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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OF PELHAM, N. H.

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

For the Year ending March 1, 1884.

LOWELL, MASS.:

VOX POPULI PRESS: HUSE, GOODWIN & CO., 130 CENTRAL STREET.

1884.

TOWN OFFICERS, 1883.

SELECTMEN, ASSESSORS, AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

CHARLES L. SEAVEY **RICHARD B. HILLMAN.**
SAMUEL KELLEY.

TOWN CLERK.

DANIEL P. ATWOOD

TOWN TREASURER.

DAVID A. GREELEY.

COLLECTOR.

CHARLES W. SPEAR.

~~SUPERINTENDING~~ SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

AUGUSTUS BERRY.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES G. MOORE. **JOHN H. MARSH.**
O. W. SPAULDING. **SAMUEL KELLEY.**
GEORGE H. CURRIER. **WARREN SHERBURN.**

AUDITORS.

JOHN WOODBURY. **GEORGE S. BUTLER.**
CHARLES W. HOBBS.

INVENTORY OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

		Av. per Head.
Number of Polls, April 1, 1888.....	231	
Number of Oxen, April 1, 1888.....	26	\$66 54
Number of Horses, April 1, 1888.....	249	65 32
Number of Cows, April 1, 1888.....	780	26 72
Number of other cattle, April 1, 1888.....	68	16 70
Number of sheep, April 1, 1888.....	89	2 98
Number of Hogs, April 1, 1888.....	82	
Number of Acres, April 1, 1888.....	17,180	
Number of carriages, taxable, April 1, 1888....	10	
Number of Dogs taxed, April 1, 1888.....	66	
Money at interest, taxable, April 1, 1888.....		\$49,891 00
Stock in trade, April 1, 1888.....		18,409 00
Mills and machinery, April 1, 1888.....		10,000 00

PAID TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid C. W. Hobbs, services as Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor, for the year end- ing March 14, 1883.....	\$108 25
George H. Currier, services as Selectman, Asses- sor, and Overseer of the Poor, and work on road, for the year ending March 14, 1883.....	77 00
Nelson Webster, services as Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor, for the year end- ing March 14, 1883.....	46 00
Charles W. Hobbs, services as Town Clerk, for the year ending March 14, 1883.....	30 00
Augustus Berry, services as Superintending School Committee, for the year ending March 14, 1883.....	40 00
John Woodbury, services as Town Treasurer, for the year ending March 14, 1883.....	40 00
F. M. Woodbury, services, collecting taxes for the year 1882.....	70 00
	\$411 25

TOWN PAUPER EXPENSE.

Paid for board and clothing for F. W. Titcomb, at New Hampshire Insane Asylum, from Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884.	\$183 17
John T. Pitman, for board of Elizabeth A. Roney, from March 1, 1883, to Jan. 17, 1884.	140 00
	<hr/>
	\$273 17

COUNTY PAUPER EXPENSE.

Paid Charles Baker, for board of child from May 24 to Sept. 3, 1883.	\$80 00
J. M. Torsey, for coffin, for said child.	8 00
D. O. Smith, for medical services for child.	10 00
James A. Foster, for goods furnished Nathan Caldwell, to May 1, 1883.	32 18
Frank M. Woodbury, for goods furnished Nathan Caldwell, May 2, 1883.	32 70
Charles D. Kent, for board of Betsy Frost, from Jan. 1 to March 4, 1883.	28 50
	<hr/>
	\$181 38

CROW BOUNTIES.

Paid Fred Keyes, on 170 crows.....	\$17 00
Jonas Keyes, on 207 crows.....	20 70
Warren Sherburn, on 40 crows.....	4 00
Albert Lewis, on 8 crows.....	80
Winthrop B. Keyes, on 5 crows.....	50
Samuel Kelley, on 8 crows.....	80
Burt Spear, on 6 crows.....	60
Joseph Donovan, on 2 crows.....	20
Leslie Webster, on 6 crows.....	60
Willis Spaulding, on 1 crow.....	10
	<hr/>
Crow bounties, all repaid by the State.....	\$45 30

WOODCHUCK BOUNTIES.

Sept. 22, 1883, paid Walter Spaulding, on 1 woodchuck.....	\$ 10
Oct. 22, 1883, paid Keyes and Sherburn, on 20 woodchucks.....	2 00
	<hr/>
Woodchuck bounty, now due from State.....	\$2 10

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Albion Simpson, for planking bridge, near his mill.....	\$21 43
R. B. Hillman, expense of repairing one-half the bridge across Beaver Brook.....	19 09
Charles Smith, for new railing bridge below Butler's Mills.....	3 18
Sarah Lyon, for gravel bank.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$68 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid for printing Town Reports, 1882	\$ 13 60
Charles Baker, damage for injuries received by falling from the bridge below A. D. Butler's mill	20 00
Andrew K. Tallant, for helping to find bounds between Windham and Pelham	25
Hoses Tinker, for keeping public watering-place in 1882	3 00
Amos Bachelder, for recording births and deaths from March 1, 1882, to March 1, 1883	1 75
John Hadlock, for Champion Road Machine	250 00
F. M. Woodbury, for use of telephone	35
Freight on road machine	4 06
E. B. Hillman, for hauling road machine from West Windham depot	2 00
George S. Butler, for printing and putting up notices prohibiting fishing on Gumpas Pond,	10 00
C. L. Seavey, for books and stationery	5 20
C. L. Seavey, for expense in getting road machine from Hudson for trial	3 00
George H. Carrier, Road Commissioner, cash from the treasury, for the repair of the Lowell road complained of by Daniel Gage	176 86
Hoses Tinker, for keeping public watering-trough for 1883	3 00
James E. Butler, for keeping public watering- place for 1883	3 00
Kimball J. Chaplin, for services as Sexton (for 1883	14 00
Charles W. Hobbs, for surveying	2 00
F. M. Woodbury, for oil for road machine	1 80
	<hr/>
	\$518 87

TOWN HOUSE.

Received for the use of the Town House, for the year ending March 1, 1884		846.00
Paid Charles W. Hobbs, for repairs of Town Hall, and washing table-cloths.....	\$ 6 25	
For wood.....	6 00	
C. H. Hobbs, for opening Hall.....	18 50	
F. M. Woodbury, for articles furnished for Town Hall.....	7 57	
	<hr/>	88 82
Net income.....		<hr/> \$7 68

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Paid Charles G. Moore, School District No. 1, part of highway tax raised in money.....	\$ 80. 00
John H. Marsh, School District No. 2, whole amount of tax raised in money.....	101 20
Samuel Kelley, School District No. 4, whole amount of tax raised in money.....	99 21
George H. Carrier, School District No. 5, whole amount of tax raised in money.....	92 08
Warren Sherburn, School District No. 6, whole amount of tax raised in money.....	26 58
	<hr/>
District No. 1 has a balance now in treasury.....	\$399 02
District No. 3 has the whole amount now in treasury,	28 08
	78 52
	<hr/>
Whole amount of road money now in treasury.....	\$101 60

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Non-resident highway tax, paid in labor, in 1882.....	\$39 54
John Richardson, tax of 1882.....	2 28
George Harris, poll-tax of 1882.....	65
John Bolls, poll-tax of 1882.....	65
Butterfield Spaulding, poll-tax of 1882.....	65
	<hr/>
	\$43 77

RECAPITULATION.

Paid State tax.....	\$1348 00
County tax.....	1028 85
School money.....	1400 00
Dog fund of 1882.....	71 00
Literary fund of 1882.....	74 52
Highways and Bridges.....	68 70
Town Pauper expense.....	278 17
County Pauper expense.....	131 88
Abatement of taxes of 1882.....	48 77
Crow bounty of 1883.....	45 30
Woodchuck bounty of 1883.....	2 10
Town officers of 1882.....	411 25
Expenses of Town House.....	88 82
Road Commissioners of 1883.....	399 02
Miscellaneous.....	513 37
	<hr/>
	\$5848 25

SCHOOL MONEY.

Whole amount in treasury March 1, 1883.....		*\$917 65
Whole amount in treasury March 1, 1884.....		818 17
Balance due District No. 1, March 1, 1883,	\$161 45	
Town appropriation of 1883.....	264 71	
Dog fund of 1882.....	14 00	
Literary fund of 1882.....	15 63	
	<hr/>	\$455 79
Paid Charles G. Moore, prudential com- mittee for summer term.....	\$70 00	
C. G. Moore, for fall term.....	82 05	
Daniel G. B. Burns, for wood.....	9 29	
Nathan S. Sleeper, prudential com- mittee for winter term.....	98 50	
	<hr/>	254 84
Balance due District No. 1, March 1, 1884,		\$200 95
Balance due District No. 2, March 1, 1883,	\$ 82 27	
Town appropriation of 1883.....	264 71	
Dog fund of 1882.....	15 00	
Literary fund of 1882.....	17 04	
	<hr/>	\$879 02
Paid George S. Butler, prudential com- mittee for summer term.....	\$77 60	
Fall term.....	98 03	
Winter term.....	68 30	
	<hr/>	243 93
Balance due District No. 2, March 1, 1884,		\$185 09
Balance due District No. 3, March 1, 1883,	\$186 46	
Town appropriation for 1883.....	264 71	
Dog fund for 1882.....	15 00	
Literary fund for 1882.....	12 37	
	<hr/>	\$478 54
Paid Barnard McCann, prudential com- mittee for 1883, for summer term..	\$ 64 00	
For fall term.....	124 25	
For winter term.....	136 33	
	<hr/>	324 58
Balance due District No. 3, March 1, 1884,		\$153 96

* Of this amount \$211.51 was due Districts Nos. 4 and 5, March 1, 1883, for the winter term.

Balance due District No. 4, March 1, 1883,	\$211 31	
Town appropriation for 1883.....	264 71	
Dog fund of 1882.....	13 00	
Literary fund of 1882.....	12 84	
	<hr/>	\$501 86
Paid H. S. Russ, prudential committee for 1882, for winter term.....	\$ 99 06	
Paid Jonathan N. Woodman, committee for 1883, for summer term.....	72 00	
For fall term.....	85 50	
Winter term.....	111 50	
	<hr/>	368 06
		<hr/>
Balance due District No. 4, March 1, 1884,		\$133 80
Balance due District No. 5, March 1, 1883,	\$206 86	
Town appropriation for 1883.....	264 71	
Dog fund of 1882.....	16 00	
Literary fund of 1882.....	14 24	
	<hr/>	\$501 81
Paid Alvin F. Carlton, prudential com- mittee for 1882, for winter term...	\$112 45	
Paid Wm. F. Richardson, prudential committee for 1883, for summer term.....	67 20	
For fall term.....	72 00	
Winter term.....	188 90	
	<hr/>	390 55
		<hr/>
Balance due District No. 5, March 1, 1884,		\$111 26
Balance due District No. 6, March 1, 1883,		
Town appropriation of 1882.....	\$64 61	
Dog fund of 1881.....	2 80	
Literary fund of 1881.....	1 89	
Town appropriation for 1883.....	76 42	
Dog fund of 1882.....	2 00	
Literary fund of 1882.....	2 39	
	<hr/>	\$150 11
District No. 6 had but one term of school, winter term.....	\$72 00	
	<hr/>	72 00
		<hr/>
Balance due District No. 6, March 1, 1884,		\$78 11

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

TAXES ASSESSED IN APRIL, 1883.

Total amount assessed and committed to Collector, State, County, Town, School, Non-resident tax, and Resident highway tax paid in money, of which \$74 is dog tax	\$4,331 23
Resident highway tax paid in labor.....	875 56
	<hr/>
Total amount of tax assessed.....	\$5,206 79
Total valuation of the town, April 1, 1883.....	\$559,520 00
Total amount collected, March 1, 1884 (taxes of 1883),	3,619 77
Total amount uncollected, March 1, 1884.....	711 46

Rate of taxation, highway included : 93 cents on \$100.



TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT.

MARCH 1, 1884.

The treasurer charges himself with the following receipts:—

DR.

To cash in treasury, March 1, 1883.....	\$1,589 36
To cash received of F. M. Woodbury, Collector for 1882,	711 43
for interest on last item.....	5 49
of F. M. Woodbury, dog fund.....	71 00
County of Hillsboro', County paupers,	160 00
bounty on wild animals.....	55 60
from town of Windham, for repairs	
on Beaver Brook bridge.....	19 09
of State Treasurer, savings-bank tax,	590 54
railroad tax of same.....	146 07
abatement of State tax.....	160 00
literary fund.....	81 60
agent Town Hall.....	46 00
Charles W. Spear, Collector for 1883,	*3,655 44
	<u>\$7,291 62</u>

CR.

By cash paid on sundry orders issued by the Selectmen,	\$6,218 26
Leaving the amount of cash in treasury, March 1, 1883,	1,073 36
	<u>\$7,291 62</u>

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

Amount of cash in treasury.....	\$1,073 36
Amount due the town of remittance of county tax...	122 06
Outstanding taxes, now unpaid and in the hands of	
the Collector.....	675 79

DAVID A. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, having examined the accounts of the Selectmen and Town Treasurer, of the Town of Pelham, for the year ending March 1, 1884, find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOHN WOODBURY.
GEORGE S. BUTLER.
CHARLES W. HOBBS.

* Of which \$35.67 is highway tax of 1882.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

For the Year ending March 1, 1894.

REPORT.

Educational interests are the most important. The School Report ought to be the first in value of all the reports of a town. Mind is more than matter ; character is more than any financial consideration. The rearing of men and women is more than horses and cattle ; manhood and womanhood are more than houses, lands, and estates.

The School Report will be comprehended and valued only by those who have an intelligent interest in the subject of education. Those who have no live interest in a subject, will have no just appreciation of a treatise on the subject.

A School Report that is faithful and true, will necessarily reflect the educational standard and tastes of the community. The present is termed an age of progress. There are improvements in all departments of human activity. These pertain to the houses we live in, the carriages we ride in, the implements we use, in short to the entire detail of living.

In the department of education there has been the same progress, — Improvements in school-rooms, in textbooks, in methods of instruction, and implements to assist in the illustration of subjects of study.

It must be confessed that in this community the spirit of educational progress lags. There is little



demand for the latest ideas, the best methods and implements; for such improvements in the educational system as the people have in every thing else.

But, nevertheless, there is progress. School-rooms have been remodeled and the latest style of school furniture has taken the place of the old benches and forms. In two of the school-rooms there is a musical instrument. Two are furnished with a valuable set of geographical maps, the one hung on rollers, the other in a case. There has been an improvement in the character of the teaching in all of the schools. There is now an accuracy, naturalness, and thoroughness in instruction, that the High Schools of the past did not have. In some of the schools, scholars of a dozen years of age have an accuracy in a knowledge of the principles of grammar, that many teachers fifteen or twenty years since did not have. The course of study has become more practical, varied, and comprehensive. Parents are cheerfully assenting to methods, to which a few years since they demurred. The order of the schools is better. There is less of the spirit of rowdyism. In some of the schools this has entirely departed, and the manners of the school-room are gentle and polite. The progress, though tardy, is nevertheless real and manifest.

THE PAST YEAR.

The schools have had their varying degrees of success the past year; but there has been no term in any of the schools, that there has not been faithful and thorough intellectual work. A very valuable term of school in No. 2, terminated with the seventh week, on account of the sickness of the teacher. The term in No. 4, was also abbreviated one week by the sickness of the teacher.

METHODS.

The Superintendent has sought the best educational methods for the schools. He has spared no labor or personal expense, to keep himself informed in regard to all educational progress; the ideas and systems of the foremost educators; and has labored to introduce these into the schools as far as it has seemed judicious. He has sought, as the first thing, to make the education of the schools practical, — to have the pupils well furnished for the ordinary intellectual needs of life, and at the same time to nurture a truly intellectual life; to awaken in scholars a consciousness of their intellectual powers, and induce them to taste the luxury they may find in their exercise. He has endeavored to introduce into the schools such exercises as would give the mind correct habits of thought and observation, and stimulate a love for general knowledge. In all it has been his aim to accomplish the most with the largest economy of time and money.

CHANGES IN TEXT-BOOKS.

The farmer finds it wise to substitute for his old tools improved ones. It is not only wisdom, but a necessity, that there be at times a change of text-books in school. The Superintendent has been slow in making changes, that they might be judicious and cause parents the least possible expense.

Two years since he introduced into the schools the Language Lessons, to take the place of two text-books in grammar,—a change in grammar was greatly needed; and the experience of two years has convinced him that the Language Lessons is all the text-book in grammar that the schools need. Robinson's First

Book in Arithmetic has been introduced with very satisfactory results. The question of a more practical arithmetic of the highest grade in the schools,—one that would combine both oral and written processes,—has engaged his thought for several years; and the time seemed to have come when the good of the schools demanded that the change be made. And this last year he has introduced Bradbury's Practical Arithmetic, to take the place of Colburn's and Eaton's Common School. He has also introduced Quackenbos's History of the United States, to take the place of Anderson's,—a treatise in which scholars have been more interested.

COURSE OF STUDY.

It is a question if it be as well for scholars to be kept term after term in the same study. Let the study that they have been upon for several terms be changed for some other for a few terms, and they will then resume it with a new interest. The Superintendent has found that after classes have been over the higher arithmetic, if they dropped arithmetic and took algebra for a few terms, they would then review arithmetic, and make more thorough work than if they had spent these terms on it, and besides have a knowledge of algebra.

There is a manifest waste of energy and interest on geography in schools, by keeping children continuously in this study. It would be wise after the completion of the Primary Geography, to take some simple treatise on natural history, before taking the Common School Geography. And after *this*, let the Child's Book of Nature be taken for a couple of terms, and then a thorough review of geography.

It is very important that there be no ruts in the exercises or studies of school, and for this purpose supple-

mentary reading has been introduced into the schools, with interest to the scholars, and a most manifest intellectual quickening and improvement in reading.

SCHOLARS OF PROMISE.

There are scholars of great interest and promise in all the schools. The Superintendent has sought to correct truancy, to interest the heedless, and to arrange classes and studies with regard to the most rapid advancement of studious and ambitious pupils.

In No. 1 the large majority are children of unusual promise. Little girls that have an accuracy in the principles of grammar greater than many teachers that the Superintendent has approbated in the past. No. 2 is a most remarkable average of all that is interesting and promising and charming in a school. No. 3, apart from its general merits, has an advanced class that has made thorough work in the study of mathematics, language, and physics. No. 4, with other interesting classes, has one of young misses that has made very gratifying progress the past year. In No. 5, where all is *most satisfactory*, there is a class of nine boys and girls that in the last four years have made steady and uniform progress, and have become disciplined to most admirable habits of study and application. No. 6 has had a very profitable and interesting winter term.

THE TEACHER.

The work of the skilled and faithful teacher is beyond any assignable value. It is work that cannot be substituted or transferred. In two of the schools such work has been in progress three and four years, expressing with each passing year more of its beauty and perfection. It is manifest in habits of application, in thoroughness in study, in the order of the school-room, in gentleness,

politeness, and grace in manners. Let these teachers lay down their work, and another undertake to take it up, and there are many chances that the threads of the beautiful fabric they have been weaving, would be quickly in an inextricable snarl.

There is difficulty in securing experienced teachers for the schools. Better positions open to such. Thorough education and professional training can be demanded; but successful experience cannot always be secured. It has been the duty, privilege, and pleasure of the Committee in the past years, to aid many teachers in their inexperience; some of them rendered valuable service for several years in the schools of the town, and are now mothers, presiding in beautiful homes. Others have become successful teachers abroad. There is a young man who has done rare work in one of the schools of the town, whom it was the privilege of the committee to urge to the task and advise and encourage in the commencement. There are in the families of the town, daughters, the flowers of their homes, jewels of parents' hearts; for all these the Superintendent hopes an education and culture, nothing short of the amplest qualification of the teacher. There are also young men, now at their studies for whom he hopes the mission of teachers. Should any of these undertake the work, whether as a necessity or from the noble purpose of being useful, when they find themselves in school, whether wisely or unwisely there, he bespeaks for them school officials who will assist them in their inexperience; a public sentiment, generous, sympathising, and helpful.

CONDITIONS OF SCHOOL EFFICIENCY.

Schools can attain a real efficiency, only under an enlightened sentiment on the subject of education.

There can be no just idea of a school unless it is visited ; nor is a visit once or twice ordinarily sufficient for this. If schools were frequently visited, some of a fine reputation might depreciate, and those of less reputation might appreciate. The spirit of an act, the atmosphere it casts about itself, determines its character. No act of school is insignificant that involves the spirit of obedience or disobedience. Nor can offenders against school authority prescribe the terms on which they will atone for their offences. School authority is sacred. Aught that depreciates it or trifles with it, whether within or without the school, is *treason* to the pupil's best interest, to the welfare of the community and the State.

An essential in education is the habit of application. The teacher that can form this habit in children will be successful. It is not so much what the teacher imparts as what he makes the pupil do for himself. There are a few things very needful in securing this end. The co-operation of parents and guardians is in many instances indispensable. Outside influences must not be permitted to divert the pupil's attention from school. Punctual attendance is essential ; and also, an interest in school studies at home. There is no advantage, but rather a disadvantage, in a pupil's being in school unless school interests are the largest with him.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TEACHER.

Under our system the responsibility for the teacher is so divided that it hardly rests on any one. The Superintendent has aimed to do the best he could with the material the Prudential Committees have furnished him. The Committee in No. 4 is the only one, the past year, that consulted him in regard to the teacher to be employed.



NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS.

No. 1 needs a new house. The present house is not fit for school purposes. In this the district is not in the spirit of progress. The farmers are not content with barns for their cattle as much behind the times as this school-room. This district is also in especial need of a dictionary.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 need Geographical Maps. All the schools need charts in Reading, Grammar, History, and some inexpensive encyclopædias for reference. All the schools need to be infused with the spirit of work, intellectual labor, and most of the districts need a willingness on the part of citizens to assume a responsibility in regard to school property, that in nothing it suffer abuse or detriment. Within three years two of the school-houses have received extensive repairs. I think neither of them has been defaced in the slightest degree. Such school-rooms are not only important agents in the formation of youthful character, but they beautify and ornament the town; they give the town character in the estimation of strangers; they enhance the value of real estate. They can be kept thus pure and beautiful, but there must be an assumption of responsibility on the part of citizens to secure it.

All the schools need a deeper and more intelligent interest on the part of the community in the cause of education.

THE POSSIBILITY OF THE SCHOOLS.

The schools, — mixed, as they are termed, — have advantages that graded schools cannot furnish, and which are coming to be recognized by the best educators. The *vision* of what the schools of the town may become under the fostering care and nurture of an

enlightened educational sentiment, is charming, indeed glorious. Then will every child not only secure the education that will fit him for the practical duties of life, but studious habits will be formed, tastes will be refined, and the power of observation will be so developed, that life will be pervaded with the consciousness of the fair and rich fields of knowledge that are open to it on every hand. And school-houses, neat, substantial, and furnished with the needful implements of education, will stand at the proper points in the town, invested with purity like the temples of religion; and the sceptre of school authority, though held by the weakest and humblest hand, will be viewed as sacred and inviolable.

The following scholars were not absent or tardy during the whole year. J. Willie Coburn, Paul R. Cutter, Mary A. Cutter, Lizzie M. Coburn, Sadie Brown, Frank Carlton, Blanche Carlton.

STATISTICS.

District No. 1. — MR. CHARLES G. MOORE, Prudential Committee. MR. Moore left town in the autumn, and MR. NATHAN SLEEPER was appointed for the remainder of the year. Miss Mary E. Richardson, teacher for the year. First term, 9 weeks; number of scholars, 31; wages \$30. Second term, 10 weeks; number of scholars, 36; wages, \$32. Third term, 10 weeks; number of scholars, 33; wages, \$34. Miscellaneous expenses, \$22.84. Whole number of scholars, 37, — 16 boys and 21 girls. The whole school attended to reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic; 6 to geography, 14 to grammar, 11 to history, 4 to algebra, 6 to drawing, and 13 to composition.

District No. 2. — MR. GEORGE S. BUTLER, Prudential Committee. Miss M. Amanda Cloyd, teacher for the year. First term, 9 weeks; number of scholars, 34; wages, \$32. Second term, 10 weeks; number of scholars, 36; wages, \$32. Third term, 7 weeks; number of scholars, 32; wages, \$40. Miscellaneous expenses, \$23.93. Whole number of scholars, 36, — 22 boys and 14 girls. The whole school attended to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and vocal music; 22 to geography, 23 to grammar, 11 to history, 3 to algebra, 7 to botany, 23 to composition.

District No. 3. — MR. BARNEY McCANN, Prudential Committee. Miss Ella C. Abbot, of Wilton, teacher of first term, 8 weeks; number of scholars, 17; wages, \$32. Mr. George E. Pearson, teacher for the remainder of the year. Second and third terms, 12 weeks each; wages, \$40; number of scholars, second term, 25;

third term, 24. Miscellaneous expenses, \$8.50. Whole number of scholars 20, — 13 boys and 7 girls. The whole number of scholars are the actual scholars of the district. There were several scholars attended this school from adjoining towns. The whole school attended to reading and spelling; 17 to writing, 22 to arithmetic, 10 to geography, 12 to grammar, 5 to history, 12 to composition, 17 to vocal music, 2 to physiology, 2 to bookkeeping, 5 to algebra, 4 to philosophy, 1 to botany.

District No. 4 — MR. J. N. WOODMAN, Prudential Committee. Miss Alice L. Williams, of Newburyport, Mass., teacher of first term, 9 weeks. Number of scholars, 25; wages, \$32. Miss Ella C. Abbot, of Wilton, teacher the remainder of the year. Second term, 9 weeks; number of scholars, 22; wages, \$32. Third term, 11 weeks; number of scholars, 26; wages, \$36. Miscellaneous expenses, \$26. Whole number of scholars 33, — 15 boys and 18 girls. The whole school attended to reading and spelling; 22 to writing, 24 to arithmetic, 12 to geography, 10 to grammar, 6 to history, 20 to composition, 26 to vocal music, 1, to bookkeeping, 3 to algebra, 6 to botany, 3 to physical geography.

District No. 5 — MR. WILLIAM F. RICHARDSON, Prudential Committee. Miss Julia A. Bixby, of Lowell, Mass., teacher for the year. First term 8.6 weeks; Number of scholars, 25; wages, \$32. Second term, 9 weeks; number of scholars, 24; wages, \$32. Third term, 13 weeks; number of scholars, 20; wages, \$36. Miscellaneous expenses, \$21.90. Whole number of scholars 25, — 11 boys and 14 girls. The whole school attended to reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic; 13 to geography, 16 to grammar, 13 to composition, 3 to physiology, 3 to algebra.

District No. 6 — MR. G. W. SHERBURNE, Prudential Committee. Miss Nellie F. Hardy, teacher of the winter term of 12 weeks; number of scholars, 5; wages, \$24. No miscellaneous expenses. Whole number of scholars, 5 boys; all attended to reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic; 3 to geography, 2 to grammar, 1 to history.

The wages of teacher are per month, and include board. The whole number of scholars is the number of different scholars of the district that have attended the school the past year. The number of children in town, between the ages of 5 and 15, enumerated by the Selectmen in April last, 136, — 69 boys and 67 girls. The number of all ages attending school the past year, 156, — 82 boys, 74 girls.

The amount expended for schools including wages of teachers and miscellaneous expenses, is \$1,436.93. District No. 1, for 29 weeks, \$254.84; No. 2, for 26 weeks, \$243.93; No. 3, for 32 weeks, \$311.50; No. 4, for 29 weeks, \$269.00; No. 5, for 29.6 weeks, \$279.55; No. 6, for 12 weeks, \$78.11. The amount raised by the town, \$1,400; literary fund, \$74.52; dog tax, \$71.00. The whole amount available for school purposes, \$1,545.52. The amount expended in the five districts for school purposes is 70 cts. less than last year. The expense per scholar is nearly \$9.00, — 55 cts. more than last year.

AUGUSTUS BERRY,

Superintending School Committee.

* PELHAM, March 1, 1884.