

## HOUSE....No. 25.

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### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in  
General Court assembled.*

The Joint Special Committee, appointed at the last session of the legislature, to consider, prepare and report to the next general court some suitable plan to be adopted for the purpose of giving proper and efficient expression of, and direction to the liberality and gratitude of the Commonwealth, and of its citizens, towards the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers and sailors, who have served and suffered in the common cause, and toward their families, and the families of those who have lost their lives in such service, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following Report.

The duty, the pleasure, and the purpose of the Commonwealth and its citizens to make some proper and effectual provision for the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers and sailors, who have served in the recent war, and for their families, is fully recognized in the Resolution under which this Committee was appointed.

In addition to this, the Committee, at the several hearings, and at other times, through private letters and verbal communications, and through the press, have received the most satisfactory evidence that such is the design and determination of the people of the State.

It should be done—not merely as an “efficient expression of the liberality and gratitude” of our people—but as a duty and solemn obligation which they owe to those who, in the great struggle for national existence, served and suffered in the common cause.

The manner in which this shall be performed seems, therefore, the only subject for the consideration of the Committee.

That there are a very large number of citizens of this Commonwealth, who, by reason of wounds or sickness contracted in the national service, are permanently disabled, who now need, and for many years to come will need, for themselves and families dependent on them to a greater or less extent, aid and assistance from the State, is a fact painfully evident to the Committee, and to all observers.

The destitution and suffering arising from this cause is likely soon to be increased rather than diminished.

The bounties and pay of these soldiers, with the little property which some of them possessed before entering the army, will suffice for a time to keep a few above absolute want, but when these are expended, poverty and destitution will stare them in the face.

At an early day the Committee, by public notices, requested all disabled soldiers and sailors to inform them by letter of their several conditions, and although their request was not responded to as fully as might have been expected, still, the Committee received a large number of letters, showing that the class is numerous, and that their necessities are such as will demand the most faithful and serious consideration of the legislature.

It is deemed proper, in a brief manner, to state the substance of the information gained from the soldiers. Their letters are in the hands of the Committee, and a perusal of their contents shows what sufferings they have endured for our country, and how important it is to relieve them, in some proper manner, from want.

No. 1.—Chronic diarrhœa—no means of support.

No. 2.—Wound in left groin—ball still in body.

No. 3.—Lost left leg.

No. 4.—Lost right arm—no home.

- No. 5.—Ball through hips—unable to work.
- No. 6.—Lost right arm—cannot earn a living.
- No. 7.—Wounded in shoulder—cannot use left arm.
- No. 8.—Wounded in leg—poor—needs assistance.
- No. 9.—Lost left arm.
- No. 10.—Left arm shattered—running sore—cannot perform any labor.
- No. 11.—Right arm useless—needs help from some source.
- No. 12.—Complete paralysis of lower extremities—hopelessly helpless—depends upon an aged mother and sister for support.
- No. 13.—Lost right arm and wounded in leg.
- No. 14.—Internal injury—can't labor—"I am well nigh crazy to know how to get along."
- No. 15.—Lost right leg—seaman—not able to work.
- No. 16.—Rupture—poor—no pension—family to support—"I have suffered very much for the necessaries of life."
- No. 17.—Leg amputated.
- No. 18.—Whole right side diseased.
- No. 19.—Paralysis in left side—family.
- No. 20.—Wounded in left leg—wife and four children.
- No. 21.—Sunstroke—never be able to do any work.
- No. 22.—Wounded in foot—not able to work.
- No. 23.—Right arm fractured—can't work.
- No. 24.—Rheumatism—not able to work—wife and four children.
- No. 25.—Lost right leg—married—very needy.
- No. 26.—Lost an arm.
- No. 27.—Sunstroke—deranged—poor.
- No. 28.—Wounded in thigh—total disability.
- No. 29.—Wounded right thigh—cripple for life.
- No. 30.—In consumption—have a family.
- No. 31.—Disabled—very poor—family.
- No. 32.—Rupture—helpless.
- No. 33.—Sunstroke—rheumatism—can't work.
- No. 34.—Wounded in hand—can't work—wife and two children.
- No. 35.—Chronic diarrhœa—no pension—can't work.
- No. 36.—Totally disabled—family—in want.
- No. 37.—Lost right leg—wife and four children.
- No. 38.—Wounded in right shoulder—can't work.
- No. 39.—Amputation of finger—hand useless.
- No. 40.—Wounded in arm—right hand useless.
- (The above Nos. 38, 39 and 40, are three brothers.)
- No. 41.—Lost right leg—large family—sailor.
- No. 42.—Wounded in thigh—five open sores.

- No. 43.—Lost right arm—poor health—wife and one child.
- No. 44.—Injured in spine—cripple for life—wife and four children.
- No. 45.—Right arm wounded—useless—wife and two children.
- No. 46.—Spine injured for life—wife and four children.
- No. 47.—Leg amputated—wife and three children.
- No. 48.—Lost right arm—wife and two children.
- No. 49.—Shot through knee—confined to the bed.
- No. 50.—Ankle bones broken.
- No. 51.—Lost right arm.
- No. 52.—Paralysis—married.
- No. 53.—Wounded in eye and nose—lost sight—wife and four children.
- No. 54.—Wounded in back.
- No. 55.—Wounded in abdomen—“so that large portions of my food pass out through the wound on to the skin of my bowels. I am wholly unable to perform the least amount of labor whatever. I have got a wife and three small children on my hands to look out for in some way—what will become of them God only knows.” I was in the service four years and five days.
- No. 56.—Chronic diarrhœa.
- No. 58.—Lost right arm—married, and an aged mother.
- No. 60.—Lost right foot—wife and three children.
- No. 61.—Scurvy from Andersonville prison.
- No. 63.—Lost a leg.
- No. 64.—Lost right arm and thumb.
- No. 65.—Lost right arm—family.
- No. 66.—Lost right foot.
- No. 67.—Sixteen variously wounded soldiers.
- No. 68.—Lost right arm.
- No. 69.—Wounded in left breast and lung—can't work.
- No. 70.—Diseased—wife and four children—unable to do anything for myself or family—my son was killed in the service—*we are destitute of the comforts of life.*
- No. 71.—Husband killed in service—child since injured, and become blind and imbecile—widow rendered insane by trouble—friends poor.
- No. 72.—Lost right arm.
- No. 73.—Chronic rheumatism—had three sons in army—family—poor.
- No. 74.—Lost right hand—wife and four children—destitute.
- No. 75.—Wounded in right foot.
- No. 76.—Wounded in windpipe—breathes through a silver one—poor.
- No. 77.—Injured in spine—wife and six children.

- No. 78.—Fistula and rheumatism.
- No. 79.—Lost left leg—cripple—family.
- No. 80.—Wounded in left side and breast.
- No. 81.—Lost both arms—sailor—family.
- No. 82.—Ribs broken and hip injured—lame, and suffers from spitting blood—very poor.
- No. 83.—Wounded in right wrist—wife and six children—very poor.
- No. 84.—Injured internally—no means of support.
- No. 85.—Injured in spine—very poor—not able to work.
- No. 86.—Lost left arm, and shoulder injured—wife and two children—“I have got to have aid from the State, or be a pauper.”
- No. 87.—Permanently disabled in right arm.
- No. 88.—Lost left arm—wife and one child—very poor.
- No. 89.—Wounded in right lung—in shoulder blade—can't work. “With flour at \$18 a barrel and coal at \$18 a ton, and all other articles in proportion, and being unable to work, I think I have a small claim after serving three years. I don't beg it; I consider it a just debt due me by the State.”
- No. 90.—Wounded in hip—wife and five children.
- No. 91.—Lost use of arm—wife and three children—very poor.
- No. 92.—Lost right arm. “If I had some money, I could go to one of the colleges in Boston and learn a business education. I have learned to write some with my left hand.”
- No. 93.—Lost left arm—sailor—wife—very poor.
- No. 94.—Lost left leg.
- No. 95.—Wounded in five places, lost an arm and was shot in abdomen—not able to do anything.
- No. 96.—Wounded in hand—very poor—wife and one child.
- No. 97.—Lost right hand—married.
- No. 98.—Wounded in right arm—much troubled in head—not able to work—married.
- No. 99.—Wounded in leg.
- No. 100.—Limbs paralyzed—wife and one child.
- No. 101.—Lung disease—not able to work—wife and three children.
- No. 102.—Lost right arm—shoulder not healed—confined to bed most of the time—married.
- No. 103.—Lost leg—wife and three children.
- No. 104.—Disease contracted in service.
- No. 105.—Arm useless.
- No. 106.—Lost left leg. “If I could get suitable work I would willingly do it, and could earn my own living.”
- No. 107.—Lost left arm—wounded in side. “It has left me in a hard way to get a living.”

No. 108.—Lost right arm—have no work, and cannot find any—wife and five children.

No. 109.—Paralysis—very poor.

No. 110.—Lost right arm—wife and three children.

No. 111.—Wounded in left side and hip, right arm and under right arm, five places—have a wife and six children—very poor and need assistance.

In considering, therefore, the manner in which our recognized duty to the soldiers and their families shall be discharged, the Committee are of the opinion, and have assumed, that the number of such needing and deserving the liberal and grateful aid of the State will, for two or three years to come, be as great, at least, as at the present time.

From information gained at the Pension Agency in Boston, through the kindness of George C. Trumbull, Esq., it appears there were on the rolls drawing pensions, the first day of December, 1865, as follows:

Army invalids, . . . . .	3,403
Navy invalids, . . . . .	288
Invalids, total, . . . . .	— 3,631
Army widows, . . . . .	3,575
Navy widows, . . . . .	167
Army mothers, . . . . .	861
Navy mothers, . . . . .	43
Army orphans, . . . . .	234
Navy orphans, . . . . .	11
	— 4,891
Total, . . . . .	8,522

Rates of full pensions, which are payable to widows &c., and to invalids, who are totally disabled for obtaining their subsistence by manual labor, are as follows:

Non-Comm'd officer or private, . . . . .	\$8 per month.
2d Lieutenant, . . . . .	15 “
1st Lieutenant, . . . . .	17 “
Captain, . . . . .	20 “
Major, . . . . .	25 “
Lieutenant-Col., Colonel, or General, . . . . .	30 “

Invalid pensions are at various rates, according to surgeon's certificates of degree of disability,—viz: full,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Mr. Trumbull informs us that a few (number unknown,) of the pensioners on his rolls are residents of other States, and a few were in the service in regiments hailing from other States. But it is probable that there are on other rolls as many who served in Massachusetts regiments, or are now residents of Massachusetts.

The Committee have visited the Discharged Soldiers' Home, on Springfield Street in Boston, and there found about one hundred soldiers enjoying the comforts of a well regulated and pleasant home. There are now at Rainsford Island Hospital about forty sick and disabled soldiers, receiving medical treatment and support, under the superintendence of our most worthy Surgeon-General Dale.

Various suggestions have been made to the Committee at their several public hearings as to the best methods of providing for the wounded and disabled soldiers and their families.

Some have suggested the payment of pensions by the State; others, that provisions be made by the authorities in the several cities and towns and have them supported in families; others, that State aid be paid through the agency of the town authorities; others, that a Central Home be established for all such as may desire and are entitled to admission to it.

The payment of regular pensions is a system which, if adopted, would be a very satisfactory method to many of the soldiers who enjoy good bodily health, and who are disabled only in the loss of a leg or an arm. It might afford them a partial support, and thus enable the soldier receiving it to earn, with limited labor, a means of living equal to his condition before entering the service.

But in the opinion of the Committee, the establishment of the pension system has not heretofore been the policy of the State, and it is very questionable whether it should now be adopted, when we have, during the war, established the system in the payment of State aid, which has been economical, and worked well for the temporary assistance of all parties receiving it.

The Order under which we have acted does not contemplate full and ample compensation to these men for their loss during

life. It rather contemplates temporary assistance, and the best method for relieving present wants.

We, therefore, feeling that too much cannot be done by the citizens of the Commonwealth to assist her honorable and wounded heroes to employment and situations where they shall not want, do not recommend the payment of pensions by the State.

The care of the soldiers and their dependents should not, in our opinion, be left entirely to the control and support of the cities and towns where they have a legal residence. Some towns might make suitable provision for them, while others might not. Their support and care in different towns and cities would vary, as the ideas of the authorities might be liberal or contracted. What would be considered whole-souled treatment in one town, would be considered very illiberal treatment in another.

The other two suggestions, viz.: the payment of State aid, and the establishment of a Central Home, may be adopted together, as one system; and such a course this Committee recommend.

State aid in necessitous circumstances must be continued, not only to the soldiers living and their families, but to the widows and orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives for us.

The Committee do not recommend the payment of State aid so generally as during the war, but only in those cases where the authorities, upon proper representations and their own investigations, shall be satisfied that the suffering and want make it imperative to dispense it; accordingly, the Committee present herewith the form of a Bill, which may serve as a guide to the enactment of a law suitable to the system which they think should be adopted.

In regard to the amount of aid to be furnished, it is important that the sum should not be placed too high at first. In addition to what is provided in this Bill, there is a pension from the United States. The highest sum which a wounded or disabled soldier or sailor would receive from the State and the United States would be \$14 per month, and this in case he is entirely incapacitated from performing any labor. A soldier or sailor entirely disabled, and having at least two dependents would receive from both sources \$22 per month, *i. e.*, he would

receive \$8 from the United States, \$6 from the city or town for himself, and \$8 on account of his dependents.

It might be necessary and just to extend the provisions of the Bill, so as to afford some relief to those who are only partially disabled, or partially incapacitated for labor, as granting three-quarter, one-half, or one-quarter stipend, under the aforesaid Bill as a basis, in the same manner as a partially disabled soldier now receives a half or quarter pension, depending entirely upon his present disability.

The Committee also recommend, if State aid is hereafter paid, that every person receiving it should certify in writing to the authorities, the material facts upon which the claim is based, in substantially the same form as is required in a claim for pension.

The authorities of cities and towns should also be required to furnish brief abstracts of these certificates to some proper officer of the government, at stated times, and before they presented a claim for remuneration from the State.

The Committee recommend a provision by law for the appointment of a claim agent, whose duty it shall be to visit the various cities and towns, if necessary, and examine the manner of dispensing aid, to the end that a uniform system may be pursued, and to hear and determine upon any complaints where it is not properly allowed, and report upon and control any cases where it is improperly dispensed.

The propriety of establishing a Central Home for soldiers depends upon the question, whether there are a sufficient number in the Commonwealth, who voluntarily desire to inhabit it.

The Committee have been unable to learn with any definiteness, the number of disabled soldiers who would go to one, if established.

We have the evidence that there are now at the Home on Springfield Street, in Boston, one hundred disabled soldiers who must have suffered but for those kind citizens, whose foresight prompted them to establish it.

This Home has been full the past year. Many soldiers have been reluctantly turned away from it for the want of accommodations.

The Surgeon-General of the State gives it as his opinion that there are from three hundred to four hundred disabled soldiers

in the State, who need and require a Home to be provided for them.

Under the firm belief that the above estimate is not too large, we beg to offer a few suggestions in regard to a Soldiers' Home.

If the State should establish one, it should be a Home, worthy of the soldier who has perilled his life, and shed his blood to save his country. Such a Home would be a place of honor and dignity to all its inmates. Prudence and economy in its management are not inconsistent with this idea. It will derive its dignity from the character of the patriotic men who shall occupy it, and from the interest which patriotic citizens take in it.

Such a plan is recommended by many who have paid considerable attention to the subject, and is approved by many who have been in the army.

The executive committee of the Home on Springfield Street, in their last report, for the year 1865, state "that they find constant confirmation of the opinion, that provision for disabled soldiers should be made by the government, and administered under its control. They believe, too, that such institutions should be established in the country, not only for sanitary reasons, and for the purpose of removing their inmates from the temptations of a large city, but also for the purpose of providing light and healthful occupation for those who are not wholly incapable of labor."

The State during the past three years has appropriated forty thousand dollars for this institution; and the city of Boston has with great liberality furnished the buildings occupied as the Home. But the same committee say, "that in their judgment, early measures should be taken to induce the State to take charge of the institution and provide, in some healthy situation, 'an invalid industrial village.'" There were received at this Home, from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865, nine hundred and sixty soldiers. Nine hundred and thirty-one soldiers were discharged during the same time.

Impressed with the belief that there are three hundred or four hundred soldiers in this State, who must, or ought to be provided with a Home, we feel that it would be unworthy of Massachusetts to be behindhand in her duty to her wounded

sons. She was the first to send her soldiers to the field; she should be the first to send those who are sick and disabled to a comfortable Home.

From an examination of the Springfield Street Home, the Committee are convinced that the general court should continue to make annual appropriations for the support of this institution, so long as the trustees desire to retain it under their care. We hope that the members of the legislature will visit this Home at an early day, and before they conclude any action on this important subject.

If the buildings of this Home were owned by the State, and were more favorably located, we should recommend their enlargement, that a permanent Soldiers' Home might be there established.

But if the number of recipients are as many as is supposed, we see no feasible way in which the Springfield Street Home can be made to meet the wants of all the wounded and disabled. If it is not enlarged for a general Soldiers' Home, it should be maintained for those who need temporary relief in the vicinity of Boston.

At an early day, the Committee requested the Secretary of War to delay the sale of the government buildings at the Dale Hospital in Worcester, until the meeting of the general court, intimating that the State, or private parties, might desire to secure the premises, for the purpose of establishing a Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

The Committee feel it their duty to lay before the legislature the situation and present condition of the Dale Hospital, which they visited.

It is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the Western Railroad depot, in Worcester, on a high elevation; has a fine view of the entire occupied part of the city, embracing the range of hills west and north as far as Wachusett.

The grounds occupied in connection with the hospital embrace 298,400 square feet. The main building is substantially built of brick, two hundred feet long, and three stories high above the basement. It is the handsome and conspicuous building with turrets seen on entering Worcester on any of the railroads. Wards have been erected in the rear of the brick building, sufficient to accommodate a thousand persons. The

grounds are thoroughly drained; the buildings are supplied with water, and gas carried to every room. The extensive cooking apparatus is in perfect order, and the whole establishment in condition to put it into immediate operation as a Home for disabled soldiers, if the State should so determine.

It is the opinion of this Committee, as well as the concurrent testimony of the surgeons who have been superintendents of the hospital, and of the surgeon-general of the State, whose name it bears, that the location and buildings are admirably adapted to such a purpose.

The United States government, having no further use for the property as a military hospital, are ready to surrender the possession of it at any time. We have made inquiry as to the terms for which the property can be obtained, and are able to report, that the main brick building, including about 300,000 square feet of land, can be purchased for a very reasonable sum, and for less than one-half of the original cost of the building. What the United States government would release its buildings and personal property for, has not been ascertained; but the Committee are of the opinion, that the sum to be paid would not be very large.

If a general Soldiers' Home is established, much discretionary power in its management should be left in the hands of the governor and his council. It would be very necessary to have an *employment bureau* connected with it, as well as some means for instruction and military discipline.

The buildings of this establishment are ample for a Home for the orphan children of deceased soldiers, so that they might be provided with temporary comforts and instruction.

The Committee are informed that there was a library of two thousand volumes connected with the Dale Hospital, which is ready to be returned to the buildings if a Soldiers' Home is established. Also, the library, beautiful pictures, and furniture, which, at a cost of more than three thousand dollars, were placed in Dale Hospital by the mother of the lamented Lieutenant Lowell Putnam, will be returned to the same.

The Committee recommend for the present the continuance of the office of the surgeon-general, and appropriations to that department to be used by him at his discretion in the manner

heretofore practised, for the alleviation of the temporary needs of disabled soldiers.

Feeling that this subject has been too imperfectly presented, the Committee hope that a liberal policy will be pursued in regard to wounded and disabled soldiers, and their families. And if, upon the whole facts, a Soldiers' Home is necessary, let it be established and placed under the control of the State, or her private citizens, who would be ready to conduct its management upon receiving proper donations from the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. STODDARD,  
GEORGE FOSTER,  
Y. G. HURD,

*Of the Senate.*

E. J. SHERMAN,  
THOMAS RICE, JR.,  
JOHN W. KIMBALL,  
JOSEPH TUCKER,  
H. H. COOLIDGE,

*Of the House.*

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six.

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### AN ACT

In relation to Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependents.

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

1     SECT. 1. The treasurers of cities and towns shall,  
2 under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, or  
3 city council, or selectmen, pay monthly the sum of  
4 six dollars, from and after the first of January, in the  
5 year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to any person  
6 living or having a residence in said city or town, who  
7 has served in the army or navy of the United States  
8 to the credit of the State of Massachusetts, between  
9 the nineteenth day of April, in the year eighteen  
10 hundred and sixty-one, and the first of September, in  
11 the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who is  
12 in necessitous circumstances by reason of wounds  
13 received in said service, or by sickness or disability

14 contracted therein: *provided*, that said person has an  
15 honorable discharge from said service by reason of  
16 wounds, or disability, or the expiration of his term  
17 of service.

1     SECT. 2. The treasurers of cities and towns shall,  
2 under the direction of the mayor and aldermen, or  
3 city council, or selectmen, pay monthly, for a period  
4 not exceeding three years, from and after the first  
5 day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and  
6 sixty-six, to the widow, children, father, or mother  
7 (living or having a residence in said city or town) of  
8 any person who served in the army or navy of the  
9 United States to the credit of the state of Massachu-  
10 setts, between the nineteenth of April, in the year  
11 eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first of Sep-  
12 tember, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five,  
13 who was killed or who died in said service,—or to  
14 the wife, children, father, or mother (living or hav-  
15 ing a residence in said city or town) of any person  
16 wounded or disabled in said service, so as to entirely  
17 incapacitate him from performing any labor,—the  
18 sum of four dollars: *provided*, that the whole amount  
19 paid to the dependents of one soldier or sailor shall  
20 not exceed eight dollars per month.

1     SECT. 3. If a wounded or disabled soldier or  
2 sailor, receiving aid under the first section of this  
3 act, shall marry after his discharge from the service,  
4 no aid shall be paid on account of his wife. If the  
5 widow of any soldier or sailor, receiving aid under  
6 the second section of this act, shall marry again, the  
7 aid shall be discontinued to her and her children.  
8 No aid shall be paid to children born after the dis-

9 charge of the soldier or sailor from said service, nor  
10 on account of any children over fourteen years of  
11 age. If any person to or on account of whom the  
12 aid is paid shall be convicted of drunkenness under  
13 the statutes of this Commonwealth, said aid shall be  
14 discontinued to said person. Aid shall be paid only  
15 to persons living or having a residence in some city  
16 or town in this Commonwealth.

1     SECT. 4. The aid provided under the foregoing  
2 sections shall be paid directly to the persons for  
3 whom it is intended, or upon their order; and it  
4 shall not be subject to trustee process, nor assigned.

1     SECT. 5. The auditor, the treasurer, and the sur-  
2 geon-general of the Commonwealth shall constitute  
3 a commission to decide upon all questions which  
4 may arise in the payment of aid, between the city or  
5 town authorities and the persons claiming the aid;  
6 and in all cases their decision shall be final in the  
7 matter.

1     SECT. 6. On or before the fifth day of January in  
2 each year, there shall be deposited in the office of  
3 the auditor of the Commonwealth, by each town and  
4 city raising and applying money as aforesaid, a full  
5 and particular report, setting forth the names of  
6 soldiers and sailors for the aid of whom and for the  
7 aid of whose families money has been applied as  
8 aforesaid; the names and ages of the several persons  
9 for the aid of whom money has been applied as  
10 aforesaid; the relation such persons severally bear to  
11 such soldiers or sailors; the sums paid to each of  
12 such persons; and the time when the same were

13 paid; and such report shall be sworn to by a major-  
14 ity of the selectmen of such town, or the mayor and  
15 a majority of the aldermen of such city; and after it  
16 has been examined and approved by said auditor,  
17 there shall be reimbursed annually to said city or  
18 town from the treasury of the Commonwealth, before  
19 the first of July in the year in which the report is  
20 made, the whole amount actually paid as aforesaid, in  
21 accordance with the provisions of this act; but none  
22 of the expenses attending the payment of said aid  
23 shall be reimbursed.

1   SECT. 7. When applicants for aid live or have  
2 their residence in a city or town to which they were  
3 not credited, then notice of the application shall be  
4 sent by the city or town paying the aid to the city or  
5 town to which said applicant is credited.

1   SECT. 8. Persons receiving aid under chapter two  
2 hundred and thirty-two of the acts of the year eigh-  
3 teen hundred and sixty-five, shall not be entitled to  
4 aid under this act; but when the aid ceases to be  
5 paid under chapter two hundred and thirty-two of  
6 the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five,  
7 then persons entitled under the provisions of this act  
8 shall receive the aid provided herein from the date  
9 that payments ceased under the prior act.

11 and such report shall be sworn to by a collector  
 12 of the collection of such town, or the mayor and  
 13 or majority of the aldermen of such city, and after it  
 14 has been examined and approved by said auditor  
 15 there shall be reimbursed annually to said city or  
 16 town from the treasury of the Commonwealth before  
 17 the first of July in the year in which the report is  
 18 made, the whole amount actually paid or accrued in  
 19 accordance with the provisions of this act; but here-  
 20 in of the amount allowing the payment of said bill  
 21 shall be subtracted.

1. Sec. 7. Every applicant for aid here or here-  
 2 after entitled to a city or town to which they were  
 3 not entitled then under the application shall be  
 4 paid by the city or town paying the aid to the city or  
 5 town to which said applicant is entitled.

1. Sec. 8. Towns receiving aid under chapter two  
 2 hundred and thirty-two of the acts of the year eight-  
 3 teen hundred and sixty-two shall not be entitled to  
 4 aid under this act; but when the aid comes to be  
 5 paid under chapter two hundred and thirty-two of  
 6 the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two  
 7 the person entitled under the provisions of this act  
 8 shall receive the aid provided herein from the date  
 9 that payments ceased under the prior act.



