

3. Capital Ledgers. 1932-65. 0.75 cu. ft. (3 vols.).
Arranged alphabetically by agency.
4. "11 x 11" Journals. 1932-71. 1.5 cu. ft. (8 vols.).
Arranged alphabetically by agency.
5. Plant Investment Ledgers. 1932-70. 1 cu. ft.
Arranged by municipal department.
6. Duct Rentals. 1900-41. 0.5 cu. ft. (4 vols.).
No arrangement.
7. Plant Distribution Ledgers. 1935-74. 5 cu. ft.
(19 vols.).
Arranged chronologically.
8. Monthly Financial Statements. 1949-66. 2 cu. ft.
(4 vols.).
Arranged chronologically.
9. Loan Ledgers. 1924-74. 10 cu. ft. (30 vols.).
Arranged by fund.
10. General Ledgers. 1943, 1945-52, 1955, 1967-78. 15 cu. ft.
(47 vols.).
Arranged chronologically by fiscal year.
11. General Ledger Master File. 1974-present. 0.5 cu. ft.
(2 vols.).
Arranged chronologically.

RG55 Passenger Arrival Records (1833-75)

History

A state law passed in 1833 required the captain of each vessel entering Baltimore to compile a list containing information about passengers on board. Captains were charged \$1.50 for each passenger recorded on these lists. This law was enacted because there was widespread concern that the massive numbers of immigrants then pouring into Baltimore would put a strain on funds of public charities. The head tax provided by this law was designed to generate revenue for immigrant charity needs and also to limit the emigration of paupers.

Starting in 1834 two-fifths of the tax income went to the German and Hibernian Societies for assistance to German and Irish immigrants, which composed the vast majority of those coming to Baltimore. After 1842 the remainder of the money went to the Trustees for the Poor of Baltimore City and County. This system ended around 1866 when the courts ruled that such taxes were unconstitutional.