ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Receipts, Expenditures, &c.,

OF THE

TOWN OF IPSWICH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1880.

IPSWICH:
PRESS OF THE IPSWICH CHRONICLE.
1880.
REPORT.

SCHOOLS.

Appropriation, $5500.00
  " for repairs, 300.00
Massachusetts School Fund, 204.77
Dog Licences, 211.76

____________________
$6216.53

TEACHERS.

Bills allowed:
Faustina M. Horton, North Intermediate, $438.75
Lizzie II. Moore, " Primary, 302.50
Lucie W. Moore, " " Assistant, 40.00
Alice A. Smith, " " " 180.62
Lucy A. Perkins, Ross Intermediate, 360.00
Susie Archer, " Primary, 312.50
Nellie J. Badger, " " Assistant, 203.75
H. E. Noyes, South Intermediate, 373.75
Elma Smith, " Primary, 297.50
Hattie L. Fiske, Village, 242.50
Frank A. Ross, Linebrook, 217.50
Emily E. Poor, Argilla, 71.25
Mary E. Butler, Candlewood, 48.75
Etta L. Smith, 45.00
Laura Fellows, Appleton, 86 25
Grace A. McKay, Willow Dale, 205.00
Trustees of Manning School, 1950.00

____________________
$5375.62
BUILDING FIRES AND CARE OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

Bills allowed:

George W. Sherburne, $123.00
Ira Worcester, 5.00
George E. O'Connor, 22.25
J. Albert Huckins, 3.00
Alfred R. Jewett, 9.50

FUEL.

James Damon, Wood, $25.00
C. A. Averill, " 2.50
Benj. D. Appleton, " 18.25
James F. Gwinn, " 6.00
D. Clark, " 12.33
Wm. F. Conant, " 6.13
Wm. F. Warner, " 7.50
David Story, " 9.00
Wm. D. Brackett, " 7.00
Wm. G. Brown, Coal 137.15
Lewis F. Howe, sawing wool, 4.50
John W. Crowell " " 2.75
Homer Howe, " " 2.25
Wm. Seward, " " 1.80
Joseph E. Cowen, " " 1.50

REPAIRS, ETC.

C. Damon, White Lead, $41.66
A. Staniford, Painting School House, 53.44
F. A Ross, Repairs, 10.00
Robert Stone, " 7.00
J. A. Newman, " 1.30
E. Cogswell & Son, " 5.69
S. W. Sanford, Repairing Black Boards, 42.48
Hull & Fall, Lumber for repairs, .68
Geo. H. Lord, Nails, 4.48
Mark Newman, Stoves, Grates, Linings, &c., 36.86

Total 162.75 243.66
Bills allowed:
Lyman H. Daniels, Printing, 6.00
Salem Observer, “ 3.50
J. M. Purinton, sundries furnished Willow Dale school, 6.55
Arthur S. Kimball, lettering diplomas, 4.00
Albert S. Hills, Brooms. Ink, &c., 1878 & '79, 7.75
E. F. Brown, Crayons, Books, &c, 1877, '78, and '79, 28.60
D. M. Tyler, Clock, 4.00
New England School Furnishing Co., 9.15
Miscellaneous, 4.00

_______  277.14

CURRENT EXPENSES.

R. Hollings, Gas piping and fixtures for Town House, $631.15
P Spinney, Board of Gas workmen, 66.56
Asa Lord 2d, Labor, digging trench, 5.25
Luther Lord, “ “ “ 5.20
T. C. Tilon, Teaming and E. R. Road freight, 7.41

_______  715.57

CEMETERIES.

J. Damon, Stone, $25.16
Hull & Fall, lumber for steps and fence, 18.09
E. Cogswell & Son, paint & lead for fence, 11.28
Samuel H. Baker, painting fence, 18.80
Asa Lord, sundries, 2.79
E. C. Darling, labor, 35.00
Wesley B. Copp, “ 4.85
Wm. P. Ross, “ 8.45
Est. of E. C. Darling, “ 16.00
Asa Lord 2d, “ 9.00
Luther Lord, “ 29.85

_______  179.27

$6059.17
WALL AND FILLING OPPOSITE THE TOWN HOUSE.

Bills allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George W. Fall</td>
<td>labor</td>
<td>$6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Brecklebank</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Stone</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Moore</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster Smith</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kimball</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>15.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Ready</td>
<td>teaming</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Russell</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. G. Brown</td>
<td>&quot; stone</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son</td>
<td>drain pipe</td>
<td>11.77</td>
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$84.05

WELL ON HIGH STREET.

Geo. B. Brown, Labor and materials as per contract, $335.87

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hull &amp; Fall, Lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Grady</td>
<td>labor</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Doyle</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>26.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. A. Walton</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>19.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>James McLaughlin</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>16.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nath’l H. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George T. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Bodwell</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>21.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa Lord 2d</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>33.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Cronin</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Russell</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, Scott, Jr.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>21.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Ready</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther A. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Ready</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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### Bills allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moses Chapman</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L. Rust</td>
<td>12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William P. Ross</td>
<td>11.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jere'h Brocklebank</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. A. Scarles</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses G. Lord</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Haskell</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. R. Harris</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster Smith, blacksmith work</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Haskell, use of Engine and derrick</td>
<td>74.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. P. Sias, use of Pump and freight</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. G. Brown, coal and wood</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; teaming engine and derrick</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. K. Jewett, drills</td>
<td>9.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N R. Farley, paid miscellaneous bills</td>
<td>16.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asa Lord, powder and fuse</td>
<td>6.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Newman, cannisters and fixing pump</td>
<td>3.70</td>
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**Total:** $832.43

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<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks &amp; Co., Labor on Town Scales</td>
<td>$55.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>McQuestin &amp; Fogg, Lumber for scales</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull &amp; Fall</td>
<td>3.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. L. Hodgkins</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Choate</td>
<td>11.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Russell, labor</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Russell</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. P. Ross</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Rail Road, Freight</td>
<td>.65</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $100.88

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**WELL, HEAD OF MINERAL STREET.**

- C. E. Brown, Bricks: $133.00
- D. L. Hodgkins, lumber: 45.08
- Hull & Fall, "and cement": 94.93
- Eastern Railroad, iron girders: 27.48
**Bills allowed:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Bodwell</td>
<td>labor</td>
<td>12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Ingalls</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maynard Jewett</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nath. H. Lord</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Moore</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. P. Gould</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Sullivan</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Richards</td>
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<td>14.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geo. C. Lord</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley B. Copp</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nath'l L. Clark</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Haskell</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses G. Lord</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eben Kimball</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. F. Kenney</td>
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<td>18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. E. Roberts</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. T. Pike</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geo. Russell</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. W. Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. A. Peatfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. F. Akerman</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sydney Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. C. Low</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Caldwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter McIntire</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. J. Goodwin</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther A. Lord</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. A. Ross</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Bodwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perley B. Lakeman</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. A. Searles</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jere'h Brocklebank</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nath'l Hovey</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Haskell</td>
<td>lumber</td>
<td>15.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bills allowed:

C. G. Haskell, use of engine and derrick, 94.50
George H. Lord, nails, 6.06
Fulton Iron Foundry, iron cover, 10.00
Webster Smith, blacksmith work, labor and material, 36.94
Webster Smith, labor, 20.00
John W. Russell, teaming, 3.75
Albert Russell, use of pump, 12.25
Asa Lord, sundries, 5.18
S. F. Canney, sawing, 4.87
Wm. G. Brown, coal and teaming engine, &c., 15.16
Miscellaneous bills, 15.25

Wm. T. Averill, ringing bell, $30.00
Asher Blake, care of town clock, 20.00
“ “ repairs on town clock, 5.00
Lyman H. Daniels, printing town report, 52.00
“ “ “ “ and advertising, 21.00
Salem Observer, printing school report, 23.00
N. R. Wait, taking census, 22.00
Wm. Chapman, distributing reports, 3.90
Albert Rogers, trimming trees, 5.00
Aaron Cogswell, protecting “ 10.94
I. K. Jewett, “ “ 2.89
A. A. Searles, care of buoys, 20.00
E. Cogswell, & Son, paint, rope, &c., for buoy, 5.54
Hull & Fall, lumber for buoy, 1.09
E. Dole, spars for buoys, 3.00
Webster Smith, work on buoys, 12.29
J. H. Bumham, award of appraisors on diseased horses, 20.00
Henry P. Ives, stationery, 19.75
E. F. Brown, “ 1878 and 1879, 7.28
W. K. Bell, “ and postage, 8.50
J. Sargent, travelling expenses and postage, 4.93

Total: $935.99
Bills allowed:

Hull & Fall, lumber for water trough and platform, 6.00
F. Russell, Jr., work at town house, 8.15
E. T. Pike, " " " " 8.00
John W. Newman, " " " " 2.62
James T. Smith, " " " " 6.50
Paid for cleaning at town house, 10.99
J. Damon, wood at town house, 18.00
J. S. Glover, coal " " " 44.63
Wm. G. Brown, " " " " 54.30
Ipswich Gas Co, 94.00
N. R. Farley, copying record, 135.00
W. W. Pierce, chandelier, 14.38
T. C. Tilton, attendance at town house, 52.90
T. C. Tilton, meals and attendance at lock-up, 6.90
J. S. Glover, use of blocks at reservoir, 1877, 5.00
J. A. Newman, sundries for town house, 2.21
J. P. Lovell, sundries for police, 10.50
Robert Stone, lantern post, & repairing gate, 4.50
Webster Smith, committee and expense at Eagle Hill, 5.00
A. H. Spiller, pump at High St. schoolhouse, 8.60
George W. Baker, making trough, 3.16
George Barker, horse hire, 6.50
M. Newman, Work on Funnel and Furnace, town house, 20.33
H. P. Willcomb, Express, 11.65
Wm. G. Brown, rent of land for stone, 5.00
Miscellaneous bills, 5.62

$356.15

$3704.04
STREET LAMPS.

Bills allowed:
I. Dodge, care of lamps, $453.57
Nath'l Tufts, Lantern, 5.00
W. Smith, repairs, 1.75
H. P. Willcomb, Express, .35

$460.67

The number of lamps now in use is 46.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Charles Palmer, school committe, 1878, $50.00
Wesley K. Bell, " " " 50.00
Edw'd P. Kimball, " " " 50.00
N. R. Farley, Salary, 100.00
Edward P. Kimball, " " " 100.00
Edward G. Hull, " " " 100.00
Jonathan Sargent, " " " 350.00
Wesley K. Bell, " " " 50.00

$350.00

Joseph Spiller, police services, 1878 $10.70
J. F. Butler, " " " 22.00
Wm. P. Crane, " " " 222.75
E. T. Pike, " " " 32.75
T. C. Tilton, " " " 117.00
Maynard Jewett, " " " 10.00
R. S. Gove, " " " 145.50
Arthur W. Dow, " " " 3.00
Charles H. Baker, " " " 4.00
Wm. M. Hills, " " " 126.40
T. B. Falls, " " " 33.50
N. B. Ross, " " " 21.80
Geo. W. Sherburne, " " " 3.50
Wm. Lord 3d, " " " 12.00
Joseph F. Quill, " " " 119.00
George Fall, " " " 28.00
John W. Russell, " " " 19.00

$930.90
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bills allowed:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Spiller, truant officer, 1878</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Lord 3d, &quot; &quot; 1878,</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. G. Tilton, keeper of the lock-up, 1878</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 1879,</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Lord 3d, notifying town officers</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. R. Farley, balance salary for 1878</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip E. Clark, returning deaths</td>
<td>19.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>George F. Bray, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. T. Averill, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>.75</td>
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<td>E. Howe, &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. O. Rundlett, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. H. Patten, &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. K. Bell, collecting and recording Births,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriages and Deaths,</td>
<td>48.55</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$251.05</td>
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<td>$2031.95</td>
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**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineers, &amp;c.</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Webster Smith,</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ezra W. Lord,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Spiller Jr.,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward W. Choate,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nath'l Shatswell,</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warren Engine Co., fifty men,</td>
<td>537.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnicoat Engine Co., forty-seven men,</td>
<td>447.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hook &amp; Ladder Co., twenty men,</td>
<td>238.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1239.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Boyd &amp; Son, new hose,</td>
<td>$394.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunneman &amp; Co., new hose and spanner,</td>
<td>385.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Lowell, hose carriage,</td>
<td>150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. P. Goodhue, Sails,</td>
<td>55.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinckley Bros., rope for engine,</td>
<td>7.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Rail Road, freight for hose carriage,</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$997.16</td>
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</table>
Bills allowed:

Robert Jordan, rubber coats for engineers, $26.25
E. Cogswell & son, refreshments for engine men,

P. Spinney, refreshments for engine men, 4.00
C. Damon, 14.23
Wm. G. Brown, hauling engine to fire, 4.00
Wm P. Ross, Hook & Ladder to fire, 5.00
Webster Smith, new Hook and repairing, 8.75
George Barker, repairs, 3.05
Amos Bray, 10.40
Eben Kimball, of reservoirs, 7.50
Mark Newman, lantern, lamp, repairs, &c., 7.67
M. C. Warren & Co., Lock & Keys, 4.32
A. S. Hillis, Oil, pails, &c., 1878 & 1879, 3.57
Asa Lord, sundries, 1878 & 1879, 9.43
Benj. Newman, Paint and varnish, 14.45
Geo. C. Lord, care of engine, cleaning and oiling hose, 22.00
Geo. W. Sherburne, care of engine, cleaning and oiling hose, 18.50
Moses Spiller Jr., cleaning hose, 3.00
Hale Wait, 2.85
James H. Hull, 2.50
O. M. Gracy, watching fire, 2.25
S. Brown, 1.80
Alfred Norman, 2.25
Stephen M. Ross, 1.50
W. B. Clark, 1.50
Luther Lord, 1.80
L. Brocklebank, 2.25
Geo. Bancroft, 2.50
John Rhodes, 1.25
Wm. Brocklebank, 1.25
L. M. Blaisdell, 2.50
Geo. W. Stone, 1.00
Bills allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Fred Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles W. Lord</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Wm. F Wait</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Lane</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Arthur W. Dow</td>
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<td>Moses Spiller Jr.</td>
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<td>Belt and Leather Stuffing Co., Oil</td>
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<td>S. N. Baker</td>
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<td>W. Smith</td>
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<td>W. B. Copp</td>
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<tr>
<td>John W. Russell</td>
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<td>H. P. Willcomb</td>
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<td>Wm. G. Brown</td>
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<td>James Damon</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. S. Glover</td>
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<td>Wm. G. Brown</td>
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<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son</td>
<td>drain pipe</td>
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<td>D. L. Hodgkins</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
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<td>Hull &amp; Fall</td>
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<td>Rockport Granite Co.</td>
<td>for stone</td>
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<td>S. F. Canney</td>
<td>planing railing</td>
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Bills allowed:

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<td>E. M. Burnham</td>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>56.76</td>
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<td>Wm. Garrette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarence Coburn</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>James H. Wiley</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Dole</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. Nolan</td>
<td>blacksmith work</td>
<td>2.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Smith</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster Russell</td>
<td>work on bridges &amp; railings</td>
<td>10.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster Russell Jr.</td>
<td>&quot;  &quot;  &quot;  &quot;</td>
<td>23.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. Condon</td>
<td>painting bridge and railing</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. W. Bond</td>
<td>work on bridge and fence</td>
<td>7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Willcomb</td>
<td>nails</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>James H. Lakeman</td>
<td>making snow plow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. G. Brown</td>
<td>teaming stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron Cogswell</td>
<td>paving stones</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>surveying Scotts' Hill</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

For clearing snow, 1237.35
For labor, 1444.07

Property owned by the town, to be used for the Highways: 1 Plough, 5 Pickaxes, 6 Snow Ploughs, and about 100 tons of Covering and other stone.

**POOR DEPARTMENT.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
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<td>$3207.74</td>
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Estate of J. L. Ross, rent, 50.00
William Stevens, " 35.75
Mary A. Potter, " 30.00
Ruth Baker, " 5.00
C. M. Jones, " 32.00
Thomas H. Lord, " 25.00
Bills allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>F. Mitchell</td>
<td>rent</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Choate</td>
<td>&quot; of woodhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. S. Glover</td>
<td>coal</td>
<td>$91.00</td>
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<td>W. G. Brown</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. G. Chapman</td>
<td>wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Est. of A. H. Wildes</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>21.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Wiley</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. E. Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood from Farm</td>
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**Total:** $195.75

**PARTIAL SUPPLIES.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son</td>
<td>groceries</td>
<td>$43.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asa Lord</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. H. Dixson</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Damon</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>94.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S. Hills</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. K. Jewett</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Willcomb</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. E. Condon</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total:** $300.00

Eastern Rail Road poor travellers, $7.50
S. E. Fewkes, board of J. Fewkes, 37.50
S. L. Foster, " of Rufus Langley, 10.00
J. A. Blake, medicine for J. Mason, 8.70
P. Spinney, meals for travellers, 1.50
E. Bailey, supplies, 8.50
Luther Wait, shoes, 3.10
Moses G. Lord, sawing wood, .50
Wm. P. Ross, delivering wood, 9.13
E. T. Pike, travelling expenses, 4.63
N. R. Farley, " 2.60
Miscellaneous, 1.25

**Total:** $94.96
Bills allowed:

POOR IN OTHER TOWNS.

City of Lynn, supplies to Sarah Wade, $1.50
" " Newburyport, supplies to Fuller and Pickard, 89.00
City of Gloucester, supplies to Anna Chapman, 30.00
City of Salem, supplies to Durgin, Barker & Carr, 240.15
City of Boston, supplies, 91.31
Town of Malden, supplies to C. H. Robbins, 162.00
Town of Quincy, expense returning W. Leonard, 6.63

$620.59

T. E. Condon, supplies for tramps, $25.26
T. C. Tilton, care of tramps, 78.50

$103.76

$1492.42

Number of tramps provided for, 516.

Cr.

Received from North Andover, $9.62
" " New Bedford, 6.00
" " Lowell, 5.00
" " Salem, 13.80
" " Commonwealth, 32.00
Due from Commonwealth, 14.70
Wood on hand, 40.00

$121.12

1371.30

$1492.42
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>Inc.</th>
<th>Dec.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Oxen,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$675</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$675</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cows,</td>
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<td>560</td>
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<td>Heifers,</td>
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<td>595</td>
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<td>Steers,</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Calves,</td>
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<td>Yearlings,</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Bulls,</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horses,</td>
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<td>430</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat Hogs,</td>
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<td>Shoats,</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowls,</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ducks,</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkeys,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse wagon,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleigh,</td>
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<td>Ox wagons,</td>
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<td>340</td>
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<td>Ox carts,</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>Mowing machine &amp; harrow's</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ploughs,</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>-2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<td>Tons of coal,</td>
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$4918 $4812 $284 $390
### INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AT THE FARM, PRODUCE, ETC.

#### 1879. 1880.

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<th>1880 No.</th>
<th>1880 Value</th>
<th>Inc.</th>
<th>Dec.</th>
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<td>290</td>
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<td>Soap</td>
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<td>Tallow</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Butter</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>English hay, market tons</td>
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<td>224</td>
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<td>285</td>
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<td>English hay</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt hay and black grass</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatch</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn fodder</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11-2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass seed</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles, gallons</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried apples, lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Value:**

- **1879:** $2128.40
- **1880:** $7046.40

**Total Income and Expense:**

- **1879:** $134.10
- **1880:** $134.10
TOWN FARM.

Bills allowed:
Chas. W. Dodge, repairing wagon, $12.35
Robert Stone, labor, repairing, 33.75
Eben Kimball, “ “ 15.00
E. W. Choate, use of moving gear, 4.00
William Stone, ink for trees, 10.90
George Barker, repairs, 18.46
S. F. Canney, sawing stock for blinds, 3.80

$98.26

M. Nolan, blacksmith work, $45.66
Benj. H. Smith, “ “ 41.06
Webster Smith, “ “ 12.73

$99.45

D. L. Hodgkins, lumber, $5.35
Hull & Fall, “ 119.99
A. Staniford, painting blinds, 47.20
J. A. Newman, hinges, fastenings, &c., 37.21
Geo. H. Lord, nails and tools, 9.41
Benj. Newman, paint and oil, 10.56

$229.72

S. N. Baker, clothing, $68.72
R. Jordan, “ 34.83
Geo. W. Ellis, boots and shoes, 22.45
Luther Wait, “ “ “ 3.75
Wm. I. Johnson, “ “ “ 35.50
W. S. Russell, dry goods, 22.60
E. Gogswell & Son, “ “ 11.82
Asa Lord, “ “ 4.94
C. Damon, “ “ 30.87

$287.78
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Tucker, medical attendance,</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Blake, medicine,</td>
<td>42.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. F. Brown, &quot;</td>
<td>13.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$85.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William White, bread,</td>
<td>$2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. B. Shattuck, fish,</td>
<td>49.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Cleaves, &quot;</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. H. Green, meat,</td>
<td>42.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Whittier, &quot;</td>
<td>141.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Stackpole, soap,</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. T. Perley, oxen,</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Newman, stoves, castings, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>21.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Glover, coal,</td>
<td>77.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. G. Brown, &quot;</td>
<td>50.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Clark, two coffins,</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittemore Bros., plough,</td>
<td>17.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Newman, tools.</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. A. Lord, &quot;</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son, drain pipe,</td>
<td>19.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son, grass seed and tools,</td>
<td>23.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Damon, oil carpet,</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Damon, grass seeds and tools,</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$648.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa Lord, groceries,</td>
<td>$119.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son, &quot;</td>
<td>168.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. H. Dixson, &quot;</td>
<td>21.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S. Hills, &quot;</td>
<td>43.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Damon, &quot;</td>
<td>345.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen &amp; Woodworth, groceries,</td>
<td>54.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. E. Condon, groceries,</td>
<td>13.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Rail Road, freight,</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$769.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S. Hills, meal,</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa Lord, &quot;</td>
<td>28.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Cogswell &amp; Son, &quot; and oats,</td>
<td>50.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$95.59</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Bills allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Warner, labor</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Warner, &quot;</td>
<td>78.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. Warner, Superintendent</td>
<td>423.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Nourse, labor,</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Low, &quot;</td>
<td>89.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills paid by the Superintendent, $671.36

By sales from Farm, $2986.32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English hay</td>
<td>$249.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt hay and thatch</td>
<td>128.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw and mulch</td>
<td>8.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxen and Steer</td>
<td>215.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>344.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>10.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping horse</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor off the Farm</td>
<td>38.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rec'd from Est. of J. Leatherland, 302.92

Increase of personal property, 134.10

Balance, being expense, 1993.38

Total, $3607.42
OVERSEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

To bills in their hands at last settlement, $48.63
Of that amount there is uncollectable, 3.02
Balance left, $45.61
To sales from Farm, 505.92
Rec'd from estate of J. Leatherland, 302.92

$854.45

Cr.

By Cash paid Town Treasurer, $528.32
By Cash paid Town Treas., bills of 1878, 40.11
By bills in their hands, 236.02

$854.45

Expense and Income Acc't for year ending Feb. 1, 1880.

EXPENSE.

For Schools, $6059.17
Current expenses, 3704.34
Lighting streets, 460.67
Fees and salaries, 2031.95
Fire Department, 2789.97
Poor, balance of account, 1371.30
Farm, " " 1993.38
Highways, 3207.74
Interest on town notes, 1392.87
Discount on taxes, 530.86
Abatements, 245.57

$23,787.82

INCOME.

Amount raised for town purposes, $18,652.84
Received of State, Corporation Tax, 933.82
Received of State, Bank Tax, 689.70
Received of State, School Fund, 204.77
Received of County, dog licenses, 211.76
Received interest on taxes, 27.62
Received interest on deposits, 25.66
Rec'd income of town property, licenses &c., 577.81
Balance, being expense beyond income, 2463.84

$23,787.82
JONATHAN SARGENT, Treasurer & Collector.

Dr.
To cash on hand Feb. 1, 1879, $1,674.93
Uncollected taxes, 1342.82
Cash rec'd from State, Corporation tax, 933.82
" " " " Bank tax, 689.70
" " " " State Aid, 2217.00
" " " " School Fund, 204.77
" " " " Poor account, 32.00
" " " " other towns, poor acc't, 34.42
State tax committed to him, 605.00
County tax " " 1975.74
Town tax, " " 17811.90
Overlayings, " " 840.94
Money hired on town notes, 9500.00
Cash received for interest on deposits, 25.66
" " " " " " taxes, 27.62
" " " " Auctioneer's license, 2.00
" " " " liquor licenses, 100.00
" " " " dog licenses, 211.76
" " " Overseers' sales from Farm, 265.51
" " " Est. of J. Leatherland, 302.92
" " " Income of Town House, 402.81
" " " " of Town Scales, 75.00
" " " grass on the South Common, 3.00
" " " for Stone, 2.22
" " " teaming Loam, 2.40

$42,283.94
Cr.

By cash paid on order, drawn by Selectmen, 1878, $185.35
" " " " " " State Aid, 1878, 52.00
Whole amount orders drawn 1879, $22682.59
Less unpaid, 126.44
By cash paid on orders drawn in 1879, 22,556.14
Whole amount orders drawn for State Aid, 1879, $2012.50
Less unpaid, 48.00
By cash paid on orders drawn for State Aid, 1879, 1964.50
" " for relief rendered under State Aid Act of 1879, 8.00
By cash paid principal on town notes, 19656.00
" " interest on town notes, 1392.87
" " Commonwealth State tax, 605.00
" " liquor licenses, 25.00
" " County of Essex, County tax, 1975.74
" " Discount on taxes, 530.86
" " Abatement of taxes, 245.57
" " uncollected taxes, 1160.46
" " on hand, 928.45

$42,283.94
Town in balance of all Accounts.

**Dr.**

To notes payable, $22,635.00  
Orders drawn and not paid, 1878, 12.95  
" " " " 1879, 126.44  
State Aid allowed and not paid, 48.00  
Balance, 41,710.08  

**Cr.**

By balance in the treasurer's hands, $2,088.91  
Amount due from State, for State Aid allowed, 2025.50  
" " from Overseers, farm bills in their hands, 286.52  

$4,400.93

By personal property:

- At the Farm, $7,182.54  
- Engine apparatus and houses, 5,000.00  
- Hearse, 600.00  
- Furniture and Scales in Town House, 500.00  
- Hay Scales, 800.00  
- Safes for Treasurer and Clerk, 429.00  

$14,511.54

By Real Estate:

- Farm, $16,000.00  
- Town House, 16,900.00  
- Woodland in Linebrook, 100.00  
- " " at Common Fields, 65.00  
- Turkey Shore Pasture, 100.00  
- Thatch bank at Great Flats, 200.00  
- " " at Third Creek, 75.00  
- School Houses, 12,500.00
Gravel pit near Peatfield's
" " " Grammar School House, 80.00
" " " J. C. Carlisle's, 100.00
" " on Mount Pleasant, 150.00
" " in Candlewood. 100.00

Pounds, 100.00

$45,620.00

$64,532.47

The amount of debt against the town February 1, 1879, was $23,791.00. The present amount is $22,635.00, a decrease of $1,156.00

The whole number of inmates at the farm the past year was twenty; the average number nineteen. The present number is seventeen. The cost of support, by the usual mode of computation, was two dollars and ninety cents per week.

Although we have placed the value of the Farm in the inventory at the same price it has been for a great number of years, yet we think that the improvements in the buildings, and Farm generally, made within the last two or three years, would justify a higher valuation.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL R. FARLEY, Selectmen
EDWARD P. KIMBALL, of
EDWARD G. HULL, Ipswich.
ESSEX, ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of IPSWICH, IN SAID COUNTY:

GREETING:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required to notify and warn the legal voters of said town to meet at the town house in said town, on Monday, the first day of March, next, at nine o'clock A. M., then and there to act on the following articles, viz:

**ARTICLE 1.** To choose a moderator.

**ART. 2.** To choose the necessary town officers, and grant them such pay for their services as the town may think proper.

**ART. 3.** To raise money for the support of the High and Common schools.

**ART. 4.** To raise money for the Highways, and determine the manner of apportioning the same.

**ART. 5.** To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to defray all town charges for the ensuing year.

**ART. 6.** To see what compensation shall be allowed the Enginemen the ensuing year.

**ART. 7.** To see if the town will authorize the Treasurer to renew notes now due.

**ART. 8.** To see what Discount, if any, shall be allowed to those persons who pay their taxes before the prescribed time of payment.

**ART. 9.** To see if the town will authorize the Treasurer to hire money in anticipation of the taxes.

**ART. 10.** To see if the town will direct the Treasurer to collect interest on all taxes remaining unpaid after they are due.

**ART. 11.** To see if the town will accept the list of Jurors as prepared and posted by the Selectmen.

**ART. 12.** To hear and act on the report of Committees.

**ART. 13.** To hear and act on an order of notice from the County Commissioners in relation to a road and bridge from the foot of Green street across Ipswich river to Turkey Shore and thence to the Essex road.

**ART. 14.** To see what action the town will take in regard to establishing evening schools and appropriating money for the same.

**ART. 15.** To see if the town will vote to instruct the Selectmen to enforce the license law, and appropriate money for that purpose.

**ART. 16.** To see if the town will authorize the Selectmen to let the public Temperance societies have the use use of the lower town hall for their weekly meetings free of expense.

**ART. 17.** To see what action the town will take in regard to providing a suitable building for the Warren Engine and the new Hose Carriage.

And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant by publishing the same once in the Ipswich Chronicle, and posting up attested copies of the same at each of the Meeting Houses, Town House, and at the School House in the North North district, three days at least before the time of said meeting.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this warrant with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of said meeting.

Given under our hands this nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1880.

NATHANIEL R. FARLEY, Selectmen
EDWARD P. KIMBALL, of
EDWARD G. HULL, Ipswich.
REPORT

OF A

COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF IPSWICH,

IN RELATION TO

CLAM FLATS AND OTHER TOWN PROPERTY.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY SAMUEL N. DICKINSON.
1843.
DEED TO WINTHROP AND OTHERS.

"I Masconnomet, Sagamore of Agawam, do by these presents acknowledge to have received of Mr. John Winthrop the sum of £20, in full satisfaction of all the right, property, and claim I have, or ought to have, unto all the land, lying and being in the Bay of Agawam, alias Ipswich, being so called now by the English, as well as such land, as I formerly reserved unto my own use at Chebacco, as also all other land, belonging to me in these parts, Mr. Dummer's farm excepted only; and I hereby relinquish all the right and interest I have unto all the havens, rivers, creeks, islands, huntings, and fishings, with all the woods, swamps, timber, and whatever else is, or may be, in or upon the said ground to me belonging: and I do hereby acknowledge to have received full satisfaction from the said John Winthrop for all former agreements, touching the premises and parts of them; and I do hereby bind myself to make good the aforesaid bargain and sale unto the said John Winthrop, his heirs and assigns forever, and to secure him against the title and claim of all other Indians and natives whatsoever. Witness my hand.

28th of June, 1638.

Witness hereunto,
John Joyliffe,
James Downing,
Thomas Caytimore,
Robert Harding.

Masconnomet,
his mark."

1639, Nov. 5th. Ipswich is required to pay John Winthrop, Jr. the £20 which he paid the Sagamore for his right to their land.
To the Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich, in legal Town Meeting assembled:

The Committee appointed by the Town, at a Meeting held April 28, 1840, in relation to a suit against several citizens of the Town, then pending, touching the Clam Flats, and the Committee appointed at a Town Meeting, March 15, 1841, to look up Town Property, being the same, have attended to the duties of both appointments, and now submit the following

REPORT:

The committee have viewed, at the request of Edward Harris, a piece of land on the lane from the Rowley road to his house, and adjoining land of Nathaniel Lord, as described by a committee of the town, in their report April 9, 1824, and claimed by the town, containing about sixty-three rods; also, a piece of land, northerly of his barn, standing on the corner of his land, by said lane and road, and bounded by said road and his land, formerly a gravel pit belonging to the town, and containing, as is supposed, about forty rods,—and would recommend the sale of said land to said Harris, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars, fifty cents, by a deed of quitclaim.

The committee visited in June, 1841, the gravel pit on Back lane, so called, and found by the deed and plan that the town had, by digging, trespassed on land of William Conant and George Chadwick, and also that the barn of Robert Kimball stood partly on land of the town; but as the town afterward referred the whole subject to the selectmen, the committee took no further action thereon. The committee would recommend the sale of the old gravel pit at the northerly end of said lane, and bounded by land of Nathaniel Lord, junior, esquire, and Aaron Jewett, it being of no use to the town: provided a reasonable offer should be made for the same, containing, as by plan, two acres and four rods.

On the same day the committee visited the gravel pit on School street, and found by a deed from Samuel Wade, and a plan accompanying the same, the town possessed of a good title, with the boundary lines fully marked and defined. Mr. Wade was of opinion that he had a right to claim all the soil, or in other words, all that was not gravel, as belonging to him; but, according to the terms of the deed and the bargain made with him, as understood at the time by Messrs. John Baker, jr. and Joseph Kinsman, who marked out and appraised the same, by mutual agreement of parties, when the town made their purchase, it does not appear that any such right was reserved to him.

The committee find by examination in relation to the gravel pit near the dwelling house formerly of Michael Brown, and now owned
by Ira Worcester, that the gravel pit pasture is named in the will of
Jonathan Wade, in 1749; and again in his inventory it is said to con-
tain about twenty-five acres, being valued at £281 5s; again, in two
deeds from the heirs of Elizabeth Farley to Aaron Smith and Asa
Baker, book 152, leaf 252, May 7, 1790—one acre being expressly
reserved as belonging to the town; and again in a deed from Aaron
Smith to Asa Baker, book 154, leaf 185, April 20, 1792. This last
deed places the whole estate at the disposal of Asa Baker, with the
reservation of one acre thereof belonging to the town. In the division
of Mr. Baker’s real estate among his heirs, made at their request by
Daniel Noyes, Jabez Farley, and Joshua Giddings, esquires, a com-
mittee appointed for the purpose, and assented to by said heirs, and ac-
cepted 1814, April 6, the gravel pit belonging to the town is reserved,
as appears by the following extract from the return of said committee.

“No. 2. We have set to number two the northerly part of the gravel
pit lot, containing ten and a half acres, bounded as follows, viz: be-
ginning at the northwesterly corner thereof at the county road, and
from thence running easterly, northerly, easterly and southeasterly, by
land of Nathaniel Wade, esquire, and Aaron Burnham, to land of Asa
Andrews, esquire, thence running southeasterly by land of said An-
drews to an ash tree, from thence running westerly on a straight line
to the county road, and from thence running northerly by the county
road nineteen rods and twenty-one links; within the above bounds is
included a gravel pit containing one acre, which belongs to the town
of Ipswich; and have appraised this division at $570.”

The above described estate was assigned to Mr. Baker’s daughter, Dorcas Brown,
wife of William Brown, who conveyed the same by deed to George
Baker, reserving the town’s acre, as above, book 203, leaf 100, April 20,
1814. George Baker conveyed it, April 30, 1830, with the same reser-
vation, to Michael Brown and wife, book 257, leaf 54. But in the
next deed of conveyance of the same premises, given by Polly Brown,
widow of Michael Brown, to Ira Worcester, book 324, leaf 95, the
committee find a material variation; it is in these words, “reserving,
however, all rights of the inhabitants of said Ipswich to dig and take
gravel from said lot, and reserving also all the rights of said inhabi-
tants, as secured and granted by the deed of Asa Baker aforesaid to
them, book 160, leaf 232.”

The committee proposed to Mr. Worcester to mark out and define
the lines of the acre belonging to the town; the proposition was ac-
cepted, and Mr. Cogswell was employed to survey the same, put down
stakes and take a plan of the estate, which is herewith submitted.
Mr. Worcester subsequently withdrew his assent, intimating that he
would do nothing further in regard to the same.

The committee would respectfully recommend that an application
be made by the town to the proper authority for the appointment of a
committee to set off, by metes and bounds, the acre belonging to the
town, unless the matter can be speedily settled by mutual agreement
of the parties interested. Any difficulty that may seem to be growing
out of Mr. Worcester’s deed would then be at once and forever put
at rest.

The committee have visited the gravel pit on the Topsfield road,
and find a grant of two rods square to Robert Cross, (now Hobbs’s,) 
May 3, 1735; also a grant to Francis Foster, of 30 feet square, near
the above, March 3, 1746, (now Miss Wait's;) also a grant to Rebekah
Wait, 40 feet front and rear, 24 feet west end, 20 feet east end, April
3, 1786, (now Mrs. Treadwell's.) No other grants are believed to
exist in this vicinity. As the above estates respectively improve more
than their grants, together with John Kimball, junior, the committee
would recommend that the town allot to each of the granted estates
such proportion of the land as may seem expedient, leaving the neces-
sary gang-ways to each and to the gravel pit, free of cost; and require
of Mr. Kimball payment of a reasonable consideration for a valuable
spring which is cut off from the citizens; and further, that the gravel
pit be sold to Jacob Brown, as it would be of advantage to his land
adjoining—all by quit-claim. This arrangement would enable the
several owners to defend their respective estates, whereas it is be-
lieved they could not defend under any existing title.

The committee have viewed the marsh and thatch ground of Joshua
Giddings, at the north part of Treadwell's island and east of Deep
hole, so called, and find by a deed from Thomas Boardman to Solomon
Giddings, April 29, 1783, book 114, leaf 69, and by a deed from Thomas
Burnham to Joshua Giddings, November 24, 1803, book 197, leaf 67,
that the said Giddings holds estate bounded south and west on Tread-
well's island, north, east and south on Ipswich river to Kill creek, so
called. The above deeds convey the marsh and thatch banks, no
mention being made of clams or sand. As the commoners held pos-
session of the clam flats east of Deep hole (as appears by their prose-
cuting Thomas Spiller, a living witness, for digging there without a
permit,) as long as they remained a corporation, and then conveyed
them to the town, it is to be presumed they now belong to the town.

The committee are unable to find any thing definite in relation to
Jeffrey's neck, so far as relates to the property of the town therein.

Up to 1670, the seven men, the commoners, the selectmen, the town,
and the freemen, all at different times exercised control over it, and
passed votes and orders as to its care and management. 1639.—Fence
and gate over Neck creek. 1642.—Labor to stop cattle. 1650.—Fell-
ing of timber forbidden. 1653.—Forty men ordered out to hoe up
weeds. 1658.—Liberty granted to Robert Roberts to build a house
near the spring, the property still to remain in the town. 1662.—Fence
viewers chosen by commoners and confirmed by the selectmen. 1668
—Certain cattle ordered from cow commons to Jeffrey's neck. 1709—
10, March 24.—Col. Samuel Appleton, Capt. William Goodhue and
Mr. Jonathan Wade were appointed a committee of the commoners
"to divide those parts of the lands formerly voted by the commoners,
to wit: Jeffrey's neck and thatch banks and common marsh, and every
ancient commoner and new commoner shall have respective lots on
the neck and also on the banks and marsh, according to vote—25, 11,
1708-9." But no report from that committee appears on the records.
The clam-houses have, it is believed, stood at Eagle hills, so called,
for more than seventy years, no rent ever having been paid. It fur-
ther appears, that in 1767 a committee of the commoners was chosen
to look up undrawn rights on the neck, and they reported five old and
sixteen new rights undrawn. Subsequently some rights were granted
by the commoners. By the report of the above committee, it would
appear that the report of a committee of the town in 1816, that eleven
old and twenty-one new rights were undrawn, could not have been cor-

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rect, unless more lots were laid out after 1767. And here the subject must rest, unless the town can have recourse to the Neck or other records.

In relation to Plum island, the committee find, as early as 1650 and 1651, that the seven men order the cutting and disposal of grass. 1664 — The selectmen order the cutting of grass on Plumb and Grape islands. 1664 — The town vote that Plum island, Hog island, and Castle neck be divided among such as have rights to commons according to law. 1665, April 10 — The selectmen make report of their doings in full, as annexed. [See page 11.] It appears by their report that the beaches and gall’d hills, or sand knolls, were not allotted or granted. But in the course of time deeds were given, extending from the bay across to Plum island river, viz: a deed from Stephen Emerson to Ralph Cross, January 3, 1739-40, book 96, leaf 174. Cross held under this deed for more than thirty years, when he found himself in difficulty with the commoners in relation to the clam flats, in consequence of which the commoners, January 5, 1767, appointed Major John Baker a committee to treat with Mr. Cross, with full power to sell and convey, by deed of quit-claim, for a valuable consideration, the flats in dispute, which resulted in a conveyance, by such a deed, of all the flats conveyed by his former deed from said Emerson, for £4 16s., April 4, 1769, book 126, leaf 274. This appears to have been the only difficulty which the commoners ever had as regards any claim to their flats; but it is to be presumed that an attempt was made to hold the flats as early as 1669, for, on the petition of inhabitants of Ipswich, the general court order that the common law shall be valid in relation to lines upon rivers and the sea, unless other bounds are given in the deed. This order was but four years after the laying out of Plum island, Hog island, and Castle neck, and probably grew out of some of the claims of lot-holders; it is further probable, that Ralph Cross made his purchase one hundred years after, under this order of the general court. As regards the Lower or Stage island farm, the committee find by a deed from Jabez Treadwell and wife to Ebenezer Sutton, April 1, 1793, book 165, leaf 50, no mention is made of Plum island river, but several deeds are referred to as describing his bounds, not in possession of the committee. In the deed from E. Sutton to Joseph Gerrish, February 28, 1816, book 210, leaf 225, Plum island river is named. In the deed from Joseph Gerrish to Daniel Lord and Daniel Lumnus, March 20, 1828, book 248, leaf 149, Sutton’s deed is referred to in describing the estate. The deed from D. Lord and D. Lumnus to Francis J. Oliver, book 252, leaf 26, is not in possession of the committee. The deed from F. J. Oliver to Daniel Dole, September 22, 1834, book 278, leaf 62, bounds Mr. Dole on Ipswich bay, Ipswich river, and Plum island sound, including clam flats and sand banks. Thus the town finds itself in the same situation as the commoners were, in 1769, and the committee would recommend the same course which they pursued, viz: Appoint a committee with full power to treat with Mr. Dole for the sale, for a valuable consideration, of all the sand or sand knolls lying between the Rowley line and Bar island head, and all the beaches, sands and clam flats in Ipswich river and Plum island sound, adjoining Stage and Bar islands, that appear to be included in his deed from F. J. Oliver, as above. Sandy point is understood to have been annually leased by Mr. Dole for several years past. A gentleman engaged in transporting sand to Boston during the last
summer, claimed the exclusive right of taking sand therefrom, under a lease from him, and some of our own citizens, who wanted sand, had to pay this gentleman two cents a ton for the same. The committee are informed that for the year ending March, 1843, Mr. Dole leased said Sandy point for two hundred dollars.

1757 — The commoners voted that Capt. Jonathan Fellows, of Cape Ann, have the liberty of all the sand lying in the town of Ipswich, for the space of one year, for the sum of two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence in money. And the next year after the commoners granted all their property to the town, it appears by the town records, April 20, 1789, that Timothy Bragg, deacon Nathaniel Kimball, John Manning, esquire, capt. Daniel Giddings, and Asa Smith were appointed a committee to take care of and let out clam flats and sand banks. It thus appears that the commoners, and subsequently the town, had exclusive control of all the clam flats and sand banks in Ipswich and Plum island rivers.

Your committee would respectfully call the attention of the town to the report of a committee made March 2, 1840, in relation to the clam flats lying on Essex river. [See page 10.] A plan was taken at that time, estimating more than one hundred acres belonging to the town, a large part of which was considered good clam ground. It is stated by men conversant with the business, that the clams are fast diminishing in Ipswich and Plum island rivers, while the grounds on Essex river are trespassed upon by men from other towns, to the injury of Ipswich men engaged in the business. By underbidding, as your committee are informed, men from another town supplied nearly the whole market with fresh bait during the winter of 1841-'42, reducing the Ipswich supply to less than seventy barrels.

The committee believe the time has arrived when the town should take a decided stand in relation to their clam grounds, and prosecute trespassers to the full extent of the law recently enacted for their protection. They would here refer the town to their former report, made and accepted by the town, March 15, 1841. [See page 8.] Also to the above law. [See page 11.] The law suit pending when that report was made has since been settled by a nonsuit of the plaintiffs, which was ordered at the June term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1841. The costs, amounting to the sum of will, when recovered, be paid into the town treasury.

In conclusion, the committee would remark, that the instructions of the town required them, in the discharge of the duties assigned them, to search the records of more than two hundred years, and examine various ancient grants, orders, decrees, and deeds, and often to confer with many of the aged citizens and others, to obtain important facts. This consideration, your committee trust, will furnish a sufficient apology for any and all delays, and now ask to be discharged.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Aaron Wallis, Josiah Caldwell, Committee.
Charles Kimball,

Ipswich, January 23, 1843.
To the Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich, in Legal Town Meeting assembled:

The subscribers, a Committee appointed at a Town Meeting held on the 28th of April last, to take such measures in reference to a pending suit against several citizens of the town, and the protection of the Clam Flats, as they might think fit, submit the following

REPORT:

The Clam Flats appear to have been the property of the commoners until they were granted by them to the town on the ninth of June, 1788. The commoners were the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in Ipswich, being all the lands to which individuals had no title.

In 1638, June 28 — Masconnomet, Sagamore of Agawam, conveyed by deed [see p. 2] to John Winthrop, all his right, property and claim unto all the land lying and being in the Bay of Agawam, alias Ipswich, including all his right and interest unto all the havens, rivers, creeks, islands, huntings and fishings. This purchase was made by Winthrop for himself and twelve others, who were the first settlers of this town. They were the original commoners, holding all the lands undivided which were thus purchased, and they from time to time made grants of land to individuals. Persons afterward becoming inhabitants of the town by the consent of its freemen, and receiving a grant of land, were admitted to be commoners, and had equal rights with others to all the common and ungranted lands. Thus this body of proprietors of these lands was perpetuated, having a just and undisputed right to all the lands in question, and exercising exclusive control over them. They were known in law as a body that could sue and be sued, and had the same power to maintain all their rights as the owners of property, which an individual had. The deed referred to conveyed the havens, rivers, creeks, and fishing ground, including of course the clam flats, which it appears the commoners owned as they did all other lands not specially granted to individuals. They existed as a distinct body until October 6, 1788, when their last meeting was held, and they were dissolved, having at this meeting confirmed their grant previously made to the town of all their property, real and personal. This grant including the clam flats, which are particularly mentioned, was accepted by the town on the twenty-third of June, 1788. The grant is absolute, and gives to the town all the powers, privileges and immunities with which the commoners were invested. It appears that previously to this grant no person was allowed to dig clams without a permit from the commoners, and for such permit a fixed price was paid, which in 1785 was two shillings a barrel, if dug to send to market. Permits were sold to persons engaged in the fishing business at a reduced price, being one shilling a barrel, as an encouragement to that business. Persons digging without a permit were deemed trespassers, and were prosecuted accordingly by a committee of the commoners appointed for that purpose, who had the superintendence of the flats. Several persons are now living at an advanced age who paid for the privilege, some of whom were prosecuted for digging without a permit and settled on the best terms they could, no one ever doubting the
exclusive right of the commoners to the clam flats. Persons not in-
habitants of the town were not permitted to dig at all. Permits were
sold to inhabitants only.

Of late years the flats have been more or less subject to trespassers
from other towns; perhaps, indeed, it has always been so to a greater or
less extent. Many barrels of clams are annually dug by persons, having
no right to take them. They come to our flats from various places,
and our bank, which has never yet failed, most liberally answers their
drafts, though they do not even consult its directors. Regardless of the
objections of any of its stockholders who may happen to be present,
they take large discounts and thereby diminish its capital; their
own banks have failed, or emit only a depreciated and alloyed curren-
cy, while ours affords one pure and unalloyed, whose value is known
and appreciated. While theirs would not pass at fifty per cent. dis-
count in the market, ours has been sought and would go quick at par. Intelligent and experienced fishermen give Ipswich bait the preference.
They know its excellence. It has been sold in Boston at $5 a barrel,
when Eastern bait could be had at $2.50. Those who come from
other places to dig our clams have sold them at a reduced price, which
operates to the disadvantage of citizens of this town engaged in the
same business.

As some sixty or seventy of our fellow citizens are annually em-
ployed during a part of the year in digging clams, and from one thou-
sand to fifteen hundred barrels of bait are annually sent to market from
this town, and the clams are diminishing, it seemed to your committee
highly important that the flats should be protected by law, that further
trespasses might be effectually prevented. The existing laws, though
intended to prevent depredations, might be and had been evaded by
persons claiming the right to take clams for their own immediate use
as fishermen, when in fact no such use was intended. With these
views your committee deemed it their duty to present a petition to the
legislature for a law which would answer the purpose. They stated
that in their opinion the existing laws were evaded,—that it was of
much importance to the inhabitants of the town that the flats should
be protected from unauthorized depredations, and that the clams are
diminishing; and they asked for a law which would effectually pre-
vent the destruction of the clams, and give the sole control of the flats
to the authorities of the town. The standing committee of the legis-
lature on fisheries, to whom the petition was referred, after deliberate
consideration, reported a bill as favorable to the town as could be ob-
tained from them, which bill has become a law; [see page 11.] and
your committee are of opinion it will afford the protection required.

With regard to the suit now pending, no proceedings have been had
since the appointment of the committee, except to enter an appeal at
the Court of Common Pleas. The case will come in course for trial, if
not settled by the parties, at an early day of the March term of the
Court now sitting at Salem.

Charles Kimball,
Aaron Wallis,
Josiah Caldwell,

Committee.

Ipswich, March 15, 1841.
To the Inhabitants of the Town of Ipswich, in Legal Town Meeting assembled, March 2d, 1840.

The Committee chosen at a legal Town Meeting held in the Court House, November 2d, 1839, to ascertain whether the Town is entitled to a certain tract of clam flats, lying between flats of Humphrey Lakeman and Chebacco and Hog Island rivers, have attended to that business, and submit the following

REPORT:

Your committee have viewed said premises, and after measuring off one hundred rods from common high water mark, have surveyed said flats, and find there are more than one hundred acres of flats remaining between said one hundred rods and said rivers, and we should judge that nearly one half of said flats is now good clam ground; and your committee believe that all the flats that are more than one hundred rods from high water mark, do come under the jurisdiction of the town, for by searching the judicial reports we find in the sixth volume of the Massachusetts Reports, in the cause of Storer vs. Freeman, Parsons C. J., May term, 1810, he says, (page 438) when our ancestors emigrated to this country, their first settlements were on harbors, or arms of the sea, and commerce was among the earliest objects of their attention. For the purposes of commerce wharves erected below high water mark were necessary, but the colony was not able to build them at the public expense; to induce persons to erect them, the common law of England was altered, by an ordinance providing that the proprietor of lands adjoining on the sea or salt water should hold to low water mark, where the tide does not ebb more than one hundred rods; but not more where the tide ebbs to a greater distance. He further says, this ordinance was annulled with the charter, by the authority of which it was made; but from that time to the present an usage has prevailed, which now has force as our common law, that the owner of lands bounded on the sea or salt water shall hold to low water mark, so that he does not hold more than one hundred rods below high water mark.

And in the thirteenth volume of Pickering’s Reports, Barker vs. Bates, Shaw C. J., October term, 1832, he says, the rule of the Massachusetts Colony ordinance of 1641, declaring that in all places upon salt water, where the sea ebbs and flows, the proprietors of lands adjoining shall own the shore to low water mark, or to the distance of one hundred, if the sea ebbs further than one hundred rods; though never extended to the colony of Plymouth as positive law, is nevertheless a settled rule of property in every part of the State of Massachusetts. He further says, and we consider this as applying to the shores of the open sea, as well as bays, coves, and rivers; the language of the colony ordinance being “in all creeks, coves, and other places, about and upon salt water, where the sea ebbs and flows.”

And your committee believe and say, that all the flats more than one hundred rods from high water mark are under the jurisdiction of the town, for the Revised Statutes provide a penalty for any person that shall take such shell fish, more than for his family use, and that not to exceed one bushel, without a permit from the selectmen, in
most of the towns in this Commonwealth, where such shell fish grow, and by a subsequent law the law is extended to the town of Ipswich.

William Conant,
Aaron Wallis,
Robert Kimball

Committee.

Ipswich, March 2, 1840.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SHELL FISHERY IN IPSWICH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sect. 1. If any person, not an inhabitant of the town of Ipswich, shall dig or take any clams from the flats owned by said town without permission first obtained in writing from the selectmen of said town, the person so offending shall forfeit, for every bushel of clams, including their shells, so dug or taken, the sum of one dollar, to be recovered on complaint before any justice of the peace for the county of Essex, to the use of said town.

Sect. 2. Any vessel, boat, or craft, being in the possession or use of any person violating the first section of this act at the time and place of such violation, may be seized, detained, and proceeded against as is provided in the fourteenth section of the fifty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes, [as annexed]. [Approved by the Governor, March 10, 1841.]

Sect. 14. If any vessel, boat, or craft, shall be found within the limits of any town, and not owned therein, with any oysters on board, taken in such town without such permit, or within the limits of any of the towns, mentioned in the preceding section, and not owned therein, with other shell fish on board, taken in such town without such permit, any inhabitant of any town, wherein such vessel, boat, or craft shall so be found trespassing, may seize and detain the same, not exceeding forty-eight hours, in order that the same, if need be, may, in that time, be attached or arrested by due process of law, to satisfy the said fines and forfeitures, with costs; provided, however, that if the owner or master of any such vessel, boat or craft, shall, before the prosecution is instituted for the same, pay such forfeiture to the treasurer of the town, in which the same shall be incurred, such vessel, boat or craft, with the effects therein, shall be discharged.

April 10, 1665. The Selectmen according to the towne order for the division of Plum Island, Castle Neck and Hog Island, taking a survey of the Inhabitants which according to Law and the s’d order have right to any shares of the Comon Lands and considering also the estates of the Inhabitants as valued in the last Country rate according to the s’d order, Doe find two hundred and three reckoned and allowed inhabitants that may have right to the Comons whose names or the names of their tenants at present inhabting their lands or houses are registered in a paper, whereof according to the order
of the towne eight and twenty are to have a double share and seventie to have a share and a half, and one hundred and five to have a single share, so that the whole number of single shares are two hundred and sixty five.

And having caused the s'd Plum Island, and Castle Neck and Hog Island to be surveyed and measured, they have found in the whole about eight hundred acres of Marsh and upland besides beaches and gaidl hills, so that the single share will be three acres, the share and half four acres and a half, the double share six acres.

Which they have ordered to be layd out in this manner viz. one double share, next two devisions of a share and half, and then three single shares, and so to begin again, one double share, two devisions of a share and half, and three single shares, and so on, till all the double shares be run out, and then there will remaine fourteen devisions of a share and half, and twenty one single shares, which shall be layd out in this manner namely, one devision of a share and half, and one single share, till all the share and half devisions be layd out, and then the seven remaining single shares to be layd out one after the other.

Which devisions being layd out as above s'd, It is ordered they shall be shared by lott in this manner, there shall be eight and twenty lotts for the deviding of the double shares and seventy lots to be put by themselves for the dividing the share and half divisions, and one hundred and five lotts put by themselves for the dividing the single shares.

And it is agreed that the beginning of these devisions shall be at the upper end of Plum Island next Rowley, and so downwards to the Barr, and if the said shares cannot be layd conveniently all the breadth of the Island, then the beginning shall be next the Beach and so from the upper end next Rowley downe to the Barr, and then begin againe at the upper end and so downward, and so again if the shares shall be layd in their ranges. The next shall be layd out shall be at Castle Neck beginning at the hill and so downward to Wigwam hill and the long Marsh, and if it be convenient to lay the shares in two ranges, the first shall be next the Pines and the second to begin the next Hill, and so downward by the River. The last shall be at Hog Island, beginning at the westerly end, and so to the east side thereof, and if it be most convenient to be layd in two ranges, the first shall be the southerly side, and then to begin again at the westerly end, and to divide the Northerly side of the said Island.

And it is further agreed that Cornet Whipple, Robert Lord, John Leighton, and Thomas Lovel, shall take the first opportunity to lay out the said in manner aforesaid, which having done and made knowne to the Selectmen, the Inhabitants shall forthwith be summoned to meete to take up their shares by lott as above s'd, and then those that are above appointed to lay out the divisions shall goe upon a day appointed, and then to every inhabitant his share or division, and shall deliver unto him or them the proportion thereof, he or they paying for the laying out so much as shall be appointed by the Selectmen, and no inhabitant shall claim right or propriety in or to any share or division of the land aforesaid, before he have payd for the thereof dividing, but the right of such share shall be and remaine in the towne to be disposed of as they shall see cause.

A true Copy of record. Attest, Eben'r Burnham, Town Clerk.
Ipswich Poor Farm contains about 330 acres of land. It is estimated that there are about 70 acres of English mowing and tillage, 130 acres of pasture, and about 36 acres of woodland. The remainder is mostly marsh. Among the town's farms in Massachusetts, it ranks the third in size; and the natural soil of it is thought to be equal to that of any other farm in the state. Although for many years past but little has been done to enrich the soil, or in any way to improve the condition of the farm, still it continues to produce good crops. But this is no reason why something should not be done to bring it into a much higher state of fertility.

The facilities for doing this are not surpassed on any farm in New England. Nearly all the dyked marsh, from two to six feet in depth, is a bed of muck or peat, of fresh vegetable origin, and rich in its fertilizing qualities. It has been tested, and found to be of itself a most nourishing food for plants. But it is much improved by being composted with other manures; as it then ferments, destroying all the acids which it contains, and thus becomes a powerful fertilizer.

Mr. Appleton, a former superintendent upon this town's farm, experimented some with it, and he states, that, when composted with one third part of barn-yard manure, it answers an excellent purpose for a top-dressing on grass lands; and Mr. Caldwell, who has given it a pretty thorough trial for various crops, assures us that when composted in equal quantities with barn-yard manure it is equally as good for the production of a corn crop as unmixed manure of cattle; and I think that all who have observed his corn-fields, and compared them with others near to them, are fully satisfied of the truth of this statement. I have seen it ap-
plied to house-plants that were languishing, and it soon restored a most beautiful green color, and gave a fresh and vigorous start to their growth. It was for this purpose that Mr. Caldwell first used it, and discovered its fertilizing qualities.

Many people suppose this is like the peat of the outside marsh; but in this they are mistaken. That, as is well known, is light and spongy, and requires a long time to rot. This has the appearance of old barn-yard manure that has been rotted. As was very pertinently remarked by Mr. Caldwell, in digging into the dyked marsh one is reminded of an old barn-yard, into which have been thrown buts of corn-stalks and mulch, which have been mixed up with the droppings of cattle, and thoroughly rotted. The substances of which this muck is composed are so completely decayed, that, on being exposed but a short time to the action of the frost, and then being thawed and brought to the air, it soon crumbles to dust. One interesting thought arises from the fact of its being composed of fresh vegetable matter. During the time of its formation, the tide could not have flowed over it. Hence we infer that the earth must have settled, or the sea have risen.

This marsh is an almost inexhaustible mine of this fertilizing substance, and it can be obtained and prepared for use at a very small expense. The digging of this does not cost twenty-five cents a cord. It has to be hauled but a very short distance, and that can be done in the winter, when there is leisure time. Besides this, there is a considerable amount of mulch brought up nearly every year by the high tides. With such abundant sources and facilities for obtaining manure, the town's farm might be made a model farm, one that would be an honor, not only to the town of Ipswich, but to the state of Massachusetts. And, in doing this, the town need not run themselves in debt. All the outlays that it would be necessary to make would prove remunerative from year to year. But, to accomplish this, a far more liberal policy must be pursued than has been heretofore. For many years past, the farm has been bankrupt; and a general dissatisfaction has been felt throughout the town on account of its insolvency. But two years ago, a committee was chosen to sell the farm; and it might no doubt have been sold, at a sacrifice of one half its value.

It was often said by sensible men, that the farm can do no better than it has done; we have had good men for overseers and superintendents, and others can do no more than they have done. We admit that you may have had good men to fill those offices, men that were discreet in the management of their own affairs; and an individual might sometimes have been found upon this
board, who, if untrammelled by his associates, would have done much to have improved the condition of things; but they have not had the moral courage to lay out and pursue a uniform course of liberal policy in the management of this farm. There has seemed to be an unwillingness on the part of the majority of those who have had the management of this concern to make outlays for repairs or improvements, however necessary it might have been. Pursuing this course, things must of necessity have been running down.

As an example, we will briefly state a few facts in relation to the condition of things at the Ipswich poor farm two years ago. At that time, the people at the almhouse were travelling, on washing days, seven or eight miles to bring the water for the use of the house. The pump at the house was out of repair, and had not been used for a long time. The cistern pump in the paupers' kitchen was entirely worn out and useless. The drain from the sink in the other kitchen had become rotten, and fallen in, so that the sink water had flowed back into the cistern, and destroyed the water in that. Of necessity, therefore, most of the water used at the house had to be brought from the pump below the barn, a distance going and returning of about sixty rods. But this is but the first verse of the chapter. The corn-barn was settled on to the ground, and was so out of repair that the rats had free access to the corn; and, to speak within the bounds of truth, they destroyed more than thirty bushels during that year.

The condition of the barn-yard was no better. A person unacquainted with its condition, in attempting to pass through it, was in danger of being swamped in the deep miry holes that had been worn out in the course of time by the cattle. Here many a person unconscious of danger had been suddenly submerged in filth, and would have willingly paid a high premium for the insurance of his life. A stock of some forty cattle have usually been kept in this yard; and, during the wet season of the year, these deep miry holes had been worn out, in which cattle were often mired, and injured, and sometimes lost. If a cart were loaded in these places, no common team could draw it out. During the last two years, one hundred and thirty cart-loads of stone and gravel have been hauled into that yard; and more is yet needed. These are but a few cases among many that might be given to show the condition of things there at that time. These and many others have all been repaired, and put at least in much better order than they were then. With a knowledge of these facts, no one need wonder that the farm has not been remunerative.

It is a miserable policy that does not make outlays for repairs
or improvements, when a dollar will either save or gain two. If a man puts no money at interest, he cannot expect to receive interest. If a man refuses to make investments where a hundred per cent. profit might be realized, he cannot expect to receive the benefit of such investments. It is natural for people, when from neglect or mismanagement of their business it becomes unprofitable, to feel that they must curtail their expenses; and they withhold money from making outlays which with proper management would render their business lucrative. Now the man that pursues this course does not realize that his income is diminished in a far greater ratio than his expenses. We have a clear illustration of the results of this principle in the management of the Ipswich poor farm for many years past. And I appeal to the people of this town to decide whether this course of policy shall be pursued any longer. Have you not already seen enough of the shortcomings of your farm? Are you willing to go on, year after year, drawing large sums of money from your treasury to pay up the arrearages of this concern? Every one of you who is a tax-payer at least has an interest there at stake, and should take an active part in promoting that interest.

But let us for a few moments turn our thoughts to the particular branches of farming for which the Ipswich poor farm is best adapted. It is naturally a grass farm. The pastures that have never received any fertilizing from the hand of man afford abundant feed for cattle. Some of them, if not fed, would produce a large amount of hay.

STOCK.

The soil is naturally moist, and is not much affected by drought. Therefore there is not the liability of the feed being cut short in dry seasons that there is on soils of a different nature. This, of course, is favorable for the raising of stock. Although there are a few weeks in the early part of summer when the flies on this place are very troublesome to cattle, still they soon get over that trouble, and grow and fatten exceedingly well.

A considerable number of cattle might be fattened on this farm every year, and the growth of the remainder of the stock would be an item of no small account. If the cattle kept upon this place were of the best breed for beef, and a wise course were pursued in turning such as were fit at proper times, there is little doubt but that the growing and fattening of stock would be a source of considerable profit. When a creature has its growth, and is fit for the shambles, it should be sold, and let another take its place. If a yoke of oxen at six years old have their growth and are fat, there would be a loss in keeping them two or three years longer, or even one; for another yoke that are younger might be put in their place, the probable growth of which would be worth thirty dollars in a year. So we see that in keeping a yoke of
cattle three years after having their growth and being fit for beef, they would almost eat themselves up. A man keeping a large stock of cattle, and uniformly pursuing such a course, would find that in the course of time his cattle had eaten his farm up.

HAY.

We will now pass along to the hay fields. We find them admirably adapted to the growth of the hay crop. It is from this that a far greater amount of profit is to be realized than from any other branch of farming upon the town's farm.

From the unsurpassed facilities which that farm possesses of increasing to a very high degree the fertility of its soil, which is naturally rich and well adapted to grass, it might be made to produce as great an amount of hay as you can reasonably desire. Comparatively there is but a small amount of labor required in raising a crop of hay, in proportion to its value. In the course of a very few years, the fields that are now in English mowing and tillage might be made to yield, in a good grass season, one hundred and fifty tons of English hay.

FRUIT.

One other branch of farming, that should receive some attention there, is fruit culture. Fruit trees grow and bear well upon that farm. A large number of trees might be set out along the fences on the northern sides of fields, where the soil is well adapted to grass, and the growth of other crops would not be much encumbered by it. It is desirable that such places should be occupied by fruit trees. With proper care they would soon return their cost with interest.

A person intending to set out an orchard should first acquire some knowledge of fruit culture, or his labor may prove fruitless. There is an example of this on the town's farm. Some ten or twelve years ago, an orchard of about one hundred trees was set out upon the richest and best spot of land for grass that there is upon that farm. But the ground was flat and wet, and without deep draining trees could never flourish there. After several years, it was observed that they had scarcely grown at all, and they were grafted over again, in order to give a fresh start to their growth. But this did not have the desired effect. Nearly half of their number are now dead, and the most of the remainder are in a dying condition.

The three branches of farming to which I have in particular called your attention are in my opinion the principal ones from which much profit can be realized, under present circumstances; and I would recommend to those who may hereafter have the management of that farm, to direct their attention more particularly to those branches. There are other crops, to be sure, that will be raised, in preparing the ground for the hay crop. These should receive proper attention.

DAIRY.

You probably expect to hear something of dairy farming, especially as our subject is of a farm on which grass grows so luxuriantly. Under present circumstances, I think there can be much more made from rais-
ing and fattening cattle than from a dairy. The first reason I give for this opinion is, that there is no place suitable for a dairy. The cellar is on the same floor as the kitchen, with only a single door between; and in the hot part of the season it is almost of the same temperature. You might almost as well set the milk in the attic, and attempt to make butter there, as in the cellar. There are several other reasons, that might be given, for not making this a dairy farm, under existing circumstances. But this is an insuperable one. It might be made a milk farm; but at the present there are objections to that.

We will now consider some of the advantages which the town's farm possesses. We have already spoken of the great advantage that it has for obtaining manure. Another is, that it is all at home. It is not, like many others, a fragmentary farm; but it all lies in one body; and the labor upon it is considerably facilitated by the nearness to the house of most of the mowing and tillage, and also of those pastures in which are pastured the cattle that are daily driven to and from them. Most of the mowing and tillage is within a quarter of a mile of the house. The cow pasture is within about that distance, and the ox pasture is within a less distance still. These advantages will be appreciated by those who have to travel a mile to their fields, and perhaps twice that distance for their teams. Another advantage of this farm is that of good water on all parts of it. All the pastures are well supplied with this. There are several springs in the mowing fields, and the wells at the house and barn afford abundance of excellent water.

I have now given you a brief statement of some of the interesting facts of the Ipswich poor farm. During the time that I have been superintendent there, I have often been surprised by meeting with worthy citizens from various parts of the town who have never been on that farm; and it has been amusing to hear their various opinions expressed concerning it. Some think it best to give up farming entirely upon it, and turn it all into pasturing. Others think it best to sell the grass standing, as the expenses of cutting it, and making and securing the hay, are so great. Others think it best to sell off half of the land. Others think it best to sell most of the land, and such buildings as will not be needed for the accommodation of the poor. Others think it best to sell the whole concern, and move the poor up to town, so that the Scripture may be fulfilled which saith, "The poor ye have always with you." Some of these opinions are no doubt correct; and there may have been such a state of things existing there as to justify others; but if there is any farm in Ipswich that can be carried on with profit, I am confident that this farm can. These are the circumstances that have led me to prepare this statement of facts. And if it has the effect to wake up the people of this town to take a more active interest in things relating to their poor farm, it will afford me abundant satisfaction for all my pains. For many years I had felt that there must have been something wrong in the management of this concern; and it was this that induced me to undertake the superintendence of it. During the time that I have superintended this farm, I have labored most assiduously for the improvement of it, and for the comfort and happiness of
the poor, as all, can testify who have been with me; but I have often
met with obstacles in my way. Notwithstanding, I have persevered in
my undertaking to the best of my ability; and I have the satisfaction to
know that the beginning which I have made, if continued, will soon
raise this property above a discount. Some hundred cords of dyked
marsh muck were thrown out last fall, and a very considerable part of
that will be fit for use the coming spring; and, had not obstacles been
thrown in my way, it might all have been fit for use. Besides, some
twenty-five loads of mulch were hauled into the barn-yard and hog-
pens, which will increase the amount of manure beyond what has ever
been made on the place in any one year for a long time past. A very
large amount can be used for top-dressing upon the mowing ground this
spring. Now, if this course is followed up for a few years, your farm
will be greatly increased in productiveness; and you will not need to
draw yearly upon your treasury a thousand dollars, nor even one, to
pay up its arrearages. This concern is in your own hands yence a year,
and it lies with you to say whether things shall relapse into their former
condition, or move onward.

The selectmen of Ipswich once proposed to sell the town’s farm to the
commissioners who were appointed to select and purchase a place for
the location of the state almshouse which is established at Tewksbury.
But they did not listen to that proposal; and the place which they se-
lected in preference to this shows the foolishness of their choice. It
seems as if this town’s farm possessed almost everything desirable to
render it a fit place for an institution for state paupers. Its being so
large and so compact; possessing so rich a soil, with inexhaustible
sources for obtaining manure; its being isolated from any settlement,
and situated so neat the sea shore, and along the Eastern Railroad; are
all circumstances which tend to make it a fit and desirable place for the
location of such an institution.

THE POOR.

I will not close my remarks without reference to the poor at the
almshouse. Whatever may have been the circumstances that have
brought this unfortunate class of people to their present condition, they
still deserve our sympathy and our pity. Separated as they are from
much of the social intercourse of their kindred and friends, their condi-
tion must be somewhat forlorn. Although, as respects their bodily
comforts, they are far better provided for than many others, still this is
not enough. They have other wants to be supplied. If we feel that
these are all the obligations we owe to them, that if their animal wants
are supplied our duty to them is performed, we should view them in no
higher light than the beasts that perish. To be sure, there are some of
them whose minds are so impaired that they are hardly capable of any
mental enjoyment. But there are others who keenly feel any neglect
or disregard in respect to their happiness. Much of the unhappiness of
such consists in the thought that they are cut off in a great degree from
the social enjoyment of their friends, and that neither their present nor
future welfare is much regarded. Such especially need our warmest
sympathies. To them kind and soothing words are like the oil of joy,
and afford them much consolation. When they receive the friendly visit of some kind friend, their hearts are made glad, and they are animated with new life. But these are not all the duties we owe to this unfortunate class of our fellow beings. Because they are objects of public charity, and are deprived of much of the social enjoyment of others, this is no reason why their spiritual wants should be neglected. None need religious teaching more than they; and none prize it higher, or receive it more gratefully.

And here it is with regret that I feel constrained to say of those who are the chosen spiritual teachers of the people of this town, whose duty it is to gather the outcasts of Israel, to heal the broken in heart, and to bind up their wounds, that they have been too neglectful of the spiritual welfare of these persons. From year to year, they have scarcely visited that house, to speak a word of consolation to those that are cast down, or to offer to them a morsel of the bread of life. But I am glad to state that they have not always been without religious instruction. A very worthy citizen, who is a religious teacher, officiated as their chaplain for more than a year during the time I have been their keeper. Apparently no people could have appreciated the privilege of religious instruction more than they. And we have reason to believe that his teachings have produced salutary results upon the minds of some, at least, of their number.

During the last two years, the average number of regular paupers at the almshouse has been about fourteen. At the present, four of them are insane, two of whom are confined to their rooms. Two are idiotic, one is blind, and two from the infirmities of age are unable to go about the house. Three are over eighty years of age, three between seventy-five and eighty; two are young, and the others are between forty-five and seventy years of age.

During this time, three have died, the respective ages of whom were 86, 84, and 92. And it is gratifying to say that they pass not away without much serious thoughtfulness and anxiety for their future wellbeing.

To those that remain, I gladly refer you, as the living witnesses of the part that I and my family have acted toward them, in respect to their comfort and happiness.

GILBERT CONANT.

J. F. Kimball, Printer, Lynn News Office.
STATEMENT
OF THE
EXPENSE
OF BUILDING THE
NEW ROAD AND BRIDGE,
IN IPSWICH.

CONTAINING THE NAME OF EVERY PERSON TO WHOM ANY
SUM WAS PAID, AND FOR WHAT EACH PAYMENT
WAS MADE, AS FAR AS CAN BE
ASCERTAINED.

PRINTED IN CONFORMITY WITH A VOTE OF THE TOWN,
Passed at the Annual Meeting, March 17, 1862.

LYNN:
KIMBALL & MERRITT, PRINTERS.
1863.
STATEMENT.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF IPSWICH:

[A.]

Daniel J. Akerman, 2 1-2 days at 75 cents per day, $1.87
Nathl. Archer, 3 " " " " " 2 25
Lara Aspell, 3 " " " " " 2 25
Warren Averill, for wharfage, 1 79
Wm. W. Averill, 24 3-4 days, at 75 cents per day, 18 50

[B.]

Samuel H. Baker, 8 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 6 37
Stephen Baker, for advertising, selling and collecting lumber at New Bridge, 5 00
Wm. R. Barton, 2 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1 87
David Berry, 5 1-2 " with horse team at $1.75 per day, 9 63
Abraham H. Bond, 4 " days, at 75 cents per day, 3 00
Benjamin Brown, 6 1-2 " " " " " 4 87
George A. Brown 11 1-2 " " " " " 8 62
Manasseh Brown, 20 5-6 " with horse and ox team at $3 per day, $62 50
Manasseh Brown, one drag, 2 50 65 00
Walter Brown jr., 8 3-4 days, at 75 cents per day, 6 50
Wm. G. Brown, team to Rockport, $10 00
  two men and team 3 1-2 days at $5 per day, 17 50
  two men and team 1 day, $4, 10 00
  man and team 1 1-2 days, $6, 10 00
  man and team 10 1-2 days, at $3 per day, 31 50
  two men and two teams 4 1-4 days, at $6 per day, 25 00
  hauling 2 loads stuff to depot, $1; use cart and wheels, $3; 4 00
  man 2 1-2 days, at 75 cents, 1 88
  junk and underpinning stones, 13 44
  use of cart and wheels, 4 00
  another act, no bill to be found, 8 75 126 57

Amount carried forward, $264 09
Amount brought forward, $264.09
Wm. H. Burnham, use of chain 60 days, 2.00
Jas. F. Butler, 24 days, at 75 cents per day, 18.00 5 hours bailing water, at 25 cts., 1.25 19.25
Isaac Buzzell, 5 days, at 75 cents per day, 3.75

[C.]
Cal Calaghan, 49 2-3 days, at 75 cents per day, 37 21 1 day, wheeling, 1.50 38 71
Abraham Caldwell, horse, cart and man, 10 7-10 days, at $1.75 per day, 18.69
James Caldwell, 7 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 5.62
John Caldwell, 1-2 a day, “ “ “ 37
Sylvanus Caldwell, lumber, 91.52
James Capwell, 3 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 2.62
Chas. Chapwell, horse team 1 1-4 days, at $1.75 per day, 2.19
Charles W. Chapman, blacksmith work, 195.92
Moses Chapman, 5 days, double team, 12.25
Lewis Choate, wharfage on 774 tons of stone, at
6 cents per ton, 46.44 50 46.94
Nathaniel Clark, 7 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 5.62
Aaron Cogswell, surveying, plans, profiles and labor on bridge, 30.00
paid out of that sum $6 for chainman, leaving him $24 for his services, 30.00
E. Cogswell & Son, powder, fuse and brimstone, 39.15
nails, buckets, chalk & mugs, 8.66 47.81
Dan'l O. Collins, 24 days, at 75 cents per day, 18.00
Patrick Cotter, 5 “ “ “ 3.75
John S. Cotton, 7 1-2 “ “ “ 5.62
Silas Crane, 2 1-2 “ “ “ 1.87
Wm. P. Crane, 5 days at 75, $3.75 ; 2 days at $1.25 ; 6.25

[D.]
Thomas D. 1 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1.12
Reuben Daniels, blasting rocks 12 days, at $1.50, 18.00 for labor, (no bill,) 4.56 22.56
Charles E. Dickinson, 4 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 3.37
George H. Dickinson, 5 “ “ “ 3.75
Nathl. A. Dickinson, 27 days, at $1.25 per day, 38.25 $47.50, (no bill to explain,) 47.50 85.75

Amount carried forward, $943.51
Amount brought forward, $943.51
Division 631, damage done by blasting rocks, 1.85
Ignatius Dodge, 6 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 4.87
Leonard Dodge jr., 15 " " " " 11.25
R. T. Dodge, lumber, $18.62; services and expenses, $25; 43.62
Charles Dorr, 1-2 day, at 75 cents per day, 37
David F. Dow, 6 days, " " " " 4.50
John Doyle, 11 " " " " 8.24
J. H. Dunnels, 18 1-2 " $1.50 27.75
6 1-2 " $1.75 11.37
1 1-2 " and 2 nights, $4; fixing pump boxes, 50 cents, 4.50
deduct from bill, 43.62

[E.

Fames, Stimpson & Co., 335 tons arch stone, at $1.33 per ton, 711.55
378 tons foundation stone, at $1.25, 472.50
610 tons wharf stone, at 70 cents, 427.00
19 tons shells, at $1.50, 28.50
326 1-2 ft. cap stones, at 50 cts. per foot, 163.25
1 post, $2.50; putting up men and horses, $1.18; drills &c., $4.25; half rounds and wedges, $4.26; sharpening and use of hammers, 3.00 add $20 to bill on account of oxen, 20.00 1837.99

John Egan, 71 1-5 days, at 75 cents per day, 53.30
Martin Ehrlecher, 9 " " " " 6.75

[F.

David Fairbanks, 10 1-7 days, at 75 cents per day, 7.60
Moses A. Fellows, 9 " " " " 6.75
Henry Forbes, 43 2-3 " " " " 32.78
Joseph Fowler, 14 " " " " 10.50

Amount carried forward, $3014.50
Amount brought forward,  

$3014 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>James Galbraith</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>horse and cart</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>15 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 1-2 days</td>
<td>2 horses and</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>6 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Giddings</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Glover</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>3 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John S. Glover</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>7 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Goodwin</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>5 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Goodwin</td>
<td>13 1-2 d's</td>
<td>horse team</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>23 63</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>horse and oxen</td>
<td>$3,</td>
<td>21 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>James W. Goss</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Gould</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gould</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas D. Gould</td>
<td>4 1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Grant</td>
<td>2 1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grant</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,</td>
<td>14 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 1-2 days</td>
<td>ox team</td>
<td>$2,</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 1-2</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>per day,</td>
<td>9 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oliver Grant</td>
<td>7 1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Graves</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel H. Green</td>
<td>1 day</td>
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<td>$1.75</td>
<td>1 75</td>
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<td>James Griffin</td>
<td>labor</td>
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<td>7 shillings</td>
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<td>Geo. F. Hardy</td>
<td>15 2-3 days</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 75</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 d's with</td>
<td>horse team</td>
<td>$1.75,</td>
<td>19 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otis C. Hardy</td>
<td>16 1-4 days</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>per day,</td>
<td>13 68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reuben H. Hardy</td>
<td>1 1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah L. Harris</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nath'l Harris</td>
<td>14 5-7 days</td>
<td>horse team</td>
<td>$1.75,</td>
<td>25 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew J. Hart</td>
<td>5 3-4 days</td>
<td>75 cts.</td>
<td>per day,</td>
<td>4 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45 3-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,</td>
<td>45 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan'l Haskell jr.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>4 50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>half cask cement and</td>
<td></td>
<td>another ac't,</td>
<td>21 41</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>teaming</td>
<td></td>
<td>(no bill found,)</td>
<td>26 85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert P. Hill</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>horse team</td>
<td>$1.75,</td>
<td>17 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert S. Hill</td>
<td>13 11-13</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 1-2 d's with h.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.75,</td>
<td>21 88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorham F. Hill</td>
<td>18 1-2 days</td>
<td>75 cents</td>
<td>$13.87;</td>
<td>14 74</td>
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<td></td>
<td>horse team 1-2 day</td>
<td>87 cents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorham T. Hill</td>
<td>22 and about 5-7 days</td>
<td>75 cts.</td>
<td>per day,</td>
<td>17 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward,  

$3494 97
Amount brought forward, $3494.97

A. Hodgkins, 33 1-4 d's, stone cutting on bridge, at $1.75, 58 19
Daniel L. Hodgkins, lumber, 91 11
John Hodgkins, repairs and drags, 16 35
Otis S. Holmes, 12 days, at 75 cents per day, 9 00
Jonathan Holt, labor, cutting down trees, 50
John T. Hovey, 1 day, at 75 cents, 75
Joseph Hovey, 8 days with ox team, at $2 per day, 16 00
Levi L. Howe, 6 days, at 75 cents per day, 4 50

[J.]

Eron Janes, 5 days with horse team, at $1.75 per day, 8 75
Eben W. Jewett, 82 1-4 days, at $1 per day, 82 25
I. K. Jewett, 82 bags meal, and 9 bags oats, 117 80
shovel and buckets, 1 74 119 54
James L. Jewett, 24 days, at 25 cents per day, 6 00
6 " 50 " 3 00 9 00
John J. Jewett, 25 3-8 days, at 75 cents per day, 19 12
James P. Jewett, 6 1-2 " " " 4 87
John Jewett, 12 " $1.25 " 15 00
Leonard T. Jewett, 5 1-2 " 75 cents " 4 13
Thomas L. Jewett, 6 days at 75 cents per day, 4 50
1 day at $1; 1 00
12 days at $1.25 per day, 15 00 20 50

[K.]

Andrew Keef, 2 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1 88
Jeremiah Keliher, 8 1-2 " " " 6 38
Albert Kimball, 2 1-2 " " " 1 87
Benj. Kimball, 18 1-2 " $1 " 18 50
55 hours at 15 cts. per hour, $8.25; 5 drags, at $1.75, 17 00
6 hammer handles, at 17 cts. $1.02; 2 pick handles, 50; 1 52
wharfage on 138 tons stone,
at 7 cents per ton, 9 66 46 68
Daniel Kimball, 13 days hauling stone, at $4.23, 54 99
hauling derrick, rigging, and a
load of timber, 2 50
a pair of oxen 4 days, 2 50
2 days hauling gravel at $3.50, 7 00 66 99
Daniel Kimball jr., 4 days, at 75 cents per day, 3 00
George Kimball, 2 1-2 " " " 1 87
Isaac Kimball, 9 1-2 " " " 7 12

Amount carried forward, $4110 32
Amount brought forward, $4110 32

William Kinsman, 26 hours labor, at 10 cents per hour, 2 60
John Kimball, 13 1-4 days with horse team, at $1.75 per day, 23 19
4 d’s with double team, at $2.50, 10 00 33 19
Josiah Kimball, labor on New Road, (no bill to be found,) 12 75
Rufus Knox, 5 days, at 75 cents per day, 3 75

[ ]

John P. Lakeman, 5 days with two horse team, at $2.50, 12 50
Nathaniel H. Lavalette, load of birches, 3 50
John Lawler, 28 9-10 days, at 75 cts., $21.68; 5 hours bailing, at 25 cents per hour, $1.25; 22 93
Lawrence & Co., stopping grist mill and drawing off water, 31 d’s at $3, 93 00
rent of shop, $9; stone, $6; 15 00
damage to wall, $4; paid for labor, $10.50; 14 50
labor, man and horse, 8 75 131 25
Jonathan Leighton, 7 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 5 62
Asa Lord, oats, whip-stick, &c., 1 35
Caleb Lord, 2 days, horse and ox team, at $3 per day, 6 00
Edward Lord, 14 1-2 days with 2 horse team, at $2.50, 36 00
Ezra W. Lord, 5 days, at $1.75 per day, 8 75
Geo. E. Lord, 7 days with ox and horse team, at $3, 21 00
Jos. H. Lord, 2 1-2 d’s with h’se & cart, at $1.75, 4 36
13 d’s with ox and h’se t’m, at $3, 39 00 43 36
Daniel Lucy, 26 2-5 days, at 75 cents per day, 19 79

[ ]

Michael McDonald, 17 ?-4 days, at 75 cents per day, 13 30
Alex. McNerney, 27 1-2 days at $1.75, 48 12
F. Mitchell, 10 d’s with h’se and cart, at $1.75, 17 50
7 “ “ 2 horse team, at $2.86, 20 00
hauling ld. sand fm. Turkey Hill, 75
2 men and team, short half day, 1 75 40 00

Abraham Moore, lumber, 127 11
John Moore, 51 days, at 75 cents per day, 38 25
Richard Moore, 3 “ “ “ “ 2 25
John Murby, 2 1-2 “ “ “ “ 1 87
Timothy Murphy, 3 “ “ “ “ 2 25

Amount carried forward, $4784 93
Amount brought forward, $4784 93

[N.]
A. N. Nichols, 1 day, at 50 cents, 50

[O.]
Cornelius O'Connell jr., 18 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 13 56
John O'Connell, 4 1-2 “ “ “ “ 3 37
George W. Otis, 5 “ “ “ “ 3 75

[P.]
John R. Patch, 64 1-2 days, at $1.25 per day, 80 63
19 1-2 “ “ $1; 4 d's at 75; 22 50 108 13
Michael Patch, 1 1-2 “ “ 75 cents per day, 1 12
Wm. Peterson, 1 1-2 “ “ “ 1 12
Asa F. Perkins, use of wheels 60 d's, at 25 cts., 15 00
carting wheels home, 50 15 50
Nathaniel C. Perkins, labor, at $1 per day, 121 38
Ezekiel Peabody, 7 1-2 days with ox team, at $3 per day, 22 50
Daniel F. Pinder, 8 1-2 “ “ horse and
cart, at $1.75 per day, 14 88
$3.25 in addition, (no bill,) 3 25 18 13
John Pingree, 77 1-2 days, at $1 per day, 77 50
Wm. Plummer, 13 “ “ 75 cents “ 9 75
David Poor, 2 “ “ “ “ 1 50
David H. Poor, 4 “ “ “ “ 3 00

[Q.]
Daniel Quill, 26 days, at 75 cents per day, 19 50
James Quill, 26 “ “ “ “ 19 50

[R.]
Michael Reddy, 70 13-15 days at 75 cents, 58 16
5 hours bailing, at 25 cents, 1 25 54 41
Patrick Reddy, 9 2-3 days, at 75 cents per day, 7 25
Edmund Riley, 7 1-2 “ “ “ “ 5 62
Patrick Riley, 4 1-2 “ “ “ “ 3 37
Thos. J. Roberts, carting derricks, &c., to cars, 11 00
transporting derricks, cement and lime, 17 12
two derricks, and 65 1-2 days
work, at $5.50 per day, 360 25
use of large derrick 40 d's, at
$1.50 per day, 60 00
use small der'ck 28 d's, at $1, 28 00

Amount carried forward, $5290 39
Amount brought forward,  $5290 39

work by M. & L. McNamara,
66 days, at $1.75,  80 50
21 casks cement, at $1.35,  28 35
11 casks lime, at 80 cents,  8 80
taking care of derricks,  90 20
teaming derricks, &c., from
Thatcher's Island to R'tp't, 11 10
transporting derricks, &c., fm.
Ipswich to Boston,  14 00
carting same fm. East'n Dep't, 15 46

724 68
deduct fm. gen'l bill, $24.68;
" McN's board, $21.15; 45 93 678 75
Isaiah Rogers, 25 1-2 days, at $1.25 per day, 81 87
20 1-2  "  " 75 cts.  " 15 37 47 24
Isaiah A. Rogers, 8 1-3 d's, with horse and cart, at $1.75, 14 62
Joseph Ross, services on New Road,  15 00
Wm. P. Ross, 13 1-2 days at 50 cents, $6.75; 27 1-2
days at 75 cents, $20.62; 27 37
Andrew Russell, 24 3-4 days, at 75 cents per day, 18 56
Daniel S. Russell, 9 1-2 days with horse team, at $1.75, 16 63
David Russell, 9 1-2 days with horse and ox team, at $3, 28 50
Edward W. Russell, 17 days, at 75 cents per day, 12 75
Foster Russell, 100 days at $1.50, $150; lumber, $81.31;
121 lbs. nails, at 4 cents, 4 84
5 lbs. wrought nails, at 10 cts., 50 186 65
George Russell, lime and cement, 5 12
John Russell, 3 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1 75
Nathaniel A. Rust, 1 " " " " 75
Dan'l R. Rutherford, 8 " " " " 6 50

[Sl.]
Jacob Safford, 4 days with horse team, at $1.75; 3 1-3
days at 75 cents; 9 50
James Safford, labor at different prices, some by the
day and some by the hour, 5 25
James and Jacob Safford, 10 days, at 75 cents per day, 7 50
Henry Sayward, 1 day at 75 cents; cutting trees, 50 cts.; 1 25
Oliver T. Sawyer, 33 1-4 days, at $3 per day, 99 75
Jas. Scott, 15 days at 75 cts., $11.92; 80 days at $1, $80; 91 92

Amount carried forward,  $6565 25
Amount brought forward, $6565 25
James Scott jr., 9 days, at 50 cents per day, 4 50
John Shatswell, horse, cart and man, 2 days, horse alone 3 days, 8 00
George W. Sherburne, 1 day at 75 cents, 75
John Sherburne, 14 days, horse team, at $1.75, 24 50
  12 " himself, at $1.50, 18 00
  9 lbs. drills & wedges, at 25 cts., 2 25
  labor at $1.50 per day; with horse, at $1.75 per day; 48 33 93 08
Peter Shortell, 37 1-2 days, at $2 per day, 75 00
John H. Smith, 5 " 75 cts. " 3 75
John Smith, 27 3-4 " with horse team, at $.175, 48 62
Joseph Smith, 24 5-7 " " " 43 25
Obed Smith, 11 " at 50 cents per day, 5 50
W. & B. H. Smith, blacksmith work, 11 44
David Spiller, freight on lumber, 19 25
William Spofford, 2 days, at $1 per day, 2 00
John Stalker, teaming gravel, 16 70
James Staniford, 12 days, at 75 cents per day, 9 00
Thos. Staniford, 4 1-2 d's with h' se t'm, at $1.75, 7 88
  labor with ox & h' se t'm, at $3, 39 85 47 73
William Stevens, 4 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 3 37
William L. Stone, 5 " " " 3 75

[T.]

Jacob B. Tenny, 7 1-2 days with horse team,
  at $1.75 per day, 13 12
  boarding men, 33 84 46 96
Henry Terhune, 2 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1 87
Lewis Titcomb, 1-2 day with horse team, at $1.75 per day, 88
J. Tozer, 5 days at 75 cents per day; 1 day at $1; 4 75
Joshua Turner, 2 1-2 days, at 75 cents per day, 1 87

[W.]

David L. Wade, bill for 1 day's work, at $1.50, (no bill for the remainder,) 20 75
Charles W. Wait, 1 day, at 50 cents, 50
N. R. Wait, 9 days with horse team, at $1.75, 15 75
Charles Wellington, 4 " " " " 7 00
Edward Wheeldin, 2 1-2 " at 75 cents per day, 1 87
Thomas Wildes, 103 1-3 days at $1; drills, rounds and wedges, $2.50; 103 83

Amount carried forward, $7168 97
Amount brought forward, $7168.97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. L. Willcomb, powder, steel, &amp;c.</td>
<td>95.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 stone axes, at $3, ac't on book of $15.76, (nothing to show what it was for,)</td>
<td>16.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Willcomb, 11 days, at 75 cents per day</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederic Willcomb, nails, lard oil, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Willcomb. 4 days, at 50 cents per day</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry P. Willcomb, 6 &quot; 75 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. S. L. Wilson, 5 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. L. Woods, blacksmith work</td>
<td>63.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Worcester, 9 d's, 1 horse team, at $1.75</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 days, 2 h'se t'm, at $2.50, $56.25; horse hire, $1</td>
<td>57.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use of horse and carriage, and expenses to Rockport</td>
<td>5.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira Worcester, 22 d's with horse t'm, at $1.75</td>
<td>38.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 days labor, at $1.50, 24.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>77 &quot; &quot; &quot;$1.25, 96.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 &quot; &quot; &quot;$ 75 cents, 15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>horse, cart &amp; man, and h'se hire, 23.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teaming and horse keeping, 11.25</td>
<td>208.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh R. Worcester, 4 1-2 days with horse t'm, at $1.75</td>
<td>7.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Farm team, as by Annual Town Report for 1862</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whole amount of expense, $7918.80

Cr. By am't rec'd from County of Essex, $2500.00

sales of lumber, and stone on hand, 137.19 2637.19

Making the actual cost to the Town, $5281.61
Remarks.

It is to be regretted that there cannot be a more particular explanation given of the expenses of the New Road and Bridge; but, owing to the condition of things connected with them, I find it almost a thing impossible to get any nearer to the facts than I have. In the first place, there is not a bill to be found for the months of June or July, and so of course there can be no explanation given except what is derived from the pay-book, and that merely gives the name of the person, and the amount he is to receive; and where there are bills it is very puzzling to find out anything by them, for some have nothing more than the names of the persons and the sums they are to receive, and in one instance there was nothing but the surname of the person on the bill. Once in a while I could find one that was plain, but not very often. If one person had a number of bills, and I could get them all together, I could find out something near what they meant; and that was about all the way they could be got at, at any rate whatever. I found that the task was much greater than I expected it would be before I commenced upon it, but I hope I have finally got it so that it can be understood by people in general. If it is not, I am very sorry, for it was my intention that it should be, though at times I got so perplexed that I had a great mind to give it all up, and call it a drawn game. But I stuck to it, and I think I have finally conquered, to the satisfaction of my constituents.

LEVI LORD.

Ipswich, Feb. 9, 1863.