

HISTORY
OF THE
MONTPELIER POLICE DEPARTMENT

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of the
MONTPELIER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cheryl Howsmon
30th Basic Recruit Class
2 February 1981

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Montpelier, the Capital of Vermont and the crossroads of north central Vermont, is situated in a valley on the Winooski and North Branch Rivers which trisect the city. Montpelier has a residential population of approximately 8500 people with fifty one (51) miles of streets, 48.5 miles of which are paved.

Montpelier city came about through a series of subdivisions by which old Montpelier town split into present day East Montpelier and Montpelier City. On 14 August 1781 Vermont had chartered the town of Montpelier to Colonel Jacob Davis and a group of associates. The town grew fairly rapidly, and in 1805, after considerable squabbling among many towns, Montpelier was selected as the state capital. In 1848 the legislature passed the act dividing the old town into two towns, Montpelier town and East Montpelier town. Montpelier got most of the people, the seat of government and the choice river valley location; East Montpelier got most of the land. The residents of Montpelier town had even bigger ideas and those ideas were finally realized on 5 March 1895 when what had been the village of Montpelier became the city of Montpelier. All in all, the little community had gone from wilderness to state capital in just over 100 years. In 1955 a city council government was established with a mayor elected for a two year term, six (6) aldermen elected for two year terms, half of which expire each year, and a city manager appointed by the city council.

Montpelier City Hall is located on a site which was known as Haymarket Square, a farmer's market place. In 1906 the voters of the city of Montpelier appointed a committee of five (5) to plan the construction of the building. The site was purchased in 1909 and the building was dedicated in May 1911. The present day City Hall houses the city government offices and the police department.

The city of Montpelier can be divided into three basic areas: residential, commercial and capital districts. The residential areas range from low income housing projects and elderly housing projects to middle class housing and new developments of middle to upper class housing. This separation of socio-economic groups leads to conflicts and misunderstandings. The commercial district houses the city's 200 retail establishments, 7 wholesale outlets and over 160 professional offices. The capital district, the heart of Montpelier, embodies the two fundamental forces that have built the city, interwoven in Montpelier's financial, economic and social pattern, state affairs and the life insurance business.

The present and future status of the City of Montpelier and its people, as with all other communities, is based not only on future goals and hopes but on traditions of the past, on the foundations of history, on the strength and determination of our

ancestors. As the capital, Montpelier City is unique and perhaps is more influenced by tradition. The stature of the buildings themselves emits a certain permanence and continuity. This is important and, in my opinion, is of great significance in the growth and development of a community and its people. I believe this is especially true of Montpelier where history is a part of our daily lives. A walk through the Capital building and you cannot help but be overwhelmed by a sense of history permeating the walls. Sit in on a session of the legislature and although the people you are seeing and hearing are today's people, you cannot help but feel taken back in time and experience a feeling of the past and the future meeting right before you.

Pursuant to the act of incorporation of the city of Montpelier approved November 19, 1894 (see illustration #1), an annual meeting was provided for whereby the city officials were elected by the legal voters of the city. Included in the list of city officials was a city sheriff and one or two constables. The term of office was one year. This was the beginning of a police department for the city of Montpelier. The city council was given the power to make, establish, alter, amend or repeal ordinances, regulations and by-laws and to impose penalties for the breach thereof. The purposes included: "to prevent riots, noises, disturbances and disorderly assemblages"; "to abate and remove nuisances and to restrain and suppress houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses"; "to restrain

and punish vagrants, mendicants, and common prostitutes and to make regulations respecting paupers"; "to prevent immoderate riding or driving in the streets, and cruelty to animals"; "to regulate or restrain the running at large of dogs".

The Act empowered a city court to try and determine all prosecutions for such criminal offenses as are not punishable by death or imprisonment in the State Prison. The city court was given exclusive original jurisdiction of all complaints and prosecutions for violations of city ordinances and by-laws. The city court was also given the power to send juveniles, boys under the age of 16 and girls under the age of 15, to the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes. The city court was given jurisdiction over all actions of a civil nature.

In 1897 John L. Tuttle was appointed first police chief of the Montpelier Police Department (see illustration #2). He held office until 1900. Under his supervision he had one or two patrolmen and several special officers. The Central Vermont Railroad employed several special officers to patrol the premises and the cars owned, managed and used by the railroad (see illustration #3).

The earliest financial statement I was able to obtain was for the year ending January 31, 1905 (see illustration # 7). The department was comprised of one chief, three patrolmen and ten special officers. As depicted in the illustration the entire budget was approximately \$3800.00, a meager sum by today's standards. The monthly payroll in 1905 averaged between \$200.00 and \$300.00 (see illustration #8) for all personnel, an average weekly salary per

person according to the current standards. Miscellaneous expenses in 1905 (see illustration #9) certainly differ from today's expenses in the amount and make-up.

Statistics for the year 1905 (see illustration #10) certainly give a good indication of the people and their problems. Of a total of 295 arrests, approximately 96% were associated with intoxication or the use of or the results of the use of alcohol. Crimes against a person's self or property were low indicating a person's respect for life and property. The results of arrests were astounding also. Approximately 87% of the arrested paid fines or were imprisoned in the correctional house or local jail for their offenses. Example: As indicated in the police log for June 19, 1915, Harold Butler was arrested for intoxication, pled guilty and was sentenced to 7 months in jail. The number of appeals or acquittals were few. People tended to know and admit their wrongdoing and expected to pay the consequences. In a sense, it made the police officer's job simpler.

The Montpelier Police Department throughout the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's saw some changes. The 1920's were again dominated by the use of alcohol. In 1927 of 142 arrests, 85 were for intoxication. Prohibition had its impact on the police department in that many raids were conducted on area residences and whiskey, wine, etc. were seized. As indicated from the police logs: March 5, 1927, raid at Pratt's camp, Junction Road, found some liquor; March 26, 1927, raid at

Henry Cerro house, Berlin Street, found one gallon wine, pled guilty to possession, fined \$300.00 plus costs, sentenced to Windsor not less than 6 months, nor more than 12 months, on payment of \$100.00 plus costs, suspended and probation for 1 year; April 26, 1927 Mario Clevero arrested near the State House for having liquor in his auto, pled guilty, 6-12 months at Windsor. The penalties were great and the law was strictly enforced.

Adultery was another problem concerning police in the 1920's. The penalties were great for this offense also. As indicated in the police log: March 28, 1927 Nelson Duval and Mimmie Ainsworth arrested for adultery. Pled guilty in each case and Duval sentenced to 1-2 years in Windsor and Mimmie was sentenced to 1-2 years in Rutland plus costs.

On November 3, 1927 the police log indicates high water flooded stores and streets, 12 feet of water at the corner of Main and State Streets, the worst flood in the history of the city. The log indicates that soldiers came to the city to help the police on November 7 and remained until December 3, 1927.

The 1930's saw the continuation of intoxication offenses. In 1932 of 153 total arrests, 84 were for intoxication; in 1933 of 83 total arrests, 42 were for intoxication; in 1934 of 99 total arrests, 70 were for intoxication; in 1935 of 213 total arrests, 111 were for intoxication. As indicated by the financial statements (see illustrations #11, 12, 13) for the years 1932, 1933, 1934 the budget for the police department ranged from approximately \$7700.00 to \$9400.00.

The police department consisted of a chief of police, 4 regular patrolmen and 6 special officers. The use of motor vehicles had a significant impact on the police department. The activity relating to motor vehicle offenses, automobile accidents and the violation of parking regulations increased the work load of the police department manifold.

On April 28, 1932 the police department opened up a room in the basement of City Hall for night lodgers. In 1932 from April to December there were a total of 1393 night lodgers. The cost of the night lodgers was \$278.60 as compared to the cost of taking them to jail, \$1044.75. This amounted to a savings of \$766.15.

Some interesting notes from the police log during this time period included: April 18, 1931 Bert Stacy, age 55, shot and killed his wife, age 35, and shot his stepdaughter. On April 27 in city court he pled guilty to murder in the first degree and was held without bail. On May 19 the trial began in County Court where he was found guilty and it was carried to a higher court. On May 3, 1932 Stacy was sentenced to die in the electric chair. On July 7, 1932 Stacy was electrocuted at Windsor Prison. He took the chair at 11:27 PM, the current was turned on at 11:28 PM and he was pronounced dead at 11:31 PM. Stacy was the second man electrocuted in the history of Vermont. The first was George E. Warner of Andover, Vermont, who was electrocuted in July 1919 for the murder of his wife.

On March 18, 1936 Herbert Luce, age 21, was arrested for intoxication. He pled guilty to the first offense, was fined \$5.00 plus costs of \$7.60, for a total of \$12.60. In 1980 and 1981 the same individual is still being taken into custody for intoxication.

On March 28, 1936 the police log indicates that the Cadillac police car was traded for a 1934 Plymouth. They received \$50.00 for the old car leaving a balance of \$375.00.

During the 1930's many conservation corps camps were set up. Due to the influx of men from the conservation camps, interjecting approximately 3000-4000 extra people into the city of Montpelier, on July 15, 1933 eight (8) men from the camps were appointed as special police officers for the city of Montpelier. Their responsibility was mainly to control their own men and to assist the police.

The 1940's showed the same patterns as the previous years. Of 358 total arrests in 1940, 126 were for intoxication and 154 were for motor vehicle violations.

The 1950's showed a growth in the personnel in the department, now consisting of a Chief, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 6 patrolmen, for a total of 9 men. The department had one cruiser equipped with a radio. The men on duty would alternate time in and out of the station, answering calls, on foot patrol and in the cruiser. There was no dispatcher and there were no portable radios. The base had

radio capabilities with the cruiser. The person on foot patrol would check several indicators in the city which would alert him to return to the station. There were blue lights on top of the traffic light at the corner of State and Main Streets which would be turned on if the officer was needed and there were four red lights in the tower of City Hall for the same purpose. Training was almost non-existent. You learned what you could on the job and from reading. Once in awhile schools would be held in the area for general police training. A patrolman worked a 60 hour week for \$48.00 gross with no benefits. Captain Bernard Royo of the Montpelier Police Department, one of the people I interviewed and a 28 year veteran of the Department, expressed to me that arrests were simpler in those days. He also advised that the crimes were in a large part related to intoxication. He felt that there was more respect for police officers then and that people's attitudes have changed with regard to respect for the law. Captain Royo also advised that he and other patrolmen worked some outside work at the college or at construction sites in addition to their regular 60 hour week, mainly for economic reasons.

In the early 1960's, the police department went to a 48 hour week, the force increased to 12 people and the salary increased slightly.

In the 1970's the department went to a 40 hour week. Three dispatchers were hired, one female for days and two males for nights. The department had two cruisers and a few portable radios. Through

federal monies, three more police officers were hired, one of which was a juvenile officer. Once this federal money faded away, the department had to pick up the extra cost.

In the early 1970's there was inner turmoil within the department stemming from politics. This turmoil caused a shake-up in the department which in the long run worked for the betterment of the department.

The mid-1970's saw another increase in equipment to its present status of two marked police cruisers, one unmarked police cruiser and a canine control unit. Personnel increased to its current status of a Chief, a Captain, 4 Sergeants, a juvenile officer, a detective, a parking meter officer, 4 dispatchers, a secretary, 8 patrolmen and a number of special officers.

In the late 1970's the Montpelier Police Department moved to its new quarters, still within City Hall. The living quarters of the Montpelier Police Department were redesigned providing for better space efficiency and growth. The department also acquired a computer terminal linked into the state system. The computer is a valuable communications tool linking the Montpelier Police Department to other departments within the state and throughout the country. The computer terminal makes information pertaining to law enforcement readily available.

In 1976 the Montpelier Police Department implemented a federally funded "Incident Report" based records system. The purpose of the

new system was to document the number and types of complaints and requests for services. A computer printout of department activity provides valuable statistics based on a number of different factors such as type of crime, date and specific time of occurrences, patterns that may develop in the location and the frequency of such criminal violations and any trends - all of which would not have been apparent without such a tool.

The late 1970's and 1980's show the major complaints to be in the area of breaking and enterings and petty larcenies. Miscellaneous complaints centered on motor vehicle violations, bad checks, disorderly conducts, malicious mischief, suspicious persons and noise complaints. The juvenile program saw an increase in the Officer Friendly Program with funding from various grants. A copy of the 1980 budget is included for comparison purposes (see illustration #14).

The late 1970's and early 1980's show a change in attitude in the Montpelier Police Department. Through youth programs, programs for the elderly and crime prevention programs, the department has realized a greater involvement in the community. The department is represented by its membership in youth diversionary boards, in youth programs such as Little League, in various administrative and inter-agency task force positions, in instructors of various skills within the department, and in community leadership.

The department has put an emphasis on training and professionalism and has encouraged members of the department to continue their education and to strive for their individual goals. The department has

fostered individual growth and assists the members with the attainment of their goals.

Looking back through the records depicting the history of the Montpelier Police Department, you arrive at the conclusion that our predecessors did an adequate job. Man-hours and equipment were directed to meet the problems of the day and were adequate. The training was designed to meet the standards of the times and was adequate. However, is adequate enough? Law enforcement history has been inundated with silent service - silent to the criticism of the citizenry, silent to inaction on the part of local and state legislators, silent to inaccurate press reports and silent to the needs, responsibilities and weaknesses of the criminal justice system. We can no longer afford to be silent and to be content with being adequate. We have reached an era where we must step out of our shell and present positive programs to our communities. Most small and medium sized departments are facing a taxpayer revolt and we must present a strong rationale to persuade them to vote the necessary tax increases which will enable us to continue toward professionalizing our department.

Excellent!

For many years the "dumb cop syndrome" was a reality. Emphasis was placed on muscular ability and physical force. The times are changing and the emphasis is now placed on people management and the dynamics of personal conflicts. Perhaps our goals and objectives should be redefined along a new order of intellect, the development of the police officer's mental capacities to explore

beyond that which is presented or to conceptualize different concepts and value structures.

The Montpelier Police Department has begun to re-identify its role in the community. No longer is it looking at itself as a separate entity but rather as a part of many systems, all interacting. We are part of the emergency services system, we are part of the community services system, the educational system and the socio-economic system. We are a part of the criminal justice system and the political system. No system operates independently of the others. The coming years will be a challenge for the Montpelier Police Department as well as all sectors of the criminal justice system. We must dare to think of new horizons for our police agency even though some of the pillars of traditionalism may be threatened. We must dare to question and speak out and lead. No longer is it enough to be content with doing an adequate job - we must do more.

Outstanding. ²³
997

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Interviews: Captain Bernard Roy, Montpelier Police Department
Sgt. Octave Rock, Montpelier Police Department
Chief Douglas Hoyt, Montpelier Police Department

Logs of the Montpelier Police Department, early 1900's to the 1970's.

Old documents of the Montpelier Police Department - see illustrations.

Monthly reports of the Montpelier Police Department.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Act of incorporation
2. List of police chiefs
3. Appointment of railroad police
4. Appointment of special police 1895
5. Appointment of Chief Demeritt
6. Appointment of special police 1901
7. Financial statement, year ending January 31, 1905
8. Payroll 1905
9. Miscellaneous expenses 1905
10. Statistics 1905
11. Report of Chief of Police 1932
12. Report of Chief of Police 1933
13. Report of Chief of Police 1934
14. Budget 1980

POLICE CHIEFS

1. John L. Tuttle 1897-1900
2. Charles E. Demerritt 1901-1902
3. Martin McMahon 1903-1904
4. John S. Durkee 1905-1914
5. Patrick J. Connolly 1915-December 1927
6. E. D. Sloan 1928-1929
7. Patrick J, McAvoy 1930-1935
8. Frank Baldwin 1936-May 18, 1953
9. George Connor 1953-1967
10. Arthur B. McClellan 1968-1975
11. William Koleszar 1975-1977
12. William Franks 1977-1980
13. Douglas Hoyt 1980-



State of Vermont.

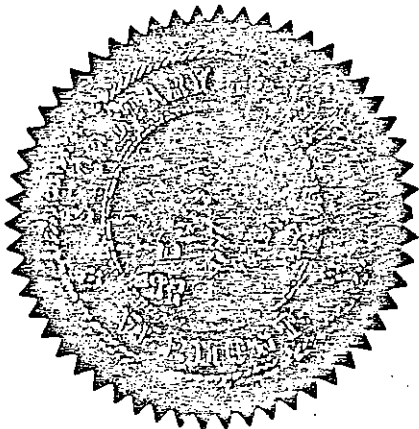
Office of the Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
an Act entitled,

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED " AN ACT TO IN-
CORPORATE THE CITY OF MONTPELIER " APPROVED NOVEMBER 19th,
1894.

Approved November 24, 1896.

as appears by the files and records of this office



Witness my signature and the seal of
this office, at Burlington
18th day of December
this one thousand eight hundred and ninety -six.

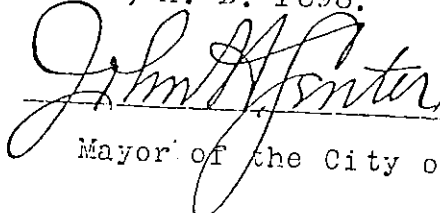
Chauncey W. Brownell
Secretary of State.

STATE OF VERMONT, |
| ss.
WASHINGTON COUNTY. |


City of Montpelier in said County this 22d day of June, A. D. 1898.

This is to certify that I, John H. Senter, Mayor of the City of Montpelier, upon a petition of the Central Vermont Railroad, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Vermont, have appointed A. T. McEnany, an employee of said Central Vermont Railroad, to act as a police in and upon the premises and cars owned, managed and used by said Central Vermont Railroad, and the City Council of said City of Montpelier have this day confirmed said appointment.

Witness my hand and the seal of the City of Montpelier this twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1898.



Mayor of the City of Montpelier.



Clerk City Council.

I, A. T. McEnany, do solemnly swear that I will be true and faithful to the State of Vermont, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the Constitution or Government thereof, as established by Convention: So help me Goad:

I do also swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Railroad Police, upon the premises and cars owned, managed and used by the Central Vermont Railroad, and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of my judgment and abilities, according to law: So help me God:

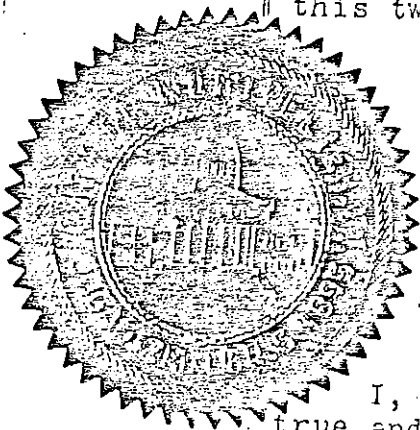
I do also solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States: So help me God.

STATE OF VERMONT, |
| ss.
WASHINGTON COUNTY. |

At Montpelier in said County this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1898.

Personally appeared A. T. McEnany, and took and subscribed the foregoing oaths of office and allegiance.
Before me, _____

Notary Public.



City Council.

MAYOR.

George W. Wing.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.

Charles F. Buswell.

WARD 2.

Theron F. Cotton.

WARD 5.

George O. Scullon.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

Timothy R. Merrill.

WARD 3.

William R. Widen.

WARD 4.

John V. Brooks.

City of Montpelier, Vt.

Organized March 5th, 1895.

Treasurer's Office.

Montpelier, Vt., July 22nd 1895

J. R. Merrill, Esq.

City Clerk

John Magister

Thomas Burke,

Geo. M. Felt,

Leather P. Doeg.

I hereby appoint

as Policemen of the City of Montpelier
for special duty when required by
the Chief of Police.

Geo. W. Wing
Mayor.

MAYOR.

Joseph G. Brown.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.

Charles F. Buswell.

WARD 2.

Murray A. Kent.

WARD 3.

Oughlroy Jangrau.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

Timothy R. Merrill.

WARD 4.

Fred L. Lind.

WARD 5.

William E. Carlos.

WARD 6.

Austin W. Woodcock.

= = City Council = =

City of Montpelier, Vt.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON
THE SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
OF EACH MONTH
ORGANIZED MAR. 5, 1837
OFFICE OF MAYOR.

Montpelier, Vt., March 5, 1901.

To whom it may concern;-

By the authority given me under Section 25 of
the charter of the City of Montpelier, I hereby appoint C. Ed. Demerritt
as Chief of Police for the City of Montpelier for the ensuing fiscal year.

Joseph G. Brown

Mayor.

Montpelier, Vt., July 5th 1901

I, hereby, appoint *Joseph M. Fitzgerald*, special
policeman for the City of Montpelier for the ensuing year.

Charles DeWitt, Chief of Police

Report of Chief of Police.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen;- I herewith present my report as
Chief of Police for the year ending January 31st.1905.

Financial Statement.

Debit.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| To amount of warrants drawn by mayor. | \$3817.96 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|

Credit.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| By amount of pay-roll. | \$3132.49 |
| By miscellaneous expenses. | 482.97 |
| By mileage books used by department. | 173.62 |
| By amount paid city from mileage sold. | 22.24 |
| By amount of mileage on hand. | 6.64 |

\$3817.96

We have examined the foregoing account of the Police Department for the year ending Jany.31.1906 and find the same correct with proper vouchers for the expenditures therein contained.

February 2 1906.

Melville E. Smilie.

Levi H. Bixby

Arthur G. Eaton

Auditors.

Memorandum of Expenses and Disbursements.

Pay-roll.

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| February 1905 | \$ 188.00 |
| March " | 205.00 |
| April " | 183.00 |
| May " | 246.00 |
| June " | 278.00 |
| July " | 311.00 |
| August " | 281.62 |
| September " | 270.00 |
| October " | 307.75 |
| November " | 280.62 |
| December " | 292.25 |
| January 1906. | 289.25 |

\$3132.49

Miscellaneous Expenses

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cas. Buswell, supplies. | \$ 2.25 |
| Fred Blanchard, supplies. | 5.35 |
| New Eng. Tel. Co. service. | 17.64 |
| Expense burying dogs. | 3.00 |
| Taft & Odell, coal. | 23.25 |
| L. P. Gleason & Co., couch for office. | 18.00 |
| Brooms and mops. | 1.60 |
| Frank Gravelin, cleaning office. | 1.75 |
| Metzger Bros. Awning for office. | 11.50 |
| Peck Brothers, supplies. | 2.90 |
| C. Bugbee, painting. | 1.50 |
| Langdon Estate, rent. | 75.00 |
| A. D. Farwell Co. uniforms. | 237.00 |
| Cap. City Gas Co. gas. | 7.48 |
| Repairs and cleaning uniforms. (Centennial Day) | 14.25 |
| Calvin L. Parmenter, killing and burying two horses. | 6.00 |
| Kelliher Bros. teams. | 4.00 |
| Expenses 26 trips to Rutland with prisoners. | 50.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$482.97 |
| Total amount paid for railroad mileages. | \$202.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total. | \$ 685.47 |

Statistics.

Number of officers comprising the force.

1 Chief, 3 patrolmen, 10 special officers.

Total number of arrests. 295.

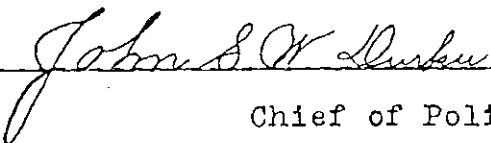
Causes of arrests,

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Intoxication, | 257 |
| Breach of Peace, | 21 |
| Assault. | 1 |
| Larceny. | 4 |
| Non-support of family, | 3 |
| Cruelty to animals. | 3 |
| Violation of liquor law. | 5 |
| Keeping house of ill fame. | 1 |

Result of arrests,

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Paid fines. | 128 |
| House of Correction. | 29 |
| Jail. | 101 |
| Industrial School. | 1 |
| Acquitted. | 3 |
| Bound over to County Court. | 5 |
| Nolle Prosequi entered. | 11 |
| Appealed to County Court. | 12 |
| Pending. | 5 |

Respectfully submitted,



Chief of Police

Montpelier, Vt.
Feb. 1st. 1906.

CITY OF MONTPELIER, VT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE

MONTPELIER, VT.,

(Sheet 1 of 8)

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:

I herewith present my report as Chief of Police for the City of Montpelier, for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1932.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Amount of Warrants drawn by Mayor | | \$ 9,399.79 |
| Pay-rolls | \$ 8,947.50 | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>452.29</u> | 9,399.79 |
| Total Expenditures | | <u>9,399.79</u> |
| Received from State, Police fees, etc., | | 198.38 |
| Net cost of Police Department | | <u>9,201.41</u> |

Expenditures

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Pay-roll, (Regular Patrolmen) | \$ 8,034.00 | |
| Pay-roll, (Special Patrolmen) | 813.50 | |
| Telephone | 83.25 | |
| Directory | 6.00 | |
| Postage | 4.00 | |
| Uniforms and caps | 219.78 | |
| Disposal of dogs | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| Supplies and repairs | 77.41 | |
| Automobile hire | 13.50 | |
| Dry Cleaning | <u>36.25</u> | 34.15 |
| Total amount of expenditures | | \$ 9,399.79 |

Inventory of Personal Property

200.00

The Police Department ^{has consisted} for the year ending January 31, 1932, ^{consists} of the Chief of Police, Four Regular Patrolmen, and Six Special Officers.

Causes of Arrest

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Intoxication | 84 |
| Breach of Peace | 23 |
| Larceny | 2 |
| Assault | 1 |
| Operating automobiles while intoxicated | 2 |
| Burglary | 3 |
| Possession of Liquor | 2 |
| Violation City Ordinance | 20 |

CITY OF MONTPELIER, VT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE

MONTPELIER, VT.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Violation Motor Vehicle Laws | 10 |
| Taking automobile without owners consent | 1 |
| Non Support | 3 |
| Stealing Ride on C. V. Freight Train | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 163 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Automobile accidents investigated by Police | 109 |
| Automobiles tagged for violation Parking Regulations | 368 |
| Doors found unlocked by Night Patrolmen | 78 |

I wish to extend to the Honorable Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, and all other departments an expression of appreciation for their co-operation at all times.

Respectfully submitted ,

Chief of Police

January 31, 1932

Report of Chief of Police

To the Honorable Mayor and board of Aldermen,
Gentlemen.

I herewith present my report as Chief of Police for
the City of Montpelier for the ^{year} ending Jan-31-1933

Financial Statement

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Amount of warrants drawn by Mayor. | | \$ 8,985.90 |
| Pay rolls | 8,780.35 | |
| Miscellaneous | 205.55 | |
| Total expenditures | | 8,985.90 |
| Received from State, Police fees, ETC | | 447.54 |
| Net cost of Police Department | | 8,538.36 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Pay roll | 8,036.35 | |
| Regular Patrolmen | 749.00 | |
| Special | 83.30 | |
| Telephone | 1.50 | |
| Postage | 8.00 | |
| Disposal of dogs | 81.60 | |
| Supplies and repairs | 4.75 | |
| Automobile hire | 24.40 | |
| Dry Cleaning | | |
| Total amount of expenditures | | 8,985.90 |
| Inventary of personal property | | 200.00 |

The Police Department has consisted for the
year ending Jan-31-1933 of the Chief of Police
four regular patrolmen
and six ^{special} officers

Causes of arrest

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Intoxication | 112 |
| Robbery | 1 |
| Breach of the peace | 2 |
| Larceny | 1 |
| Arson | 2 |
| Operating Auto while Intoxication | 3 |
| " " under influence of drugs | 1 |
| Vagrancy | 1 |
| Possession of liquor | 3 |
| Violation City Ordinance | 14 |
| " Motor Vehicle laws | 7 |
| Taking Auto without owners consent | 2 |
| Indecent exposure | 1 |
| Fraud | 1 |
| No report | 2 |
| Total | 113 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| Automobile accidents investigated by Police | 17 |
| " tagged for violation Parking | 251 |
| Doors found unlocked by night Patrolmen | 69 |

I wish to extend to the Honorable Mayor, and board of alderman, and all other departments an expression of appreciation for their Co-operation at all times

Respectfully submitted
 P. J. McAvoy
 Chief of Police

Jan-31-1933

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE ✓

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR, AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN, ✓
 GENTLEMEN, ✓
 I HEREBY WITH PRESENT MY REPORT AS CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF MONTPELIER,
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31-1934 ✓
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT ✓

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| AMOUNT OF WARRANTS DRAWN BY MAYOR ✓ | --- | --- | \$ 7,681.23 ✓ |
| PAY ROLLS - - - - - | --- | \$ 7,352.60 ✓ | |
| MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - | --- | 328.63 ✓ | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES - - - - - | --- | --- | \$ 7,681.23 ✓ |
| RECEIVED FROM STATE POLICE FEES ETS. - - - - - | --- | --- | 262.05 ✓ |
| NET COST OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES - - - - - | --- | --- | 7,419.18 ✓ |
| PAY ROLL - REGULAR PATROLMEN = - - - - - | --- | \$ 6,332.85 ✓ | |
| PAY ROLL - SPECIAL PATROLMEN = - - - - - | --- | 1,019.75 ✓ | |
| UNIFORMS AND CAPS - - - - - | --- | 148.19 ✓ | |
| TELEPHONE - - - - - | --- | 84.55 ✓ | |
| SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS - - - - - | --- | 28.14 ✓ | |
| DISPOSAL OF DOG AND GOAT - - - - - | --- | 11.50 ✓ | |
| AUTOMOBILE HIRE - - - - - | --- | 10.25 ✓ | |
| DRY CLEANING - - - - - | --- | 6.00 ✓ | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES - - - - - | --- | --- | \$ 7,681.23 ✓ |
| INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY - - - - - | --- | --- | 200.00 ✓ |

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS CONSISTED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
 JANUARY 31-1934 OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, THREE REGULAR PATROLMEN ✓
 AND SIX SPECIAL OFFICERS, ✓