being asked for at our hands, in that part of the year when formerly it was not sought, but he became satisfied on a thorough investigation of nearly every case that it was quite impossible to cut them off from the aid they asked for; for this year at least.

## ALMS HOUSE.

With the beginning of the past year Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Noyes were elected Master and Matron and the results of the year in the general appearance and management of the house and farm but confirms the wisdom of our choice. We wish however to emphasise what we have said in former years, that those who come there now are for the most part too old and infirm to do much to help support themselves even there and as a consequence the cost of maintaining the house increases with every succeeding year. We trust those who have to help bear the burden of the support of those who come to the Alms House as their last resort for an earthly home, will justify us in making that home as comfortable as their circumstances will allow although the cost of maintaining it is somewhat increased. The number of inmates in the house one year ago was ninety-four. The number admitted thereto by reason of poverty during the year has been eighty-five, and the number committed to the house of correction from the Municipal Court has been forty-eight, the number discharged ninety-eight, ran away fourteen, died one ; remaining at the present time one hundred and fourteen. The average number for the year is ninety-six. The total expense for the year has been \$11,915.68. The average cost of each inmate per week \$2.39. This includes salaries of Master and Matron, Chaplain, employees about the farm and the house and the board of those who eat at the keeper's table, repairs on house, out-buildings and fences and all other bills that may be connected with the management of the house and farm.

## GREELY HOSPITAL.

This has been, as in other years, under the faithful and able management of the Hospital Committee, a home for the friendless and poor of our city who have been overtaken by disease and have been obliged to seek for treatment within its walls. The mortality during the year has been very much larger than any previous year, which is accounted for largely from the fact that quite a portion of the inmates were afflicted with chronic diseases of various kinds and this has been the year wherein the "weary wheels of life stood still," and relief from their physical suffering has come. The average

number has been larger than before and from past experience we see no reason to expect anything else in the years that are to come. The number of patients one year ago was forty-one. The number admitted during the year, one hundred and twenty-seven; the number of births, two; discharged, well or improved, ninety-two; not improved, nine; run away, eight; died, thirty-two; remaining at present time, twenty-nine. The aggregate expense for the year has been \$4,346.69. The average number of patients, thirty-three. Average cost of each patient per week, \$2.53.

#### INSANE PAUPERS.

The present number of insane persons now being supported at the expense of the city is seventeen. The number one year ago was seventeen; committed during the year, six; discharged, three; died, three. The expenses of one who was there one year ago has been assumed by the State. Of those committed during the past year, two of them have pauper settlement in other towns in the State; one has no settlement in the State, and the expenses of two of them have so far been paid by their friends, and will probably continue to be so paid while they remain there. So that but ten remain whose expenses are actually paid, or to be paid, by the city. There has been paid the City Treasurer amount due on a State pauper, eighty-one dollars and two cents. The total cost of the insane poor during the year has been \$1,679.59. The difficulty experienced a year ago in getting certificates of insanity of those who were sent at the expense of the city has passed away, the suit then pending against several physicians having been decided against the plaintiff, who sought for remuneration for what she alleged was an abuse of professional knowledge and power, in furnishing testimony whereby she was wrongfully placed under the restraint of the Insane Hospital.

#### STIPENDS.

We have continued the system of paying a small cash stipend to persons whom we thought worthy of such a favor. The number now receiving this kind of aid is thirteen, one less than last year. Two of those receiving this kind of aid have died during the year. One has been dropped and one

added. The persons represented by those receiving stipends are twenty-eight, and amount paid for the year is \$806.00, an average to each person of \$28.78½

#### PER CENT. OF PAUPERISM.

The whole number of persons who have received aid in various ways during the year has been one thousand two hundred and fifty-six, more than last year by one hundred and sixty persons, a fraction over three per cent. of the population, but much less than that, when we take into account the fact that we have to care for the most of the unsettled persons that belong to a population of fifty thousand people.

#### TRAMPS AND STATE PAUPERS.

Traveling from place to place with the expressed purpose of seeking employment, has not yet wholly ceased, but has rather increased during the year. It has ceased however to be a matter of any great expense, for we send this class of persons, whether male or female, beyond the bounds of the State, by the same line of conveyance by which they came, unless they came by the means of conveyance with which they are endowed by nature, and if that mode of traveling has become somewhat wearisome, and has almost given out, we have sent them away at the expense of the city, rather than provide them a home in the Alms House. We have sent away, without any expense to the city, fifty-seven persons, and at the expense of the city thirty-six persons, the expense therefore being seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

We have, from those who have been for some time cared for in the Hospital, sent two to the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., where they are provided with a comfortable home for the remainder of their lives. The expense of getting them there has been twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

The forty-seven families who have no settlement in the State, the most of whom landed here from some foreign port, we are obliged to aid while they may remain here, or send them to the port from whence they came. In most cases the former course is preferable, as sickness in their families has been to a great extent the cause of their need. During the year past a National Capitation Tax has been

established, on persons coming into ports of the United States, by steam or sailing vessels, and the Government assumes the care of them under circumstances of distress, from which we hope to get some relief when the system shall come to get into working order in this city.

#### CHILDREN.

We have provided homes for seven children only, during the year, one of which was a foundling left at the door of a house on Tyng street, and we believe the homes so provided, will prove to be such, as that we may congratulate ourselves on the results in every case. Some ten or twelve children, where the parents or persons having them in charge have been obliged to come the Alms House, have been provided for by Rev. T. P. Linnehan, so that we shall probably have no further expense on their account.

#### THE FARM.

The Farming Committee, with the beginning of the year, planned to raise quite a large amount of such products as were necessary to provide the inmates of the House and Hospital with a considerable part of their food, but the severe drought disappointed their expectations, and made necessary the purchase of a large part of the roots and vegetables there used, and that too, at prices very largely above the average market price, which affords another reason why our appropriations, (reduced by two thousand dollars, from the two or three years which have preceded the one now closing), has not been sufficient to meet the expenses of our department of City expenditures for the current year. The cash income, however, has been in excess of last year, from the fact that quite a large lot of hay and a yoke of oxen have been sold during the year, and these with other sources of income about the farm and house, have amounted to \$621.63 which has come to the hands of the Treasurer of the Board; an excess over the previous year of \$135.72. The most of the products of the farm have been used for the use of the House and Hospital, and for the stock on the farm. The expense of keeping the stock having been quite largely reduced during the year by the sale of the oxen, and the exchanging of poor cows for much better ones, thereby making a lesser number render

the same, or a greater quantity of milk than the larger number formerly kept. It must be recollected too, that with the beginning of the year, what was known as the Canal field, was sold to the M. C. R. R. Co., which reduced very materially the amount of hay raised on the farm, as no other part of the farm yielded so much to the acre as the field above named.

The men at the house able to work, besides doing the ordinary farm work, have been employed in filling the marsh near St. John street, thereby making the land more valuable for the raising of any crop which it is thought best to raise, and the estimated value of the work thus done, by the men and teams belonging to the farm, we believe to be at least

	\$350 00
Cash income from farm,	621.63
	<hr/>
Total value of improvements and cash income,	971.63

#### CHAPLAIN.

Rev. W. T. Phelan has filled this position again the past year, with his usual fidelity and kindly attention which we believe to be the highest praise we can bestow upon the labor he has performed.

#### CITY PHYSICIAN.

William Cammett, M. D., at the beginning of the year was elected to this position and has endeavored to faithfully perform the perplexing and sometimes arduous labors belonging thereto with fidelity to those coming under his professional care, as well as to the interests of the city.

#### WORK ON STREETS, &C.

We have employed no men receiving aid as outside poor during the year. for the following reasons: that but very few receiving such aid were able to do any considerable amount of work, and those who were have owed us less when the spring came by not giving them work than they did when we tried to help them by giving them a chance to pay for the supplies they received for themselves and their families. The inmates and teams at the house and on the farm have, however, done some work in the Oaks and on Noyes street, as follows:

## DEERING'S OAKS.

12½ days labor, 1 yoke oxen, 2.50 per day.....	\$ 31 25
12 days labor, 1 pair horses, 3.50 per day.....	42 00
94 days labor, men, 1.00 per day.....	94 00
Drawing 100 loads gravel.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$217.25

## NOYES STREET.

9 days, 1 pair horses, 3.50 per day.....	\$ 31 50
45 days, men, 1.00 per day.....	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 76 50
Total work done.....	\$293 75

## ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

This organization has increased in great measure the vigor which it possessed the last year, and has done good work in preventing street begging, and the giving of private alms in a promiscuous and unsystematic manner. It has continued to provide work for some persons who otherwise must have sought aid at the hands of either public or private charity. We can but hope that its sphere of usefulness may be still farther enlarged and that it may be an honored agent in so teaching the dependent class of our population the art of self dependence, that their efforts for self support shall some time come to be a grand success.

*Expenditures from April 1st, 1882, to March 1st, 1883.*

Subsistence, including out-door supplies, and family of keeper and Greely Hospital.....	\$ 7,915 64
Repairs on house, out-buildings, and fences, including labor, lumber, paints and oils, and hardware.....	315 47
Repairs on hospital, including labor, lumber, paints and oils, and hardware.....	28 54
Repairs on clothing and bedding, including bills for boots, shoes, and leather, dry goods, and straw....	790 91
Repairs on furniture, stoves, etc.....	74 63
Fuel for house, hospital, and outside distribution....	2,770 74
Insane paupers, including expenses to Augusta.....	1,175 26
Blacksmith work, repairs on carts, carriages, etc.....	128 95
Repairs on harnesses, blankets, etc.....	19 55
Wooden ware, seeds, etc.....	128 61
Paupers in other towns in the State.....	28 00
Grain, meal, shorts, etc.....	326 38
Medicines, including prescriptions to outside patients, surgical instruments, etc.....	720 35
Baker at the house.....	469 75
Work on the farm and help in the house.....	324 12

Repairs on steam works, including new boiler.....		\$292 44
Burial of Paupers.....		194 08
Transportation of paupers out of State.....		106 40
Traveling expenses.....		5 00
Kerosene oil for lighting house and hospital.....		161 73
Care of sick outside of hospital.....		20 78
Master and Matron of Alms House..		600 00
Nurses and cooks in hospital.....		779 22
Chaplain.....		112 50
Teamsters.....		468 00
Engineer of steam works.....		390 00
Secretary and Treasurer.....		675 00
Stipends.....		589 00
Miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing, consulting physicians, and other smaller items.....		135 71
		<hr/>
		\$19,746 76
Estimated expenditures for March.....		3,000 00
		<hr/>
Making aggregate cost for financial year.....		\$22,746 76
From which deduct the following items:		
Estimated cash income to City Treasurer... \$1,300 00		
Work in Deering's Oaks and on Noyes St. 293 75		1,593 75
		<hr/>
Estimated cost for the year.....		\$21,153 01
Unexpended balance for 1881 and 1882.....		295 97
Appropriation for 1882 and 1883.....		20,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$20,295 97
Balance unexpended.....		549 21
Aggregate expenses estimated to exceed appropriation.		2,450 79
		<hr/>

The above shows quite an excess of expenditures over the appropriation, something which has not happened before for several years, and something too which might reasonably be expected to happen when, in such a year as the past, the appropriation was reduced two thousand dollars from what it had been for several years previous. It has been only by the strictest economy that we have kept the expenditures within the sum mentioned and, unless it be a very extraordinary year in the year to come, we cannot hope to keep our expenses within the limit of the past year, for there are ordinary repairs which have had to be neglected because our appropriation was so small and our expenses so largely disproportionate. We would suggest that the City Council, for the year to come, visit the house, and especially that part occupied by the imbecile and idiotic men, and see if in their wisdom they cannot devise some means by which the unfor-



tunate beings therein kept cannot be provided with some more comfortable quarter, and especially during the warm months of the year.

Accompanying the foregoing we submit Schedule of Alms-house and Greely Hospital furniture and supplies, stock and farming tools, together with the value of crops raised and income from various sources for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

SEWALL LANG, *Chairman.*

CHARLES H. BAKER, *Secretary.*

#### ALMS HOUSE FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES ON HAND.

10 bbls. flour.....	\$ 6 50	\$ 65 00
5 bbls. pork.....	21 00	105 00
40 galls. vinegar.....	20	8 00
3000 lbs. pollock fish.....	4½	135 00
8 bush. German beans.....	2 50	20 00
2 csks slacked lime.....	1 25	2 50
250 galls. K. oil.....	15	37 50
100 galls. molasses.....	48	48 00
6 pork bbls.....	50	3 00
75 flour “.....	20	15 00
4 molasses hhd.....	1 00	4 00
4 oil bbls.....	1 50	6 00
1 Franklin stove.....		5 00
4 cylinder stoves.....	6 00	24 00
1 platform scale.....		12 00
50 lbs. tobacco.....	35	17 50
1 bbl. fine salt.....		2 25
1 grocers' scale.....		10 00
1 small scale.....		3 00
1 Spring balance for Baker.....		5 00
1 platform chain and tackle.....		10 00
1 pair can hooks.....		50
2 meat hooks.....	50	1 00
1 coopers' adze.....		1 50
65 wooden bedsteads.....	75	48 75
23 double iron bedsteads.....	6 00	138 00
60 single “ “.....	5 00	300 00
162 straw beds.....	1 00	162 00
352 sheets.....	1 00	352 00
295 pillow slips.....	50	147 50
40 straw pillows.....	25	10 00
180 feather pillows.....	75	135 00
238 quilts and spreads.....	3 50	833 00
153 double blankets.....	2 25	344 25
4 rubber “.....	2 00	8 00
10 bureaus.....	4 00	40 00
4 washstands.....	3 00	12 00
5 clocks.....	3 00	15 00
15 mirrors.....	2 50	37 50
4½ doz. steel knives and forks.....	5 00	22 50
1 chopping machine.....		5 00
14 wash boards.....	25	3 50
2 charts.....	1 00	2 00
3 clothes wringers.....	5 00	15 00
4 doz. milk pans.....	5 00	20 00

2 spittoons.....	50	\$1 00
1 churn.....		8 00
1 cooking range.....		85 00
1 cooking stove.....		20 00
1 ironing stove.....		10 00
7 flat irons.....	50	3 50
12 wash basins.....	25	3 00
12 dust pans.....	25	3 00
1 bed pan.....		1 00
1 brass kettle.....		5 00
12 stone jars.....	80	9 60
12 bean pots.....	40	4 80
1 brown bread pan.....		2 00
1 spice mortar.....		1 00
1 refrigerator in cellar.....		25 00
4 wash tubs.....	50	2 00
1 wash bowl and 2 pitchers.....		3 00
2 water pots.....	75	1 50
6 coal hods.....	75	4 50
199 chairs and settees.....	60	119 40
1 ice cream freezer.....		4 50
9 rocking chairs.....	75	6 75
75 tables and stands.....	1 20	90 00
4 table cloths.....	1 15	4 00
6 fire buckets.....	1 00	6 00
2 fire axes.....	75	1 50
1 " crowbar.....		1 50
28 lamps.....	50	14 00
¼ bbl flour.....		3 25
1 bbl crackers.....		2 80
200 lbs. granulated sugar.....	9½	19 00
4 " Ool. tea.....	50	2 00
25 " coffee.....	15	3 75
5 " Rio coffee.....	18	90
20 " oat meal.....	4	80
1 doz. Paper Pails.....		5 50
19 pails.....	20	3 80
46 feather beds.....	10 00	460 00
196 cotton shirts.....	75	147 00
34 flannel ".....	1 00	34 00
32 pairs drawers.....	50	16 00
34 coats.....	4 00	136 00
28 vests.....	1 25	35 00
27 pairs pants.....	2 50	67 50
37 " overalls.....	50	18 50
29 curtains.....	35	13 15
70 chambers.....	25	17 50
2 wool carpets.....	15 00	30 00
1 oil cloth carpet.....		20 00
40 yds cashmere.....	25	10 00
8 burial robes.....	1 75	14 00
17 balls cotton yarn.....	10	1 70
3 doz. spool cotton.....	50	1 50
1 " pocket combs.....		55
29 yds cambric.....	8	2 32
10 pieces braid.....	5	50
10 pairs stockings.....	37½	3 75
8 chemise.....	75	6 00
27 yds unbleached cotton.....	8	2 16
26 men's hats.....	75	19 50
6 lbs. cotton batting.....	10	60
8 doz. pant buttons.....	5	40
22 " shirt ".....	2	44
3 mats.....	75	2 25
4 sinks.....	2 00	8 00
540 yds sheeting, striped.....	20	108 00

3 extension tables.....	\$ 8 00	\$24 00
36 napkins.....	20	7 20
1 lounge.....		8 00
1 sofa.....		15 00
4 straight jackets.....	5	20 00
2 sewing machines.....	30 00	60 00
4 table covers.....	1 25	5 00
2 diplomas.....	2 00	4 00
4 washstands.....	75	3 00
3 brooms.....	25	75
250 lbs. Rangoon rice.....	8	20 00
12 " candles.....	12½	1 50
4 gross matches.....	2 00	8 00
420 lbs. soap.....	6½	27 30
½ lb. cloves.....		25
½ " cassia.....		25
12 lbs. pepper.....	20	2 40
2 bread troughs.....	10 00	20 00
1 stuffed rocking chair.....		8 00
3 clothes closets.....	20 00	60 00
9 lanterns.....	75	6 75
150 lbs. lard.....	12	18 00
15 molasses cans.....	30	4 50
20 meal bags.....	20	4 00
12 baskets.....	50	6 00
4 doz. spoons.....	2 00	5 00
50 feet leather hose.....	50	25 00
100 " rubber ".....	15	15 00
3 vinegar barrels.....	1 00	3 00
80 bush. potatoes.....	80	64 00
12 stone jugs.....	30	3 60
50 lbs. soap grease.....	5	2 50
1000 " bones.....	¾	7 50
1 coal sifter.....		1 00
1 set tin measures.....		4 00
1 lot crockery ware.....		250 00
1 " tin ware.....		75 00
1 set wooden measures.....		1 00
350 lbs. hams.....	13	45 50
30 " butter.....	25	7 50
10 " ".....	28	2 80
3 bath tubs.....	10 00	30 00
500 heads cabbage.....	8	40 00
400 lbs. potash.....	5½	23 00
½ ton blood beets.....	16 00	8 00
Clothing on 143 inmates.....	4 50	643 00
20 lbs. saleratus.....	5	1 00
15 lbs sole leather.....	30	4 50
11 steam wash tubs.....	6 00	66 00
22 tons coal.....	6 00	132 00
60 cords wood.....	7 50	450 00
66 coffins.....	6 00	396 00
1 parlor lamp.....		3 00
3 parlor hanging lamps.....	4 50	13 50
1 sprinkler.....		75
		<hr/>
		\$7,511 07

STOCK AND FARMING TOOLS.

2 horses.....	\$300 00	\$600 00
2 horses.....	100 00	200 00
1 bull.....		25 00
5 cows.....	75	375 00
1 calf.....		2 00
14 hogs.....	12 00	168 00
14 hens.....	50	7 00

4 scythes and snaths.....	\$1 25	\$5 00
20 rakes.....	30	6 00
3 drag rakes.....	50	1 50
6 ladders.....	3 00	18 00
4 garden rakes.....	75	3 00
15 shovels.....	75	11 25
1 grindstone.....		3 00
10 woodsaws and horses.....	1 00	10 00
20 hay, garden and manure forks.....	75	15 00
5 pick axes.....	1 25	6 25
2 sledge hammers.....	2 25	4 50
1 paving ".....		1 00
4 axes.....	50	2 00
8 manure hoes.....	75	6 00
1 patent fire ladder.....		50 00
2 binding ropes.....		50
4 wheelbarrows.....	1 25	5 00
12 hoes.....	60	7 20
3 iron bars.....	2 25	6 75
1 lawn mower.....		10 00
10 chains.....	3 00	30 00
1 horse cart.....		100 00
8 sleds.....	12 50	100 00
2 wagons.....		80 00
1 express wagon and top.....		125 00
1 sleigh.....		30 00
2 pungs.....		125 00
1 jigger.....		100 00
1 jigger.....		150 00
1 hospital carriage.....		25 00
1 offal cart.....		115 00
1 hearse.....		8 00
3 single harnesses.....	15 00	45 00
1 set leading harnesses.....		4 00
3 sets double harnesses.....	35 00	105 00
6 ploughs.....	10 00	60 00
3 cultivators.....	5 00	15 00
2 seed sowers.....	2 25	4 50
3 harrows.....	8 00	24 00
4 hay racks.....	10 00	40 00
1 mowing machine.....		75 00
1 horse rake.....		20 00
1 lot shoemakers' tools.....		8 00
1 " carpenters' ".....		20 00
4 ox carts.....	60 00	240 00
2 pairs wheels.....	20 00	40 00
1 horse fork and rigging.....		10 00
1 hay knife.....		2 00
1 winnowing machine.....		8 00
1 tackle and fall.....		2 00
1 post augur and spoon.....		2 50
3 gallons oil.....	65	1 95
1 " spirits turpentine.....		50
1 " shellac.....		35
1 " varnish.....		2 00
100 lbs. lead.....	8	8 00
50 lights glass.....	8	4 00
5 paint brushes.....	50	2 50
1 gallon zinc dryer.....		50
200 feet clear pine.....	6	12 00
¼ bale excelsior.....		75
12 old chests.....	50	6 00
1 cleaver.....		50
1 pump and pipe.....		7 50
1 fountain.....		125 00
3 grass hooks.....	50	1 50

1 two horse wood cart.....		\$30 00
100 lbs. steel drills, wedges, &c.....		37 50
1 snow plow.....		3 00
1 drag.....		10 00
2 street lantern and fixtures.....		20 00
½ ton salt hay.....		8 00
38½ cords manure.....	3 50	134 75
3½ tons cheap hay.....	12 00	42 00
44 " hay.....	16 00	704 00
9½ " straw.....	13 00	126 75
House on Weymouth street.....		800 00
8 horse blankets.....	1 00	8 00
1 buffalo robe.....		14 00
4 lap robes.....	2 50	10 00
10 ox yokes and bows.....	2 50	25 00
8 " blankets.....		75 6 00
4 " muzzles.....	50	2 00
1 fodder cutter.....		5 00
3 scuffle hoes.....	33½	1 00
Total.....		\$5,422 00

GREELEY HOSPITAL.

Instruments, medicines and furniture in dispensary..		\$130 00
115 sheets, 1 00. 169 pillow slips, .30.....		165 70
25 bed spreads.....	110	27 50
68 double blankets.....	2 75	187 00
9 rubber ".....	1 50	13 50
60 towels, .20 24 shirts, 1.00. 57 feather pillows, 1 00		93 00
29 woolen pillows.....	1 00	29 00
44 woolen mattresses.....	4 50	198 00
47 single iron bedsteads.....	5 00	235 00
1 wooden bedstead.....		3 00
5 wardrobes.....	10 00	50 00
7 tables, 2 00. 46 small tables, .80.....		50 80
3 mirrors, 5 00. 2 feather beds, 15 00.....		35 00
47 straw beds, 1 00. 60 chairs, .40.....		71 00
1 cabinet chair.....		25 00
13 rocking chairs.....	1 50	19 50
2 childrens' cribs.....	4 00	8 00
1 cooking stove and furniture.....		50 00
1 ironing stove.....		10 00
4 flat irons, .50, 45 window curtains, .75.....		35 75
4 table cloths, 2 25. 3 clocks, 2 50.....		12 50
2 dry sinks, 2 25. 1 wash bowl and pitcher, .75.....		5 25
1 lounge, 4 50. 25 chambers, .25.....		10 75
5 bed pans, 1 00. 1 refrigerator, 2 00.....		22 00
1 clothes wringer, 5 00. 1 rinse tub, 1 00.....		6 00
3 wash boards, .25. 2 bureaus, 5 00.....		10 75
3 mats, 1 50. 1 carpet 10 00. 12 bed spreads, 1 10....		27 70
4 screens, 1 25. 2 clothes horses, 2 25.....		9 50
1 clothes line, .75. 14 wooden pails, .20.....		3 55
6 wash basins, .25. 2 spittoons, .75.....		3 00
1 lantern, 1 25. 23 lamps, .50.....		12 75
36 bowls, .10. 1 castor, 1 50. 48 plates, .06.....		7 98
12 cups and saucers, 1 50. 12 drinking cups, .15.....		3 30
24 tea spoons, .15. 1 sugar bowl, .25.....		3 85
54 table spoons, .20. 4 doz. knives and forks, 2 50.....		20 80
1 porcelain kettle, 2 00. 24 mugs, .03.....		3 92
6 brooms, .25. 1 mortar, 1 00. 1 sprinkler, .75.....		3 25
1 sieve, .35. 4 platters, .30. 12 pitchers, .20.....		3 95
2 nappies, .25. 1 pudding dish, .50.....		1 00
4 stone jars, 1 00. 1 stone jug, .35.....		4 35
1 bean pot, .40. 3 wooden firkins, .30.....		1 30
2 tin pails, .50. 7 tin pans, .20.....		2 40
30 tin plates, .10. 30 tin dippers, .15.....		7 50

2 tin cans, .50.	3 coal hods, .75.		\$ 3 25
1 wooden tray, .50	1 copper boiler, 3 00.		3 50
1 tin tea pot, .50	1 coffee pot, .75.		1 25
1 pair shears, .50.	6 fire buckets, .60.		4 10
50 feet rubber hose, .15	1 hose pipe, 1 50.		9 00
3 dust pans, .25.	4 dust brushes, .25.		1 75
3 clothes baskets, .50.	12 yards cotton cloth, .10.		2 70
15 yards crash, .08.	1 bbl. flour, 8 50.		9 70
36 lbs. tea, .30.	30 bars soap, .06½.		12 75
60 " sugar, .09½.	20 lbs. rice, .08.		7 30
6 head rests.		\$1 00	6 00

Total .....\$1,685 40

#### CROPS RAISED ON FARM, INCOME, &c.

75 tons hay.....	\$16 00	\$1200 00
20 tons straw.....	12 00	240 00
302 bush. potatoes.....	80	241 60
25 " apples.....	1 00	25 00
15 " pears.....	1 00	15 00
50 " onions.....	1 00	50 00
17 " blood beets.....	75	12 75
125 " sugar ".....	75	93 75
35 " carrots.....	50	17 50
500 heads cabbage.....	08	40 00
140 bush. oats.....	65	91 00
11 " y. e. beans.....	3 25	35 75
9 hogs, 2005 lbs.....	10½	273 52
300 lbs. squash.....	03	9 00
700 doz. sweet corn.....	10	70 00
200 lbs. butter.....	30	60 00
3500 galls. milk.....	16	560 00
2 tons corn fodder.....	10 00	20 00
Products, stock, barrels, hogsheads, &c.....		562 63
Rent of house on Weymouth street.....		45 00
Due from and received of towns and individuals.....		787 75
75 doz. eggs.....	25	18 75
Asparagus, strawberries, peas, &c.....		75 00

Total.....\$4,544 00

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk*.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# CITY MARSHAL.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, )  
February 28, 1883. )

*To His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen, of the City of Portland :*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the prescribed duties of the City Marshal, I respectfully present this, my seventh annual report of the doings of the Police Department during the year ending Feb. 28th, 1883.

### ORGANIZATION.

The force, at present, numbers thirty-seven men, as follows, viz.:

City Marshal,	-	-	1
Deputy Marshals,		-	2
Day Patrolmen,	-	-	9
Night Patrolmen,		-	23
Day Turnkey,	-		1
Night Turnkey,	-	-	1
			37

### CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

There have been several changes in the force during the year. In my last report I stated that officer Benjamin Gribben resigned his office, July 5th, 1881, his place was not filled until March 13th of the present municipal year, when Winfield R. Frank was appointed to fill said vacancy. Levi S. Pennell resigned May 1st, and Rodney Sparrow was appointed, June 5th, to fill the vacancy. Oliver H. Davis, more familiarly known as Uncle Oliver, died November 18th,

and John M. Hussey was appointed to fill this vacancy, Dec. 4th. Charles P. Covell resigned from the force Jan. 6th, to accept a position as watchman at the Grand Trunk Depot. Daniel O. McIntire resigned Feb. 1st. These two last vacancies, caused by the resignation of Covell and McIntire, have not as yet been filled.

## HEALTH.

Our record for the past year shows that less time has been lost on account of sickness, than in any other two years for the past ten years, or since I have been connected with the department.

## NAME AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

*City Marshal*, Cyrus K. Bridges.  
*Deputy* " James M. Black.  
 " " Jesse H. Crowell.

## DAY PATROLMEN.

Whitmore R. Garland,	John F. Langmaid,
Alonzo F. Harmon,	Geo F. Harmon,
Luther A. Sterling,	Ruel N. Field,
Joseph H. Rice,	Benjamin Burnham,
	Charles W. Hanson.

## NIGHT PATROLMEN.

Granville Frank,	Rodney Sparrow,
John Massure,	Alexander Bell,
Thomas S. Steele,	Charles W. Stevens,
Joseph A. Fickett,	Oliver A. Skillings,
Horace S. Pride,	Wm. S. Morse,
Winfield R. Frank,	Joseph B. Warren,
Edward K. Heath,	Winslow Lawton,
Caleb K. Newcomb,	David Y. Harris,
Israel Hicks,	William J. McCallum.
Wilmot G. Jackson,	George H. Gill,
Frank Merrill,	John M. Hussey.
Ellory W. Rowe,	

*Day Turnkey*, Freeman T. Merrill,  
*Night* " Benjamin W. Stover.



## NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND FOR WHAT CAUSE.

Assault and battery.....	100
Assault on police officer.....	3
Assault with deadly weapon.....	1
Affray.....	39
Breaking and entering.....	22
Breaking and entering, attempt at.....	1
Bastardy.....	5
Cruelty to animals.....	4
Common drunkards.....	5
Drunkenness.....	558
Drunkenness and disturbance.....	788
Disturbance.....	9
Disturbing public schools.....	2
Disturbing public meeting.....	2
Disturbing religious meeting.....	3
Deserters.....	2
Embezzlement.....	2
Evading fare.....	4
Forgery.....	3
Forgery, suspicion of.....	1
Fugitive from justice.....	1
Gambling.....	8
Illegal transportation of liquor.....	12
Indecent exposure of person.....	7
Insane.....	13
Keeping junk store without license.....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1
Larceny.....	129
Larceny, suspicion of.....	17
Malicious mischief.....	32
Maintaining a nuisance.....	6
Murder.....	1
Open shop on the Lord's day.....	14
Obtaining money by false pretences.....	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2
Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Receiving stolen goods, suspicion of.....	3
Robbery.....	3
Rape.....	1
Running away from home.....	11
Running away from city house of correction.....	1

Search and seizure.....	257
Single sale of intoxicating liquor.....	19
Stealing a ride.....	3
Smuggling.....	1
Selling liquor.....	4
Selling liquor without license.....	1
Truancy.....	19
Vagrants.....	31

#### VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.

Bathing within city limits.....	1
Collecting house offal.....	4
Discharging firearms in city limits.....	6
Fast Driving.....	6
Obstructing the sidewalk.....	5
Playing bat and ball in the street.....	5
Resisting Police Officers.....	13
Shouting on the street.....	16
Snowballing on the street.....	3
Throwing stones on the street.....	4
	<hr/>
	2,219

Of the above number of arrests, 244 were females, and 287 minors.

#### DISPOSITION OF THOSE ARRESTED.

Committed to City House of Correction.....	7
Committed to City Hospital.....	1
Committed to County Jail to await action of Grand Jury....	5
Committed to County Jail by request of bondsman.....	1
Discharged without complaint.....	583
Discharged by consent of complainant.....	150
Delivered up to Truant Officer.....	11
Delivered to Constable of this City.....	1
Delivered to United States officers.....	6
Delivered to Sheriff of Cumberland County.....	6
Delivered to officers out of town.....	18
Delivered to officers on board ship.....	1
Returned to their homes out of town.....	2
Taken before the Municipal Court.....	1,427
	<hr/>
	2,219

#### NATIVITY.

Ireland.....	1,237	North Am. Indians.....	20
United States.....	802	Br. Americans.....	11

England.....	46	Colored Americans.....	29
Germany.....	7	Holland.....	1
Scotland.....	8	Portugal.....	2
Sweden.....	30	Russia.....	3
Spain.....	3	China.....	1
France.....	17	Italy.....	2
			2,219

TRAMPS AND LODGERS.

The number of persons applying to us for lodgings during the past year, has been six hundred and fourteen.

NATIVITY.

Ireland.....	263	Colored Americans.....	15
United States.....	251	Br. Americans.....	4
England.....	44	Germany.....	13
France.....	10	Scotland.....	12
Sweden.....	2		
			614

The table below shows the number of arrests for each month during the past four municipal years:

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
March.....	177	175	209	146
April.....	180	227	166	182
May.....	194	189	156	174
June.....	176	205	145	191
July.....	230	222	188	217
August.....	197	287	168	222
September.....	185	203	204	221
October.....	226	199	163	223
November.....	229	149	192	200
December.....	180	184	147	165
January.....	127	140	161	162
February.....	118	156	165	110
	2,219	2,336	2,065	2,213

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The amount of property reported stolen during the present municipal year, has been small when compared with that of former years, and consequently the amount recovered has been very much smaller this year than in previous years, amounting to \$1,215. The force have been very successful in ferreting out crime, and in capturing and bringing to justice those committing the same.

## LICENSES.

The whole amount of money collected on hacks and drays, is \$189, which amount I have paid over to the Aldermen, in compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinances.

## SALE OF LIQUOR VESSELS.

I have paid to the City Treasurer, \$1,594.50, from the sale of liquor vessels. Also \$23.40 from the sale of old junk, etc., picked up and no owner found for the same.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Stores found open and secured . . . . .	342
Stray teams found and put up . . . . .	34
Lost children found and taken home . . . . .	62
Fire alarms given by police . . . . .	10
Sick and mad dogs killed . . . . .	4
Store windows found broken . . . . .	1
Holes found in the street and reported . . . . .	5

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS K. BRIDGES, *City Marshal.*

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## CITY OF PORTLAND.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS, {  
Portland, March 1st, 1883. }

*To the Honorable Mayor, and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Street Department from April 1st, 1882, to March 1st 1883.

The amounts expended are as follows:

### *Stables and Teams.*

Grain, hay and straw.....	\$4,257 79
Carts, sleds and repairs of.....	525 32
Harness and repairs of.....	449 80
Shoeing.....	414 86
Horses and exchange.....	875 00
Stable utensils, &c.....	79 97
Medicine and attendance..	61 15
Miscellaneous.....	242 40
Pay roll teamsters.....	10,077 15
Total.....	\$16,983 44

### *Labor and Materials.*

Pay roll laborers.....	\$17,521 42
Tools and repairs of (including sweeper)....	810 99
Curb, crossing-stone and freight.....	1,389 30
Granite paving blocks and freight.....	9,078 91
Bricks.....	2,229 70
Paving and setting curbstone.....	3,667 45
Bridges and repairs of.....	5,281 49
Gravel and sand.....	280 90
Lumber for streets.....	634 26
Carpentry, nails, &c.....	627 16
Concrete walks, repairs of.....	66 38

Carried forward,	\$41,587 96
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Brought forward,	\$41,587 96	
Mason work, stone cutting, blasting, &c. ....	1,705 98	
Crusher, (repairs and fuel) .....	208 89	
Drain pipe .....	93 85	
Board of horses and men and transportation, Peak's Island .....	154 08	
Telephone .....	45 00	
Plowing new streets .....	18 00	
Miscellaneous .....	127 30	
Total .....		\$43,941 06
Amount of appropriation .....	55,000 00	
Transfer from Fire Department .....	7,500 00	
		62,500 00
Amount expended to date .....		60,924 50
		\$1,575 50

The following is the amount labor, team work, and materials for each street, viz.:

<i>Adams street,</i>	Labor and team work,		\$ 33 25
<i>Alder street,</i>	Labor and team work,	\$ 30 00	
	Materials,	90 11	120 11
<i>Anderson street,</i>	Labor and team work,		6 50
<i>Atlantic street,</i>	Labor and team work,	23 25	
	Materials,	60 50	83 25
<i>Arsenal street,</i>	Labor and team work,	6 35	
	Materials,	19 50	25 85
<i>Beckett street,</i>	Labor and team work,	2 25	
	Materials,	19 80	23 05
<i>Bowdoin street,</i>	Labor and team work,		85 00
<i>Boyd street,</i>	Labor and team work,		11 00
<i>Brackett street,</i>	Labor and team work,	120 34	
	Materials,	227 67	348 01
<i>Bramhall street,</i>	Labor and team work,	87 62	
	Materials,	92 00	179 62
<i>Brown street,</i>	Labor and team work,		10 00
<i>Carleton street,</i>	Labor and team work,	79 92	
	Materials,	114 00	193 92
<i>Casco street,</i>	Labor and team work,	4 00	
	Materials,	11 00	15 00
<i>Cedar street,</i>	Labor and team work,		6 00
<i>Center street,</i>	Labor and team work,	176 45	
	Materials,	121 47	297 92
<i>Central street,</i>	Labor and team work,	117 38	
	Materials,	82 20	199 58
<i>Clark street,</i>	Labor and team work,	22 73	
	Materials,	41 00	62 73

<i>Commercial street,</i>	Labor and team work,	2,946 30	
	Materials,	5,624 37	8,570 67
<i>Congress street,</i>	Labor and team work,	873 87	
	Materials,	603 75	1,477 62
<i>Congress place,</i>	Labor and team work,		12 25
<i>Cotton street,</i>	Labor and team work,		42 00
<i>Cross street,</i>	Labor and team work,	89 50	
	Materials,	22 00	111 50
<i>Cumberland street,</i>	Labor and team work,	1,044 76	
	Materials,	696 22	1,740 98
<i>Danforth street,</i>	Labor and team work,		135 62
<i>Deering street.</i>	Labor and team work,	414 57	
	Materials,	194 00	608 57
<i>Douglass street,</i>	Labor and team work,		4 00
<i>Elm street,</i>	Labor and team work,	257 02	
	Materials,	80 00	337 02
<i>Emery street,</i>	Labor and team work,	8 00	
	Materials,	6 60	14 60
<i>Exchange street,</i>	Labor and team work,		9 09
<i>Federal street,</i>	Labor and team work,	74 99	
	Materials,	322 00	396 99
<i>Fore street,</i>	Labor and team work,	133 97	
	Materials,	38 50	172 47
<i>Fox street,</i>	Labor and team work,	18 25	
	Materials,	22 00	40 25
<i>Franklin street,</i>	Labor and team work,		9 00
<i>Free street,</i>	Labor and team work,	292 75	
	Materials,	562 50	865 25
<i>Grant street,</i>	Labor and team work,	795 50	
	Materials,	68 75	864 25
<i>Gray street,</i>	Labor and team work,		78 25
<i>Green street,</i>	Labor and team work,	521 00	
	Materials,	375 00	896 00
<i>Grove street,</i>	Labor and team work,	193 25	
	Materials,	21 00	214 25
<i>Hammond street,</i>	Labor and team work,		6 50
<i>Hanover street,</i>	Labor and team work,		12 50
<i>Henry street,</i>	Labor and team work,		29 00
<i>High street,</i>	Labor and team work,		154 02
<i>Howard street,</i>	Labor and team work,		19 25
<i>India street,</i>	Labor and team work,		7 50
<i>Kennebec street,</i>	Labor and team work,		122 50
<i>Lincoln street,</i>	Labor and team work,		123 80
<i>Locust street,</i>	Labor and team work,	106 99	
	Materials,	117 50	224 49
<i>Maple street,</i>	Labor and team work,		6 50

<i>Market street,</i>	Labor and team work,	\$ 30 75	
	Materials,	64 50	\$ 95 25
<i>Melbourne street,</i>	Labor and team work,	199 78	
	Materials,	194 70	394 48
<i>Mellen street,</i>	Labor and team work,	71 05	
	Materials,	131 10	202 15
<i>Middle street,</i>	Labor and team work,	1,311 83	
	Materials,	3,649 50	4,961 33
<i>Montreal street,</i>	Labor and team work,		15 50
<i>Monument street,</i>	Labor and team work,	33 74	
	Materials,	88 20	121 94
<i>Moulton street,</i>	Labor and team work,	250 41	
	Materials,	1,150 62	1,401 03
<i>Munjoy street,</i>	Labor and materials,		25 40
<i>Neal street,</i>	Labor and team work,	5 00	
	Materials,	49 50	54 50
<i>Newbury street,</i>	Labor and team work,	80 87	
	Materials,	130 20	211 07
<i>North street,</i>	Labor and team work,	539 04	
	Materials,	799 00	1,338 04
<i>Noyes street,</i>	Labor and team work,		476 00
<i>Oxford street,</i>	Labor and team work,	11 50	
	Materials,	23 50	35 00
<i>Park street,</i>	Labor and team work,	246 58	
	Materials,	170 25	416 83
<i>Parris street,</i>	Labor and team work,	13 75	
	Materials,	11 00	24 75
<i>Pearl street,</i>	Labor and team work,		54 25
<i>Pine street,</i>	Labor and team work,	210 25	
	Materials,	206 40	416 65
<i>Pleasant street,</i>	Labor and team work,		36 00
<i>Poplar street,</i>	Labor and team work,		31 00
<i>Portland street,</i>	Labor and team work,		480 87
<i>Preble street,</i>	Labor and team work,		131 34
<i>Quebec street,</i>	Labor and team work,		15 50
<i>Quincy street,</i>	Labor and team work,	174 25	
	Materials,	229 87	404 12
SALEM STREET,	Labor and team work,	2 25	
	Materials,	25 50	27 75
SHERIDAN STREET,	Labor and team work,		38 75
SILVER STREET,	Labor and team work,	31 05	
	Materials,	21 00	52 05
SPRING STREET,	Labor and team work,	113 74	
	Materials,	17 62	131 36
STATE STREET,	Labor and team work,	482 55	
	Materials,	309 50	
	Blasting,	312 00	1,104 05



STORER STREET	Labor and team work,	11 74	
	Materials,	19 60	31 34
ST. JOHN STREET,	Labor and team work,	56 75	
	Materials,	35 00	91 75
ST. LAWRENCE ST.	Labor and team work,		7 75
TEMPLE STREET,	Labor and team work,	78 11	
	Materials,	273 75	351 86
THOMAS STREET,	Labor and team work,	19 97	
	Materials,	71 70	91 67
TYNG STREET,	Labor and team work,	485 16	
	Materials,	346 37	831 53
TURNER STREET,	Labor and team work,		66 50
VAUGHAN STREET,	Labor and team work,	47 71	
	Materials,	94 50	142 21
WARREN STREET,	Labor and team work,		7 75
WASHINGTON ST.	Labor and team work,	76 62	
	Materials,	52 75	129 37
WATERVILLE ST.	Labor and team work,		12 16
WEST STREET,	Labor and team work,	242 79	
	Materials,	447 00	689 79
WEYMOUTH ST.	Labor and team work,		9 00
WILLIS STREET,	Labor and team work,		14 25
WILMOT STREET,	Labor and team work,	297 00	
	Materials,	340 12	637 12
YORK STREET,	Labor and team work,		94 61
SMALL REPAIRS, VARIOUS STREETS,			
	Labor and team work, carpentry, etc.,	1,369 38	
	Materials,	874 65	2,244 03
PEAK'S ISLAND,	Labor and team work,	195 87	
	Materials,	21 58	
	Board of men and horses and transp'n,	154 08	371 53
CRUSHING STONE,	Labor and team work,	787 87	
	Machine work, etc.,	46 87	
	Materials and fuel,	162 02	996 76
CLEANING STREETS, GUTTERS, PICKING STONE, ETC.			
	Labor and team work,		6,063 17
CLEANING CULVERTS, Labor and team work,			1,040 50
SCREENING AND CASTING SAND,			
	Labor and team work,		1,813 50
SANDING WALKS,	Labor and team work,		311 25
MOVING ICE AND SNOW, Labor and team work,			876 75
MISCELLANEOUS WORK, Labor and team work,			653 25
FIRE DEPARTMENT, Hauling apparatus, etc.,			7,500 00
BLASTING STONE, High street ledge,			1,277 50

## BRIDGES.

## VAUGHAN'S BRIDGE.

Materials,	\$1,010 82	
Tending draw,	541 66	
Paid J. S. Libby, repairs,	617 50	\$2,169 98

## TUKEY'S BRIDGE.

Materials,	885 71	
Tending draw,	449 37	
Paid J. S. Libby, repairs,	371 75	
Miscellaneous,	30 38	1,737 21

## CLARK STREET BRIDGE.

Materials,	950 04	
Paid J. S. Libby, repairs,	302 50	
Paid W. Libby, repairs,	9 06	1,261 60

## PRIDE'S BRIDGE.

Materials,	138 73	
Paid Hawes for labor,	30 00	168 73

## DEERING'S BRIDGE.

Materials,		41 56
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## STROUDWATER.

F. W. Mason, labor, etc.,		9 53
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## PAVEMENTS.

There have been laid and relaid the past year, 17,320 6-10 yds. stone pavement, viz.:

Granite block pavement roadway, yards,	8,063 2-10	
Cobblestone pavement roadway, yards,	1,383 2-10	
New gutters, yards,	4,206 9-10	
New crossings, yards,	971 7-10	
Repairs crossings, yards,	1,164	
Repairs gutters, yards,	595	
Repairs streets, yards,	936 6-10	
Macadamized new streets, yards,	4,005	
Macadamized repairs streets,	3,400	24,725 6-10

## CURBSTONE.

There have been set and reset, 8,713 ft., viz.;

Set,	4,419 ft.	
Reset,	4,294 ft.	8,713 ft.

## SIDEWALKS.

There have been laid and relaid 5,382 ft., making 5,642 yds., viz.:

Brick walk laid,	2,762 ft.	2,916 yds.	
Brick walk relaid,	2,620 ft.	2,726 yds.	
No. of new brick laid,		191,800	
No. of new brick patching,		10,900	
No. of old brick relaid,		78,300	281,000

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

1 Stone crusher and engine.	1 Screw driver.
1 Street sweeper.	1 Cross cut saw.
1 Stump lifter.	1 Post augur.
1 Street roller.	2 Scythes.
2 Stone rollers.	1 Paving pounder.
1 Derrick.	2 Handsaws.
26 Horses.	1 Spirit level.
9 Double wheel carts.	1 Grindstone.
5 Single " " "	1 Square.
9 Double cart sleds.	1 Augur.
4 Single " " "	2 Rakes.
1 Jigger.	4 Axes.
2 Pung sleighs.	1 Iron pump.
1 Lumber cart.	6 Tool boxes.
15 Sets double harness.	6 Steel wedges.
6 " single " "	10 Buckets.
5 " lead " "	1 Copper kettle.
8 " " reins.	2 Powder cans.
5 " " bars.	6 Wheelbarrows.
4 " Whiffletrees.	5 Sand screens.
4 Spare hames.	2 Stoves and funnel.
4 Surcingles.	10 Stone hammers.
40 Blankets.	30 Picks.
7 Spare collars.	1 Pickpole.
5 Hoods.	2 Spades.
10 Combs.	2 Short forks.
16 Brushes (horse).	50 Feet hose.
11 " (dust).	2 Hand carts.
20 Cart wrenches.	½ Barrell dressing.
7 " jacks.	5 Gall. oil and can.
8 Stall hooks.	500 Feet lumber.
1 Harness punch.	1300 Ton rough stone.
12 Grain boxes.	400 Ton cobble paving stone.
6 Crow bars.	3000 Granite paving blocks.
1 Hay cutter.	275 Feet curbstone (new).
7 Brooms.	75 " " (old).
4 Stable lamps.	250 Feet crossing stone.
4 Chains.	½ Barrel black oil.
8 Lanterns.	½ Doz. lamp chimneys.
13 Oil cans.	4 Lantern globes.
2 Monkey wrenches.	1 Basket.
24 Hoes.	1 Barrel cement.
7 Forks.	½ Barrel kerosene oil.
24 Shovels.	Crushed stone ..... \$ 180 00
5 Grub axes.	Sand and gravel..... 2,500 00
5 Face hammers.	Hay..... 135 00
3 Hatchets.	Straw..... 35 00

Respectfully submitted,

HANSON S. CLAY,  
*Commissioner of Streets.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest: GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.

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OFFICE CITY CIVIL ENGINEER, }  
Portland, March 5th, 1883. }

*To the Honorable Council of the City of Portland:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of works in the Civil Engineer department for the year ending Feb. 28, 1883.

### STREETS.

The following are the items of work done on the streets: trial lines run for change of record lines of Congress street near Libby's Corner, in avoidance of earth filling and land damage, which would result from changing the street as it lies to the record location; lines of the newly located part of Island avenue re-run and subsequently staked out for grading; Sterling street staked out for grading; tree lines on Vaughan, Neal and Carroll streets and Island avenue; easterly line of Western Promenade, between Bowdoin street and Western Cemetery changed, and new record of location made; lines of A, B, C and D streets staked out for grading; Noyes street staked out and grade description submitted and adopted; street railway track and curb grade changed on Middle street, between Union and Plum streets, and at foot of Temple street, effecting great improvement of street and sidewalk surface without radical change of grade; easterly line of State street changed from Deering to Portland street, to conform to long existing erections; lines of Kennebec, Somerset, Chestnut, Elm and Preble streets, and of the block bounded by North, Cumberland, Washington and Walnut streets, re-run and marked for monuments; line of new

track of street railway in Pearl and Commercial streets laid down, with terminal curves of the same in Middle and India streets, and all paving, crosswalks, sidewalks and edge stone measured as set. A report, involving long search of the city records, has been submitted on the question of encroachments on State street below York street.

Street lines have been given for building purposes in sixty-six instances, and grade in seventy-one, both apart from lines and grades of sewers.

No change of line or grade involving pecuniary damage has been made during the year.

#### SURVEYS, PLANS AND PROFILES.

A plan of the sewerage system of the southerly central area of the city, uniform with plans of other parts of the city, heretofore completed, has been continued during the year and is still underway.

Surveys and plans have been made as follows: survey, plan, tracing and profile of Long wharf, in connection with the proposed outfall of the intercepting sewer; plan of Quincy street, showing old sewer and outfall; levels and profile of York, Fore, Moulton and Commercial streets, for comparison of sewer routes; survey, plan and profile of same in Commercial street, with sketches, plans and details of proposed sewer; survey and computation of earth fill on Congress street, near Libby's Corner; plan of proposed drives and walks in Oaks; plan, tracings and record description of change of line of Western Promenade, south of Bowdoin street; plan of school house lot on Spring street; survey, plan, tracing and staking out of new tracks of street railway in Pearl and Commercial streets; survey, plan, tracing and record description of State street easterly line, north of Deering street; levels and profile of Noyes street; survey and plan of four corners of State and Deering streets; measurements and plan of sewer under Atlantic wharf; survey, plan, tracing, specifications and duplicate contract for hook and ladder house on Brackett street, with staking out and superintendence; survey and plan of corner Alder and Cumberland streets, for curved curb and lamp post location; survey and plan of location of telegraph poles at United States Hotel and Old City Hall; survey and specifications for new fence on northerly side of

Western Cemetery; survey and plan of south line of Congress street, between Exchange and Market streets, with computation of area between lines as occupied and as recorded; surveys of city lots sold, one on corner of St. John and A. streets, one on Grant, near Weymouth street, and two on Portland, near Weymouth street, with deed descriptions; plans of renumbering of streets on Back Cove, below Lincoln street; survey and plan of southerly line of Congress street, between Middle and Market streets, with grade inclinations thereabouts; detail plans of widening of Long wharf for outfall of intercepting sewer, with specifications, contract in duplicate, laying out and superintendence of the work; enlargement of Coast Survey plan of Peak's Island; running of lines of Congress and Casco streets for verification of monuments; new site of alarm bell tower on Pearl street; surveys, plans, profiles and assessment lists of all sewers built during the year, as hereinafter stated; computations of various drainage areas and searches of records for old sewers across Commercial street, not recorded in sewer book; reports on cases of alleged encroachments on streets; revision of revaluation plans as hereinafter named, and specifications of brick work of intercepting sewer in Commercial street.

#### REVALUATION PLANS.

The plans of the whole city, 82 in number, on a scale of 50 feet to the inch, showing the several streets, lanes, and passage ways, and the boundary lines, areas and owners names of every estate, with the buildings and character thereof, have been gradually wearing out since 1876, the date of their completion, and at the beginning of this year some of them were past repair. In view of the considerable expense attending their construction and of their great value to every department of the city, it was determined by his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council, that one hundred copies of each plan should be made by a photo-lithographic process and printed on strong bond paper, affording enough for the purpose of the several departments, with sets for sale to real estate holders and insurance agents in the city. In order to do this, it was necessary to make anew 10 of the plans, to repair all torn edges, to brighten up faded lines, and to lay down on each of the 82 all changes of boundaries and owner-

ship since 1876, and all buildings built since that date, bringing the plans up to April, 1882, as if they had been made at that date. An index to the series has also been prepared. This work, the unvarying pressure of which no one who was not engaged in it can fully appreciate, has been pursued at intervals of daily duty through the year. For its timely completion the two assistants of this office were employed for 231 hours on evening work, and from Jan. 24 to Feb. 20, another man was employed, in the field, to assist in locating new buildings. On Feb. 20, the last installment of plans was forwarded to the publishers.

Proofs of the plans to No. 52 have been received, which are in every respect satisfactory and in accordance with the agreement therefor.

#### CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

A new picket fence, 541½ feet long, has been built on the northerly side of the Western Cemetery, the former fence having been destroyed by fire.

A driveway in the Oaks, from the corner of Grove and Portland streets to the woods, has been laid out and made passable by carriages, and another from the drive through the woods to Grove street near the old railroad crossing. Fifty trees have been set out in the Oaks, fifty-one on the Western Promenade, eighteen on Federal street, bordering the southerly side of the Eastern Cemetery, and nineteen reset on public grounds. Lots in Evergreen Cemetery, as sold, have been platted on the plans and the proper numbers applied thereto.

#### UNPRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE.

Four lots, comprising an aggregate area of 20,822 square feet, have been sold during the year as follows, shown on plan of city lands for sale: No. 12, at corner of St. John and A streets, rear half of No. 6, on Grant street, and lots 24 and 25 on Portland near Weymouth street.

Many valuable lots are still for sale in the vicinity of the above named streets.

#### SEWERS.

The following named sewers built during the last year by private subscription, have been accepted by the City and assessed during the current year, to wit:

*Oak and Prospect street Sewer.*—Beginning at a point in centre of Oak street, distant 131.5 feet southerly from the south line of Prospect street, thence northerly through centre of Oak street, 131.5 feet to south line of Prospect street, thence with a curve to right, a distance of 36.5 feet to east line of Oak and centre of Prospect street, thence through centre of Prospect street 54.5 feet to sewer in Prospect street. Total length 222.5 feet.

Sewer is of 10 in. cement pipe laid 7 feet deep at point of beginning, 7.2 feet at south line of Prospect street, and 7.2 at terminus.

Cost of sewer . . . . .	\$643.21
City's proportion . . . . .	214.40
Sum to be assessed . . . . .	\$428.81
Area assessed, 20,939 sq. ft.	
Rate per 100 sq. ft., \$2.04 79-100.	

*Oxford street Sewer, easterly to Preble street.*—Beginning at a point in centre of Oxford street, 96 feet westerly from west line of Preble street, thence easterly through centre of Oxford street, 96 feet to west line of Preble street, thence with a curve to left 34 feet to sewer in Preble street. Total length 130 feet.

Sewer is of 10 in. cement pipe laid 5.8 feet deep at point of beginning, 5 feet at west line of Preble street, and 5 feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer . . . . .	\$71.50
City's proportion . . . . .	23.83
Sum to be assessed . . . . .	\$47.67
Area assessed, 8,058 sq. ft.	
Rate per 100 sq. ft. \$0.59 158-1000.	

*Oxford street Sewer, westerly to Boyd street.*—Beginning at a point in centre of Oxford street, 89 feet easterly from east line of Boyd street, thence westerly through centre of Oxford street, 89 feet to east line of Boyd street, thence with a curve to right, a distance of 26 feet to sewer in Boyd street. Total length, 115 feet.

Sewer is of 10 in. cement pipe, laid 8.1 feet deep, at point of beginning, 8.2 feet at east line of Boyd street and 7.4 feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer . . . . .	\$86 25
City's proportion . . . . .	28 75
Sum to be assessed . . . . .	\$57 50
Area assessed, 5,837 sq. ft.	
Rate per 100 sq. ft., \$0.98 51-100.	

The following were built during the current year:

*Pine street Sewer.*—Beginning at a point in the centre of Pine street distant 75 feet easterly from easterly side line of Vaughan street; thence running easterly through centre of Pine street, a dis-



tance of 210 feet, to the head of old sewer in Pine street, at the westerly side line of Neal street.

The sewer is of 12 in. cement pipe, laid 7 feet deep, at point of beginning and 7.2 feet at terminus.

Again, beginning at the old sewer in Pine street, at a point in range with the centre line of Carlton; thence running northerly on said range and centre line, a distance of 86 feet, to head of old sewer in Carlton street.

The sewer is of 12 in. cement pipe, laid 7 feet deep at point of beginning and 8 feet at terminus, so laid as to relieve the old sewer of storm water above the centre of the pipe.

Cost of sewer.....	\$260 43
City's proportion.....	86 81
Sum to be assessed.....	\$173 62
Area assessed, 47,138 sq. ft.	
Rate per 100 sq. ft., \$0.36	832-1000.

*Turner and Howard street Sewers.*—Beginning in centre of Turner street, 92 feet easterly from east side line of Merrill street; thence easterly through centre of Turner street, 775 feet to west line of Eastern Promenade, thence, with a curve of 46 feet radius, to left, a distance of 50 feet; thence northerly across Promenade 185.5 feet, to a point which is 155 feet easterly from west side of Promenade, on the line of the "Old Proprietor's" division wall produced; thence same course 4 feet to a point; thence with an angle easterly 23 feet to a gully. Total length, 1,037.5 feet.

The sewer is of 12 in. cement pipe for the first 370.5 feet, then 644 feet of 15 in. cement pipe, and the remaining 23 feet of 24 in. wooden box, laid 9 feet deep through Turner street, 6 feet at end of curve and 5 feet at angle.

Again, beginning in centre of Howard street, 250 feet southerly from south line of Turner street; thence northerly through centre of Howard street 250 feet; thence with a curve to right 30 feet to sewer in Turner street.

Total length 280 feet. The sewer is 10 in. cement pipe, laid 6.8 feet deep at point of beginning, 8.5 at line of Turner street and 9 feet at terminus.

Again, beginning in centre of Howard street, 170 feet northerly from north line of Turner street; thence southerly through centre of Howard street 170 feet; thence on a curve to left 30 feet to sewer in Turner street. Total length 200 feet.

The sewer is of 10 in. cement pipe, laid 7.3 feet deep at point of beginning, 8.2 at line of Turner street and 9 feet at terminus. Total length of Turner and Howard streets sewer, 1,517.5.

Cost of sewer.....	\$1,145 74
City's proportion.....	381 91
Sum to be assessed.....	\$763 83
Area assessed, 174,025 sq. ft.	
Rate per 100 sq. ft.,	\$0 43 892-1000.

#### EXTENSION AND REPAIRS OF SEWERS.

The following work has been done :

Brattle street sewer, 15 in. plank, has been extended 50 feet at outfall, to keep in advance of filling, Parris street, 20 in. plank, 50 feet for the same reason; surface water drain in Commercial street near State, 18 in. brick, 14 feet to Dyer's dock and catch basin built in street; breaks repaired in sewers in Pearl street near Oxford; Grove on south line of Portland; Mellen at Cumberland; Elm below Lincoln; Emery below M. C. R. R.; Maple street outfall rebuilt 40 feet in length; breaks in old drains (not sewers) repaired in Fore street between Cross and Union; State below Danforth; South below Spring; India near Newbury; cleared sewers in Quincy street, Cumberland near State, and outfall of High street in tannery; rebuilt bulkhead and earth fill on unoccupied part of Salem street near Emery, in protection of the sewer endangered by washout of street; repaired manholes in Pearl street at Lincoln, Silver near Commercial, and reset manhole cover stolen from Emery street, at an aggregate cost of \$876.65.

#### CULVERTS.

New culverts have been built on S. E. corner Market and Fore streets; east side of Pearl near Fore; south side of Fore near foot of Deer; west corner Congress and Mountfort, and gutter drain with grating on north side of Commercial east of Clark, at an aggregate cost of \$365.72.

Old culverts have been rebuilt on S. E. corner of Spring and Clark; north side Commercial street at Davis & Baxter block; S. W. corner Brackett and Vaughan; S. E. corner Franklin and Cumberland; W. corner Commercial and High; W. corner High and York; N. W. corner State and Gray and two at S. corner of Cumberland and Myrtle, at an aggregate cost of \$535.24.

Old culverts have been repaired on S. E. corner Federal and Exchange; corner Cumberland and Pearl; N. W. corner St. John and Portland and new stone; Middle street at Falmouth hotel and new

stone; West Commercial at first angle and set back to curb line; S. W. corner Brackett and Bramhall cover raised to grade, and pipes cleared at both corners Central and Commercial streets, at an aggregate cost of \$213.04.

#### RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSE.

Sewers built last year, adopted and assessed		
present year		\$800.96
New sewers		1,534.83
Extension and repairs of old sewers		876.65
Culverts, new	365.72	
" rebuilt	535.24	
" repaired	213.04	1,114.00
<b>Total for drains and sewers proper</b>		<b>\$4,326.44</b>
Wharf for intercepting sewer		3,354.44
<b>Total expenditures</b>		<b>7,680.88</b>
Appropriation		7,000.00

#### INTERCEPTING SEWER.

In view of the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State relative to disposal of sewage discharged in our docks, and of the constantly recurring expense of dredging for removal of deposit, whether from the sewers or from other causes, it became an absolute necessity during the past season to prepare for the concentration and discharge of as much of the same as is reasonably possible, at a common outfall in the channel outside of the docks. The question of location of this outfall at once arose.

If our sewers had been originally constructed on the separate system, for the conveyance of sewage alone, the solution of the question would have been less difficult; but with the limited means of the city, we must take them as we find them, conveying also the surface drainage of 260 acres of city area, making it necessary to provide for the conveyance of not less than 470,000 cubic feet of water an hour; and for the storage of this quantity during the hours of flood tide and its discharge only on the ebb, neither available space nor resources are at command.

Our sewers have for years discharged, without damage to any one of them, with from 100 to 800 feet of their respective lengths submerged during from two to four hours at every tide; and the proposed intercepting sewer in Commercial street, having affluents with a head and fall ranging from

50 to 145 feet, and a capacity two and one-half times greater than would suffice for carriage of the above quantity of water in the clear sewer on its own grade of 3 inches to the 100 feet, may be trusted to overcome the obstruction caused by the incoming tide and the period of high water.

The outfall section of the sewer, as it cannot rest on the bed of the dock, must be built of plank secured to the piles of a wharf. No one of our old wharves was found to be suitable, in respect either of proper spacing of piles, or of their size and strength, to admit or support the conduit, and only one in a desirable location had width enough of dock to admit of the requisite widening. This was Long wharf, not far from the centre of the proposed system.

Its proprietors were contemplating its widening, and a location for the outfall having been laid out in pursuance of the statute, an agreement was made with them in writing, now recorded in the City Clerk's office, to waive damages in consideration of our building a certain part of their wharf in addition to the strip required for carrying the sewer outfall. This is to be 5x6 feet inside dimensions, of double plank all over, resting on double girders bolted to piles, with sides fastened to piles with ship spikes.

A contract was made in the month of October for the construction of 446 lin. feet of the wharf, being 4 feet more than one-half its length, which has been completed thoroughly and faithfully, comprising an area of 9,975 sq. feet, at a cost of \$3,354.44.

During the present month another contract has been made for the completion of the wharf, and construction of the plank sewer outlet from the wall on the southerly side line of Commercial street to the end of the wharf, where it will discharge in 6 feet water at low water. The fall in the outlet, outside of the sea wall, will be nearly three feet, discharging at mean low water mark.

Opposite to and in line with the head of the outlet, and with a centre 20 feet distant therefrom, a catch basin, or common receptacle, 5 feet in diameter is designed to be constructed of brick, with a chimney and manhole and rectangular brick connection covered with granite through the sea wall to the plank outlet, the joint of the two to be built in the sea

wall. From this receptacle the sewer to extend easterly to Hampshire street, a distance of 1,294 feet, receiving Hampshire street sewer, and intercepting Market, Silver and Pearl street sewers on the way, and diminishing in size from the catch basin by the area of each of these, at the man holes at points of intersection; to be extended also westerly to Maple street, a distance of 1,680 feet, receiving Maple street sewer, and intercepting Union and Centre street sewers, and diminishing in size as above stated. The area of Maple street sewer is 4.64 sq. feet; that of Hampshire street sewer 3.14 feet, and as only one of the intercepted sewers has an area of 3.14, the proposed area of 12.88 feet for each at the receptacle, which is given by an egg shape sewer of 3 ft. 4 in. x 5 feet is large enough and does not make a very formidable conduit.

The aggregate area of the two branches, 25.76 feet, is met by the 5 x 6 sewer, giving an area of 30 square feet, and a grade of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches per 100 feet in the outlet, instead of 3 inches per 100 feet in the sewer proper.

Every detail of this work has been carefully considered, and plans and specifications have been made for all parts thereof. A report on the subject of this sewer has been so recently made and printed that it is not considered necessary here to repeat it, except in so far as the above statement may show the present condition of the work.

#### HEALTH.

The channels of all the sewer outfalls, in Back cove, have been cleared every day from May 3, to November 30, and the shore kept clean by a man regularly employed for that purpose, at an expense of \$273.00

#### INSTRUMENTS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Instruments and furniture are on hand in this office, as follows, all in good condition except as otherwise stated:

2 transits (1 old in fair condition), 3 transit staves, 1 level, 3 level rods (2 worn out), 1 sounding rod with nippers, 1 axe, 2 steel tape lines 100 feet (1 nearly worn out), 2 linen do., 50 and 66 feet, 1 do. 50 feet, 3 boxes for 50 feet tape lines, 1 case drawing instruments (in poor condition), 1 case small drawing instruments, 2 German silver protractors (1 in fair condition), 1 boxwood scale 2 feet, 2 do. 1 foot, 1 steel straight-edge, 1 steel triangle, 6 rubber do., 2 rubber curves, 2 horn do., 1 case wooden do., from 5 to 100 feet radius, 3

drawing tables, 8 drawing boards all old and worn, 1 birch writing table, 1 walnut do., 1 ash case of drawers for general plans, 4 pine do. for sewer plans, profiles and special plans respectively, 1 cabinet with rack for rolled plans, 1 walnut desk, 2 swivel desk chairs, 7 common chairs, 2 stools, 4 Ellis stand lamps for gas. 1 wall clock, 1 thermometer, 8 iron paper weights, 2 nests color cups, 9 color brushes, 1 sponge, 1 feather duster, 1 pair shears, 3 ink-stands, 2 waste-baskets. a bird's-eye view of the city, and an eight-inch post auger.

My assistants during the year have been Messrs. William S. Edwards 1st, and George N. Fernald 2d, who have performed their several duties in all respects faithfully and well.

It is very much regretted that members of the City Council do not ascertain, from frequent personal inspection, the methods of this office and the nature of the daily work therein performed.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. GOODWIN, *City Civil Engineer.*

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# CITY SOLICITOR.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, )  
 PORTLAND, February 28th, 1883. }

*To the Honorable City Council of Portland :*

In conformity with the fourth section of the ordinance respecting the office of Solicitor, I have the honor to submit the following report of legal matters in which the city has been interested during the municipal year.

At the date of the last annual report, Feb. 28th, 1882, the following cases were pending in court :

Bridget Welch,	vs. The City of Portland.
Solomon R. Hawes,	vs. Same.
Thomas C. Elwell,	vs. Same.
State by indictment,	vs. Same.
Sylvan Shurtleff,	vs. Same.
City of Portland,	vs. William K. Staples.
“ “	vs. At. & St. L. R'd Co.
“ “	vs. Same.

Since the date of last report the following suits have been commenced :

Olive S. Waite,	vs. The City of Portland.
City of Bath,	vs. Same.
William A. Allen,	vs. Same.
Nathaniel C. Davis,	vs. Same.

*Bridget Welch vs. the City of Portland.* This is an action to recover for personal injuries sustained by reason of an alleged defect on Cotton street. The case was tried at the May term, 1881, of the Superior Court. The jury disagreed. It is assigned for trial again at the next April term.

*Solomon R. Hawes vs. the City of Portland.* This case was entered at the April term 1881, of the Supreme Judicial Court, but has not yet been assigned for trial. It is an action for injuries resulting from an alleged defect on Oak street.

*Thomas C. Elwell vs. The City of Portland.* This was an action for the recovery of damages sustained January 27th, 1881, by reason of an alleged defect in Stroudwater bridge. Both bones of one of plaintiff's legs were broken. It was deemed for the best interests of the city to give plaintiff judgment for \$75.00, and costs of \$13.67.

*State by Indictment vs. The City of Portland.* This is an indictment against the city presented at the September term, 1881 of the Superior Court, for creating a nuisance, by depositing filth at the outfall of what is known as the Union street sewer near Union wharf. At the last May term of the Superior Court a demurrer was filed by the city to the indictment with permission to plead over. Arguments in favor of the demurrer were made at the Law Court last July. A decision has since been rendered overruling the demurrer. The case now stands for trial. The decision of the Court in this case is of the highest importance to the city with reference to all cases of this nature. The Court decides that a Municipal corporation is liable to an indictment if it so constructs its public sewers that the outfalls thereof create a public nuisance, provided the accumulations of filth thence proceeding are not promptly removed. The city is bound to remove any accumulations of filth created by one of its sewers, whenever they are prejudicial to public health, or any other public right. Such accumulations must be removed by dredging or some other effectual mode.

*Sylvan Shurtleff vs. The City of Portland.* This is an action for damages resulting from an alleged accumulation of sewer deposit under the buildings and in the dock of the plaintiff. The alleged cause in this and in the above case is substantially the same. This case has not yet been tried. It is of vital importance that some definite action be immediately taken by the city which will not only effectually dispose of this and other kindred cases, but will prevent any future



litigation of the same nature. The decision of the Court above referred to renders some action by the city imperative.

*The City of Portland vs. Wm. K. Staples.* This was an action of assumpsit for rent due the city. Defendant was defaulted and judgment for \$27.60, and costs of \$22.24 entered for the city.

*The City of Portland vs. the At. & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.* Both actions were for the violation by the Company of the agreement between the city and defendant company dated Oct. 31st, 1868. The history of this matter was so clearly given by Mayor Libby in his address that it is needless for me to give a detailed statement of it here. The first action was brought for the default in the payment of the semi-annual interest due in May, 1881; the second for non-payment of the interest in Nov. 1881. The principle involved in both cases is indetical. It was not considered necessary to bring any further actions for failure to pay subsequent interest, until a decision was rendered upon the first case. This case was reported at the last April term of the Supreme Judicial Court, and argued before the Law Court last July. A decision in favor of the city has been given by the Court, and judgment entered for the full amount of interest and costs, in all \$25,836.65. Satisfactory assurance has been given by the Company that the above sum will at once be paid, and the whole controversy settled without "pecuniary loss or detriment" to the city, and in accordance with the decision of the Court.

*Olive S. Waite vs. the City of Portland.* This is an action for damages sustained by reason of an alleged defect in the sidewalk in front of the City Building. It has not yet been assigned for trial.

*The City of Bath vs. the Inhabitants of Portland.* This is an action for expenses incurred for support of a pauper named Alice Cobb, whose legal settlement, it is alleged, was in Portland. It was entered at the last December term of the Supreme Judicial Court held at Bath, and will probably be tried next April.

*William A. Allen vs. the City of Portland.* This is an action for injuries sustained by reason of an alleged defect on

Kennebec street. It was entered at the last January term of the Supreme Judicial Court, and has not been reached for trial.

*Nathaniel C. Davis vs. the City of Portland.* This is an action for damages arising from practically the same state of facts alleged in the case of Sylvan Shurtleff vs. the City of Portland above referred to. The case has just been commenced, and has not yet been entered in Court.

In 1880, proceedings by a bill in equity were commenced in New Hampshire against the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, by bond holders residing in New York and owning second mortgage bonds of the road to the amount of \$80,000. The action was for a foreclosure of that part of the road situated in New Hampshire. To the original bill the company demurred. Arguments on the demurrer were made in October 1881, and a decision sustaining the demurrer was received last June. Leave to amend by filing a new bill against the company, seeking the same end was given. An answer has been filed by the company and the case is still pending in Court. Nothing is required of the city at present in the premises. It may be necessary for the city to intervene at some future time to protect its interests.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. LOONEY, *City Solicitor.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Trustees of Evergreen Cemetery.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY,  
TRUSTEES' OFFICE, Portland, April 2, 1883. }

*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

In presenting this my third annual report of the condition and affairs of Evergreen Cemetery, reference is made to my previous reports for the area, cost, &c., of the Cemetery which have not been changed during the past year.

The general condition and appearance of the grounds, at the beginning of the present season, are in the main satisfactory as compared with that of previous years. Much work however remains to be done to bring the grounds up to the condition which is desired by the Trustees. One of the most important objects to be accomplished in this direction is the proper care of a large number of lots in and adjoining the original portions of the Cemetery, the condition and appearance of which to-day are a detriment, if not a disgrace to the Cemetery. Falling headstones, sunken graves and general neglect are not proper marks of our present civilization. The Trustees, during the last three years, have endeavored to remedy, as much as possible, this condition of affairs, but it can only be done effectually by the co-operation of interested parties. Persons charged with the administration of estates, as guardians, administrators or executors, should look to the important duty of preserving with proper care the last resting place of the dead. In some cases I find that the line of descendants are extinct or entirely removed from the city, but in very many cases this fact does not exist, and I can find no reasonable excuse for such neglect. The Trustees hope, during the coming year, to reach many more of these cases and remedy them.

Several important, but comparatively inexpensive matters, should receive attention during the coming year.

The Trustees are already contemplating building a neat but substantial fence on the Stevens' plains road, in front of the purchase known as the Magdalen Cemetery lot, with gateways for entrance, &c., with a view ultimately of building a cottage and green-house at this point.

The exterior of the receiving tomb needs some general repairs and, in fact, should be extended to give proper accommodations. The long flight of steps leading to fountain valley should be rebuilt, and the appearance of this beautiful spot be very much improved thereby.

The grading of Section S, already well in progress, should be completed at least to a sufficient extent to accommodate the demand for a cheaper class of lots.

The gutters of the avenue leading to the ponds should be paved, to avoid the wash which is experienced at each heavy fall of rain. The supply of water should be extended, by additional lines of pipes, at least through the entire exposed parts of the grounds.

The Trustees hoped to accomplish, during the past year, a very important matter, that of the proper drainage of Sec. S. It was thought that this might be accomplished by entering the Stevens' plains sewer at the entrance, but this was found impracticable, as the sewer was not of sufficient depth, even if the authority for permanent entrance could be obtained from the town, which is very doubtful.

You will not fail to see that the rapidity with which the Cemetery is being occupied will necessitate the laying out and grading of the recent purchase known as Magdalen Cemetery, as over four hundred bodies were carried to Evergreen Cemetery last year.

Your attention is respectfully called to the financial condition of the Cemetery contained in the report of the City Treasurer.

One of the gratifying features is the increased demand for perpetual care of lots, and a very important feature too, and one which should interest all lot holders in the Cemetery.

Under the care of the efficient and faithful Superintendent, good order and discipline are everywhere apparent, and very few complaints have arisen.

EVERGREEN FUND.

Balance to credit of said Fund, April 1, 1882,	\$12,132 94
Received for perpetual care of lots per bonds given,	2,150 00
"    " transfer fee of lots per ordinance,	62 50
25 per cent. of am't rec'd for lots sold (total \$4,845)	1,211 25
	<hr/>
	\$15,556 69
Reg. Bond No. 209, in name of Trustees, due Mar. 11, 1894,	\$9,500 00
	<hr/>
Total Fund, April 1, 1883,	\$25,056 69

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. SMALL,

*Secretary and Treasurer of Trustees.*

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest: GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

---

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT OF GAS AGENT.

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PORTLAND, March 5th, 1883.

*To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of the City of Portland :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the City Ordinances, I beg leave to submit the following report as Gas Agent for the past municipal year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Gas Light Company, held May 17th, 1882, the former board of directors were unanimously re-elected, and their organization completed by the choice of E. H. Daveis, Esq. as president, and J. T. McCobb, Esq. as treasurer.

Mr. McCobb after having served the company faithfully as treasurer for the long period of twenty-seven years, was removed by death, August 21st, 1882. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled September 4th, 1882, by the election of Samuel Rolfe, Esq. as treasurer, he having previously resigned his position as director.

The gas furnished the past year has been of excellent quality, and I am pleased to be able to report a renewal of the same favorable contract for the city as for the year previous.

The gross receipts of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1882, were \$136,450.00, and the expenditures were \$129,676.54. The amount of gas sold during the year was 45,946,000 cubic feet, a gain of 3,000,000 cubic feet over the preceding year.

The number of street lanterns in use December 31st, 1882, was 455. The gross amount paid by the city for gas supplied for public lamps and the City Building, including the cost of lighting and extinguishing, needed repairs, and erection of new lamp posts was \$18,258.60, of which sum \$16,424.90—or about ninety per cent., was repaid to the city in taxes and dividends, leaving the net amount received by the Gas Company, \$1,833.70. I annex to this report that of President Daveis, made to the stockholders May 17th, 1882.

Under the wise and efficient management of President Daveis and his associates, the company is in a flourishing financial condition today, and gives promise of being for years to come one of our most substantial and reliable business corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL THURSTON, *Gas Agent.*

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### PRESIDENT DAVEIS' REPORT.

The consumption of gas for the year ending on the 30th ult., was 46,121,000 feet, an increase of 3,141,000 over the preceding year; 4, 318½ tons of coal were used, and 32½ tons of oil, yielding 49,000,000 feet of gas, about 5 feet per pound, and of the average quality of 17 6-10 candle power. The loss from condensation and leakage was about 7½ per cent. There were sold 86,000 bushels of coke, an increase of fourteen thousand bushels over the preceding year. The number of consumers, on the 1st inst., was 2,695, an increase of 97. The number of street lanterns is 434, an increase of two.

The Renewal Fund of the company has been accumulating for many years at compound interest, until it amounts to about one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Owing to our fortunate exemption from the disasters incident to our business and to the skill of our engineer, Mr. Yorke, the cost of renewals of all kinds, since 1868, has been much less than it had been thought prudent to provide for by semi-annual appropriations. This was especially the case in regard to the proposed construction of a new gas-holder, in place of the one built in 1859, which broke down within ten years after, and was condemned by experts as not capable of repair. By well judged appliances, Mr. Yorke has kept the upper section in use until the present time, although we have been expecting from year to year to build a new one, and it now seems probable that this will answer our purpose a number of years longer.

The Treasurer has taken good care of the fund, keeping it drawing interest and investing from time to time in securities that have steadily appreciated, especially for the past eight or ten years, and has not lost a dollar. The immediate inducement to making a division of so much of this fund among the stockholders is the urgent request of the Mayor, who has addressed to us the following communication :

The city has unusual burdens to carry this year, on account of the refusal of the Grand Trunk railway company to pay the interest on the bonds issued in extension of the city loan to said railroad. It

seems to me very important that the rate of taxation should not be increased, which must be the case unless appropriations are cut down, or the city's income in some way increased. It would aid the city in meeting this difficulty if its income could be increased by an extra dividend on the stock it holds in your company. I understand there is a surplus fund from which such a dividend could be made, and trust that the matter will receive your favorable consideration.

After careful consideration the directors have concluded to comply with the request of the Mayor, and a special dividend of twenty-five dollars a share has accordingly been declared, payable on and after July 2 next, at the company's office, to stockholders of record of May 1 current.

The report of the treasurer will show the receipts and expenditures for the year.

The Treasurer, James T. McCobb, Esq., reports the receipts from all sources \$126,407.63, and the expenditures, including two dividends, \$124,578.11.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# CITY PHYSICIAN.

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*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland :*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending Feb. 28th, 1883 :

Number in the Hospital April 1st, 1882,	44
Number admitted during the year,	108
Number of births,	2
	154
Whole number,	154
Daily average	33
Present number in the Hospital,	29
Discharged well or improved	89
Ran away.	8
Died.	28

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption, 6 ; old age, 4 ; chronic Bright's disease, 3 ; heart disease, 2 ; cancer, 2 ; paralysis, 2 ; double pneumonia, 2 ; gangrene of lungs, 1 ; cirrhosis of liver, 1 ; drugged, 1 ; apoplexy, 1 ; tetanus, 1 ; inflammation of the spinal cord, 1 ; still born. 1.

I have made three hundred and seventy professional calls at the Greeley Hospital, and attended and dispensed medicine to three hundred and thirty-two out-patients from the poor house during the year.

The three wards of the hospital have been constantly occupied during the year, and nearly all winter the chambers above have contained patients. The hospital, with its faithful and efficient nurses, has proved, as in times past, a refuge for the homeless sick.

## CITY POOR.

There have been received one hundred and twenty orders from the overseers of the poor, and there have been made nine hundred and seventy professional calls about the city.

## SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

There have been eleven persons carried to this hospital, of which two, affected with the most malignant type of the disease, died. Seventy-three exposed persons have been quarantined and these, when necessary, were vaccinated. Six tenements, a house and two vessels, have been fumigated and disinfected. Quite a quantity of clothing and household goods have been removed from infected dwellings to the small-pox hospital, where they were stored. Subsequently all that could be were disinfected and restored to their owners. Of the remainder a part has been retained in the hospital and the useless portion destroyed.

While open the hospital was thoroughly cleaned, all useless matter burnt, and anything of any value put in the best possible condition.

This hospital, which has been closed since last July, is in perfect order and ready for immediate use.

Very respectfully.

WILLIAM CAMMETT, *City Physician.*

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

GEO. C. BURGESS, *City Clerk.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 1, 1883.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# HARBOR MASTER.

*To the Honorable Mayor, and City Council of Portland :*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the city ordinance, I herewith present to you my annual report for the year ending March 1st, 1883.

The usual business in the harbor during the past year has been much the same as formerly, with the exception of the more frequent arrival of English steamers, requiring, of course, an extra amount of care and labor.

As the past winter has been one of unusual severity, much ice has formed in the harbor, so that, in order that vessels could come up to the wharves or leave the same without detention on this account, I have been obliged to employ the tug boats at an expense of \$190.

During the past year I have moved out of the channels of the harbor two hundred and thirty-one vessels; viz., one hundred and twenty-nine coasters, eighty-three fishing vessels, and nineteen three-masted schooners.

Of these, seventy-six were in the track of the Cape Elizabeth Ferry, one hundred and nine in the main channel, and forty-six in the channel of the English steamers.

During the past month, as you are aware, quarantine was ordered for all vessels coming from Baltimore. Since that order six have arrived, but I am happy to state that there was no sickness aboard.

That all masters of vessels coming into, or leaving this port, may be kept informed of their special obligations I have distributed among them, the past year, three hundred copies of the Harbor Regulations.

In all instances I have endeavored to faithfully perform all duties required of me as Harbor Master.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. KNOWLTON.

# REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS, }  
 PORTLAND, February 28, 1883. }

*To the Honorable City Council of the City of Portland:*

The undersigned, Superintendent of Burials, herewith submits the following report:

The whole number of deaths in the city during the municipal year ending February 28th, 1883 have been six hundred and eighty-seven, (687). Died away and brought here for interment, one hundred and sixty-six, (166). Total, eight hundred and fifty-three, (853), from the following causes, viz:

Abcess . . . . .	1	General debility . . . . .	4
Accident . . . . .	18	Heart disease . . . . .	39
Alcoholism . . . . .	1	Hemorrhage . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	7	Infantile . . . . .	42
Asthma . . . . .	3	Insanity . . . . .	2
Bladder, disease of . . . . .	1	Kidney disease . . . . .	10
Blood poison . . . . .	9	Liver complaint . . . . .	9
Bowels, disease of . . . . .	15	Lung, disease of . . . . .	15
Brain, disease of . . . . .	56	Lung fever . . . . .	6
Bright's disease . . . . .	10	Lock jaw . . . . .	4
Bronchitis . . . . .	4	Malarial fever . . . . .	1
Cancer . . . . .	15	Murdered . . . . .	1
Canker . . . . .	2	Nervous prostration . . . . .	2
Catarrh . . . . .	2	Old age . . . . .	59
Cellulitis . . . . .	1	Pneumonia . . . . .	47
Child birth . . . . .	8	Paralysis . . . . .	39
Cholera infantum . . . . .	56	Peritonitis . . . . .	3
Cholera morbus . . . . .	3	Poison . . . . .	1
Congestion . . . . .	1	Rheumatic fever . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	160	Septicemia . . . . .	2
Convulsions . . . . .	15	Scarlet fever . . . . .	3
Croup . . . . .	19	Spinal meningites . . . . .	4
Diphtheria . . . . .	15	Still born . . . . .	26
Diabetes . . . . .	1	Spinal disease . . . . .	5
Diarrhea . . . . .	2	Strangulation . . . . .	2
Dropsy . . . . .	15	Suicide . . . . .	3
Drowned . . . . .	3	Teething . . . . .	8
Dysentery . . . . .	4	Tumor . . . . .	7
Dyspepsia . . . . .	1	Typhoid fever . . . . .	16
Fits . . . . .	1	Unknown . . . . .	19
Epilepsey . . . . .	1	Whooping cough . . . . .	12
Eyresipelas . . . . .	3		
Gastric fever . . . . .	6	Total . . . . .	853

AGES.

Still born.....	26	Fifty to sixty.....	55
Under one year.....	116	Sixty to seventy.....	58
One to five.....	74	Seventy to eighty.....	84
Five to ten.....	22	Eighty to ninety.....	33
Ten to twenty.....	37	Ninety to one hundred.....	6
Twenty to thirty.....	67	One hundred and upwards..	1
Thirty to forty.....	56		
Forty to fifty.....	52		687
Died away and brought home for interment.....			166
			<hr/>
Total.....			853

BURIED IN THE FOLLOWING NAMED CEMETERIES :

Evergreen Cemetery, Deering.....	341
Calvary Cemetery, Cape Elizabeth.....	255
Forest City Cemetery, Cape Elizabeth.....	87
Western Cemetery, City.....	33
Eastern and City Tomb, City.....	49
Jews Yard, Cape Elizabeth.....	2
	<hr/>
	767
Died in the City and removed away.....	86
	<hr/>
Total.....	853

SEXES.

Males.....	415	Females.....	438
			<hr/>
Total.....			853

Schedule of property belonging to the city in charge of James S. Gould, Superintendent of Burials for the city of Portland :

One bier, one wheelbarrow, one basket, three rakes, three shovels, two brooms, one pail, one table, one tomb cover. one grass fork, two saws and hoisting geer at City tomb.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. GOULD,

*Superintendent of Burials for City of Portland.*

# REPORT OF GAS AGENT, 1882.

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Portland, March 6, 1882.

*To the Honorable Mayor, and City Council.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with the City Ordinances, as Gas Agent of the City of Portland.

At the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Gas Light Co., the old board of Directors were unanimously elected and subsequently organized by the re-election of E. H. Davies, Esq., President, and J. T. McCobb, Esq., Treasurer.

I am informed by the President the expenditures the past fiscal year of the Co., will exceed the receipts from all sources, some \$200. But there can be no doubt that the company is in a highly flourishing financial condition, and its properties well sustained, and economically managed, under the able administration of President Davies.

The city now sustains 454 street lanterns, which consumed 5,196,000 feet, against 4,940,150 feet the preceding year, an increase in consumption of gas of 255,450 feet, in street lights. The amount paid by the city for gas consumed in street lamps and public buildings, and for lighting and extinguishing street lamps for the year ending Dec. 31, '81, is \$19,563.00, against \$21,592.75 the preceding year. A reduction of cost, notwithstanding an increased consumption of gas by the city, of \$1,929.75. It will be here observed the price was reduced June 1st, 1881, consequently the saving has been made in seven months, and the city has five months more of the gas year to use gas at same price, which would make estimated reduction of about \$3,300.00 for the preceding gas year. The gas has uniformly been of the best quality, as shown daily by the photometer. I annex to this report, the report of President Davies to the stockholders of the Portland Gas light Co., made May 1st, 1881. And here desire to extend my thanks to the officers of the Gas Co., for their uniform courtesy, during the two years I have acted as your Gas Agent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. DEERING, *Gas Agent.*

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 6, 1882.

Received and ordered printed, in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*